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THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

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Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for twenty-five Cents per square.

THE EASTON ACADEMY
OPEN FOR ITS SCHOLARS.

Since the late publication of the Trustees, the Rev. Mr. TODD has appeared before them, and explained the motives of his conduct. The complaint, under which he had laboured in December, and which prevented his attendance on the first of the year, when he was expected with so much solicitude, unhappily returned upon him, just as he was arranging his journey to Easton in compliance with his last engagement, and confined him to his bed.

Having given this last assurance under an understanding, communicated to him by the Trustees, that on his failure to attend they would publish the state of the Academy and the cause of it, he took for granted that they would execute their purpose, and immediately engaged another Teacher. He even bargained, considering that they were absolved from their engagement to him and had been so often disappointed, that another Professor was at hand, ready to be employed. He therefore abandoned the hope of attending a station, for which he yet anxiously wished, for which he had relinquished a thriving Seminary at home, and dismissed an affectionate congregation; and for the possession of which he had prepared himself with anticipations of comfortable subsistence and fair renown. The effects, then, of these disappointments, though deeply felt by the Trustees, and by the Parents and Guardians of the Scholars committed to their charge, have been also painfully sustained by him; and have been accompanied by personal and pecuniary inconveniences, so serious and distressing as utterly to exclude the imputation of negligence or design.

He has not, consequently, attended on the Trustees in pursuance of his engagement. He attends to express his regrets for the disappointments which have happened, and to vindicate his own deportment. The Trustees have heard his explanations, and are satisfied with the propriety of his intentions. And as it is convenient and desirable to him to renew his contract, they have accepted him as the Principal in the Institution.

They have therefore the pleasure of announcing to the public that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday next, where they will be attentively instructed in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and in the most useful branches of the Mathematics. They have already, in a former notice, stated to their patrons the grounds on which they flattered themselves that Mr. Todd will prove himself an able and useful Instructor; and they trust they shall not be disappointed.

By the Board,

N. S. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, 21st February, 1816

NOTICE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Queen Anne's county court, to me directed—Will be sold at Sheriff's sale, in Queen's Town, on SATURDAY the 9th day of March next, one Negro Man named Phil, and Negro Boy named Alexander, the property of William Ringgold, P. N.—sold to satisfy the claims of Thomas B. Pinkind and Charlotte his wife, adm'x of John Rutledge—John Aldridge and James Hopkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff.
Feb. 20 3

Public Sale, on Monday, the 11th day of March next.

By virtue of a Decree from the honourable Kent County Court, as a court of equity, appointing the subscriber trustee for the sale of the real estate of Charles Kankey, deceased, or such part thereof as may be deemed sufficient for the payment of the just debts—the subscriber will offer at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased, near the Head of Sassafras,

On Monday the 11th day of March next, At the hour of 12 o'clock A. M. the one-fifth share of the real estate of Wm. Semans, dec'd, purchased in fee simple by the deceased Charles Kankey, from Simon Semans, one of the heirs of Wm. Also, such other part of the real estate of the deceased Charles Kankey, as may be deemed sufficient. A full description of the property is considered unnecessary—Persons inclined to purchase are invited to view the property.

Terms of sale—The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security, with interest on the same from the day of sale, payable in twelve months to the trustee. Possession will be given to the purchaser, on complying with the above terms; and upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and payment of the whole purchase money, with interest thereon, the trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey all the right, title and estate which the said Charles Kankey, dec'd, had in the Lands, in fee simple, to the purchaser or purchasers.

JOHN WALLIS, Trustee.
Kent county, Feb. 20 3

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this intimation will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.
Feb. 6

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Snow Hill, on Tuesday the 12th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. the real estate of Joshua Matthews, late of Worcester county, deceased, consisting of 1 Lot of Land, with improvements thereon, in the town of Snow Hill, now in the tenure and occupation of Ralph Hinman. Terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security, payable in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the date thereof.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the trustee of the Chancery Office, within 6 months from the day of sale.

AMBROSE WHITE, Trustee.
Feb. 20 3

Valuable LANDS for sale.

Whereas a petition has been preferred to Queen Anne's county court, for the division of the real estate of Joshua Sney, late of said county, deceased, amongst his heirs, and has so far been acted on, and proceeded, that the Judges of the said court did, at the last October term, order & direct that the said real estate should be sold under the direction of the Commissioners in that case appointed.

This is therefore to give notice,

That we the subscribers, Commissioners appointed on the said petition, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 14th day of March next, all the real estate of the said Joshua Sney, consisting of parts of several tracts of LAND, containing about four hundred and seventy acres, situated about two miles from Church Hill. This farm is well watered, and contains a large proportion of valuable timber, and will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, (except the sum of 100 dollars to be paid in cash,) the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

JAMES BROWN,
SAMUEL BURGESS,
JAMES BUTCHER,
JOHN HACKETT,
JOHN DUHAMEL.
Feb. 20 3

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the honorable the Court of Chancery of Maryland,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, to the best bidder, at the house of Wm. Flint, in the town of Cambridge, on MONDAY the eighteenth day of March next, a Farm, lying and being in Dorchester county, about three miles from Vienna, and about one mile from Jones's Mills, containing three hundred acres, late the property of William Hicks Travers, deceased, and sold for the purpose of discharging his debts.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part thereof, shall give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money with interest, within one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said William H. Travers, dec'd, are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, in the Chancery office, within six months from the aforesaid day of sale.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Feb. 20 4

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the honorable the Court of Chancery of Maryland,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, to the best bidder, at the house of Wm. Flint, in the town of Cambridge, on MONDAY the eighteenth day of March next, the following tract or parcels of Land, which were devised by Henry Hudson, deceased, to be sold for the payment of his just debts, viz: "Chance" containing thirty four acres more or less, purchased by said Hudson from Michael H. Bonwill, "Bachelor's Forest," containing one hundred acres more or less, purchased by said Hudson from Henry Windows; and "Bachelor's Forest," containing thirty acres more or less, purchased by said Hudson from John Windows. The said Lands are situated in Dorchester county, about two miles from Vienna, and about the same distance from Jones's Mills.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part thereof, shall give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money with interest, within one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of Henry Hudson, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, in the Chancery office, within six months from the aforesaid day of sale.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Feb. 20 4

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Major James Bruff, deceased,

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 14th of May next (if not sold at private sale before) a tract of LAND, containing 450 acres, situated about three miles and a half from Centerville. This Land is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is equal in point of quality to any in the neighbourhood, and has an excellent portion of wood and timber, with a considerable quantity of meadow ground, which, by attention, may be made very valuable. On the premises are, a two story frame dwelling house, and kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c.—these are four apple orchards of excellent fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees. This property being convenient to mill and market, renders it worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase.

As the aforesaid premises lie adjoining the property of Col. Philip Fiddeman, any person wishing to view the same, will please to call on him, who will show them at any time; or on the subscriber, living in Centerville. The terms of sale will be two-thirds of the purchase money down on the day of sale, and the residue in six months thereafter—when an indisputable title will be given.

Margaret Zuff.
Jan. 16 18

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree from the Chancery Court of Maryland, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the twenty first day of March next, about one hundred acres of Land, lying in Dorchester county, and binding on Church creek. The aforesaid lands, late the property of William Brannock, of said county, deceased, will be sold for the payment of his debts, or such part as is sufficient for the discharge of the same, and costs of suit (subject to the widow's right of dower). About two-thirds of these Lands are in a state of cultivation, and the other third in woodland sufficient for the support of the farm. There are also on said Land a dwelling house in tolerably good repair, together with other out houses—also a small apple orchard.

Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person disposed to purchase the same or any part thereof, it is presumed would first view the premises. A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale; upon the payment of which, the trustee is authorised to give a deed.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Trustee.
Feb. 20 3

N. B. All persons having claims against William Brannock, late of Dorchester county, dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the Chancery of Maryland, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before six months from the twenty first day of March next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on the fifth day of March next, to appoint Constables; and on the second day of April, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order—J. LOOCKERMAN, CLK.
Feb. 20

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER SUPERIOR,

E. AULD, Master.
Will commence running as usual from Easton Point to Baltimore, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday, at the same hour. She is in complete order for Passengers or Grain—For freight or passage, apply as heretofore.

N. B. He returns his thanks for the encouragement he has received from the public, and assures his customers that every exertion shall be made to render satisfaction.

P. S. Persons sending Grain, will please to specify in their orders by what Packet they may wish it carried, to the clerk in his absence.
February 27 4

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.
Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
Easton Point, Feb. 20

100

Bushels of Irish and choice Lancaster

CLOVER SEED,

Received and for sale by

HANDS & EDMONDSON.

Easton, Feb. 20

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Wood's London blue and black Cloths, Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, and Berlin Cord, of superior quality and colours, Drab, blue, black, green and grey second Cloths and Cassimeres.

Flannels, red, white and yellow, of various qualities, Fashionable Waistcoating.

Elegant Levantines and double Florences, of a variety of fashionable colours.

White and black 4 & 6 Crape, Black Florentine, plain and figured.

Mull Muslins, Leno's, Jaconets, Cambrics, Imperial Long Cloths and Calicoes, &c.

Together with a variety of other

DRY GOODS,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Queen's Ware, and some Cutlery.

ALL of which they offer low for CASH.

Clayland & Nabb.
January 2, 1816

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hinman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.

Aug. 29

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPEMENT.

The following extraordinary memorial, addressed to the Spanish government, by RICHARD REYNALL KEENE, a native American, has been recently received from the Mediterranean. This document, it is to be inferred from its contents, was written in 1812 or 1813; it was then presented to the Spanish government, and by that government afterwards officially communicated to the British cabinet. The object of the memorial seems to have been, to prevail upon Spain to reclaim Louisiana; to detach either to convert it again into a Spanish colony, or by the assistance of England, to establish over it a monarchical government, under the guarantee and protection of Britain, Russia, and Sweden, as an "inexpugnable barrier" against the progress of republican principles, and for the defence of the adjacent Spanish territories. The latter course is the one distinctly recommended by the memorial, because, as an English pensioner and emissary, he could best promote the views and wishes of his employers in London, by convincing Spain that it would be for her interest to permit Louisiana to be erected into an independent sovereignty, of whose exclusive commerce and alliance England would possess herself, and wield against the United States, with more effect than if it were to revert to Spain as a colony. To effect his purpose with the court of Madrid, Keene wove up his memorial into a tissue of the grossest falsehood in relation to the views of the American government respecting the Spanish provinces; indecently, and in true anglo-federal style reviling Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and the whole republican party as "Frenchified democrats and atheists;" misrepresenting the feelings of the inhabitants of Louisiana; and exciting the fears of the stupid bigot who rules Spain, in regard to the safety and religion of his colonies.

This memorial, notwithstanding its traitorous and profligate source, may be considered as one great cause of the facilities afforded to our British enemy, in the late war, by the Spanish authorities at Pensacola and is said in Spain to have partly occasioned the British expedition against New Orleans. It may also, perhaps, help to account for the recent impudent assertions and demands of the Chevalier Onis, in his correspondence with Mr. Monroe; and we hope that its publication, if another copy of it has not been received by government, will serve to excite them to a greater degree of vigilance and precaution in the protection of Louisiana and the part of Florida belonging to us by purchase, against all possible Spanish or British attacks. It is now placed beyond the possibility of doubt, that both of those powers entertain designs against that part of the union.

KEENE was born in Maryland; studied law in this city; was a most violent federalist, and is yet, as may be perceived by his memorial, he betrayed and basely treated his patron and benefactor LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. He is now, we understand somewhere in Europe, enjoying a pension, & probably acting as spy, under the British government. It is probable that he acted as a pilot, or in some other capacity, to the British at New Orleans, as we well remember that his name was mentioned in some letters from that quarter at the time. He was not however as was erroneously stated, the Gen. Keane who was there with the enemy.

We really think that it is time for the honest portion of our federal fellow citizens to suspect and cast off those inflammatory demagogues of their party, who are constantly praising the English government, justifying their atrocities towards this country, and abusing the administration for daring to resist the injustice of that government. Some of these demagogues have been unquestionably in the service of England, as is proved by the cases of John Henry, Keene, and others.

KEENE'S MEMORIAL.

"The Democratic Government of the U. States, under the administration of the Frenchified Jefferson and Madison, not only during the actual war, but long before that period, had given the strongest and most unequivocal proofs of its desires and intentions to effectuate a separation of the Spanish Americans from the mother country.

In the summer of 1810, broke out the insurrection of West Florida, instigated by the American Government, whose unrestrained and wretched ambition stimulated it to profit of the injuries and misfortunes which threatened to overwhelm the Peninsula, and to get possession of Baton Rouge, which was the theatre of the insurrection. The unworthy pretext of the spoliation, as alleged by Mr. President Madison, was, that the country thus spoiled belonged to Louisiana, notwithstanding that the same Territory had been denominated by H. B. majesty,

and H. C. majesty successively as an integral part of Florida since the year 1763, until the month of August 1810, the date of the aforesaid insurrection.

In the year 1811, in conformity with his request, congress granted to Madison authority to annex to the U. States the entire possession of both the Floridas, although under conditions involving in them, the corruption and treachery of the chiefs of said Floridas.

The persons entrusted with the revolutionary Government of Caracas, received from Mr. President Madison and his ministers, the most expressive declarations of the profound interest they took in the good success of the revolution of that country, and of similar results in all the other provinces, for the establishment of which, he caused to be presented to such agents, a sample of the democratic model of the political constitution recommended for their adoption, under the persuasion & seductive suggestion, that the President himself had written the aforesaid model, in consequence of his great philanthropy, and in order to ameliorate the lot of the sons of Spanish America.

Emissaries and Democratic agents were sent to all the Spanish provinces, to execute and organize the insurrection of the inhabitants, and as soon as any temporary advantages were gained by the insurgents, certain special revolutionists called Consuls were sent there with the views of assisting said insurgents by an acknowledgement of their authority and sovereignty; among the numerous envoys, may be mentioned with exactness, the names of Matthews, Shalers, Robinson, Kingston, and Pointeclair, destined for the Florida's, Mexico, Havana, Caracas, and Chili. In the present year, the aforesaid government, tempted by the impunity of their former proceedings with respect to their insidious possession of Baton Rouge, took by violence Mobile and the country east as far as the Rio Perdido.

Before the present war, and during the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson a military man named Pike penetrated into the internal provinces of Mexico, with the object, as avowed by the emissary, to collect all the statistical and topographical information possible, in order to facilitate his government in the extension of their territory to the Rio Grande; thus including to the west of Louisiana the entire province of Texas, part of that of New Saint Ande, New Leno, Cabualla and New Noille Mexico. If any corroboration of the insidious and hostile attempts of said emissary, were necessary, they are to be found in the memorial of William Peter Baptiste Pina, deputy of the Cortes for New Mexico.

By positive and unquestionable information it is known, that an assemblage of vagabonds and criminals, instigated and abetted by the American government, have taken possession of the territory between the above mentioned River Grande and Louisiana, calling it the state of Texas, thus indicating their confraternity and new relationship with the other states to the north. From these facts and data, it is manifest without a doubt from the practice of the American government, that it is its firm and unalterable determination to diminish and finally to annihilate the dominions of Spain in the Americas, and by means of clandestine fraud, and open force, to promote its own aggrandizement by the infamous sacrifice of the legitimate rights and interests of the Spanish monarchy.

The means and resources with that government possess, to obtain the accomplishment of their plans and designs, are certainly many and powerful particularly as relates to New Spain, on account of their proximity to that country, and the establishment and triumph of democracy and its companion Atheism.

Once secured in the immense regions of that province, its impious and destructive dominion cannot be long retarded in the other provinces; but as it sometimes happens, that Divine Providence, in the spirit of its goodness and beneficence, resolves to proportion competent means to temper and even to counteract the great calamities which threaten the dissolution of societies; thus it is, in the actual dangerous state of Spanish America, exposed to be deluged by the venomous lava of the twins Democracy & Atheism, that certain resources and expedients present themselves, which being availed of by Spain, may be conducive to the establishment of an insurmountable and inseparable barrier for the defence and preservation of the possessions already so much threatened.

Louisiana, by the treaty of St. Ildefonso of the year 1800, was ceded by Spain to France, under certain conditions in favor of the Queen of Esturia; under the express stipulation that the said province could not be disposed of to any other power.

Napoleon, notwithstanding this stipulation, always disposed to violate and treat with contempt the most solemn agreements, sold to president Jefferson, in the year 1803, the aforesaid territory. The stipulation in the treaty of St. Ildefonso thus violated by Napoleon, by his sale

of Louisiana, was well understood by Mr. Jefferson.

The President also knew, that the purchase of Louisiana involved in it the most flagitious fraud as related to Spain, and likewise the violation of the political constitution of his own country. Since then it is evident that the government of America has only the mere possession of Louisiana, stripped of every species of legitimacy, whilst the right of property of said territory belongs to the Spanish monarchy; it has been thus declared and is still declared by the citizens of the United States, most distinguished for their talents and virtues.

From my residence more than three years in Louisiana after the cession to the American government, in the practice of the law as a counsellor of jurisprudence and also in a military command, I had the very best means of collecting the most exact information, of every circumstance relative to the country, and of the opinions of its inhabitants with respect to its incorporation with the United States: & in all truth I am authorised by my subsequent correspondence with certain individuals of the greatest influence in that country to prove, and declare, and make evident, that there is no important project in the world of so easy an accomplishment, as that of the separation of Louisiana from said states. The principal motives which dispose the people of that country to the aforesaid separation may be reduced to the following—

First. The continual display of the vulgarities and excesses of unrestrained Democracy.

Secondly. The scandalous degradation of the ancient Religion of the country; the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman church being subjected to the dominion of the Civil Tribunal, which may always be presided in by Jews & Heretics the most violent and inveterate.

Thirdly. The prohibition of the introduction of slaves for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, indigo and tobacco, the cultivation of which will have to be abandoned, unless the introduction of slaves is permitted—but these productions already so diminished in their quantity, are reduced in their value to the extreme and most ruinous cheapness on account of the impossibility of the least exportation, in consequence of the continual blockade of the Mississippi by the English squadron. From these united causes of disgust and discontent, proceeds the most ardent desire of the people of Louisiana to separate and divorce themselves from their incestuous connection with the Democratic Government, anti-Religious and anti-Commercial, and in whose embraces they have been forced and violated by means of the machinations and intrigues of Messrs. Bonaparte and Jefferson.

Since then it is true that the U. States have only the mere possession of Louisiana, strip of all justice and legitimacy; and this territory thus fraudulently and deceitfully acquired, the said government make use of as the focal point or focus, from which the officers and renegade soldiery of usurpation and disorganization meet to digest and mature their flagitious plans; it is clearly proved that both moral rights and sound and true policy, on the part of the Spanish government, unite in favor of the project of converting Louisiana, from the actual state, so prejudicial & injurious, into an intransigent and inexorable barrier for the defence and protection of the adjoining possessions of the Spanish monarchy.

The transmutation of Louisiana, a destructive enemy, into Louisiana a friend and protector, is a project, the result of which is easy and practicable, by means of the erection and establishment of that territory into a sovereign and independent state, guaranteed as such by the united power of Spain, England, Russia and Sweden.

But in order to give to this project the necessary and adequate force, of thus placing intransigent and inexpugnable limits to form an insuperable counterpoise to the intrusive attempts of the American government, not less ambitious for an extension of its dominions that ancient Rome, or modern France, the Floridas, and the Territory between Louisiana and the Rio Grande, already in possession of the aforementioned renegades, might be of the greatest utility, by incorporating them into the new sovereignty, in case the Spanish government should think proper to cede them for the purpose pointed out and under the aforementioned guarantee.

A new government thus composed of said Territories, united and organized on the principles of a modern monarchy, and protected by the specified guarantee, would like Hercules in his infancy strangle the serpent of democratic usurpation, and restrain with the most perfect efficiency its future attempts and enterprises in the southern regions of Spanish America.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANDLES.

A plan for improving Mould Candles and the quantity of light, is introduced by a writer in Spafford's American Magazine for October, viz—Place a small straw of rye or oats in the centre of the wick, the ends of which may be stopped by being dipped in some bees-wax and bay berry tallow,* to prevent the cavity being filled with tallow in the mould, or

* If this be not at hand, any other method which shall effectually prevent the cavity's filling, will be found equally good.

Releigh Miners.

in the dipping. Clipping the lower end opens the straw, which is easily opened at the upper end, by clipping off a little piece; and on being lighted the extra labor is not regretted.

(Through this straw or tube, a constant current of air passes, which supplies the flame in the interior part, where it is usually less bright and radiant than at the exterior. We have made trial of the plan suggested, and if our senses do not deceive our judgment by a too great loudness of new things, we can without hesitation decide, that one third more light is produced by applying the straw than by those candles made in the usual way. The trial of the experiment will at least be a brilliant one.)

Editors Goshen Gaz.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

The following extract from reports made to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures of the Senate and House of Representatives, shows the importance of giving due encouragement to this extensive and highly valuable branch of our manufactures, so that it may go on prosperously a few years to come, when we may bid defiance at all attempts to put it down.

[Nat. Intel.

At this time, there are in the state of Connecticut alone, twenty five establishments for the manufacture of woollen cloths, employing 1200 persons, and as many more who do not directly appertain to the establishments. The capital already invested therein, amounts to \$450,000, and they are capable of making, and probably do manufacture annually, equal in amount to 375,000 yards of narrow, or 125,000 yards of broad cloths. Besides this quantity made at the establishments, it is calculated there are 500,000 yards made annually in families, and dressed at the country clothiers shops; part of which is regularly sold to the country store keepers—doing away, thus far, their former practice of supplying themselves with British goods of a similar description. The value of all the woollen cloths thus manufactured, at the lowest estimate, is \$1,500,000, making a home market for a staple of our country of 900,000 pounds of wool, or the produce of 400,000 sheep. With regard to the whole quantity of woollen cloths manufactured in the U. States, we cannot speak with precision; but from the best information obtained, there is, at this time, annually manufactured in all the states, the amount of 19,000,000 of dollars: requiring a capital in buildings and machinery, of \$12,000,000, and employing directly 50,000 persons, and as many more incidentally. With that encouragement, which we deem it the policy of the government to bestow on this branch of our industry, the quantity of woollens manufactured in this country would be doubled in four years, and be nearly sufficient to supply the whole demand of the United States. When it is considered, that the woollen manufacture is now making a domestic market for an important staple of our country, equal in value to \$7,000,000, that the product of its industry, equal to nineteen millions of dollars, is a great gain of national wealth, in giving employment to various kinds of labor, at the same time preventing foreigners from drawing great resources from us in the sale of their manufactured goods; that it produces an interest in the country, that under all circumstances, must be an American interest; the policy of giving it all necessary support, becomes obvious to every unprejudiced mind. At the same time that it is aiding and encouraging agriculture in consuming her productions, it is in no degree taking from her the labor necessary to carry on her operations. A great proportion of the woollen manufacture is carried on by the aid of labor-saving machinery, which is almost exclusively superintended by women and children and the infirm, who would otherwise be wholly destitute of employment, whereas they are now able to maintain themselves. The manual labor employed is of that class who, from their previous habits & occupations in life, are wholly unfitted for agricultural pursuits, and who, if not thus employed would in most instances, be a burden on society; among this description are to be numbered many valuable foreigners who are daily arriving among us in needy and indigent circumstances, and whose only employment has been in the manufacturing business at home.

In the exchange between the different states of the manufactured goods and of the raw materials, and in the growing wants of many foreign articles, as dye stuffs, &c. the commerce of our country, particularly the coasting trade, is equally benefited with our agriculture. If the woollen manufactures do not languish for want of necessary support from government at this time, there cannot be a doubt, but in the course of a very few years we shall be able to supply the whole demand of the United States at a lower rate than a similar manufacture can now be imported from abroad. Great Britain excludes all woollen goods, not suffers a yard to be imported except in a finished state. It is not now a question with her manufacturers who shall sell at highest prices, but who can manufacture cheapest, and the competition thus produced, has enabled her to undersell all the nations in Europe. The same encouragement to the business in this country will produce a like competition, and enable us eventually to undersell her, even in foreign markets.

The amount of woollen cloths now imported into the United States is about the quantity at this time

manufactured, about nineteen millions of dollars in value. It is a business susceptible of an increase of 25 or 30 per cent. annually, so that in the course of five years at least, we may be able to clothe ourselves, independent of any foreign nation, and give a new stimulus to agriculture, which is now languishing under the necessity of depending upon a precarious foreign market for most of her important productions.

FREDERICKTOWN, Feb 21.

By the resolutions and proceedings of the Republicans of this district, the Republicans of the State will find, that the most determined and energetic opposition will be made in this county, at the ensuing election. Vigilance, activity, and unanimity, are alone requisite to secure success; and that these will be used, we have no doubt.

We must again urge our Republican brethren of the county, to call immediate meetings in their several districts, and to appoint delegates to meet the general committee, which assemblies in Fredericktown on Wednesday the 6th day of March next.

Mr. Johnson, who defeated the bill for incorporating Fredericktown, because the objectionable clause requiring a taxable qualification had been stricken out, & the whole federal delegation from this county who aided him, have shewn in an undisguised form, their determination to pinion the poor whenever the opportunity offers. As the electoral election approaches, which federalists vainly suppose is to place the supreme control of the state in their hands, they begin more audaciously to intimate their designs of wresting from the poorer class the right of voting; a right which republicans secured to them, and which they have continued to enjoy during republican supremacy.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to Public Notice,

A respectable number of republican citizens, inhabitants of the second election district of Frederick county, convened on the seventeenth instant, at the public house of Colonel John Huston, in Fredericktown, and appointed HENRY KUHN, Chairman, and JOHN NELSON, Secretary.

The Chairman stated to the meeting, that the objects for which it was assembled, were, to take into consideration the political concerns of the county, and to appoint a committee on the part of the friends of the administration of the general government in this district, to meet similar committees of the county in general committee, at such time and place as may be fixed on, to select candidates to be recommended to the people for Electors of a State Senate; and, at the same time, if it be thought expedient, to select candidates to be recommended to the people for Delegates to the next General Assembly.

Whereupon, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, relative to the objects in view; who, having retired some time, returned and reported the following Resolutions, which, having been read, were approved and adopted:—

Resolved, That at the commencement of the late war, the period having arrived when longer forbearance under accumulating injuries would have been disgraceful and ruinous to the country, this meeting regard the conduct of the Executive of the United States on that occasion, as well as the firmness and ability with which he prosecuted the war, amidst public difficulty and domestic disaffection, until the causes which led to it ceased to operate—connected with the prompt & honorable peace which followed—as eminently entitling him to the approbation and gratitude of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the renown obtained by American arms during the late war, both by sea and land, over a haughty, powerful and vindictive enemy, is honorable to the American character, highly gratifying to the friends of republican government, and of inestimable value to the free institutions and rights of the American people.

Resolved, That this meeting regard the conduct of the federalists in many sections of the country, in repeatedly calling on the government for vindication of their rights until the late war was declared, and then opposing the government by every means in their power, evidently calculating that by such conduct they would so weaken the public energy, prolong the war, and increase the expense of it, as to destroy the popularity of the administration and its friends, and thereby pave the way for their own exaltation, as highly unprincipled, wicked and disgraceful. And particularly do this meeting regard the conduct of the governor of this State, in unlawfully receiving sixteen hundred dollars for military services, and nevertheless cautiously withholding his presence, either as citizen, governor or commander in chief of the state, from Baltimore, Bladensburg, Patapsco, Havre-de-Grace, or any other place in the state, during the invasion of such place by the enemy, as wholly and forever rendering him, and those who were his counsellors and advisers in such conduct, unworthy of public trust or confidence.

Resolved, That for several of the last years, the house of delegates of this state have disgraced the legislature by their violence and malignity, as well as violated the dictates of patriotism and of duty, in seizing every occasion to be at

variance with the general government, not only previous to the late war, but particularly during the continuance of it. But, that it is still of infinitely more serious and alarming importance, that the house has trodden to the ground, in repeated instances, the voice of the people, & made a mockery of their suffrage. In vain will it have been that republicans gave to every freeman, the poor as well as the rich, the right of voting, if the usurpation of the house of delegates, and their expulsion and introduction of members at pleasure, be acquiesced in. In the Allegany fraud the votes of an entire election district were rejected, because one of the three election judges who acted on the occasion, had taken the oath prescribed by law before a brother judge, instead of one of the clerks; in consequence of which, the three republican members, who had a majority of votes, were expelled and three federalists placed in their seats, who were not elected by the people, and to whose representation they were averse. The election of a federal executive made this palpable usurpation necessary. At the last election in Prince George's county the entire vote of an election district was withheld; the seats of the federal representation from that county were notwithstanding confirmed, and all enquiry refused by the house. This outrage upon the sacred right of suffrage was to confirm a principle to be used on future occasions and operated to insure the election of a federal executive. In reference to the same principle, Roderick Dorsey, a member elected from Anne Arundel county, was expelled by the last house of delegates, upon the allegation that he had not legal residence. All opportunity to disprove this allegation was refused. He had to return to an indignant people, who again elected him with an increased majority; but in the mean-time, the object of his expulsion was effected in the election of a federal executive. The whole of this imposition, extensive as it is in effect, appears to lay within a very small and convenient compass, as may be seen by a moment's reflection. An executive thus foisted into power will, no doubt, look well to the appointment of the levy courts, these courts, will be equally circumspect in the appointment of election judges, a goodly portion of these judges will know how to make mistakes or to avoid them, how to withhold returns or introduce defects in those made; and thus safely and dextrously return to the fountain head the power received, preparatory to a new election in a federal executive. But furthermore: whatever may be the individual predilections of this meeting for or against an incorporation of Frederick Town, it is nevertheless, greatly dissatisfied and alarmed at the conduct of those in the last house of delegates, who rejected a bill of incorporation upon the ground, that it was preferable to dispense with an incorporation, than to introduce into it the principle of free and equal voting. The audacious and insulting declaration of a member from this country that the bill was not worth enacting without a qualification of suffrage, is in conformity with the sentiments, upon the subject of voting, heretofore imputed to him, and is what this meeting call upon their fellow citizens to remember, to his humiliation and banishment from public confidence.

Resolved That the letter of Robert G. Harper to George Baer, dated October 10th, 1814, is couched in terms unbecoming the character of an American; and that it contains sentiments at variance with public law; incompatible with the principles & uniform practice of our government, and hostile to every sound dictate of duty, public or private. The meeting regard the election of R. G. Harper of the Senate of the U. States, as disgraceful & injurious and all those who voted for him as unworthy public trust and confidence.

Resolved, That these, and many other instances of flagrant usurpation and dereliction of duty and oppression, make it, in an extraordinary degree, the solemn, and imperative duty of the good people of this state, to vindicate their rights, by withdrawing power from those who have thus grossly abused it. To this end the following gentlemen are hereby appointed a committee on the part of this meeting, (or so many as shall act) to meet similar committees of the county in general committee for the purpose of nominating candidates to be recommended to the people of the county, for electors of a state senate; and also, if it be thought expedient, to nominate candidates to be recommended to the people of this county for delegates to the next general assembly:—viz:

John Hoffman, Jacob Getzendanner, John Remsburg, Moses Wormah, John Gittinger, Jacob Remsburg, sen. John Heffner, Henry Kuhn, Lawrence Brangle, Isaac Muntz, Geo. Gelawicks, B. S. Pigman, Thomas C. Worthington, Peter Fout, and Henry Bantz.

Resolved, That this meeting invite the district republican committees of the county to meet in general committee, at Col. Huston's tavern in Frederick-Town, on the first Wednesday of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the approaching elections, John Schley, John Nelson, James F. Huston, William Tyler and Abraham Shriver, or a majority of them, be and are hereby appointed, on the part of this meeting, a committee of correspondence; and that the said committee convene the republicans of this district, whenever, in their opinion, occasion may require it.

Signed,
HENRY KUHN, Chairman.
JOHN NELSON, Secretary.

From the Democratic Press, of Feb. 26.

"We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists." We are all White men, we are all Negroes.

About a fortnight since when we published that a Washington Benevolent Society of Colored People, were organized under the patronage of the Mayor of Philadelphia, Robert Wharton, Esq. Vice-President of the Washington Benevolent Society of Washington Hall, & that this Society "of man colors," would march in grand procession on the anniversary of the birth day of General Washington, there were many people, particularly respectable federalists, who could not believe that such an association, so patronized was organizing.—Every doubt, however, has given place to certainty.—Yesterday a body of blacks two and two paraded the streets of this city, decorated with badges, adorned with ribbands, accompanied by a band of music and carrying banners; in short, in all respects, they were arrayed, ornamented and arranged as were the Washington Benevolent Society, which was headed by the Mayor and High Constables, save only that the black Society carried a banner, on which was painted "African Washington Benevolent Society." That the formation of this Society is against the judgment of the more respectable federalists, is not doubted, and therefore we presume it was that, in disgust, they declined walking in procession.—Those who did walk were a mere shadow of the number and respectability which has heretofore, on similar occasions, walked in procession through the streets. In numbers yesterday's procession was as one to three to what it has been, and in character, talents, and all that gives respectability, it was as one to twenty.—What deputations, compliments, and exchanges of Toasts took place between the Black and White Washingtonians, may be a subject of future communication, as also, how the deputations were received; for the present, we only state that "SUCH THINGS WERE."

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTION,

To indemnify the sureties of Commodore John Rogers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That under the peculiar circumstances of the case, of an appeal taken by Commodore John Rogers, from a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Massachusetts, affirming that the District Court for the said district, to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case wherein John Donnel of Baltimore was libellant, and the said John Rogers and John Smith were respondents, the United States will indemnify & save harmless, any persons who may become sureties for the said John Rogers, in a bond to respond the final judgment of the Supreme Court on the said appeal.—Provided, That this interposition on the part of the United States shall not be considered as involving them in any other engagement or responsibility, than to indemnify and save harmless the said sureties from eventual loss, on account of such suretyship.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 15, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Morrissett.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised to pay to William Morrissett, the sum of one hundred and five dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount paid by him for penalties incurred, which were afterwards remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 15, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning certain Courts of the United States, in the State of New-York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no legal proceeding whatever in the courts of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, shall be discontinued, abated, impaired, or affected, by reason that the last terms of the District Court for the said Northern District appointed to be held at Utica and Canandaigua were not held, but that every proceeding whatever shall be in the same state, and have the same force and effect as if the said terms had been duly held.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 15, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

One of middle age, and who can come well recommended, may hear of a good place, by applying at this office.
Feb. 20

FROM CARTHAGENA.

We copy the following from the original, addressed to a mercantile house in this city, from an eminent merchant at Kingston, Jamaica, received yesterday.

"KINGSTON, JAMAICA,
14th Jan. 1816.

"We have this moment received intelligence from Carthage, which states that a number of American vessels have fallen into the hands of the royalists, since the evacuation of that place by the independents.

"The Carthage flag is kept flying, with the avowed intention of deceiving several more Americans, which were expected with cargoes of provisions. The crews of those which have been already seized, are, on landing, thrown into the dungeons of the inquisition, and are to be tried by a military tribunal, the result of which, without doubt, will be a sentence of death.

"We therefore, take this early opportunity of advising you, understanding that you have dispatched a vessel for Carthage with fish, &c. in which event you will no doubt make such representations to your government as will call for their well known energy in behalf of their oppressed and captive citizens—for prompt and decided means alone can ensure the rescue of those unfortunate fellows, thus entrapped by the Spanish general Morillo.

"We have only time, &c.

"P. S. The British subject detained in the same manner as your countrymen have been claimed by our admiral, but we understand he has received an evasive answer. Whether his instructions from home will bear him out in enforcing a compliance remains yet unknown."

CHARLESTON, FEB. 22.

CARTHAGENA—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

An American gentleman of intelligence and veracity, recently arrived in this city from Carthage, via Aux Cayes, has politely furnished the Editors of the City Gazette with some interesting particulars relative to the fate of that unfortunate city.

Our informant left Carthage on the 22d of Nov. and it fell into the hands of the Royalists on the 6th of Dec. following. Some days previous to his leaving the place, he had the precaution to send his vessel down to the mouth of the harbour, fearing he would be unable to get out; and was compelled to pass under the guns of the batteries erected each side of the bay, in a canoe. Those of the wretched inhabitants who were able, (about three thousand souls) embarked on board of a fleet of 13 vessels, of all sizes, and set sail for Aux Cayes. When our informant left there, (January 28) only 3 schooners and a brig, out of the whole number, had arrived; the latter vessel, having on board a very valuable cargo of dry goods, went ashore in a gale, and was totally lost—crew & passengers saved. Some of the vessels lost 60 or 70 lives on the passage by actual starvation!

The gentleman furnishing this intelligence, was frequently in company & conversed with the officers and citizens at Aux Cayes, who had escaped from Carthage. When the fleet sailed from the town, the walls were covered with the wretched inhabitants, begging to be taken off, fearing to be massacred by the royal troops, who were about entering. No doubt was entertained by these persons, that nearly the whole, perhaps all, of these miserable beings were put to the sword. This was most probably the fact, as the city held out to the last extremity, and was taken by storm. The war between the Republicans and Royalists was of the most barbarous and unrelenting character, no quarter being given on either side. As an instance, our informant cites the case of an old Spaniard, who was drawn by the heels through the streets of Carthage by a mule!—No doubt the royalists fully reciprocated this cruelty.

The batteries erected on both sides of the bay, at Boca Chica, greatly annoyed the Republicans, while descending in their vessels. Many persons were killed—and an instance is mentioned of one shot having killed five women.

It was some time ago published, that Gen. BOLIVAR commanded Carthage at the time of its capture. This was erroneous. The command of the place some time previous to its surrender, was held by General CASTILLO; who, proving a traitor to the republican cause, was arrested, & the command vested in Gen. BERMUDEZ, a young officer of merit, and who commanded at the time of the capture. He escaped with the fleet, and arrived at Aux Cayes in safety, where our informant frequently saw and conversed with him.

The governor of Carthage, (Don Juan Dos Amador) and suit went on board a Carthaginian privateer, commanded by one Mitchell, who had promised to conduct them in safety from the place. After getting out, he touched at a small island called St. Andrews, under pretence of watering; and, after inveigling the governor and suite on shore, the treacherous villain fired upon them, and set sail, carrying off the governor's valuables together with some pearls, &c. belonging to the government, the whole valued at about 80,000 dollars.

The Americans and other foreigners who were at the time of its capture, were undoubtedly put to death without mercy, as to them was attributed (in a great measure) the stout resistance which was made; and the length of time which it held out.

The account previously received via Baltimore, of the Spanish commandant at Carthage deceiving Americans and Englishmen in, and then making prisoners of them, was substantially correct. It is sincerely hoped that this outrageous conduct will be properly noticed by our government.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

A friend who has just arrived from the Kingdom of Hayti, has furnished us with the Royal Gazette of that state, a variety of printed documents, proclamations, &c. from the royal press at Cape Henry [Francois], and verbal intelligence of the state of the country. King Henry (Christophe) was at peace with Petion & the world, regulating the civil policy of his extensive territories, and encouraging the progress of cultivation and the arts and sciences. His residence is at the Palace of Sans Souci, in a town built by him under a mountain 30 miles from the cape, highly cultivated, and defended by works covered with 360 pieces of cannon. The population of his subjects increases rapidly, and it is supposed he has 150,000 men able to bear arms. (Petion is said to have 200,000.) The crown of King Henry had lately been received from London, where it cost \$28,000, exclusive of the diamonds which his sable majesty furnished himself. His state coach had also arrived, and is a superb carriage built at an expense of \$18,000, in England. Schools and academies are patronized by him, and he is about commencing the erection of a college, for which he has sent to Europe for 20 professors or instructors. A contract for 3 cargoes of lumber from this country for the completion of the collegiate buildings we have seen. Commerce and the culture of the soil was improving in his dominions; strangers on mercantile business are treated honorably, and the kingdom rising in power and respectability. The 1st and 2d of January the 13th anniversary of the liberty and independence of Hayti, celebrated with the greatest solemnity and magnificence at the city of Sans Souci by a procession, review, mass, levee, addresses, feast, illuminations, &c. A roll of the knights of the royal and military order of Saint Henry is given in one of the papers; and a list of 50 foreign vessels which sailed from Cape Henry from the 1st of July to the 9th of November last. A catalogue of the princes, dukes, counts and barons, dignitaries of the empire, is found in some of the publications. Notwithstanding the cessation of arms, a paper seems to be directed from Christophe's press against Petion—and the pamphlets, journals, &c. are written and printed in a respectable style.

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.
Puerto, Oratava, (1 Janer),
December 12, 1815.
"We had a dreadful fire here, a few days ago, which consumed a large convent for women; and I am sorry to relate, 7 unhappy victims felt the fury of the unrelenting flames. The scene for some hours was dreadful. It was first discovered about 10 o'clock at night; all the nuns were in bed, and it was some time before they could be made acquainted with their danger. The few that escaped were obliged to leave the convent naked, as they never sleep in their clothes. Those that were burnt were seen at the windows till the flames consumed them. There was no means of saving them, as the windows were strongly grated with iron, and only one door that they could get out of, which was entirely enveloped in flames. The fire was occasioned by a nun's making sweet means; she had placed her fire on a table, in a small earthen stove, and left it unextinguished; the heat of the stove made the resin in the wood to fry out; it is supposed a cinder had fallen, and the convent being built of the same kind of wood as the table, it was soon in a blaze. The next night we had a tremendous fall of rain; the water courses were filled, and ran a different way; in consequence of which 14 persons were drowned in their houses.

NEW YORK, FEB. 22.

By the schr. John George, 50 days from Lisbon, we learn verbally, that a Portuguese fleet of 1 line of battle ship, 2 frigates, and many smaller vessels, and transports having on board about 6000 troops, was to sail from Lisbon about the middle of January for South America; it was said to co-operate with the Spaniards in an expedition against Buenos Ayres.

Captain Bowers, from Porto Cavallo, states that there had been an insurrection at the Island of Margarita, which however, was quelled previous to his sailing. He also confirms our former accounts of the fall of Carthage.

The Revenue Cutter Active, of this port, came up from the cove yesterday, where she had been detained by the ice several days. In the Bay the Cutter fell in with the sloop Slow & Easy, of Perth Amboy, no person on board; manned her and brought her up to town.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 22.

We learn that Mr. Brown, one of our Senators in Congress, writes to one of his friends in this city, that Gen. Jackson had set out from Washington on his way direct to New Orleans. He comes accompanied by brig. gen. Swift, of the Engineers, & with the most ample powers for causing to be fortified every point deemed necessary for the defence of Louisiana. The frigate on Lake Pontchartrain is to be finished without delay, and a steam frigate will be immediately

built for the defence of the Mississippi. Official notification of the cession of the Floridas, had not been received at Washington; but its having been announced in the English papers of the opposition, without receiving any contradiction in the ministerial journals, renders it at least probable.

The government of the United States appears disposed to draft the most efficient measures for securing this country against any attack.

FRIEND OF THE LAWS.

AN OCCURRENCE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Is mentioned in a letter from a gentleman there to his friend in New-York, which may teach a lesson to some officers &c. who come from Upper Canada to embark here for Europe, and when here forget that they are out of his Britannic majesty's dominions.

On the 3d of January, the citizens of New-Orleans began to celebrate in a very festive manner the first anniversary of Jackson's operations, below that city; which celebration was to be continued till the 8th inclusive. Among the British merchants or agents who were purchasing cotton in the city, was a man named Pritchard, who at the Coffee-House was so indiscreet as to use scurrilous and reproachful language in speaking of the Americans; applying contemptuous epithets to the Yankee army and navy. Indeed, the British consider the term Yankee as a reproach and so use it. An aged man present took down Pritchard's words and had them placarded in the room. Presently after a major Hunter came in and was informed of Pritchard's conduct. The major wrote him a note, requiring him to come to the Coffee-House the next day and make a public apology. The limited hour expired without the appearance of P. on the Bialto—when Hunter repaired to the lodgings of the British agent, and administered to that offender a quantum sufficit of stripes with a cowskin whip. Pritchard thus disgraced was stimulated by his fellows, to challenge major H. to a duel; and finding no other mode of allaying popular contempt or replacing himself in some sort of estimation, he adopted their advice. The major accepted the invitation, and chose the distance, (five paces.) On the first fire, Pritchard was shot through the body. The letter, written about an hour after, says that the ball was extracted from the opposite side, and the man was not expected to survive.

M. Y. Col.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

To the Editors of Newspapers, and to the Book Printers of the U. States.

GENTLEMEN,

In the new Tariff, reported to the Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is proposed to encrease the duty on printing types from twelve and a half to thirty-five per cent. A duty so enormous will operate (as it appears the Secretary of the Treasury intended it should operate) a total prohibition of the importation of printing types from Europe, and will place a numerous and meritorious class of mechanics entirely at the mercy of the type foundry.

I know of but three type foundries in the U. States, and I believe the proprietors of them obtained ample encouragement, and acquired handsome fortunes, when the duty on printing types was at from seven and a half to twelve & a half per cent—and if the type foundry were allowed, as is proposed in the new tariff, to import their Regulus of Antimony free of duty, and the duty on foreign printing types was fixed at ten per cent. they would have no cause to complain for the want of encouragement.

I wish not to see the type foundry oppressed—their type is as handsome as the European, and therefore they deserve, and have received, a generous patronage; but if they should be unable (as has been the case) to supply the demand of the printers, or charge an unreasonable and oppressive price for their types, or if they should so temper the metal of which their types are composed, as to wear out in half the time of the European types, there should be a mean whereby to correct the grievance; and so numerous a body as the printers of the U. States, should not be placed entirely at the mercy of the type foundry.

These suggestions are respectfully offered to the serious consideration of the editors of newspapers and book printers of the U. States, with the hope that suitable efforts will be made to avert from them the contemplated evil.

A PRINTER.

The difference which has existed between the Senate and House of Representatives on the subject of the metes and bounds of the treaty making power, and the scope of the legislative power, when coming in collision with it, is at length in a fair way of being satisfactorily adjusted. A bill has passed the House of Representatives respecting the convention of commerce with Great Britain, and will probably pass the Senate, which, though it does not settle the constitutional question, will settle, on principles of compromise and mutual accommodation, the present difference between the two branches of the Legislature.

The bill concerning the Convention of Commerce with Great Britain now requires only the signature of the President to become a law, the Senate having agreed to the report of the committee of conference thereon, which had previously been agreed to by the House.

The bill from the House of Representatives for reducing the direct tax on the United States, to three millions of dollars, and continuing the same for one year, has been under discussion in the Senate. On a motion to amend the bill so as to repeal the tax altogether, the votes stood sixteen to sixteen, and there being an equality of votes the motion was lost. The bill is yet under consideration, its fate is considered uncertain.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1816.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor, In olden times ignorance and superstition gave currency to numerous instances of spells having been laid on individuals; but where is the instance of such a calamity befalling a whole nation?

That one, and the probability of a second, of the most unfortunate cast, has been the lot of the United States, is highly questionable. Instantly upon the commencement of the old war with G. Britain, and during the whole of that ever memorable period, every class of society, from the dignified in office to the peasant in his cottage, joined in one general sentiment, to declare and practise the inestimable advantage to the nation of encouraging and establishing manufactures.

So universal and fervent was this sentiment, that scarcely a county or village but had its association for their promotion; even ladies of the highest rank were found in various sections of the Union, using every effort to carry into effect and aid the recommendations of Congress and the State Legislatures, in the production of a measure so necessary and all-important. In place of disparagement, it was thought patriotic and honourable to be clothed in domestic goods; and few but toiles were seen dressed in fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day. The mind of the body politic was really virtuous, and completely convinced of the propriety of giving encouragement to manufactures, and employing our own people, in order to establish and maintain independence. And that such opinions were entertained, and prevailed until after the adoption of the constitution, is evident from President Washington's first address, and a report made by Mr. Hamilton—a report illustrative of his genius and the splendor of his talents—a monument (if he left no other) of the magnitude of his abilities, to open and illustrate an untrodden pathway, that should lead to his country's prosperity. That the interests of the nation depended, in a high degree, on the encouragement and maintenance of manufactures, and not considered of trivial importance, this report produces irrefragable proof. If they were of momentary consequence, why should Washington's messages so steadily inculcate their importance?—and why so much genius and labour thrown away upon making out one among the most elaborate reports ever submitted to the nation?

The truth is, that they were deemed of great importance. But, the spell, the charm, the cooler came, and sickened, by his malignant breath, the warrior's self-reliance, the statesman's confidence in future events, and the patriot's hope. The recommendations of the saviour of his country, the illustrating proofs of a Hamilton, and the solutions of patriotic societies, wither at the touch. Yes—the spell came with her copious fountain of shipments; each commission, each consignment, is a channel, in which a portion of it flows; every cargo may be said to make a part; our sea-port towns are the reservoirs, into which it is collected: From these issue a thousand streams to the towns and country stores, which, in aid of the influence of foreign trade and credit, not unrequently receives from the political zeal of the importer (or a presumed self-interest) a stock of ideas, which he retails (with his wares) to the people.

Thus it is that our country is penetrated to its remotest corners with a foreign poison, vitiating the American sentiment, recolonizing the American character, and duping us into the politics of foreign nations; and thus it is, that the more the injuries thicken upon us, the greater the apathy and silence respecting them.

FRANKLIN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.

We understand that Mr. GALLATIN will shortly leave the U. States, on his mission as Ambassador to the Court of France.

The Hon. Mr. BAGOT, Ambassador from G. Britain, is expected soon to arrive in the United States. He has taken a house in the city of Washington, which is preparing for his reception.

WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esq. of Maryland, has been nominated by the President to the Senate of the United States, as minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, and as envoy on a special mission to Naples, the duties of which latter mission are to be executed prior to his proceeding to Russia.

This mark of distinction is highly honorable to Mr. PINKNEY, and reflects credit upon the judgment of the President. The station of minister plenipotentiary to Russia has, from the friendship and commercial intercourse now subsisting between that country and this, become as important as the embassies to Paris and London; and perhaps no man is better qualified, by his polished manners and diplomatic abilities, to aid our government in preserving and strengthening the relations of amity and interest between the two nations, than Mr. PINKNEY.

The special mission to Naples is also one of considerable delicacy and magnitude, as many American merchants have claims upon that power for property unjustly seized and confiscated or sequestered, requiring the vigorous interposition of our government for indemnification.

Whether, if, as we doubt not, the nomination should be confirmed by the Senate, Mr. PINKNEY will accept, we have not positively learned; but we are inclined to believe that he will. Certainly, if he should do so, the pecuniary sacrifice will be great; he will relinquish a most lucrative law practice, worth upwards of twenty thousand dollars per annum, for a trifling salary at perhaps the most expensive court in Europe. But this able lawyer and eminent statesman has frequently made such sacrifices.

The republicans of Connecticut have nominated OLIVER WOLCOTT, Esq. as their candidate for Governor of that state, and JONATHAN INGERSOLL, Esq. for Lieut. Governor. We are glad to perceive that the republican party in N. England and N. York have ventured their success and interests upon the best talents and greatest weight of character to be found.

Ibid.

RHODE ISLAND.

At a General Convention of Delegates from the several towns of this state, holden at Providence, on the 21st day of Feb. 1816:

Resolved, That the abilities, long tried patriotism and integrity of JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New York, entitle them to the approbation and gratitude of all the republican citizens of our country; and that it is the unanimous request of this Convention, that the said Monroe should be put in nomination to be supported for the next President, and the said Tompkins for the next Vice President of the U. States.

N. R. KNIGHT, Pres. &c.

B. H. WHEELER, Sec'y.

From the Albany Argus, February 23.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
On Tuesday evening the republican members of the Legislature met in convention, and unanim-

ously nominated DANIEL D. TOMPKINS for Governor, and JOHN TAYLER for Lieut. Governor, as candidates to be supported at the ensuing election.

DIED, on the 3d inst. after a severe and untimely illness, which he endured with only cheerful fortitude, Mr. PERCY HARRIS, of this town. He was a man of few words, but of a sound and comprehensive understanding. In his character he united the good husband, the indulgent father, the warm friend, and the useful citizen.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public sale, on the 15th inst. (March) at Joseph Bestpitch's plantation, in Dorchester county, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, four lively negro Men and one Woman—taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the suit of Ann Harrison, use of Jonathan Bree, wad against the said Joseph Bestpitch, to sold for cash only.

Also—To be sold on the 16th day of this inst. (March) at Dawson's store, in the county aforesaid, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, three negro Men, two Women and four Children—taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, and to me directed, at the suit of Levin Travers, executor of Mary Newton against Thomas Pitt, and sold for cash only.

THOS. BARNETT, Sh'ff.

March 5 2
N. B. The judgment against Thomas Pitt was recovered against him as security for his brother John Pitt.

FOR SALE.

The Farm on which Mr. Thomas Chesman lives, containing about 700 acres, lying in Caroline county, Maryland, about 5 miles from Col. Richardson's residence on the Great Choptank, on the above Farm is a great quantity of white oak suitable for ship timber, which may be had with or without the Land.

Also—All that part of the Farm south of the branch passing through the same, on which Mr. Perre W. Stewart lives, containing about 400 acres, lying in Caroline county, and situated on Tuckahoe Creek, about five miles from Denton, and ten from Easton.—The above Lands can be divided to suit purchasers, and any person wishing to buy will please to view the Lands.

One third of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, the balance in 22 & 18 months. The above Lands if not sold at private will be offered at public sale at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 15th day of April 1816, at Denton in Caroline county.

All communications, post paid, will receive attention.

R. LOCKERMAN.

Annapolis, 20th Feb. 1816.

The Editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette will please insert the above twice a week till the 15th April 1816.

March 5

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC, That they have just received, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Bank, an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

British, French, India, German & American MANUFACTURES, WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Which they flatter themselves they can sell on pleasing terms for Cash, or in exchange for Furs, &c.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

Easton, March 5 4

DR. JOHN ROGERS,

Late Surgeon in the Army of the United States.

Has commenced the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the village of Cambridge.

March 5 3q

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened shop (in the tailoring line) in the town of Denton, where he intends giving his steady attention to his professional business; he flatters himself that he can please, and solicit a share of the public patronage.

PETER L. DURBOROW.

March 5 3q

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the

Tayloring Business.

On Court street, opposite the lower end of the Market House, in Easton, where gentlemen can have their work done in the best and most fashionable manner; and from his experience in this business, and his attention, he hopes to receive liberal encouragement, as he intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom.

PETER MORGAN.

Easton, March 5 3q

In Chancery, February 16, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by L. D. TEAGLE, Trustee, in the cause of Frodoe against Furrow, for the sale of certain property, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 25th day of April next: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 23th day of March next.

The Report states the amount of sale to be \$3275.

W. KILTY, Chanc.

True copy. Test—THOMAS H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Cam.

March 5 3q

In Chancery, February 28, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, made and reported by RICHARD HARWOOD, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of May next: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star three successive weeks before the first day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$2030.

True copy. Test—THOMAS H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Cam.

March 5 3

Another Payment.

This morning's paper completes a half year with original subscribers, from whom another payment becomes due, which is solicited.

Those indebted for advertisements, hand-bills, &c. are informed that if the same are not paid at an early day, (a list of which is now making out) they will be put in the hands of such collectors, (whose duties are more than one year standing,) as will insure their forth coming.

Star Office, Easton, Md.
February 27, 1816.

Four valuable Farms for sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Lands lying in Dorchester county, situate near the waters of Nanticoke, near Crutcher's Ferry—Three Farms are settled in four farms, two of which contain 400 acres each, and two 200 each. On one of the 400 acre farms there is every necessary building, including a good dwelling, all in good order, the residence of the subscriber; and the others have tenable and comfortable improvements. On all the farms are good orchards, and the soil is equal to the neighbouring Lands, kind to the growth of grain, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed, would view the premises—a further description is deemed unnecessary, as they will be shown applicants by the subscriber, who will make the terms known, and the purchaser or purchasers can have the privilege of seeing wheat this fall, and possession the beginning of the year.

Honry Smoot.
Dorchester county, sept. 12

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one empty into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.
Cambridge, June 6

In Chancery, February 3, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of William Saunders, made and reported by DANIEL MARTIN, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 6th day of April next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the "Easton Star," before the 6th day of March next. The report states the amount to be \$301 25.

True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 27 3

In Chancery, February 12, 1816.

Edward Copping, vs. *William Taylor's heirs.*
The object of this Bill is to obtain a conveyance of three tracts of Land, lying and being in Queen Anne's county, being part of a tract of Land called Sherin, part of a tract of Land called John's Meadow, and part of a tract of Land called John's Meadow Corrected, all lying contiguous to each other, and containing on the whole eighty acres of Land—in pursuance of a bond of conveyance executed by William Taylor to the complainant, on the 12th of September, eighteen hundred and twelve. The bill states that Philip Taylor, one of the heirs at law of the said Wm. Taylor, resides out of the State of Maryland, in the State of Kentucky.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 12th day of March, 1816, give notice to the said Philip Taylor, one of the above named defendants, of this application and of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear herein, in person or by solicitor, of this court, before the 12th day of July, 1816, to show cause, if any he has, why a Decree shall not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 20 3

In Chancery, Feb'y Term, 1816.

William Haggett, vs. *John Baynard's heirs at law.*
The object of this Bill is to obtain conveyance of two tracts of Land, lying and being in Caroline county, and State of Maryland, called Cumberland and Fiddemont's Hill, containing two hundred and fifty three and an half acres of Land—in pursuance of a bond of conveyance executed by John Baynard, in his life time, the 14th of November, 1809, to one Major Horn, which said Major Horn, by an endorsement on the said bond, on the 23rd of September, 1811, did transfer and assign all his right and title in the said Land, to the complainant. The bill states that Elizabeth C. Baynard, Robert C. Baynard, Mary Baynard, John Baynard, Sarah Baynard, Thomas Baynard, Henry Baynard, M. Baynard, Ann Baynard, and Ferdinand Baynard, the defendants, are infants and reside out of the State of Maryland, in the State of Delaware.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 12th day of March, 1816, give notice to the defendants named in the said bill, to be and appear herein, in person or by solicitor, of this court, before the 12th day of July, 1816, to show cause, if any they have, why a Decree shall not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 20 3

FOR RENT,

The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship center, or a person sailing a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family.

For terms apply to
James Stokess.
Easton Point, Dec. 12

TOPGALLANT!

The horse TOPGALLANT will stand the ensuing spring at (or in the vicinity of) Easton and Centerville, three days in each week at the respective stands, to commence on the first of April and continue till the first of July, to cover mares at \$10 the season and \$50 insurance—specimens of his foals will be seen at both his stands, early in the season. Gentlemen who may patronize this weighty and powerful horse, may rest assured that they shall be pleased and benefited. Good parturage may be had convenient to both stands, and due attention will be paid to the mares sent to Topgallant, by
The public's obedient,
CORBIN LEE.

Feb. 27 3
N. B. Groom's fee 50 cents

WAR DEPARTMENT.

AN ACT

To provide for designating, surveying and granting the Military Bounty Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be surveyed a quantity of the public Lands of the United States, fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated, and to which the Indian title is extinguished, not exceeding in the whole six millions of acres, two millions to be surveyed in the territory of Michigan, two millions in the Illinois territory, north of the Illinois river, and two millions in the territory of Louisiana, between the river St. Francis and the river Arkansas; the said Lands to be divided into townships, and subdivided into sections and quarter sections, each quarter section to contain, as near as possible, one hundred and sixty acres, in the manner prescribed by law for surveying and subdividing the other public Lands of the United States; the same price to be allowed for surveying as is fixed for surveying the other public Lands in the same territory. And the Lands thus surveyed, with the exception of the salt springs and Lead mines therein, and of the quantities of Land adjacent thereto, as may be reserved for the use of the same by the President of the United States, and the section No. 16, in every township, to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of public schools, shall be set apart and reserved for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of one hundred and sixty acres, promised to the non commissioned officers and soldiers of the United States, their heirs and legal representatives, by the act, entitled "an act for completing the existing military establishment," approved the twenty fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and eleven, and by the act entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," approved the 11th day of January, eighteen hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, shall, from time to time, issue warrants for the military Land Bounties, to the persons entitled thereto, by the two last mentioned acts, or either of them: Provided always, That such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them, or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrant shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person in whose favor such warrant shall have been issued, shall, on delivery of the same at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of such other officer as may at the same time have, by law, the superintendence of the General Land Office of the United States, at the seat of Government, be entitled to draw by lot, in such manner as the officer at the head of the Land Office, under the direction of the President of the United States, may prescribe, one of the quarter sections, surveyed by virtue of the first section of this act, in either of the said territories which the person in whose favor such warrant has issued may designate. And a patent shall thereupon be granted to such person, for such quarter section, without requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no claim for the military Land bounties aforesaid, shall be assignable, or transferable, in any manner whatever, until after a patent shall have been granted in the manner aforesaid. All sales, mortgages, contracts, made prior thereto, for the purpose, or with intent of alienating, pledging or mortgaging any such claim, are hereby declared and shall be held null and void; nor shall any tract of land, granted as aforesaid, be liable to be taken in execution or sold on account of any such sale, mortgage, contract, or agreement, or on account of any debt contracted prior to the date of the patent, either by the person originally entitled to the land, or by his heirs or legal representatives, or by virtue of any process, or suit at law, or judgment of court against a person entitled to receive his patent as aforesaid.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
May 6, 1812.

JAMES MADISON.
From the provisions of the foregoing act, it is manifest that no Patent can issue until the War is presented to the Commissioner of the Land Office.—It is therefore the interest of the persons entitled to Military Lands, that their warrants should, immediately after they are issued, be deposited in the Office from whence they are to be obtained. This course will preserve them from the various accidents to which they may be subjected in the hands of the Owners or Agents who may have been authorized to obtain them. It also manifests that all Contractors for the Sale of, or incumbrance upon these Lands, prior to the issuing of the Patents, are illegal and void. As it is impossible that Persons possessed of Powers of Attorney for obtaining Military Land patents, can have a legitimate interest distinct from their Principals. Warrants hereafter issued will be deposited in the General Land Office; and a Certificate of that act will be given to such Attorneys if required. A copy of this proceeding will be forwarded to every Person in whose name a Warrent shall issue, not only to counteract any misrepresentations of the object of this Regulation, but to place the Soldiers of the late Army upon their guard against the devices which have already been, or may hereafter be, practised by unprincipled and designing men to deprive them of the Reward which is so justly due to their meritorious services.

Land Warrants will continue to be issued at the War Department upon the presentation of the ORIGINAL "HONORABLE DISCHARGE," which will remain there upon File, as heretofore, but no other document will be required to accompany it, excepting the address of the original Claimant, in order that he may be duly notified of the number and date of the Land Warrant that will issue in his name.

In cases where the original Claimants are dead, "THE LEGITIMATE HEIRS AT LAW" must substantiate their claims conformably to the Regulations now in use.
February 16th, 1816.

The Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above three times.
Feb. 27 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February 19, 1816.

On application of JAMES RINGGOLD, executor of William Frisby, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r
of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Frisby, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of August next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1816.

JAMES RINGGOLD, ex'r
of Wm. Frisby, dec'd.

Feb. 27 3

Queen-Anne's County Orphans' Court,

February Term, 1816.

On application of WILLIAM BROWNE and ELISHA BROWNE, executors, and ANN H. BROWNE, executrix, of the last will and testament of John Browne, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors of said deceased to exhibit their accounts, duly authenticated; and that they cause the same to be inserted in the "People's Monitor" and "Easton Star," (two newspapers printed at Easton,) for the space of three successive weeks.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of the proceedings of the orphans' court for Queen Anne's county, I have hereunto set my name, and affixed the seal of the said court, at Centerville, this thirteenth day of February, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

THOMAS C. EARLE,
Register of Wills.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Browne, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, or to Mr. Thomas Murphy, Centerville, at or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from any benefit of said estate. And all those indebted to the estate of the said John Browne, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or to Mr. Thomas Murphy, who is authorized to receive the same. Given under our hands this 14th day of February, 1816.

WILLIAM BROWNE,
Corner of Paca & Frank-
lin streets, Baltimore.

ELISHA BROWNE,
No. 217, Market street,
Baltimore.

ANN H. BROWNE,
Centerville.

Feb. 27 3q

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

Sunday of Feb. A. D. 1816.

On application, by petition, of THOMAS DENNY, administrator of Lewis Bush, late of Talbot county deceased, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one office Philadelphia papers, and in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of Talbot county, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—
JA. PRICE, Reg'r of
Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of August next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, anno domini 1816.

THOMAS DENNY, adm'r
of Lewis Bush, dec'd.

Feb. 25 3

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of Feb. A. D. 1816.

On application of ROBERT G. LLOYD, executor of Capt. James Lloyd, late of Talbot county aforesaid, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—
JA. PRICE, Reg'r of
Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Capt. James Lloyd, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of August next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1816.

ROBERT G. LLOYD, ex'r
of Capt. James Lloyd, dec'd.

Feb. 27 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, 86.

On application of JOSHUA MASSEY, administrator, with a copy of the will annexed, of Edward Woodall, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r
of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration (with a copy of the will annexed) on the personal estate of Edward Woodall, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of August next.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.—Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1816.

JOSHUA MASSEY, adm'r
of Edw. Woodall, dec'd.

Feb. 20 3

Carriage & Harness Making.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Barnett, at the head of Washington street, Easton, where he intends carrying on

Carriage & Harness Making,

In all their variety; and being determined to pay strict attention, having good workmen and materials, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may please to call on him.

JOSEPH PARROTT.

January 23

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman and two Boys for sale; for information enquire at this office.

Feb. 20 3



THE UNION TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN

THE UNION TAVERN,

Opposite the Farmers Bank and Post Office,

Hopes that by his preparations and strict attention, he may meet with a liberal encouragement—where may always be had private rooms for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. He assures the public that every exertion on his part to render his establishment agreeable, shall at all times be given.

James Murdoch.

Easton, Jan. 9

Navy Commissioners' Office.

18th January, 1816.

The Board of Navy Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz.

Cannon, cannonades and cannon locks
Ball, round, grape, canister and lead
Belt, cuirass, cuirass
Cannon and priming powder
Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and bayonets
Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1-8th of 12 ozs. 1-4th of 24 ozs. 1-8th of 26 ozs. 1-4th of 28 ozs. 1-4th of 32 ozs. and 1-8th of 34 ozs.
Copper belts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted.
Lead in pigs and sheets
Anchors from 500 to 8000 lbs.
Iron Hemp, American
Twine—whipping, sewing and seine
Iron for shipping
Staves—legger-pipe, boghead and gang cask
Bunting
Seamen's clothing—bats, shoes, trousers, shirts and jackets
Flannel and wadding for cartridges
Lignum Vita and paints.

To be delivered either at Washington, New York, or Boston.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:

"Proposals to furnish _____ for the use of the Navy, made by _____ in consequence of the Navy Commissioners' advertisement of 18th January, 1816."

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the Commissioners will enter into contract: and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts, and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidences of their competency.

On the 1st day of April, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and read upon
JOHN RODGERS,
President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

The Printers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till 1st April, and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office.

Jan. 30 9

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

Feb. 27 3

A WET NURSE

IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
To a healthy young Woman, without a child, liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Star Office.
Feb. 20

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd. either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, &
Henry Whiteley,
Executors.

Whitelevsburg, Del. nov. 7

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, on the 6th inst. a negro man named

STEPHEN,

about five feet high, spare built, black complexion, has two of his upper fore teeth out, and looks rather simple when spoken to. His occupation has formerly been keeping a grist mill, and perhaps he may try to get in that business again.—His clothes were, a striped linsey over-jacket, a pair of black casimere corded trousers which button up the ancles, and a fur hat with the fur worn off; but perhaps he may change his clothing.

whoever will take up said negro man, and secure him so that the owner get him again, shall receive the sum of fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

FRANCIS A. AIREY.

Feb. 27 3q

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named

GEORGE and PETER.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, thin look, and is apt to be impudent when spoken to.—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings.—Shoes lined and bound.

PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home.—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat, one green half worn, one yellow Mersilles waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together.—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth.

Head of Wye, Dec. 12

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called EZEKIEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eye brows. His clothing were a tow linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat.

Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white twill cotton coat and jacket.

The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called GEORGE. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as GEORGE carried away his sylvie with him. It is probable they will make for the State of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Vallant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caro-
line county, Md.

July 4

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named NED, (calls himself Ned Benson, alias Ned Lloyd,) about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat about half worn.—It is possible he may have changed them, as he took with him a black cloth pair of pants and round robin, with a variety of other clothing.

It is supposed he is gone out to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up said fellow, if out of the State, and secure him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid; or \$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured as above.

Henry Catrup.

August 15

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a mulatto girl named POLLY DEMBY.—She is about sixteen or seventeen years old, five feet two or three inches high, rather slender or delicately made. Polly had on and carried off with her a kersey frock, the body part striped black and white, and the tail part of a yellowish colour; her other clothing cannot be particularly described. She is an excellent house girl, and will probably apply for employ as such. It is likely when she leaves Talbot county, where she was bred and born, she will make for Dorchester county, where she has a number of relations belonging to Mrs. Lydia Hodson, of New Market; and it is very likely she is at this time lurking about in that neighborhood.

The sum of \$20 will be given to any person who will take up said negro girl in this county, and deliver her to the owner, or the sum of \$20 if taken up out of the county and delivered as aforesaid; or the above reward if taken up and secured out of this state—and all reasonable charges if brought home to

Richard Sherwood.

Oct. 24



VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1816.

No. 28—852.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(Printer of the Laws of the Union.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for twenty-five Cents
per square.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public sale, on the 15th instant,
(March) at Joseph Bestpitch's plantation, in
Dorchester county, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
four likely negro Men and one Woman—taken
by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed,
at the suit of Ann Harrison, use of Jonathan
Brewerwood against the said Joseph Bestpitch, &
sold for cash only.

Also—To be sold on the 16th day of this inst.
(March) at Dawson's store, in the county afore-
said, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, three negro
Men, two Women and four Children—taken
by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, and to me directed,
at the suit of Levin Travers, executor of Mary
Newton against Thomas Pitt, and sold for cash
only.

THOS. BARNETT, Sh'f.

March 5
N. B. The judgment against Thomas Pitt
was received against him as security for his brother
John Pitt.

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the honorable the Court
of Chancery of Maryland,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, to the
best bidder, at the house of Wm. Flint, in the
town of Cambridge, on MONDAY, the eight-
teenth day of March next, a Farm, lying and be-
ing in Dorchester county, about three miles from
Vienna and about one mile from Jones's Mills,
containing three hundred acres, late the property
of William Hicks Travers, deceased, and sold
for the purpose of discharging his debts.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or
purchasers of the whole or any part thereof, shall
give bond to the subscriber, with approved secu-
rity, for paying the purchase money with interest,
within one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said William H. Travers,
deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims, with
the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, in the
Chancery office, within six months from the
aforesaid day of sale.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Feb. 20

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the honorable the Court
of Chancery of Maryland,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, to the
best bidder, at the house of Wm. Flint, in the
town of Cambridge, on MONDAY, the eight-
teenth day of March next, the following tracts
or parcels of Land, which were devised by Hen-
ry Hodson, deceased, to be sold for the payment
of his just debts, viz: "Chance," containing
thirty four acres more or less, purchased by said
Hodson from Michael H. Bonwill; "Batech-
lor's Forest," containing one hundred acres
more or less, purchased by said Hodson from
Henry Windows; and "Batchelor's Forest,"
containing thirty acres more or less, purchased
by said Hodson from John Windows. The said
lands are situated in Dorchester county, about
two miles from Vienna, and about the same dis-
tance from Jones's Mills.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or
purchasers of the whole or any part thereof,
shall give bond to the subscriber, with approved
security, for paying the purchase money with in-
terest, within one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of Henry Hodson, deceased, are
requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers
thereof, properly authenticated, in the Chancery
office or to the subscriber, within six months from
aforesaid day of sale.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Feb. 20

FOR SALE,

The Farm on which Mr. Thomas Cheesman
lives, containing about 700 acres, lying in Caro-
line county, Maryland, about 5 miles from Col.
Richardson's residence on the Great Choptank;
on the above Farm is a great quantity of white
oak suitable for ship timber, which may be had
with or without the Land.

Also—All that part of the Farm south of the
branch passing through the same, on which Mr.
Perry W. Stewart lives, containing about 400
acres, lying in Caroline county, and situated on
Tuckahoe Creek, about five miles from Denton,
and ten from Easton.—The above Lands can be
divided to suit purchasers, and any person wish-
ing to buy will please to view the Lands.

One third of the purchase money must be paid
on the day of sale, the balance in 12 & 18 months.
The above Lands if not sold at private, will be
offered at public sale at 12 o'clock, on Monday,
the 15th day of April 1816, at Denton in Caro-
line county.

All communications, post paid, will receive
attention.

R. LOCKERMAN,
Annapolis, 20th Feb. 1816.

The Editor of the Baltimore Federal Ca-
zette will please insert the above twice a week
till the 13th April 1816.

March 5

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen-
Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with
the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly
occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by
Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is
considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for
a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately,
or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr.
Gerald Courney or Mr. William Grason, at
Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, Junr.
Baltimore.

Feb. 29

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Major
James Bruff, deceased.

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY,
the 14th of May next (if not sold at private sale
before), a tract of LAND, containing 450 acres,
situated about three miles and a half from Centre-
ville. This Land is well adapted to the growth
of wheat and corn, and is equal in point of qual-
ity to any in the neighbourhood, and has an ex-
cellent portion of wood and timber, with a con-
siderable quantity of meadow ground, which, by
attention, may be made very valuable. On the
premises are, a two story frame dwelling house,
and kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c.—
there are four apple orchards of excellent fruit,
with a variety of other fruit trees. This prop-
erty being convenient to mill and market, renders
it worthy the attention of persons wishing to pur-
chase.

As the aforesaid premises lie adjoining the prop-
erty of Col. Philip Fiddeman, any person wish-
ing to view the same, will please to call on him,
who will show them at any time; or on the sub-
scriber, living in Centreville. The terms of pay-
ment will be two-thirds of the purchase money
down on the day of sale, and the residue in six
months thereafter—when an indisputable title will
be given.

Margaret Bruff.

Jan. 16

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO INFORM
THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC,
That they have just received, and are now opening at
their Store House opposite the Bank,
an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

British, French, India, German & American

MANUFACTURES;

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES:

Which they flatter themselves they can sell on
pleasing terms for Cash, or in exchange for Fea-
thers.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

Easton, March 5

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Phila-

delphia,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Wood's London blue and black Cloths,

Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, and Berlin

Cord, of superior quality and colours,

Drab, blue, black, green and grey second Cloth-

ing, Flannels, red, white and yellow, of various qua-

lities,

Fashionable Waistcoating,

Elegant Levantines and double Florences, of a

variety of fashionable colours,

White and black 4-4 Crape,

Black Florentine, plain and figured,

Mit Mustins, Leno's, Jaconets, Cambrics, Im-

perial Long Cloths and Calicoes, &c.

Together with a variety of other

DRY GOODS,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Queen's Ware, and some Cut-

lery.

ALL of which they offer low for CASH.

Clayland & Nabb.

January 2, 1816

100

Bushels of fresh and choice Lancaster

CLOVER SEED,

Received and for sale by

HANDS & EDMONDSON.

Easton, Feb. 20

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning

next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave

Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the

season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent ac-

commodations for passengers) apply to the Cap-
tain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at
the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will
be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER SUPERIOR,

E. AULB, Master.

Will commence running as usual from East-

on Point to Baltimore, TO-MORROW MORNING,

at 10 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every

Saturday, at the same hour. She is in complete

order for Passengers or Grain—For freight or

passage, apply as heretofore.

N. B. He returns his thanks for the encour-

agement he has received from the public, and

assures his customers that every exertion shall be

made to render satisfaction.

P. S. Persons sending Grain, will please to

specify in their orders by what Packet they may

wish it carried, to the clerk in his absence.

February 27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will

meet on the fifth day of March next, to appoint

Constables; and on the second day of April, to

appoint Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order—

J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk.

Feb. 29

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Benjamin Austin, Esq. to the
Hon. Thomas Jefferson.

Boston, Dec. 9, 1815.

SIR,
Since the return of Gen. —, from
his visit to Monticello, I am highly grati-
fied in hearing that you enjoy your
health, and that you are so happily situat-
ed in your domestic retirement.

During the convulsions in Europe, and
the events which have tak place in our
country, a person of your accurate ob-
servation must have experienced the
most anxious solicitude for the result of
these important controversies.—As to
France, we are all disappointed in the
termination of a revolution, which prom-
ised relief from the tyranny of estab-
lishments, which have been inconsid-
erately advocated in the federal papers, as
"legitimate." But the "ways of Heav-
en are dark and intricate," and we are
obliged to submit to the decrees of Pro-
vidence, however contrary to what we
may think are productive to the general
happiness of mankind. As France has
fallen by an alliance of foreign despots,
America must expect to rise by a union
of freemen, acting in their constitutional
capacity. The destiny of France should
be a lesson of admonition to the United
States.

It must afford you the highest conso-
lation to find, that the honor and glory of
our Republic have been promoted by the
very means which our enemies had pre-
dicted would be ruinous and destructive.
Nothing but the interposition of Provi-
dence could have produced so much
good, from what was considered by some
as productive of so much evil. The U.
States were forced into a controversy in
defence of their marine rights, which if
they had failed in vindicating, would have
checked, if not terminated their future
prospects as an independent nation. At
the beginning of the conflict, the pros-
pect was gloomy and perilous. Repeat-
ed disasters appalled the timid in the
prosecution, while the disaffected were
daily attempting to counteract our na-
tional efforts, by systematic combinations,
and illegitimate conventions.—Amidst
these complicated difficulties, we have
succeeded in our "ascent to Heaven,"
and every real American must feel a
pride in contemplating, that the energies
of an administration, beset with such a
phalanx of opposition, has triumphed, not
only over a foreign enemy, but have bal-
anced the wily projects of a more dan-
gerous body of internal foes. I would not
wish to be censorious, but the fact is too
evident to be denied. Not that we con-
sider every nominal federalist was thus
minimised, but the artful proceedings of
certain leaders urged many honest men
to adopt those resolutions, which have
produced numberless serious evils. We
can easily distinguish between the enter-
ers and the entitled.

As the present state of our country de-
mands some extraordinary efforts in
Congress to bring forward the agricultural
and manufacturing interests of the
U. States, I am induced to mention a
plea, often used by the friends of Eng-
land, that the workshops of Europe are
recommended by you, as the most proper
to furnish articles of manufacture to the
citizens of the U. States, by which they
infer that it is your opinion, the manufac-
tures of this country are not proper ob-
jects of congressional pursuits.

They frequently enlarge on this idea,
as corresponding with your sentiment,
and endeavor to weaken our exertions in
this particular, by quoting you as the ad-
vocate of foreign manufactures, to the
exclusion of domestic. Not that these
persons have any friendly motive towards
you, but they think it will answer their
purposes, if such sentiments can be pro-
mulgated with an appearance of respect
to your opinion. I am sensible that many
of these persons mean to misrep-
resent your real intentions, being convinced
that the latitude they take with your
remarks on manufactures, is far beyond
what you contemplated at the period they
were written. The purity of your mind
could not lead you to anticipate the per-
fidy of foreign nations, which has since
taken place.—If you had, it is impossible
that you would have discouraged the man-
ufactures of a nation, whose fields have
since been abundantly covered with mer-
ino sheep, flax and cotton, or depended
on looms at 3000 miles distance to fur-
nish the citizens with clothing, when
their internal resources were adequate
to produce such necessities by their do-
mestic industry.—You will pardon my
remarks and excuse my freedom in writ-
ing to you on this subject. But it would
be an essential service at this crisis, when
the subject of manufactures will come
so powerfully before Congress, by peti-
tions from various establishments, if you
would condescend to express more mi-
nutely, your idea of the "workshops of
Europe," in the supply of such articles
as can be manufactured among ourselves.
An explanation from you on this subject
would greatly contribute to the advance-
ment of those manufactures, which have

risen during the late war to a respecta-
ble state of maturity and improvement.
Domestic manufacture is the object con-
templated; instead of establishments un-
der the sole control of capitalists, our
children may be educated under the in-
spection of their parents, while the hab-
its of industry may be duly inculcated.

If the general idea should prevail that
you prefer foreign workshops to domes-
tic, the high character you sustain among
the friends of our country, may lead them
to a discouragement, of that enterprise,
which is viewed by many as the essen-
tial object of our national independence.
I should not have taken the freedom of
suggesting my idea, but being convinced
of your patriotism, and devotedness to
the good of our country, have urged
me to make the foregoing observations;
your candor will excuse me if they are
wrong.

I shall be happy in receiving an answer
to this letter, for in the present state
of political controversy and intrigue, the
real republicans must rely on our "long
tried patriots," (among whom you stand
pre-eminent) to guide and direct in the
future pursuits of the government.

Though retired from public life, yet your
private counsel is essential, and we must
solicit your aid to help the administra-
tion to substantiate by wise measures in
peace, what we have obtained in war.—
The patriot is always called on duty,
while the exigencies of his country need
his advice, and his exertions are requir-
ed to carry his principles into operation.
We are limited but to a few years, to
discharge our trust as citizens, and we
must become more active as the period
shortens. The real patriot never sacri-
ficed principles to policy. Washington,
Adams, Hancock, Madison, and yourself
rose superior to such a degradation.—
The old patriots, if not employed in con-
ducting the ship, yet they are viewed as
seagoing, by which helmsmen may steer
to the haven of safety.

I remain, sir, with sentiments of the
highest respect, and cordial wishes for
your happiness, your undeviating friend,
BENJAMIN AUSTIN.

Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ANSWER.

Monticello, Jan. 9, 1816.

DEAR SIR,
I acknowledge with pleasure
your letter of the 9th Dec. last.

Your opinions on the events which
have taken place in France, are entirely
just, so far as these events are yet de-
veloped. But we have reason to suppose,
that they have not reached their ultimate
termination.—There is still an awful
void between the present and what is to
be, the last chapter of that history; and
I fear it is to be filled with abominations
as frightful as those which have already
disgraced it. That nation is too high
minded, has too much innate force, intel-
ligence and elasticity, to remain quiet
under its present compression. Samp-
son will arise in his strength, and proba-
bly will ere long burst asunder the cords
and the webs of the Philistines.—But
what are to be the scenes of havoc and
horror, and how widely they may spread
between the brethren of one family, our
ignorance of the interior feuds and an-
tipathies of the country, places beyond our
keep. Whatever may be the convulsions,
we cannot but indulge the pleasing hope,
they will end in the permanent establish-
ment of a representative government; a
government in which the will of the peo-
ple will be an effective ingredient.—
This important element was taken root
in the European mind, and will have its
growth.

Their rulers, sensible of this, are al-
ready offering his modification of their
governments under the plausible pre-
text, that it is a voluntary concession
on their part. Had Bonaparte used his
legitimate power honestly for the es-
tablishment and support of a free govern-
ment, France would now have been in
prosperity and rest, and her example, op-
erating for the benefit of mankind, every
nation in Europe would eventually
have founded a government over which
the will of the people would have had a
powerful control.—His improper con-
duct, however, has checked the salutary
progress of principle; but the object is
fixed in the eye of nations, and they will
press to its accomplishment, and to the
general amelioration of the condition of
man. What a germ have the freemen
of the United States planted, and how
faithfully should they cherish the parent
tree at home! Chagrine and mortifica-
tion are the punishments our enemies
receive.

You tell me I am quoted by those who
wish to continue our dependence on Eng-
land for manufactures. There was a
time when I might have been so quoted
with more candor. But within the thirty
years which have since elapsed, now are
circumstances changed? We were then
in peace—our independent place among
nations was acknowledged. A commerce
which offered the raw materials in ex-
change for the same materials, after re-
ceiving the last touch of industry, was
worthy the attention of all nations. It

was expected that those especially to
whom manufacturing industry was impor-
tant, would cherish the friendship of such
customers, by every favor, and particu-
larly cultivate their peace by every act of
justice and friendship. Under this pros-
pect the question seemed legitimate,
whether, with such an immensity of im-
proved land, curtailing the hand of hus-
bandry, the industry of agriculture, or that
of manufactures, would add most to the
national wealth? And the doubt on the
utility of American manufactures was en-
tertained on this consideration chiefly,
that to the labor of the husbandman a vast
addition is made by the spontaneous ener-
gies of the earth on which it is employed.
For one grain of wheat committed to the
earth, she renders 20, 30, and even 50
fold.—Whereas the labor of the manufac-
turer falls in most instances vastly below
this profit.—Pounds of flax in his hands,
yields but penny weights of lace.

This exchange, too, laborious as it
might seem, what a field did it promise
for the occupation of the ocean—what a
nursery for that class of citizens who
were to exercise and maintain our equal
rights upon that element? This was the
state of things in 1783, when the Notes on
Virginia were first published; when the
ocean being open to all nations, and their
common rights in it acknowledged, and
exercised under the regulations sanction-
ed by the assent and usage of all, it was
thought that the doubt might claim some
consideration. But who, in 1785, could
see the rapid depravity which was to ren-
der the close of that century a disgrace
to the history of civilized society? Who
could have imagined that the two most
distinguished in the rank of nations, for
science and civilization, would have sud-
denly descended from that honorable
eminence, and setting at defiance all those
moral laws established by the Author of
Nature between nation and nation as be-
tween man and man, would cover earth
and sea with robberies and piracies,
merely because strong enough to do it
with temporal impunity, and that under
this abandonment of nations from social
order, we should have been despoiled
of a thousand ships and have thousands
of our citizens reduced to Algeirie slav-
ery? And all this has taken place.

The British interdicted to our vessels
all harbors of the globe, without having
first proceeded to some one of hers, there
laid a tribute proportioned to the cargo,
and obtained her license to proceed to
the port of destination. The French de-
clared them to be lawful prize if they had
touched at the port, or been visited by a
ship of the enemy nation. Thus were
we completely excluded from the ocean.
Compare this state of things with that of
'85, and say whether an opinion founded
in the circumstances of that day, can be
fairly applied to those of the present.
We have experienced what we did not
then believe, that there exists both pre-
sency and power enough to exclude us
from the field of interchange with other
nations. That to be independent in the
comforts of life, we must fabricate them
ourselves. We must now place the ma-
nufacture by the side of the agri-
culturalist. The former question is
suppressed, or rather assumes a new form.
The grand enquiry now is, shall we
make our own comforts, or go without
them at the will of a foreign nation? He
therefore who is now against domestic
manufactures, must be for reducing us
either to dependence on that nation, or
be clothed in skin, and to live like wild
beasts in dens and caverns, I am proud to
say, I am not of these.

Experience has taught me that man-
ufactures are now as necessary to our in-
dependence as to our comforts—and if
those who quote me as of a different op-
inion, will keep pace with me in purchas-
ing nothing foreign, where an equiv-
alent of domestic fabric can be obtained,
without regard to difference of price, it
will not be our fault if we do not soon have
a supply at home equal to our demand,
and wrest that weapon of distress from
the hand which has so long wantonly
wielded it. If it shall be proposed to go
beyond our own supply, the question of
'85 will then recur viz: Will our sav-
ing labor be then more beneficially em-
ployed in the culture of the earth, or in
the fabrications of art? We have time
yet for consideration, before that question
will press upon us; and the maxim to be
applied will depend on the circumstances
which shall then exist. For in so com-
plicated a science as a political economy, no
one axiom can be laid down as wise & ex-
pedient for all times and circumstances.
Inattention to this is what has caused for
this explanation to answer the cavils of the
uncandid, who use my former opin-
ion only as a stalking horse to keep us in
eternal vassalage to a foreign and un-
friendly nation.

I salute you with assurances of great
respect and esteem.

TH. JEFFERSON.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Esq.

HOPKINS & DUK

RAZOR STROPS;

Of American Quality.

For sale at the Star Office.

ALBANY, MARCH 1.

A meeting of the REPUBLICAN members of both houses of the Legislature, was held at the Senate Chamber in the city of Albany, on the 20th day of February inst. at which, Gen. MOORE, of the Assembly, was chosen *Chairman*. MOSES I. CANTINE, of the Senate, *Secretary*.

The meeting was called for the purpose of consulting on the subject of selecting proper candidates, to be recommended for the support of the Republican electors, of this State, at the approaching election, for the offices of Governor, and Lieut. Governor; and upon interchange of sentiment, they unanimously acceded in the opinion, that to secure beyond the hazard of doubt, the ascendancy of Republican principles in this State, with which its real interests and prosperity are intimately connected, it was necessary, that his Excellency Governor TOMPKINS should again be the candidate. The revolutionary services, the private worth, and political integrity, of the venerable President of the Senate, also directed the views of the meeting to him as the most suitable candidate for Lieut. Governor. But as doubts were entertained, arising from intimations his Excellency had made, to several of his friends, whether he would consent to receive a nomination for a re-election; a committee was appointed to communicate to his Excellency, and to the Lieut. Governor, the opinions and wishes of the meeting, and to report the result to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the same place on the 27th inst.; which committee were also instructed to prepare an address, to the electors, to be reported at the same time, if the candidates named, should consent to be nominated.

On the 27th inst. the Republican members assembled to receive the report of their committee, which, as far as it relates to his Excellency, appears from the following correspondence.

ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1816.

SIR, The republican members of the Legislature met on the 20th inst. to confer on the selection of a suitable candidate to be supported at the ensuing election for the office of Governor; and upon the most mature deliberation, have unanimously declared their conviction that the best interests of the State required that you should again be supported for that station. But as your Excellency has declared to many individuals composing part of the meeting, that it would not accord with your wishes or interest to be again elected, and had expressed to them your desire not to be put in nomination, we were deputed to communicate to you the earnest request of the meeting that you would consent to be the candidate, and to represent to your Excellency their decided opinion that the complete success of that cause, with which they believe the interests of the people to be inseparably connected, will be essentially promoted by a compliance on your part with a request which that consideration induces them to urge with so much solicitude.

With sentiments of respect and esteem,

Yours friends and h'sserv'ts,
M. VAN BUREN,
P. KEYES,
H. LEAVENWORTH,
Wm. D. FORD,
BENJ. F. THOMPSON.

His Excellency
Daniel D. Tompkins.

ALBANY, Feb. 27, 1816.

GENTLEMEN, It has long been my intention to retire from the cares and sacrifices of my present office, at the expiration of the existing term. That intention has been freely communicated, that I might not be regarded as a candidate for re-election. It is unnecessary, on this occasion, to enumerate the many cogent reasons, which led to this wish. They were such as induce the utmost reluctance in departing from my original design. But, whatever may be my personal feelings and convenience, an indication of the unanimous wishes of the republican members of the Legislature, expressed in the past and pressing terms contained in your letter, has claims on me paramount to every private consideration.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.
Hon. M. Van Buren, Hon. P. Keyes, H. Leavenworth, Wm. D. Ford & Benj. F. Thompson, Esquires.

The committee also informed the meeting, that they had waited upon his Honor the Lieut. Governor, and had informed him of the desire of the meeting, that he would consent to be again nominated. That his Honor had stated to them in reply, that he for some time past, had contemplated retiring from public life, and had looked forward to the present period, as the fittest to carry that resolution into effect; that he was still so disposed, and would cordially unite in the support of any other Republican candidate, who might be selected for the station he now occupied; that he had, however, through his whole life, considered his services at the command of his political friends, and that if, therefore, the Republican members of the Legislature, considered that the use of his name would contribute in the smallest degree, to the success of that cause to which he had devoted the prime of his life, it was at their service.

Whereupon, it was unanimously resolved, That the meeting recommend to the support of the electors of the State of New York,

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
as a suitable person to be supported for the office of GOVERNOR, and
JOHN TAYLER,
as a suitable person to be supported for the office of LIEUT. GOVERNOR, at the ensuing election.

Mr. Van Buren also, in behalf of the committee, appointed for that purpose, reported the following address, which

was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed.

To the Republican Electors of the State of New York.

FELLOW CITIZENS, At a period when we have just emerged from a bloody but successful and glorious struggle for national honor and existence, an opportunity presents itself to express our gratitude for services rendered in that contest; and to proclaim to the world by our suffrages, that in the calm of peace we are not unmindful of the Statesman who was the shield of his country in the storm of war.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

we possess a citizen who, as the Executive Magistrate of this State, has stood foremost in the path of duty and of danger, during the late momentous crisis. His zeal and devotion we have all witnessed; we have all beheld the steady firmness, the unshaken integrity, with which he opposed himself to internal faction, and the prompt alacrity which he evinced, on all occasions, to animate our gallant defenders by his presence on our frontiers, where scenes of real danger, had Divine Providence so ordered, might have enabled him to give the highest evidence of his patriotism, by risking his life for the honor and glory of his beloved country.

Such are the merits of the candidate, fellow citizens, for whom we solicit your suffrages once more for the office of Chief Magistrate of this State: And we feel happy in the reflection, that the man who has served us so long and so faithfully, has grown in our confidence, and become the more firmly rooted in our affections, at every step of his civil, political, and military career.

The venerable JOHN TAYLER is again recommended for the office of Lieut. Governor, from a conviction that his services in the revolutionary war, and his uniform patriotism since, together with his native good sense, his acquired talents, and his long experience in public affairs, will readily command your suffrages, and replace him in a station which he has filled with credit to himself and utility to his country.

On the occasion, fellow citizens we are well aware, that our Candidates will have to contend with every species of calumny that falsehood can engender, and faction bring forth. But as your ears have been long accustomed to hear the best men of your country abused by the worst; as the Chief Magistrate of the Union is every day assailed by the venom of slander, notwithstanding a life devoted to the best interests of his country, both in state and confederate councils; as the shades of Monticello, the favorite retreats of virtue, liberty, philanthropy and science, do not shield the venerable Jefferson from the rude assaults of factious pens and hireling presses; as not even the sanctity of the tomb has protected the ashes of our immortal Franklin from insult; it cannot be expected that our candidates, who have so long mingled in the affairs of the state; who have so long breasted themselves to the shock of opposition; and who have done so much to maintain and perpetuate the cause to which it has been, and we trust still is, your pride to be devoted: It cannot, we repeat it, be expected, when the venerable names of Madison and Jefferson, and the sainted memory of Franklin are not exempt from reproach, that the candidates whom we recommend for your suffrages, can go through the ordeal of a popular election, without encountering the pestiferous breath of calumny, the rude invective, the foul accusation, and the odious suspicion which, the voice of faction never fails to fix upon the favorites of freedom, and the friends of the people.

Fellow Citizens, The Republican Administrations of the Union, and of those states in which the principles of the revolution of 1776 have likewise prevailed, have carried you triumphantly through the recent war, waged on the part of the enemy, against your national existence. We say, against your national existence because the principles of impressment and of search of blockade and of seizure, as asserted and exercised by the power with whom we have successfully measured swords could not have been submitted to without a surrender of national sovereignty and independence. The ocean long witnessed the wrongs of your country, and was long the scene of her degradation and disgrace. But the genius of liberty finally rose, like a giant from his slumbers and directing her march across the mountain wave, vindicated the right of her favorite America to the undisturbed enjoyment of the highway of nations. The lightning of her long-slumbering wrath flashed upon the billowy deep, and the thunderbolts of her extorted indignation rived to floating bulwarks of her tyrant foe, and scattered to the winds of Heaven that proud flag which had so long insulted the world by waving in triumph over feats of injustice, rapine, and oppression. Nor was the military less glorious than the naval career of your country, in her late contest. The laurels which your naval heroes won upon the mountain-wave, were so many signals for the defenders of your altars and your firesides to emulate it, and on many a well-fought field the disciplined, the boasted WELLINGTONIAN legions, were made to feel,

— Through peril and alarm,
"The might that slumber in a peasant's arm."

Thus, fellow-citizens, under the auspices of your republican rulers, as your country emerged from the second war of Independence, crowned with victory and

peace. She has commanded the respect of her enemies, attracted the admiration of mankind, and established beyond all doubt or dispute, her title to a sovereign and independent rank among the nations of the earth. With fame abroad, she enjoys felicity at home; the felicity which flows from the freedom of her civil and political institutions; the abundance of her physical resources, and the excellence of her moral and religious maxims, sentiments and habits. To the God of Nature she is indebted for her prolific soil; her salubrious climate, and her numerous navigable and fertilizing streams. But to the genius of Republicanism, under the guidance of the same Eternal Power, she owes the beneficent improvement of her natural advantages, the expansion of her moral faculties, and the freedom which so happily and so eminently distinguishes her government from that of every other nation on the face of the globe.

From this elevated and brilliant view of the past and present which affords ground to cherish the most delightful & sublime anticipations of her future glory, we cannot prostitute this address by descending into the arena of electioneering. We cannot stoop to specify and refute in detail, all the flimsy and thread-bare criminalities against your republican systems and rulers in general, as well as against the candidates we recommend, which will be bro't forward by our opponents in the vain hope, as we trust, of diverting your suffrages from those who merit them, to clothe with the honors of office the candidates of a party, which as all its cunning was exerted to paralyze our energies in a period of war and adversity, has justly forfeited all claim to our confidence in the days of peace, and returning prosperity.

Dismissing, therefore, all fear, fellow citizens, that you will suffer the clamors of federalism to divert your suffrages from their wonted republican course; we have still to guard you against yielding to suggestions of apathy, or feelings of resentment, growing out of the unfortunate collisions which have heretofore sprung up in the republican ranks. Every individual cannot be suited in a candidate; and mutual forbearance must pave the way to mutual exertion and final success. Let us, therefore, as brethren of the same principle, discard all minor considerations; and we shall not only move together to the polls, but victory will crown our exertions, and our country will reap the fruits of our generous and magnanimous union, our active and disinterested zeal.

Russell Atwater, Benjamin Moore,
Jacob Barker, Reuben Sanford,
Stephen Bates, Isaac Gere,
Bennett Bicknell, Asa C. Barney,
F. A. Bloodgood, George Cramer,
Henry Bloom, Henry Fryer,
Moses I. Cantine, Har. A. Van Slyck,
Archibald S. Clark, Peter A. Hilton,
Darius Crosby, Wm. C. Bouck,
Jonathan Dayton, Thomas Lawyer,
Lucas Elmendorf, Oliver Judd,
Henry Hager, Isaac Hays,
Parley Keyes, Arunah McTealy,
Peter R. Livingston, Silas Crippin,
Chauncey Loomis, Wm. D. Ford,
Isaac Ogden, John McCombs,
John I. Prendergast, Thomas Brown,
Wm. Ross, Russell Waters,
Henry Seymour, Wm. Munroe,
Ferrand Stranahan, Gamaliel H. Barstow,
Philetus Swift, George Hall,
Martin Van Buren, Nathan Williams,
Samuel G. Verbrueck, Elijah Miles,
Benj. F. Thompson, Truman Adams,
Phineas Carl, Joshua Ballard,
Abraham Rose, John H. Beach,
Richard Cursin, Barnabas Smith,
Joseph Smith, John Brown, jr.,
George Warner, John McFadden,
Abraham Miller, Daniel Cruger,
Corn. Blauvelt, Timothy H. Porter,
James Burt, Jonathan Child,
David Dill, Nicholas Halsey,
Nathaniel P. Hill, Wm. Thompson,
Selah Strong, Jacob L. Larzelere,
Green Miller, Isaac Wilson,
Wm. Parks, James Ganson,
Dirck Westbrook, Elizer Webster,
Aaron Adams, Elias Osburn,
Henry B. Lee, Abel Cole,
Wm. Dewey, Chillis Doty,
Henry Leavenworth, Amos Stebbins.

RECIPROCAL ROGUERY.

Our readers may recollect, some time ago, that there was published an account of a very villainous transaction, the substance of which was, that several bales of cotton, exported from Savannah, to New York and thence to Havre de Grace—contained about 600 wt. of stones, concealed in some of the bales. The cheat was not detected until the cotton was opened in France.

The example, however, does not appear to have been lost upon the French Merchants. Several pipes of Brandy were lately imported into New York, per the Maria Theresa, from Bordeaux. Eight pipes of this Brandy were sent by a Merchant of the first respectability and honor, to his friend in this city. In drawing off one of the pipes, it was found that the actual quantity ran short of the gauge by 3 GALLONS. The pipe was accordingly opened, & at the heads were found nailed two reasonable large pieces of wood!

We understand the other seven pipes have not been opened, but we doubt not the same imposition will be discovered. —This monstrous cheat has probably been resorted to by some good subject of his Majesty, in order to help the payment of the contributions for the "deliverance" of France, at the cost of the Americans. Charles Smith, Pa.

A COUNTRY PRICE CURRENT.

Many of our news-printers publish the price of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. for the information of the country people; but none of them have inserted the article of *Votes* among the other vendible commodities. *Votes*, in some counties of the State, have been in great demand, and borne fine prices during the two or three last seasons, and are likely to be still higher during next fall. — The Peter Washington Societies have commissioned their agents every where to buy up all that can be had. It is curious to observe how the price varies. In St. Mary's and Charles, I have been well assured that the society's agents bought up the whole amount ordered last fall, at a price not exceeding, on an average, a dozen fish-hooks, or a pint of whiskey each. But then, they are miserably poor creatures: it is rare to see even a goose with a full craw about Port Tobacco. — In Calvert the market was very brisk last season. Some votes were sold there as high as \$30; none for less than a middling of bacon or six pieces of neck beef. By the annual report of the society's treasurer, it appears that the average price in that county, last season, was no less than \$15. But in Cecil and Kent the prices have been prodigious—from \$50 to \$100, and even \$200 were not uncommon. It is surprising that the *good folks* of those counties should have complained of the war, when they had so ready a market for so valuable a commodity. I have been assured, by one of the company's agents, that he was obliged to give one fellow as much as \$150 in cash, a new calico gown for his wife, pay the doctor's bill for curing his sore leg, and give him a pair of new breeches into the bargain. It is certain, beyond question, that the Peter Washington Societies have already, in addition to what has been collected in this State, received very considerable contributions from the land of steady habits & their blue-light brethren every where—in consequence of which it was unanimously resolved at the last regular meeting of the managers of the society, that its agents should hereafter be tied down by no limitations whatever in the purchase of votes during the coming season. This resolution was passed with closed doors; but the secretary finding the coffers of the society very full, moved for an increase of salary, which was rather huffishly rejected; whereupon he resigned in great dudgeon, and has blabbed all out, as he says, purely for the good of the people. The price of votes will no doubt be very high next fall; for it is evident that there will be a prodigious weight of solid argument to resist, and an uncommon mass of proofs of national prosperity to smother in some way. I can therefore venture confidently to assure my vendible fellow-citizens of Kent, Cecil, Calvert and Allegany, that they may with safety ask as much as \$200, if not \$250, for a single vote; for the Peter Washington Society has determined to bid up sooner than lose and it can well afford to give it, or indeed more. Understand me—I give no opinion whatever as to whether this traffic be so contraband—but then, if a man is so disposed, and can make a trade without detection and disgrace, I should wish him to profit by it—not like Esau of old, to sell his birth-right for a mess of pottage. People's Advocate.

FROM THE BOSTON FALLADUM MARCH 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Agawam, Wills, which arrived yesterday, from Cork, left on the 24 Jan. Civil commotions raged in a part of Ireland—and a considerable number of British troops in France were expected there. There was no news of importance from any other part of Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

It is determined, in order to make the custody of Bonaparte doubly sure, to take military possession of the Island of Ascension, which is situated 200 leagues north west of St. Helena. 14 transports, laden with timber, bricks, and every other description of building materials, will shortly sail for St. Helena.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

ESCAPE OF M. LAVALETTE.

It was yesterday that Count Lavalette, was to have been executed had he not have escaped the night before, by the following means:

Madame Lavalette went to dine with him, accompanied by her daughter, 12 years old, and her maid servant; at 7 o'clock in the evening the 2 last persons presented themselves at the outer gate of the prison to go out, supporting a person who appeared to be Madame Lavalette who was enveloped in a fur gown with the head covered with a large bonnet and holding a handkerchief to the eyes, all the persons belonging to the prison being present. As they were accustomed to see 2 persons go out of the prison every evening, they neglected to assure themselves of the identity of the person of Madame Lavalette, through feelings of compassion for the unfortunate situation of that lady. Five minutes afterwards, the keeper having entered the prisoner's room, found only Madame Lavalette; he instantly cried, (Madame Lavalette declares)—"You have ruined me." Madame Lavalette begged him not to give immediate alarm, fearful of his being caught, should they have proceeded in pursuit instantly; she endeavored to retain him by the arm, and even tore off the sleeve of his coat: the keeper, deaf of her prayers, ran to the others, crying "the prisoners has escaped," & ordered

the jailors to search for him on all sides. Two of them met on the Point Neuf, the chaise in which Madame Lavalette came to the prison but they found no one in it. As soon as his escape was made known, the Minister of General Police, went to the Conciergerie, and interrogated all the persons employed. Orders were given to arrest the Keeper, and a Porter, who it is supposed favored the escape; immediate and strict searches took place, 24 taffettes were sent off yesterday morning on all points, and it is tho't impossible that Lavalette will be able to escape their pursuit, which ever way he may have gone. Neither public nor private carriages were allowed to leave Paris yesterday morning, as orders were given for all the barriers to be closed, as soon as the escape was known.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following will be the Rates of Postage on and after the first of April next, agreeably to act of Congress passed February 1st, 1816.

For single Letters, composed of one piece of paper.

Miles.	Cts.
Any distance not exceeding 40	8
Over 40 and not exceeding 90	10
Over 90 do	150 12½
Over 150 do	300 17
Over 300 do	500 20
Over 500 do	25

Double letters—or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Triple Letters—with triple those rates. Quadruple Letters—with quadruple those rates.

Every Packet composed of four or more pieces of papers, and weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

RATES OF POSTAGE

Of Newspapers.

	Cent.
Each paper carried not over 100 miles,	1
Over 100 miles,	1½
But if carried to any post-office in the State in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is	1
<i>Magazines and Pamphlets</i>	
Are rated by the sheet.	
Carried not over 50 miles, per sheet,	1
Over 50 and not over 100, do.	1½
Any greater distance	2

R. J. MEIGS, Junior,

Post Master General.

General Post Office,
February 15, 1816.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To repeal the duties on certain articles manufactured within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured within the United States," passed the eighteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and also the act, entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver, and plated ware, and jewelry, and paste work, manufactured within the United States," passed on the twenty-seventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That for the recovery and receipt of such duties as have accrued, and remain outstanding; and for the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and the remission thereof, which shall have heretofore accrued, the provisions of the aforesaid acts shall remain in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 22, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Requesting the President to present medals to Capt. Stewart and the officers of the Frigate Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby requested, to present to Capt. Charles Stewart, of the Frigate Constitution, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices, to each commissioned officer of the said frigate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of Captain Stewart and his Officers and Crew in the capture of the British vessels of war, the Cyane and the Levant, after a brave and skillful combat.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 22, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NEW YORK, MARCH 5.

LA ES! FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the elegant last sailing ship Minerva, Captain Skechley, in 43 days from Liverpool, from whence he sailed on the 26th of January.

By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 20th, London to the 18th, and Lloyd's List to the 16th of Jan. about a month later than our former advices. From these we have made copious and interesting marine and commercial extracts; but the papers are in other respects unimportant, no political events of consequence having occurred in Europe since our former accounts.

The British Parliament was further prorogued on the 17th of Jan. to the 1st of February.

Sir George Prevost, late Governor of Canada, died in December of the gout in the stomach. His trial had not commenced.

The Chesterfield Packet arrived at Falmouth on the 14th of January in the short passage of 20 days from N. York, with a King's Messenger, bearer of the ratified Commercial Treaty between the U. States and G. Britain. The Treaty reached London on the 17th.

The papers contain Paris dates of the 14th of Jan. A new decree of the King of France banishes from the kingdom all the regicides of Louis 16th. A transport full of French troops had been wrecked on her passage from Plymouth to France, and 24 French officers drowned.

Among the passengers in the Minerva were Lieut. Gen. Wilson, and suite, and some other British officers.

The Hon. Mr. Bagot, Ambassador to America, died in Portsmouth on the 8th of January, to embark in the Niger frigate.

Admiral Hyde, Viscount Gardner, died early in January, in the 45th year of his age.

The London papers from the middle of December to the middle of Jan. give almost daily accounts of the damage done by gales of wind.

The French government has announced the perfect restoration of order and tranquillity at Nismes, and the full enjoyment of their religious worship by the Protestants of that place.

Stocks, at London, Jan. 18.—Consols 59 to 60.—Omnium 44 1/2 to 53 1/2.

There is a good deal said in the French and English papers about the escape of Lavalette, from which it appears that the French Minister of Justice was an accessory.

It is asserted, in the last London paper, that Lavalette had escaped into Bavaria. His effigy, however, has been executed in Paris. Sir R. Wilson, Capt. Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, have been arrested in France, for aiding and assisting Lavalette in making his escape.

There was to be a general mourning in France on the 21st of January, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Lord Amherst takes with him to China, his Coronation & Parliamentary robes as a Peer of G. Britain, to appear before the Emperor.

Lord Cathcart, our Ambassador, has arrived at St. Petersburg.

JANUARY 5.

The Eliza, Norway, arrived in the Downs, sailed from Madras 6th of Sept. from the Cape of Good Hope 6th Nov. and from St. Helena 21st Nov. No person was suffered to land at St. Helena from the Eliza. Bonaparte was in the interior of the Island; he had been invited to two parties under the title of General Bonaparte, but paid no attention to the invitations.

The government packet Greyhound, Rich, from Cork to Bristol, with passengers, was totally lost on the Culver Sands the night of the 29th ult. and all on board perished.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Phæon frigate, Captain Stanwell, is arrived at Spithead from the River, whence she will take her final departure for St. Helena. Sir Hudson Lowe, and the Foreign Commissioners, who are to reside at St. Helena, go out in her.

Four transports, with 250 men of the 68th Regt. sailed on Tuesday last, from Portsmouth for St. Helena. Col. Dodgson, with the remainder of the Regiment (380 men) will proceed the first fair wind.

The Niger, Capt. S. Jackson, for the U. States, is ready to proceed on her destination. The hon. Mr. Bagot, the Ambassador to America, is expected at Portsmouth this day, to embark in the Niger.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

German papers of some interest reached us to-day.

Germany is far from being in a satisfied state, and new revolutions threaten to disturb the Continent. Prussia, in spite of her great military means, the only means now resorted to by Kings to remove the inquietudes of their subjects, appears fraught with the ingredients of internal commotion.

PARIS, JAN. 10.

A very strange report has been in circulation for some days in the diplomatic circles, where it is whispered, that the Russian cabinet has a project in contemplation for again uniting Belgium to France, and placing on the throne the present king of the Netherlands, or his son. It is said that the Emperor Alexander has for a long time meditated this, and that it is not unconnected with the marriage of one of his sisters to the

Prince of Orange. This notion, altho' it has been for some time circulated, still appears to gain ground; the fact is, that there is a general astonishment at the preparations of the Emperor Alexander, who appears to be making new levies at a moment when it might be supposed he would be thinking of disarming as well as the rest of Europe.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

We received this morning Paris papers and private letters of Thursday and Friday. The law relative to the amnesty has not yet been officially promulgated; but a Commission is to be named to point out the Regicides to whom the law is to apply.

BARBARY STATES.

The States of Tunis, Tripoli & Algiers have all in turn of late insulted the British flag. The Tunisians have detained a Maltese vessel, & made the crew slaves. To this act of injustice against the British, they have added insult & contempt: The Captain of his majesty's ship Pilot, was recently treated with the greatest disrespect on shore, and on returning on board, was stoned all the way to his boat.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

House of Lords, Jan. 17.

This being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued previous to the last proclamation in the Gazette, summoning both Houses to meet on the 1st of February, for despatch of business, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to the House at half past 3 o'clock, to assist at the formal prorogation from January 17th to the said 1st of February. Having joined the Earl of Liverpool and the Earl Bathurst, the Noble Lords took their seats, in Parliamentary robes, upon the woolsack, as Commissioners appointed by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty.

Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Black Rod, being in attendance, was directed as usual, to require the approach of the Commons to their Lordships' bar. That body, represented by Mr. Rickman, 1 of the Clerks, and other officers of the House, accordingly appeared, *pro forma*, and after the Commission had been read, authorizing the Commissioners to declare the prorogation, the Lord Chancellor declared that the Parliament stood prorogued to Tuesday, February the 1st, "then to meet for the consideration of divers weighty and important affairs." The Lords then left the House.

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

We have seen in many of the public prints a representation of an occurrence which took place in the Straits of Sunda, between our sloop of war Peacock, capt. Warrington, and a British armed brig called the NAUTILUS. This statement, from the "Calcutta Times," was so notoriously distorted, that we have avoided publishing it. We have produced, from the proper authority the following Extract from Capt. Warrington's official letter on the subject, which puts the transaction in its proper light, and will serve as an antidote to the British provincial account of it.

Extract of a letter from Captain Lewis Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. SHIP PEACOCK.

November 11, 1815.

As it is probable you will heretofore see or hear some other account of a rencontre which took place between the Peacock and the English East India Company's brig Nautilus, on the 30th of June last, in the Straits of Sunda, I take the liberty of making known to you the particulars.

In the afternoon of that day, when a breeze of Anjier, as we closed with this brig, which appeared evidently to be a vessel of war and completely prepared for action, her commander hailed, & asked if I knew that there was peace? I replied in the negative—directing him at the same time to haul his colours down if it were the case, in token of it—adding, that if he did, I should fire into him. This being refused, one of the forward guns was fired at her, which was immediately returned by a broadside from the brig; our broadside was then discharged and his colours were struck, after having six Lascars killed, and seven or eight wounded. As we had not the most distant idea of a peace and his vessels was but a short distance from the fort Anjier, I considered his assertion, coupled with his arrangements for action a finesse on his part to amuse us till he could place himself under the protection of the fort. A few minutes before coming in contact with the brig two boats containing the master attendant at Anjier, and an officer of the army, came on board, and as we were in momentary expectation of firing, they were with their men passed below, I concluded that they had been misled by the British colours under which we had passed up the Straits. No questions, in consequence, were put to them, and they very improperly omitted mentioning that peace existed. The next day, after receiving such intelligence as they had to communicate on this subject, (no part of which was official) I gave up the vessel, first stopping her shot holes, and putting her rigging in order.

I am aware that I may be blamed for ceasing hostilities without more authentic evidence that peace had been concluded; but I trust, sir, when our distance from home, with the little chance we had of receiving such evidence, are taken into consideration, I shall not be thought to have decided prematurely.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1816.

DENTON, MARCH 6, 1816.

At a meeting of Democratic Republicans from the different parts of the county, convened this day (being in the session of the county court) to take into consideration the all important subject of the next fall elections:

Col. ROBERT ORRELL was called to the Chair, and THOMAS CULBRETH appointed Secretary.

Whereupon the meeting proceeded to a consideration of the best means to be adopted in the selection of candidates; and after a full and free discussion and interchange of sentiments, it was determined, that public notice be given of a General Meeting to be held at this place, (in Mr. Brown's unoccupied house, next door to the bank) on the FIRST MONDAY of April next, for the purpose of selecting and recommending for the support of the Democratic Republicans of Caroline county, two candidates for Electors of the Senate, four for Delegates to the General Assembly, and six gentlemen as a committee to meet at Hillsborough such committees as may be appointed in behalf of Talbot and Queen Ann's counties, for the purpose of selecting and recommending a candidate to be supported as a Representative in Congress for the Seventh Congressional District; and also to appoint six gentlemen as a committee to meet at Denton such committees as may be appointed in behalf of Talbot county and the Upper District of Dorchester, to select a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.

The democratic republicans of Caroline county are, in conformity with the foregoing proceedings, invited and earnestly requested to attend the said meeting. It is hoped and believed that the importance of the next fall elections is well understood, and will ensure the most active and zealous exertions to effectuate the desirable object in view.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.

By order, ROBERT ORRELL, Chair'n.

Test, Tho. Culbreth, Sec'y.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed, by large majorities in each house, an act to provide more effectually for the payment of specie by the several Banks of that Commonwealth. The act is to take effect on the 15th Nov. next, after which day judgment and execution may be obtained, before competent authority, against any Bank which "shall refuse to pay in specie any note, bill, or check, justly due from the said Bank, when the same shall be presented for payment within the usual hours for doing business at such Bank."

DIED, On the 26th ult. in Queen Ann's, Mrs. BOURKE, the amiable consort of Wm. Y. Bourke, Esq. of said county.

Departed this life, on the 28th of last month, in Camden, Delaware, REBECCA WAINWRIGHT, wife of Thomas Wainwright, after a lingering illness, which she endured with the meek serenity of a Christian. As a wife, mother, and friend, her loss will be severely felt.

RICH LOTS FOR SALE.

Will be disposed of public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY the 26th day of March, at 12 o'clock, part of the estate of the late James Earle, situated on the post road from Easton to Centreville, and opposite the grounds of Nicholas Hammond, Esquire.

They are acknowledged to be among the richest and most fertile Lots in the vicinity of Easton, and are so well known that further description is deemed unnecessary. The terms will be, the purchaser to give hand with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and payable one third part at the end of 6 months—one third at 15 months, and the balance at 24 months. Deed will be executed at the completion of the last payment. The above grounds lie altogether, and will be divided to suit purchasers.

ROBT LLOYD TILGHMAN, TENCH TILGHMAN, Wm. H. TILGHMAN, Executors of James Earle, dec'd.

THE WILMINGTON & EASTON STAGES.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend to commence running this Line of Stages on the first Monday in April, from Easton through by the Head of Chester to Wilmington in one day, viz: Leave Easton every Monday and Thursday morning at 4 o'clock, and arriving in Wilmington the same day—Leaving Wilmington every Tuesday and Friday morning at 5 o'clock, and arriving in Easton on the same day.

The subscribers also inform the public that there shall be good Horses and Stages, and careful Drivers for their accommodation, with every other attention that is necessary. The Baggage to be at the risk of the owners. Passengers travelling in these Stages will be accommodated from Wilmington to Philadelphia every day, either in Steam Boats or Stages.

ROBERT KEEDY, THOMAS PEACOCK, SAMUEL CHAPMAN, JAMES MURDOCH.

F. D. MALLETT, Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open his

DANCING ACADEMY,

In Easton, in the early part of April, of which due notice will be given. From the great and liberal encouragement which Mr. M. has met with in this place, from its respectable inhabitants, he has every reason to hope for a large school. Several new fancy Dances will be taught as soon as the pupils are sufficiently advanced to learn them, which cannot fail to please.

In Chancery, March 2, 1816.

Ordered, that the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Deshayon, made and reported by THOMAS BAYLEY, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 10th day of May next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star three successive weeks before the 10th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$2237 61.

True copy. Test, THOMAS H. BOWEN, Reg. Cur. Can.

March 12 3

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

R. W. ARMSTRONG,

Chemist and Druggist, No. 12, Market street, Baltimore.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

Aloes	Magnesia
Alleppe Oak Galls	Manum
Alum	Mercurial ointment
Amber	Muriatic acid
Anise seed	Nitre, or salt petre
Antimony	Oil of Vitriol
Antimonial wine	Oil of wormseed
Aqua fortis	A variety of Essential
Arrow root	Oils
Arsenic	Orange peel
Asa Foetida	Opium
Balsams of different	Paragoric
kinds	Patent Lint
Blind Vitriol	Pearl ash
Borax	barley
Burgundy pitch	Pink root
Brimstone	Plaster adhesive
Calomel	strengthening
Campbor	Prepared Chalk
Caraway seed	Prussian blue
Castor oil	Pumice stone
Cassia, common	Quassia
Cassia, lunar	Quicksilver
Chamomile flowers	Red Precipitate
Cinnamon	Rotten stone
Cochineal	Rhubarb
Colombia root	Rochelle salts
Copperas	Red Tartar
Cosmoine sublimate	Saffron
Cream of Tartar	Sal Ammoniac
Dye stuffs, of various	Salt of Tartar
kinds	Senna
Emery, coarse & fine	Sigoe
Epsom salts	Snake root
Flowers of Benzoin	Spanish Fly
Sulphur	Shell lac
Gamboge	Sponge
Gentian root	Sugar of Lead
Glauber salts	Sweet Oil, in bottles &
Gum Guaiacum	flasks
Arabic	Sweet spirits of Nitre
Myrrh	Tapioca
Indian rubber	Tartar emetic
Ipecacuanha	Turmeric
Isinglass	Verdigris
Jalap	White Vitriol
Laudanum	Windsor soap
Liquorice	Wash balls
Litharge	
Mace	

—ALSO—

Anderson's Pills
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills
Batemans Drops
Bettens British Oil
Duffy's Elixir
Duffy's Carminative
Mixture
Durable Ink
Essence of Peppermint
Fisher's Pills
Godfrey's Cordial
Golden Tincture
Hooper's Pills
Oil of Spike
Lee's Elixir
Lozenges
Dr. Steer's Opodeldoo
Sloughton's Bitters
Tutington's Balsam,
&c. &c. &c.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Of all kinds, Philadelphia make, warranted.

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of
Paints—dry and in Oil,
COPAL VARNISH,
BRIGHT AND OF SUPERIOR QUALITY;
Painters' Brushes, Camel's hair Pencils, Window
Glass, and Putty.

And a great variety of articles in the above
line, not particularised.

All of which he offers, wholesale and retail, on
the most liberal terms. Physicians, merchants,
and druggists, from the country, are respectfully
requested to call, or forward their orders.

Foreign Notes taken in payment at par.
Baltimore, Md. March 12 8

HENRY W. HACKETT,

GROCER AND FLOUR MERCHANT,

No. 12, Chesapeake, Baltimore.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,
that he has just opened a general
assortment of

GROCERIES,

Selected with the greatest care and attention,
which he will sell WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at
the most reduced prices, for Cash only; and he
hopes, from the strict attention which he is de-
termined to pay to his business, the reduced
prices and good qualities of his GOODS, to merit
a share of the patronage of his friends and the
public. All orders, for the smallest amount as
well as those more extensive, accompanied with
the necessary funds, will be thankfully received
and punctually attended to, and the greatest care
will be taken in putting up all Goods.

He now has, and intends always to keep, the
BEST FAMILY FLOUR, free from Garlic,
and brought from the western country, which
will be sold by the WHEAT, HALF and QUARTER
BARREL; and he will pay all expense of portage
or drayage of all groceries and flour sold by
him, if they are to be delivered anywhere on
Chesapeake, Bowly's or Conny Wharf.
He expects to receive in a short time, a supply
of GROUND PLAISTER PARIS.

Baltimore, March 12 3

RICH WATERLOOS.

Cheap Store, No. 4, Market-street.

JOHN W. RINGROSE,
Avails himself of this opportunity of informing
the Ladies of Baltimore that he has just opened
a rich assortment of

WATERLOO PRINTS,

Equal, if not superior in quality and patterns, to
any ever offered in this city. ALSO,

MERINO SHAWLS,

With rich borders,—and Bandanna Handker-
chiefs; together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

By wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

N B Foreign money taken at par.
Baltimore, March 12 3q

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public
that he has opened shop (in the tailoring line)
in the town of Denton, where he intends giving
his steady attention to his professional business;
he flatters himself that he can please, and solicits
a share of the public patronage.
The public's obedient servant,
PETER L. DUBROW.

March 5 3q

MAN & WOMAN WANTED.

A liberal price in cash will be given for a ne-
gro MAN and WOMAN, who are well acquain-
ted with house work.—They are not to go out
of the State of Maryland. Apply at the Star
Office.

March 12 3

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Negro Boy from 8 to 14 years of age, for
which a liberal price in cash will be given. En-
quire at this office.

March 12

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Man or Lad for the present year—
one used to a farm. Apply to
JAMES NICHOLSON.

March 12

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1816.

On application of WILLIAM M. HARGREAVE, administrator of James C. Hargreave, late of Caroline county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 5th day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Colston, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the 11th day of February next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately. Given under my hand this 5th day of March, 1816.

WILLIAM M. HARGREAVE, adm'r of James Colston, dec'd.

March 12 8

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

February Term, 1816.

On application of WILLIAM SETH and JACOB SETH, executors of the last will and testament of William C. Seth, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims duly authenticated; and that they cause a copy of the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the "People's Monitor" and "Easton Star," (two newspapers printed in the town of Easton.)

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court for Queen Ann's county, I have hereto set my name, and affixed the seal of the said court, this ninth day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r of Wills Queen Ann's county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Queen Ann's county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William C. Seth, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 8th day of April 1817;—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands this 9th day of March, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

WILLIAM SETH, &c. JACOB SETH, &c. of Wm. C. Seth.

March 12 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, 5th of March, A. D. 1816.

It is ordered by the orphans' court of Caroline county, that ANN FOURTAIN and THOMAS COOPER, administrators of William Fountain, late of Caroline county, deceased, proceed to make distribution of the said deceased's estate; and that public notice be given in both the papers printed at Easton, to the creditors of the deceased, to meet at the tavern of Joseph Harrison, in Denton, on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, to receive their second dividend of the assets in hand.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of Caroline county, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 5th day of March, anno domini 1816.

FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one empty into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.
Cambridge, June 6

Four valuable Farms for sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Land, lying in Dorchester county, situate near the waters of Nanticoke, near Crutcher's Ferry. These Lands are settled in four farms, two of which contain 400 acres each, and two 200 each. On one of the 400-acre farms there is every necessary building, including a good dwelling, all in good order, the residence of the subscriber; and the others have tenantable and comfortable improvements. On all the farms are good orchards, and the soil is equal to the neighbouring Lands, and to the growth of grain, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed, would view the premises—a further description is deemed unnecessary, as they will be shown applicants by the subscriber, who will make the terms known, and the purchaser or purchasers can have the privilege of seeing what this fall, and possession the beginning of the year.

Henry Smoot.
Dorchester county, Sept. 12

THE EASTON ACADEMY OPEN FOR ITS SCHOLARS.

Since the late publication of the Trustees, the Rev. Mr. TODD has appeared before them, and explained the motives of his conduct. The complaint, under which he had laboured in December, and which prevented his attendance on the first of the year, when he was expected with so much solicitude, unhappily returned upon him; just as he was arranging his journey to Easton in compliance with his last engagement, and confined him to his bed.

Having given this last assurance under an understanding, communicated to him by the Trustees, that on his failure to attend they would publish the state of the Academy and the cause of it, he took for granted that they would execute their purpose, and immediately engaged another Teacher. He even imagined, considering that they were absolved from their engagement to him and had been so often disappointed, that another Professor was at hand, ready to be employed. He therefore abandoned the hope of attaining a station, for which he yet anxiously wished, for which he had relinquished a thriving Seminary at home, and dismissed an affectionate congregation; and for the possession of which he had prepared himself with anticipations of comfortable subsistence and fair renown. The effects, then, of these disappointments, though deeply felt by the Trustees, and by the Parents and Guardians of the Scholars committed to their charge, have been also painfully sustained by him; and have been accompanied by personal and pecuniary inconveniences, so serious and distressing as utterly to exclude the imputation of negligence or design.

He has not, consequently, attended on the Trustees in pursuance of his engagement: He attends to express his regrets for the disappointments which have happened, and to vindicate his own deportment. The Trustees have heard his explanations, and are satisfied with the propriety of his intentions. And as it is convenient and desirable to him to renew his contract, they have accepted him as the Principal in the Institution.

They have therefore the pleasure of announcing to the public that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday next; where they will be attentively instructed in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and in the most useful branches of the Mathematics. As has already, in a former notice, stated to their patrons the grounds on which they flatter themselves that Mr. Todd will prove himself an able and useful Instructor; and they trust they shall not be disappointed.

By the Board,
N. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, 21st Feby 1816

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the

Tayloring Business,

On Court street, opposite the lower end of the Market House, in Easton, where gentlemen can have their work done in the best and most fashionable manner; and from his experience in the business, and his attention, he hopes to receive liberal encouragement, as he intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom.

PETER MORGAN.
Easton, March 5

In Chancery, February 16, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by L. D. TEACALE, Trustee, in the cause of *Teacale against Furrow*, for the sale of certain property, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 25th day of April next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the *Easton Star*, before the 25th day of March next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$3275.

W. KILTY, Chanc'r.

True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

March 5 3q

In Chancery, February 28, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, made and reported by Richard Harwood, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of May next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the *Easton Star* three successive weeks before the first day of April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$2030.

True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

March 5 3q



THE UNION TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN
THE UNION TAVERN,
Opposite the Farmers Bank and Post Office,

Hopes that by his preparations and strict attention, he may meet with a liberal encouragement—where may always be had private rooms for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. He assures the public that every exertion on his part to render his establishment agreeable, shall at all times be given.

James Murdoch.
Easton, Jan. 9

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this information will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.
Feb 6

Navy Commissioners' Office,

18th January, 1816.

The Board of Navy Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz:

Cannon, carronades and cannon locks
Ball, round, grape, cannister and lead
Saltpetre, sulphur
Cannon and priming powder
Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle axes
Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1 1/2 lb of 12 ozs. 1 1/2 lb of 24 ozs. 1 1/2 lb of 26 ozs. 1 1/2 lb of 28 ozs. 1 1/2 lb of 32 ozs. and 1 1/2 lb of 34 ozs.
Copper bolts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted.
Lead in pigs and sheets
Anchors from 500 to 8000 lbs.
Iron Kettles
Hemp, American
Twine—whipping, sewing and seine
Iron for shipping
Staves—lager-pipe, hoghead and gang-cask
Bunting
Seamen's clothing—bats, shoes, trousers, shirts and jackets
Flannel and wadrobe for cartridges
Lignum Vitæ and paints.

To be delivered either at Washington, New York, or Boston.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:

"Proposals to furnish
for the use of the Navy, made by —
—, in consequence of the Navy
Commissioners' advertisement of 18th January, 1816."

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the Commissioners will enter into contract: and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts; and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidences of their competency.

On the 1st day of April, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon.

JOHN RODGERS,
President of the Board of Navy
Commissioners.

The Printers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week (ill 1st April), and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office.
Jan 30 9

A WET NURSE

IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
To a healthy young Woman, without a child, liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Star Office.
Feb. 20

FOR RENT,

The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship carpenter, or a person sailing a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family.—For terms apply to
James Stoakes.
Easton Point, Dec. 12

Another Payment.

This morning's paper completes a half year with original subscribers, from whom another payment becomes due, which is solicited.

Those indebted for advertisements, hand-bills, &c. are informed that if the same are not paid at an early day, (a list of which is now making out) they will be put in the hands of such collectors, (whose dates are more than one year standing,) as will insure their forth coming.

Star Office, Easton, Md.
February 27, 1816

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William F. Hiley, late of Caroline county, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, &
Henry Whiteley,
Executors.

Whiteleysburg, Del., Nov. 7

WAR DEPARTMENT.

AN ACT
To provide for designating, surveying and granting the Military Bounty Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be surveyed a quantity of the public Lands of the United States, fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated, and to which the Indian title is extinguished, not exceeding in the whole six millions of acres, two millions to be surveyed in the territory of Michigan, two millions in the Illinois territory, north of the Illinois river, and two millions in the territory of Louisiana, between the river St. Francis and the river Arkansas; the said Lands to be divided into townships, and subdivided into sections and quarter sections, (each quarter section to contain, as near as possible, one hundred and sixty acres,) in the manner prescribed by law for surveying and subdividing the other public Lands of the United States; the same price to be allowed for surveying as is fixed for surveying the other public Lands in the same territory. And the Lands thus surveyed, with the exception of the salt springs and Lead mines therein, and of the quantities of Land adjacent thereto, as may be reserved for the use of the same by the President of the United States, and the section No. 16, in every township, to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of public schools, shall be set apart and reserved for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of one hundred and sixty acres, promised to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the United States, their heirs and legal representatives, by the act, entitled "an act for completing the existing military establishment," approved the twenty fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and eleven, and by the act entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," approved the 11th day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, shall, from time to time, issue warrants for the military Land Bounties, to the persons entitled thereto, by the two last mentioned acts, or either of them: Provided always, That such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrant shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person in whose favor such warrant shall have been issued, shall, on delivery of the same at the office of the Secretary of War, or of such other officer as may at the same time have, by law the superintendence of the General Land Office of the United States, at the seat of government, be entitled to draw by lot, in such manner as the officer at the head of the Land Office, under the direction of the President of the United States, may prescribe, one of the quarter sections, surveyed by virtue of the first section of this act, in either of the said territories which the person in whose favor such warrant has issued may designate. And a patent shall thereupon be granted to such person, for such quarter section, without requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no claim for the military land bounties aforesaid, shall be assignable or transferable, in any manner whatever, until after a patent shall have been granted in the manner aforesaid. All sales, mortgages, contracts, made prior thereto, for the purpose, or with intent of alienating, pledging or mortgaging any such claim, are hereby declared null and void; and no shall any tract of land, granted as aforesaid, be liable to be taken in execution or sold on account of any such sale, mortgage, contract, or agreement, or on account of any debt contracted prior to the date of the patent, either by the person originally entitled to the land, or by his heirs or legal representatives, or by virtue of any process, or suit at law, or judgment of court against a person entitled to receive his patent as aforesaid.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore
May 6, 1812. JAMES MADISON.

From the provisions of the foregoing act, it is manifest that no Patent can issue until the War Warrant is presented to the Commissioner of the Land Office.—It is therefore the interest of the Persons entitled to Military Lands, that their Warrants should, immediately after they are issued, be deposited in the Office from whence their Patents are to be obtained. This course will preserve them from the various accidents to which they may be subjected in the hands of the Owners or Agents who may have been authorized to obtain them. It is also manifest that all Contractors for the Sale of, or incumbrance upon these Lands, prior to the issuing of the Patents, are illegal and void. As it is impossible that Persons possessed of Powers of Attorney for obtaining Military Land Warrants, can have a legitimate interest distinct from their Principals, Warrants hereafter issued will be deposited in the General Land Office; and a Certificate of that act will be given to such Attorneys if required. A copy of this proceeding will be forwarded to every Person in whose name a War-warrant shall issue, not only to counteract any misrepresentations of the object of this Regulation, but to place the Soldiers of the late Army upon their guard against the devices which have already been, or may hereafter be, practised by unprincipled and designing men to deprive them of the Reward which is so justly due to their meritorious services.

Land Warrants will continue to be issued at the War Department upon the presentation of the ORIGINAL "HONORABLE DISCHARGE," which will remain there upon File, as heretofore; but no other document will be required to accompany it, excepting the address of the original Claimant, in order that he may be duly notified of the number and date of the Land Warrant that will issue in his name.

In cases where the original Claimants are dead, "THE LEGITIMATE HEIRS AT LAW" must substantiate their claims conformably to the Regulations now in use.

February 16th, 1816.

The Printers authorised to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above three times.

Feb. 27 3

TOPGALLANT!

The horse TOPGALLANT will stand the ensuing spring, at (or in the vicinity of) Easton and Centreville, three days in each week at the respective stands, to commence on the first of April and continue till the first of July, to cover mares at \$15 the season and \$50 insurance. Specimens of his foals will be seen at both his stands, early in the season. Gentlemen who may patronize this delightful and powerful horse, may rest assured that they shall be pleased and benefited. Good parturage may be had convenient to both stands, and due attention will be paid to the mares sent to Topgallant, by
The Public's obedient,
CORBIN LEE.

Feb. 27 3

N. B. Groom's fee 50 cents

Queen-Ann's County Orphans' Court.

February Term, 1816.
On application of WILLIAM BROWN and ELISIA BROWN, executors, and ANN H. BROWN, executrix, of the last will and testament of John Browne, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors of said deceased to exhibit their accounts, duly authenticated; and that they cause the same to be inserted in the "People's Monitor" and "Easton Star," (two newspapers printed at Easton,) for the space of three successive weeks.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of the proceedings of the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, I have hereunto set my name, and affixed the seal of the said court, at Centreville, this thirtieth day of February, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

THOMAS C. EARLE,
Register of Wills.

NOTICE I HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Browne, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, or to Mr. Thomas Murphey, Centreville, at or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from any benefit of said estate. And all those indebted to the estate of the said John Browne, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or to Mr. Thomas Murphey, who is authorised to receive the same. Given under our hands this 14th day of February, 1816.

WILLIAM BROWNE,
Corner of Poca & Franklin streets, Baltimore.
ELISIA BROWNE,
No. 217, Market street, Baltimore.
ANN H. BROWNE,
Centreville, ex'x
of John Browne, deceased.
Feb. 27 3q

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

5th day of Feb. A. D. 1816.

On application, by petition, of THOMAS DENNY, administrator of Lewis Bush, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Philadelphia papers, and in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of Talbot county, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—
JA. PRICE, Reg'r of
Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of August next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, anno domini 1816.

THOMAS DENNY, adm'r
of Lewis Bush, dec'd

Feb. 25 3

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

13th day of Feb. A. D. 1816.

On application of ROBERT G. LLOYD, executor of Capt. James Lloyd, late of Talbot county aforesaid, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—
JA. PRICE, Reg'r of
Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Capt. James Lloyd, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of August next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1816.

ROBERT G. LLOYD, ex'or
of Capt. James Lloyd, dec'd.

Feb. 27 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February 19, 1816.

On application of JAMES RINGGOLD, executor of William Frisby, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give three successive notices in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Will for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Frisby, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of August next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1816.

JAMES RINGGOLD, ex'or
of Wm. Frisby, dec'd.

Feb. 27 3

In Chancery, February 3, 1816.

Ordered, that the sale of the real estate of William Saunders, made and reported by PARKER, MARTIN, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 6th day of April next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the "Easton Star," before the 6th day of March next.—The Report states the amount to be \$301 25.

W. KILTY, Chanc'r.

True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 27 3

DR. JOHN ROGERS.

Late Surgeon in the Army of the United States.

Has commenced the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the village of Cambridge.

March 5 3q

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be impatient when spoken to.—Had on when he went away, one long black cloth coat, one fur half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto to low linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto to low linen, shoes and stockings, one ditto to low linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home.—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat, one green half worn, one yellow Merseilles waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto to low linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto to low linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together.—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth.

Head of Wye, Dec. 12

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called LEE KELL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eye brows. His clothing were a low linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat.

Also—a negro girl named SARAH H. 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white twill cotton coat and jacket.

The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware, I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Vallant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caro. } ju'y 4
Jine county, Md.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named NED, (calls himself Ned Person, alias Ned Lloyd,) about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a low linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat about half worn. It is possible he may have changed them, as he took with him a black cloth pair of pants and round robin, with a variety of other clothing.

It is supposed he is gone on to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up and follow, if out of the State, and secure him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, or \$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured as above.

Henry Catrup.

August 15

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, on the 6th inst. a negro man named

STEPHEN.

about five feet high, spare built, black complexion, has two of his upper fore teeth out, and looks rather simple when spoken to.—His occupation has formerly been keeping a grist mill, and perhaps he may try to get in that business again.—His clothes were, a striped linen over-jacket, a pair of black casimere corded trousers, which button up the ankles, and a fur hat with the fur worn off; but perhaps he may change his clothing.

Whoever will take up said negro man, and secure him so that the owner get him again, shall receive the sum of fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

FRANCIS A. AIREY.

Feb. 27 3q

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a mulatto girl named POLLY DEMBY. She is about sixteen or seventeen years old, five feet two or three inches high, rather slender or delicately made. Polly had on and carried off with her a kersey frock, the body



VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1816.

No. 29—858.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

(PRINTED AT THE LANE OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for. Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

RICH LOTS FOR SALE.

Will be disposed of at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY the 26th day of March, at 12 o'clock, part of the estate of the late James Earle, situated on the post road from Easton to Centerville, and opposite the grounds of Nicholas Hammond, Esquire.

They are acknowledged to be among the richest and most fertile Lots in the vicinity of Easton, and are so well known that further description is deemed unnecessary. The terms will be, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and payable one third part at the end of 6 months—one third at 15 months, and the balance at 24 months. Deed will be executed at the completion of the last payment. The above grounds lie together, and will be divided to suit purchasers. ROBT. LLOYD TILGHMAN, TENCH TILGHMAN, Wm. H. TILGHMAN, Executors of James Earle, dec'd.

FOR SALE.

The Farm on which Mr. Thomas Cheesman lives, containing about 700 acres, lying in Caroline county, Maryland, about 5 miles from Col. Richardson's residence on the Great Choptank; on the above Farm is a great quantity of white oak suitable for ship timber, which may be had without the Land.

Also—All that part of the Farm south of the branch passing through the same, on which Mr. Patrick W. Stewart lives, containing about 400 acres, lying in Caroline county, and situated on Turkey Creek, about five miles from Denton, and ten from Easton.—The above Lands can be divided to suit purchasers, and any person wishing to buy will please to view the Land.

One third of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, the balance in 12 & 18 months. The above Lands if not sold at private, will be offered at public sale at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY the 15th day of April 1816, at Denton in Caroline county.

All communications, post paid, will receive attention.

R. LOCKERMAN.

Annapolis, 20th Feb. 1816.

The Editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette will please insert the above twice a week till the 13th April 1816.

March 5 8

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of M. John B. off, deceased.

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 15th of May next (if not sold at private sale before a tract of LAND, containing 450 acres, situated about three miles and a half from Centerville. This Land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. and is equal in point of quality to any in the neighborhood, and has an excellent quantity of wood and timber, with a considerable quantity of meadow ground, which, by attention, may be made very valuable. On the premises are, a two-story frame dwelling house, and kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable &c.—there are four apple orchards of excellent fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees. This property being convenient to mill and market, renders it worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase.

As the aforesaid premises lie adjoining the property of Col. Philip Middleton, any person wishing to view the same, will please to call on him, who will show them at any time; or on the subscriber, living in Centerville. The terms of payment will be two thirds of the purchase money down on the day of sale, and the residue in six months thereafter—when an indisputable title will be given.

Margaret Bruff.

Jan. 16 15

THE WILMINGTON & EASTON STAGES.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend to commence running this Line of Stages on the first Monday in April, from Easton through by the Head of Chester to Wilmington in one day, viz: Leave Easton every Monday and Thursday morning at 4 o'clock, and arriving in Wilmington the same day—Leaving Wilmington every Tuesday and Friday morning at 5 o'clock, and arriving in Easton on the same day.

The subscribers also inform the public that there shall be good Horses and Stages, and careful Drivers for their accommodation, with every other attention that is necessary.—The Baggage to be at the risk of the owners. Passengers travelling in these Stages will be accommodated from Wilmington to Philadelphia every day, either in Steam Boats or Stages.

ROBERT KEEDY,
THOMAS PEACOCK,
SAMUEL CHAPMAN,
JAMES MURDOCH.

March 12

F. D. MALLETT,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open his

DANCING ACADEMY,

In Easton, in the early part of April, of which due notice will be given. From the great and liberal encouragement which Mr. M. has met with in this place, from its respectable inhabitants, he has every reason to hope for a large attendance. Several new fancy Dances will be taught as soon as the pupils are sufficiently advanced to learn them, which cannot fail to please.

March 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on the fifth day of March next, to appoint Constables; and on the second day of April, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order—

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb 20

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Man or Lad for the present year—one used to a farm. Apply to JAMES NICHOLSON.

March 12

FOR RENT,

The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship carter, or a person sailing a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family. For terms apply to James Stoakes.

Easton Point, Dec. 12

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened shop (in the tailoring line) in the town of Denton, where he intends giving his steady attention to his professional business; he flatters himself that he can please, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant.

PETER L. DUBROW.

March 5 3q

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Negro Boy from 8 to 14 years of age, for which a liberal price in cash will be given. Enquire at this office.

March 12

DR. JOHN ROGERS,

Late Surgeon in the Army of the United States,

Has commenced the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the village of Cambridge.

March 5 3q

FROM COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER,

DECEMBER 9.

PLAN

For the publishing of truth, & for keeping up a literary intercourse with America, which intercourse shall tend to assist the cause of freedom.

"I kept silence," says St. Paul, "even from good words, though it was pain and grief to me." In this respect I have, for a long while, been imitating the apostle. It has been great pain & grief to me to refrain from putting upon paper numerous truths, which, if made public, could not have failed to do much public good.—I am resolved to submit to this restraint no longer. I am resolved to make a great effort to secure the means of freely expressing my thoughts to millions of people, on the other side of the Atlantic, and thro' that channel, to every part of the world, where truth has, or can obtain, circulation.

According to the practice of the law in England, the publication of truth, clearly proved truth, nay, notorious truth, tho' concerning public men and their actions as public men, may be deemed a crime, and punished with long imprisonment in felons jails, and with heavy fines, and even with pillory besides. This does not suite my taste.—Without saying any thing about motives, without making any professions, I shall simply observe, that it is my wish to be able, with safety to myself, to express the opinions that I entertain, and to promulgate, thro' the press, such facts, concerning public men and measures, as I am in possession of, and as I think proper to promulgate.

It is, therefore, proposed to place in the city of New York, some person, to go from England next spring, who shall cause to be printed, and to be published in that city, and throughout the United States, such writings as the authors may not choose to put to press here. In England the letter founders and press makers, are compelled to keep, and to render an account to the government of all the types and presses that they sell, and of the persons to whom they sell them.—No man dares have types or a press in his possession without a license.—No printer dares put any thing to press without being able and ready to discover, and swear to, the author, or his employer. No printer dares print any thing without putting his name to it. The man who publishes is liable to punishment as well as he who writes or who prints.—To sell, or give away, to lay upon a counter or a table, to lend, or to send by the post, is to publish. Such is the law in England; and, whenever any one complains of this law; when he complains that the law is not what it was 20 years ago; the approvers of this new law tell him, that if he does not like it, he may leave the country; or, in the words of FULLER, a late member of parliament, "if they do not like it, d—n them, let them leave it."

But, tho' a man does not like to have his mind subjected to these restraints, he may like the country as well as FULLER. He may have an estate and many other ties, which bind him to the country; and what is more, he may think, the duty even towards that country, binds him to remain in it. However, as to the writ-

ings, they may leave the country. So far FULLER's advice may be followed, if proper arrangements are made for the purpose.

To do this thing well; to put the machine into efficient motion, and to keep up that motion, there must be a regular and rapid communication between England and America, carried on by persons of some talent and of great zeal and activity. To trust to the casual communications of booksellers, or editors of papers, would never answer. They have their business to attend to, and that is incompatible with the keeping up of a literary intercourse of any considerable magnitude, and especially one of the kind here contemplated.

An intelligent person, fixed in the city of New York, would not only cause to be printed and promulgated any original writings sent to him from England; but he would be able to send from America to England such American publications as he might think likely to be useful here; and if any curious persons wished to see the original writings that he published at N. York, they might thro' the same means, obtain them.

As for myself I must confess, that I would rather live on bread and water for the remainder of my life, than not have a regular literary intercourse with America. That is now the only country in the world, in the fate of which one can feel much interest. If political good is to come at last, it must come through that channel. It is of the very first importance, that every thing appertaining to that country should be well known here; and that every thing appertaining to this country should be well known there.—Both these may be accomplished by the press, which is about to be put into execution, and the detail of which plan will hereafter be fully laid before the world.

But, even in this stage of the project, I cannot refrain from stating, for myself, that, those who may look upon this as a scheme for the disseminating of venom, of falsehood, of scandalous anecdote, will find themselves disappointed. For many years I have not dealt in any thing but dry politics, and matters closely connected with politics. No false statement has

in any thing I may write, or recommend to be written for publication abroad, I shall be doubly scrupulous in sticking to the truth. Let no one say, that this resort to the American press is taking an unfair advantage. My adversaries will have the same channel of promulgation at their command; and they will have a thousand times as much extraneous weight and influence as I can possibly have.

The communication between England and America is now, and always has been, carried on by the merchants and by manufacturers and their agents. Such newspapers and other periodical publications, in both countries as favored the views of these persons, and accorded with their feelings, have except in casual instances, been sent from one country to the other. Hence both countries have been kept in the dark. It is my firm conviction, that the late bloody and devastating war was produced by this cause.—From the counting houses in America were poured into England none but those newspapers which represented the country as resolved to depose the president rather than prosecute a war against England. Those papers were regarded by our ministers and by the nation, as truly describing the state of the public mind in America; and as it is well known to every man in England, the universal expectation was, that the people of America were ready to pull down their government, and to throw themselves into our arms. Nay, it is notorious that Lord Liverpool, in the house of lords, so late as in the fall of 1814, said, that the people of the United States seemed, by their kind treatment of our officers who were prisoners of war, "to be disposed to put themselves under the protection of his majesty's government." Even the battles at sea and on the Chippewa, had not removed the false impression. When, indeed, the destructive thunder of the American arms was heard from Lake Champlain and New Orleans, the ministers were undeceived; but the nation was not, and has not been to this hour.

It is not then, of vast importance that the two nations should know one another? Go to the commercial coffee houses in London, where files of American newspapers are kept, and you see there only such papers as are under the influence of commercial men. To read those files one would suppose the United States to be still a colony of England. The yeomanry, who form the strength, and who really speak the voice of America, being under the beak of neither government nor landlord, have no correspondents in England, have no English agents to truckle to, for trust or forbearance, have not the praise of aristocracy eternally dinned in their ears, and, therefore, have fair play for their good sense and integrity. But, they send no newspapers and pamphlets to England. They perform no

part of the work of communication. This is wholly left to the most powerful of the sons of trade and commerce; and, though there are, without doubt, many of these who are true to the interests of their country, still the great majority must, and they notoriously do, act under the bias of opposite tendency.

This evil, which is really a great evil to the whole world, would be, in a great measure, checked by the plan now proposed. For a regular and speedy communication between the editor of the Register, and an intelligent and active person in America, a communication which would enable that editor to keep the state of public opinion in America constantly before the eyes of the English, and to make the Americans acquainted with all that is passing here, would, and must, defeat, in a short time, all the endeavours of those whose object it might be to give false impressions.—The interests of mankind demand, that the truth and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, with regard to both governments, should be known, to the people in both countries; and, if there be a man, who has it in his power to make it known, and who does not, he neglects the performance of his duty.

It is with these impressions on my mind, that I have suggested the plan, and that I shall lend the utmost of my attention to the carrying of it into effect. The person, or persons going out, will hereafter be named; and the mode of communication with the Register through him, or them, will be pointed out. Nothing appears to me to be more easy of execution, and, for my own part, I shall think a dozen years well spent in aiding the undertaking.

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

We perceive by the papers, that the emissaries of the Bourbons are still hunting for this proscribed hero. Happily, he is safe in the land of freedom; the only land of freedom. We have received the following particular relative to the escape of this celebrated general, from a source entitled to entire credit. After the return of Louis the desired, to his capital, in the rear of 200,000 of his country's forces, with a shattered and concealed sea coast. Here he remained for a considerable time. In the mean while an arrangement was made with an American vessel, about to sail to Bordeaux, to meet him at a particular latitude. The marshal accordingly sailed in a fishing boat from Rochelle; but on arriving at the appointed place, no vessel was to be seen. Disappointed in this expectation and the frail bark being unable longer to keep the sea, he sailed for Germany. There he found an English vessel bound for Annapolis—and assuming the dress of a common sailor took his passage on board as a steerage passenger, and arrived safely at Annapolis. Thus has another of the illustrious patriots of France escaped the vindictive fury of the traitorous and vengeful Bourbons, to our hospitable shore. Here he has nothing to fear from the unsparring vengeance of priests and monarchists.

Boston Yankee.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To increase the pensions of Robert White, Jacob Wrighter, John Young, and John Crampsey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is granted to Robert White, of Reading, in the State of Vermont, who, in the defence of Fort Erie lost both his arms by a cannon shot, in lieu of the pension to which he is now entitled by law, a pension of forty dollars per month, to commence on the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; to Jacob Wrighter, of the city of Trenton, in the State of New Jersey, who lost his right arm and right leg at the capture of Little York, in Upper Canada, in lieu of the pension to which he is now entitled by law, a pension of thirty dollars per month, to commence on the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred & fifteen; to John Young, of the town of Boston, and State of Massachusetts, who lost both arms at French Creek, in descending the River St. Lawrence, by a cannon ball, in lieu of the pension to which he is now entitled by law, a pension of forty dollars per month, to commence from the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and to John Crampsey, of the town of Beverly, and State of Massachusetts, who lost both arms in the late war with Great Britain, in lieu of the pension to which he is now entitled by law, a pension of forty dollars per month, to commence from the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred & fourteen; and the secretary of war is hereby directed to place the said Robert White, Jacob Wrighter, John Young,

and John Crampsey, on the pension list accordingly.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 22, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Jonathan Rogers, junior, of Waterford, in the State of Connecticut.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to discharge from his imprisonment, Jonathan Rogers, jun. of Waterford, Connecticut, now confined in prison at New Haven, in said State, for a debt due from him to the United States, on judgment obtained in their favor against him, before the District Court for said District of Connecticut: Provided however, That nothing contained in this act shall exonerate any property which the said Jonathan Rogers, jun. now has or hereafter may acquire; from the judgment and execution obtained against him, by the United States, as aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 22, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION,

Requesting the President to present medals to Captain James Biddle and the officers of the Sloop of War Hornet.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested, to present to Captain James Biddle of the Sloop of War Hornet, a gold medal with suitable emblems & devices, and a silver medal, with suitable emblems and devices, to each commissioned Officer of the said Sloop of War, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services in capturing the British Sloop of War Penguin after a brave and skillful combat.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 22, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Rewarding the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, for the capture and destruction of the British sloop of war Penguin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to have distributed as prize money to Captain James Biddle, of the sloop of war Hornet, his officers and crew, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, for the capture and destruction of the British sloop of war Penguin; and that the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 22, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the Convention to regulate the Commerce between the territories of the United States and his Britannic Majesty.

Be it enacted & declared by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of any act as imposes a higher duty of tonnage, or of import on vessels and articles, imported in vessels of Great Britain, than on vessels and articles imported in vessels of the United States, contrary to the provisions of the Convention between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, the ratifications whereof were mutually exchanged the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, before and after the date of the ratification of the said Convention, and during the continuance thereof, deemed and taken to be of no force or effect.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 1, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

HOFFMAN'S & DUFF'S RAZOR STROPS.

of superior quality.

For sale at the Star office.

NEW YORK, MARCH 9. VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port, the elegant fast-sailing ship Integrity, Capt. Challenger, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of February, and from the Rock on the 7th, making her passage only 29 days.

Capt. G. has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers to the 1st of Feb. London to the 30th of Jan. and Lloyd's List to the 23d. We have copied the most prominent and interesting articles.

The Niger frigate sailed from Portsmouth on the 28th of January, with the British Minister, for the United States of America.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

It is believed the Bank will soon give a bonus to the proprietors. On Friday stock rose 1 per cent. and the next day nine per cent. Other funded property is looking upwards. 3 per cent Consols are 62 1-2, and Omnium 18 3-4.

JANUARY 30.

The Paris papers of Friday last afford little additional information on the state of that capital. The Moniteur contains a very interesting Report by M. LAFFITTE, Provisional Governor of the Bank of France, on the situation of that establishment, and on its operations during the last year, which appear to have been directed with great judgment. He states, that notwithstanding the lamentable occurrences, which took place within that period, the Bank of Paris did not sustain the least loss by its discounts, altho' the discounts amounted to above 115 millions of francs more than in 1814. As the foreign troops withdrew to a greater distance from Paris, it is natural to suppose that prudence must dictate the augmentation of the posts of native military destined to the maintenance of public order in the capital; and, in effect, this circumstance is mentioned as having taken place. On the other hand, the Government seems anxious to notify the departure of the foreign troops cantoned near Paris, and the embarkation of many of the English regiments for their own shores. At such a moment, and especially when a number of desperadoes and worthless wretches are about to lose their patrons, who are banished by the law of the 12th inst. rumors of disturbance, and perhaps actual attempts at tumult, are to be expected. Something of this kind is said to have taken place at Lyons; but it does not appear to have led to any result, or to be connected with any extensive plot.

M. Dupin, who defended Marshal Ney, was retained by Lady Wilson as her husband's Counsel, immediately after his detention.

PARIS, JAN. 17.

Many arrests have taken place within the last twenty-four hours at Paris. General Grandler, late Governor of Paris, on conviction of Marshal Ney, is it is said, of the number. Marshal Serrurier has hitherto eluded the searches of the Police. The Ultra Royalists themselves cannot cite any overt act, while on the other hand, it must be acknowledged the conduct of almost all the ancient Chiefs of the army is mysterious & menacing; not one appears at Court, and it is whispered they hold private conferences, the nature of which is highly calculated to awaken suspicion.

PARIS, JAN. 26.

M. Cambaceres is not going to Italy; none of the individuals comprised in the Royal Ordinance can go thither. The only countries where they can find an asylum, are Prussia, Austria, and Russia. M. Cambaceres has asked leave to repair to Silesia.

CASSEL, JAN. 20.

The differences between Austria and Bavaria appear to be very serious.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 23.

Letters from Paris say that Cambaceres is going to Florence. Carnot to Russia, and Vandamme to America.

Letters from Paris mention that several persons who are to quit France in consequence of the law of Amnesty, have asked for passports to the Netherlands or to America; that several French officers leave the country for the United States, and that the Government does not see without uneasiness an emigration which might endanger its interests in America.

ILLIE, JAN. 21.

General Chartran, who was under surveillance in this place, has just been removed into the Citadel.

BRUSSELS PAPERS.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 23.

According to private letters from Paris Mr. Bruce, on his first examination upon the escape of Lavalette, answered in the following manner to the questions which were put to him:—

Q. Your name?—A. There is nobody except the Police of Paris to whom my name is not known.

Q. Of what country are you?—A. Of the country which has conquered France.

Q. Did you assist in the escape of Lavalette?—A. Distinguish: if you mean his escape from the Kingdom of France, yes.—I might say no this also, but I say yes.

Q. What were your motives for acting in this manner?—A. My motives—1st, in order to save a persecuted individual; 2d, to serve humanity; 3d, to answer the appeal made to English honor (loyaute anglaise), an appeal which is never made in vain. Lavalette entered my apartment and said to me, "I am Lavalette; I have

just escaped from prison; I am pursued; I see some Gendarmes at the head of the street; I dare not proceed for fear of being again arrested; I fly to you; I confide myself to English honour (loyaute) save me."—Then I took off my uniform, which I made Lavalette put on; afterwards I concerted with friends upon what was to be done to convey him out of the kingdom; I resolved to accomplish it myself, and I conveyed Lavalette out of France in my own carriage. This enterprise succeeded by means of the disguise, &c.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

It is said a number of French prisoners at St. Helena, had formed a plot to rise, and take the Island in the name of Napoleon, but it was discovered. The chief had a commission signed by Bonaparte. There were few troops to oppose them, and they might have succeeded but for the arrival of the Minden, 74.

The new Governor and the Commissioners for St. Helena, were about sailing from England in the Phaeton frigate—about 900 additional troops were ordered there.

It is insinuated that Sir R. Wilson, (brother to Gen. W.) Capt. Hutchinson, and Michael Bruce, had some concern in Bonaparte's escape from Elba.

M. Talleyrand has sold plate to the amount of 80,000 livres.

The French gens. Soult & Vandamme are said to be seeking an opportunity to come to the U. States.

Lord Kinnaird has been invited to quit the French territory. It is hinted that he was one of the letter writers in a London paper.

A conspiracy against the principal British officers in Paris is reported to have been detected in that city.

A bounty on the exportation of wheat is proposed in England to relieve the agriculturalists.

A meeting has been held in London to devise measures to relieve the manufacturers and weavers of Spitalfields. Six thousand persons connected with the silk trade are said to be out of employment—owing to importations from France, &c.

FROM LONDON PAPERS OF JANUARY 27.

We recently mentioned the failure of three houses at Liverpool, and the expectation of others. It appears that exports of manufactures and British commodities have been sent to the U. States from Liverpool alone, within a short interval, to the amount of upwards of sixteen millions sterling, (\$80,000,000.) It is computed that, including Glasgow, and the other British ports trading to America, the total export in the same interval exceeds thirty millions sterling, (\$150,000,000.) On this immense sum, no returns have, from unavoidable causes, yet been received.

Madame Jerome Bonaparte, is now a leading star at the ambassadorial balls of the Duke of Wellington, and in all the circles of high fashion at Paris, where she is particularly admired for her beauty and accomplishments.

The discovery of a fluid, whether American or not, we cannot say, to make old leather completely pliable, which was exhibited at a late cattle show, is unquestionably a very valuable acquisition—provided it keeps its promise.

A work on the subject of political economy has lately been published at St. Petersburg, which ably attacks the system of prematurely forcing the manufacturing industry of nations by the prohibition of foreign commodities, and inculcates the benefits resulting from the unrestrained intercourse of nations.

A letter from Dublin, dated Dec. 16, says:—"We have had no less than seven attorneys, and eight other persons, respectable in public credit till now, sentenced to transportation, being convicted before a special commission of manufacturing and vending forged stamps."

A Paris paper, in noticing the report that Talleyrand was about to be exiled, says, "The motive to this step is unknown; if it is for having displeased the court, then every one will be contented (a thing some what uncommon in the present moment); the royalists will consider his punishment as just, Frenchmen will behold with pleasure, a man fallen into disgrace, who has betrayed his country, who has betrayed all those who employed him and who would betray himself if it were possible he could foresee any advantage from it."

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) FEB. 24. REPORTED INDIAN MURDERS.

A gentleman direct from the Mississippi Territory has communicated to us the following intelligence, which, from his apparent respectability, (though an entire stranger,) we rely upon as substantially correct. No information relating to this affair has been received by the Executive of our State, or has reached this place, so far as we have learnt, from any other source. Our information stated to us, that on the 8th inst. a Col. Daniel Johnson of Chickasaw Bluffs, accompanied by a Major Powell and a Mr. McGlasky, with their servants, while exploring the lands on the Alabama, included in the late cession from the Creeks, were fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush; Powell, who was the only one of the party that escaped, reports, he saw Johnson and McGlasky fall at the first fire—the Indians pursued him some miles and fired at him repeatedly—one ball pierced his hat and another passed through his clothes. A de-

tachment of militia from Bassett's Creek Settlement had marched in pursuit of the Indians, but too late it was supposed to overtake them. This outrage was committed near the Indian village called Standing Peach Tree, about fifty miles above Fort Claiborne, and ten from Fishers Stand on the mail road, Powell could not tell whether Johnson and McGlasky were scalped, as he retreated immediately after they were shot.—The gentleman who communicated the foregoing particulars, saw General Gaines at Fort Mitchell on the 17th, who had just heard of this recent hostility.—We are the more surprised at it, as the Indians had appeared for a short time past entirely tranquil. Whether it be an act of national hostility, or of a banditti of robbers, may be more safely conjectured, when it is known, whether the persons murdered were scalped; this being the invariable custom of the savages when at war, but not commonly practised on those who are the victims of private revenge or of plunder.

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN, OF MARCH 16.

MORE BRIBERY.

I have hitherto refrained from noticing an occurrence connected with the approaching election of Electors of the Senate of Maryland, with a view of obtaining further information respecting it; but as my silence might occasion doubts in the distant parts of the State as to the possibility of such atrocious means being resorted to, I shall proceed to lay before the public what has come to my knowledge concerning it.

In the last week of February, and up to the second day of the present month, a number of persons, mechanics and laborers were observed flocking to this city in different groups, amounting to upwards of 30, under the pretence of seeking for work.

They were not at a loss for quarters, but were most of them provided for at the city tavern, kept by Mr. Caton, tho' I have not yet learned who are the guarantors for the payment of their bills.

The object of this seeming change of residence is no doubt to influence the fate of the election in September next, and to take from the real and tried inhabitants of this city the right given to them by the constitution—to destroy the republican majority, which in spite of the efforts of the rich and powerful, has for some years opposed the progress of federalism.

The men thus apparently bought and sold, are chiefly from the loyal county of Montgomery, but there are also a few from Baltimore, sent under the patronage of men strong in wealth and high in station, who have not been ashamed to descend to such manoeuvres for the accomplishment of that object.

An intimation of such a design has appeared to be so iniquitous, and to strike so deeply at the freedom of election, that the report was hardly credited.

At present, though not openly avowed, it is scarcely denied, and in many a federal face is seen the presage of an expected triumph, which, however, may be snatched from them before the day of their rejoicing arrives.

There is no doubt that every man in our free country may choose the place of his abode. The motive is all. Let a man come and go freely, but even if he is poor let him be honest and bold.—Let him not for present pay stamp his future life with ignominy. If those who wallow in riches have the baseness to offer a bribe, let him spurn it with indignation.

There is reason to believe that some of the persons thus imported, had not been let into the secret, but were lured by the hope or promise of extraordinary wages and constant employment; but to those among them who have been voluntarily drawn into this traffic I shall take the liberty of very freely offering my advice,—to reflect on their conduct, to retract their steps, and to leave to their employers the mortification of having seduced them in vain.

But independent of the interests of this particular place, I appeal to the honest and upright of all parties; and I ask what must that cause be that stands in need of and resorts to such measures—or what security the people can have for their liberties, in the hands of those who climb into power by the prostration of every honest and honorable sentiment; who drag from their abodes of poverty, men who must pawn their virtue for their subsistence, and who will be cast off with merited contempt when their task is accomplished.

It is not always easy to come at the proof of actions that shun the light, but as far as a combination of circumstances goes there is no doubt on this subject.—Our city was lately threatened with desolation. Other places more flourishing courted our mechanics, but their federal friends have turned the tide. Shoe makers come from Baltimore; stone masons and brick layers pour upon us in shoals, determined to erect houses whether we want them or not; gardeners come in to dress our vines and prune our trees, and in addition to the laboring class the desks of those public offices which are in the hands of federalism groan under the pressure of quill-drivers from abroad, those who cannot attend in person sending their trunks to keep their places; all actuated at once by the same laudable motive of increasing the population of our city.

A paper of which the following is a copy, was lately picked up at the federal

cairn at which some of the descriptions of persons alluded to are quartered, which will throw some light on this business. It appears to have been made out for the purpose of laying it before a federal caucus that was held the Saturday night after these emigrants came to town, with a view of having them employed in such occupations as they had been accustomed to follow, or in which they could be most advantageously set to work. It is irresistibly to be inferred from the heading of it, that none of them were engaged by their employers for any specific laborious occupation, but were merely bro't to town as a herd of cattle, or a drove of swine to subserve the views of their purchasers. The original may be seen at the Office of the Maryland Republican.

"Trades that the men from Montgomery county would wish to follow."

William Price, John Price, Elias Price and Reuben Collins, would wish to follow the trade of brick or stone laying.

John Musgrove and Michael Delany would wish to attend the above masons.

Samuel Price would wish to follow the trade of stone or brick laying.

Hzekiah Robertson and Stephen Robertson would wish to follow shoe-making.

Richard Selby would wish to follow attending on the masons.

William Musgrove would wish to attend writing in any office that he is capable of executing."

I have also received a letter from one of the persons who was sent here by JAMES SLOAN, of Baltimore, as a gardener for the Governor, under an expectation that he was a federalist, but who turns out to be a republican too virtuous to be bribed into a sacrifice of his political sentiments. The following is a copy of the letter alluded to, which I aver to be verbatim from the original.

Annapolis, March 4, 1816.

MR. CHANDLER, SIR—There has an occurrence come to my knowledge, which in my opinion ought to be known to you and to the public, and as I have been deceived and imposed upon myself by those who I have some reason to suspect of being concerned in the design I shall take the liberty of stating to you such facts as have become known to me. This I shall endeavour to do in a few words. There is a scheme on foot by the federal party to endeavor to federalize the city of Annapolis, by the introduction of federalists from various parts of the state in time to obtain six months residence by the first Monday of September next, in order to entitle them to vote for electors of the senate of Maryland. I should have been silent, had it not appeared pretty clear to me that I was to have been lugged in by the authors of the design as one of the tools to accomplish their object.

Having been sick and out of employment in September, October, November and December last I applied to Mr. James Sloan, (boot maker, of Baltimore, in February to know if he had any work.

I was employed in his service in occasional calls about the house, attending to his stable, &c. and continued with him about three weeks, then Mr. Sloan enquired of me one day, about the 20th of February, how I would like to live in Annapolis, stating that the governor wanted a gardener and that if I would consent to go, in his opinion the situation could be procured; but that I must consider myself bound to vote as the governor should direct me, or words to that import. I replied, I should attend to the garden and not trouble my head about politics, but would certainly vote for good men.

Previous to this a conversation had taken place between Mr. Sloan and myself in which he stated that he hated a democrat as he did the devil, and enquired what my politics were. I observed that I had never meddled much with political affairs—that I did not altogether approve of the measures of the general government. From this, I suppose, he inferred that I was a federalist, and would exactly suit his purpose. I was to have left Baltimore on Sunday the 25th ult. but was disappointed in a passage in the packet and was obliged to come by land, and arrived there on Monday the 26th. Before leaving Mr. Sloan he requested me not to have any thing to say to the Captain of the packet respecting my business, as he was a democrat and might prevail on me not to go to Annapolis.

From the above circumstances, Sir, and the fact of a number of strangers having, to my knowledge, taken residence in town within a few days past, I am satisfied of the object of the federal party, and as there is nothing I so much abhor as the idea of selling my political principles, or bartering my vote at an election, and perhaps with that vote the rights of the poorer class of people of this state for the favours of a governor and a few months employ, I have thought it most advisable to quit his service, and expose the iniquitous conduct of my deceivers.

JOHN NEWE.

P.S. I forgot to state above that Mr. Sloan appeared to be an agent in Baltimore, for the purpose of procuring persons to come down to Annapolis; I recollect hearing him say he had been disappointed in a number of persons that he expected would have left Baltimore for Annapolis on Sunday the 25th of Feb'y in the packet.

J. N.

Anne Arundel County, to wit: On this 15th day of March, 1816, personally came John Newe, before the

subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for said County, and makes oath that the facts, as stated in the within letter, are true. Sworn to the best of his knowledge, before

JAMES HUNTER.

Here is abundant proof of the fact which I have stated; I therefore repeat my call upon the people of Maryland to reflect well on the conduct of the federal party, in resorting to such corrupt means to attain their object. I also call upon the Republicans of Annapolis, to oppose by all lawful means this plot for undermining their liberties; to shew their marked abhorrence and detestation of the men who may continue in such disgraceful employment, and their contempt for those who have been so regardless of every principle of honesty as to descend to the corrupt artifice of bribery.

I have deferred several communications relative to the unprincipled attempt making by the federal party to controul the fair and constitutional expression of the voice of the people of Annapolis at the ensuing election for an elector of the senate. My own sentiments on the subject, it is difficult to find words to express with sufficient emphasis. However base the artifices of which I may have believed the federal party capable; however indifferent to the honest rights of the people and especially hostile to the elective franchise I may have believed them; this last conspiracy against every principle that makes suffrage valuable to freemen seemed yet necessary to cap the climax of perfidy, and consummate their character as traitors to the republic. But it is a subject of too much magnitude in all its bearing to be left to individuals for comment. It loudly calls for an expression of the public voice. I therefore notify with pleasure a meeting of the citizens contemplated for that purpose. For the result of this meeting, I respectfully defer the remarks of correspondents.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all such persons as had been Citizens of the United States anterior to the late war, and were at its commencement inhabitants of the province of Canada, and who, during the said war, joined the armies of the United States as volunteers, and were slain, died in service, or continued therein, till honorably discharged, shall be entitled to the following quantities of land respectively, viz: Each colonel

nine hundred and sixty acres; each major to eight hundred acres; each captain six hundred and forty acres; each subaltern officer to four hundred and eighty acres; each non-commissioned officer, musician, or private to two hundred and twenty acres; and the boundaries aforesaid shall extend to the medical and other staff, who shall rank according to their pay. And it shall be lawful for the said persons to locate their claims in quarter sections upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States within the Indiana Territory, which shall have been surveyed prior to such location, with the exception of salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto which may be reserved for the use of the same, by the President of the United States, and the section No. 16 in every township to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of the public schools; which locations shall be subject to such regulations, as to priority of choice, and the manner of location, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the department of war for the time being, shall from time to time, under such rules and regulations as to evidence as the President of the United States shall prescribe, issue to every person coming within the description aforesaid, a warrant for such quantity of land as he may be entitled to by virtue of the aforesaid provision; and in case of the death of such person, then such warrant shall be issued to his widow, or if no widow, to his child or children.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised and required to pay to each of the persons aforesaid, three months additional pay, according to the rank they respectively held in the army of the United States during the late war.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 5, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the relief of John Redman Cox.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the duties which have been secured to be paid by John Redman Cox to the United States, on the importation into the same of a Philosophical apparatus, and of a collection of mineral substances, to be used by him, as Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, be and the same are hereby remitted, on sufficient proof being made, to the Comptroller of the Treasury, that the articles aforesaid have been imported by the said

to be used for the purposes above mentioned.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
February 23, 1816.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT
For the relief of Lieutenant Colonel William Lawrence, of the army of the United States, and of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, composing the garrison of Fort Boyer, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the department of war, be, and they are hereby authorized & required to audit & settle the claims of the officers and soldiers composing the garrison of Fort Boyer, on the fifteenth of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, and to allow to them the same sum as prize money as would be allowed if the sloop of war *Hermes*, belonging to the enemy, had been captured by an equal naval force; and also to allow to the said garrison the half value [all expenses being first deducted] of the schooner *Active*, and her cargo, captured in the year aforesaid by the said garrison: and that the sums aforesaid when allowed be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 5, 1816.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Symptoms of Conciliation.

It gives us pleasure to observe the temperate language of the *London Times* and *Courier*, respecting this country. "The President's message (says the latter) is a calm and pacific document, drawn up, however, with a flattering and self-complacent pencil. The Treaty of Peace has been followed by a Convention on the subject of Commerce, & the President hopes, that the other subjects left unsettled, will be liberally arranged. We hope so too, provided, there be no mean sacrifice of British Rights." This is a very doubtful and equivocal expression; it has been, and too probably may be, the cause of future contests. We have seen, the world has seen, and Europe now most sensibly feels, that *British Rights* may be construed to mean an overwhelming predominance over both land and water.

If the now ruling and legitimate Sovereigns of Europe would confine themselves to the word *Justice* in its legitimate meaning, i. e. *Justice*, the U. States would never become a Belligerent Power. All we ask, is an observance of the rules of *Justice* according to the true and literal meaning.

If the unerring rules of *Justice* had been observed amongst nations, America would not have been forced to appeal to the sword. The late war has shown, that if we mean to maintain our commerce, our honor, and our independence, we must be prepared for war, and have both an Army and a Navy, capable of supporting our Rights. It is an unpleasant picture of human nature, but the history of the world, from the days of Cain down to the present day, demonstrates, that both individuals and communities must be perpetually on their guard against the wiles, the insults, and the encroachments of cunning and ambitious men. And it will continue to be so, until the arrival of the Millennium, when, we are told, "the Lamb may safely lie down with the Lion, &c." [On the subject of War, read the 6th Sketch in the 2d Book of Home's History of Man.]

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 13. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Below the Hunter, Reynegun, 45 days from Bordeaux, with a full cargo of wines, brandy, silks, &c. the ship *Lydia*, Watkins, of this port, was totally lost on the Cordovan on the morning of the 14th of January. The captain, passengers, and crew, are all safe and were at Royan. No event of consequence had occurred in France.

Emigrations to America will be numerous in the spring; among the celebrated characters who are said to be coming out are South, Excellmans, Chaplain, and Lacpede. Objections are continually making on behalf of the British government to the emigration of French officers to the U. States.

The Hunter has 22 passengers. Mr. Noah, late Consul of the U. States at Tunis, is among them.

Extract of a letter from William Cobbett to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated

"*Boileau*, January 5, 1816.

"I am very happy that you think I have done some service to America, and still more to hear your animating description of her prosperity. If that continue, and if her sons be wise, the despots, even now, have done nothing as to the final accomplishment of their views. The fate of freedom is yet unknown to them; and they seem to perceive it, and give signs of their fears, every time that America is mentioned.

"You, who saw England so long ago, can form no idea of the sort of government that we have now. The Parliament of your time was a thing no more resembling that of this day, than a Greyhound resembles a Hyena. No man of any sense ever feels any interest in its proceedings. The affairs of the country are, however, drawing very fast towards a crisis. The war has left a load behind it far more dangerous to the government than any event of mere war could have been. Pecuniary distress has spread consternation among all ranks. Every one has his remedy, and all fear some great and terrible convulsion."

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NEW YORK, MARCH 11. PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA DISSOLVED.

A gentleman direct from Canada informs us, that a day or two before he left Quebec, Sir George Drummond, governor of Lower Canada, issued a proclamation, declaring the Provincial Parliament dissolved. The cause which led to this extraordinary measure is given as follows:—The documents from England conveying the Prince Regent's approbation of the late conduct of the Supreme Court in that Province, when read in Parliament, excited a high state of angry and indignant feeling. In the moment of extreme exasperation, language was uttered and measures proposed in the House which the government deemed indecorous and improper; and to put a stop to the procedure, he declared the legislative body no longer in existence.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 29.
The court of Common Pleas closed its term on Saturday last. To Judge Smith belongs the honor of going through at one term the whole docket; an achievement not accomplished by any of his predecessors for many years. Seven hundred and sixty four verdicts were obtained on the issue docket, many confessions of judgment, and numerous non-suits; without mentioning those on the inquiry docket. It is considered an epoch in jurisprudence, and the gentlemen of the bar celebrated it as a jubilee, by giving to Judge Smith an elegant dinner.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.
It has been stated in the *Register*, we presume from misapprehension, that the republican members of the legislature have nominated DANIEL D. TOMPKINS for the presidency. The article has been copied into most of the newspapers, & has excited considerable animadversion. We have been requested to say, that no nomination of President was made in the meeting alluded to.—Some resolutions were adopted unanimously, expressive of the feelings of the meeting on this question, but connected with an avowed intention to support the nomination which should fairly and ultimately be made at Washington.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.
The subject at which we hinted at in our last, was neither more or less, than a report of an insurrection of negroes in the county of Spotsylvania, headed by one or more white men.—No act of outrage has been perpetrated by them; but 12 or 20 negroes and one white man Mr. George Boxley of Spotsylvania have been apprehended and committed to prison.

They are now undergoing a trial before an examining court, which commenced its session at Spotsylvania court house, on Monday last.—Boxley has been sentenced to further trial at the superior court in May next.—The fate of the negroes is not yet decided. We will endeavor to give further particulars in our next.

MANŒUVRING.

The following anonymous notice, in a printed form, was circulated on Sunday, addressed to the Republican Members of congress severally by name:

SIR—A meeting of the Republican Members of congress will be held in the Hall of the House of the Representatives on Tuesday evening the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of nominating persons as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The authors of this measure are unknown; no one avows it, we are informed, or appears to know any thing about it. It is certain, we learn, that it did not originate with the friends of Mr. Monroe; and that there has been no concert upon this subject between the friends of the different gentlemen spoken of for those offices.—It is expected, we are told, that those who are friendly to Mr. Monroe's election will not attend on such an invitation.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, received by the *Engenia*, arrived at Baltimore in 43 days from Havre-de-Grace.

"The Americans settled at Bordeaux, and those not even domiciliated, have been taxed towards the war contribution of 100,000,000, in the most unjust and ungenerous manner, from 1000 to 12,000 francs. At this rate, the same persons will have to pay for all the war contributions from 10,000 to 100,000 francs. Through France—which is just what the French merchants want, for then the field will be left open for them, and they will have no rivals in our commission business, and thus be able to establish such charges and commissions as they judge proper. Our worthy charge d'affaires at Paris, Mr. Jackson, and our consul Mr. Lee at Bordeaux, have made themselves unpopular, by sustaining with character and energy, the rights of their fellow citizens."

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser. EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1816.

The attention of the reader is invited to the 2d page of this paper, for a part of a detail of federal corruption and bribery, from the Maryland Republican. If such glaring infamy attempted on the liberties of the People, does not raise the free Freemen of Maryland to the assertion of their rights and privileges, what will?

WASHINGTON, March 14.
Hall of Representatives, Tuesday.
Opening, 12th March, 1816.

A number of republican Senators and Representatives, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of recommending proper persons as candidates for President and Vice President of the U. States—the honorable JEREMIAH MORROW, Senator from Ohio, was called to the chair, and LEWIS CONDUCT, of N. Jersey, was appointed secretary.

Resolved, That in order to obtain a more general expression of the sentiments of the republicans, relative to the approaching Presidential election; the republican Senators, Representatives and Delegates, be invited and requested to assemble in this place on Saturday evening the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock; and that the invitation be given by publishing the proceedings of this meeting in the National Intelligencer and the Washington City Gazette, signed by the chairman and secretary.

By order of the meeting—
JEREMIAH MORROW.
Lewis Conduct, sec'y.

The above article being deficient in detail, it may be agreeable to our readers to know the state of such facts as are not mentioned.

There were present at this meeting fifty eight gentlemen, we are informed; the whole number of republican members at present at the seat of government being estimated at one hundred and twenty five, and several others being accidentally absent. Of the fifty eight present at the meeting on Tuesday evening, it is understood that ten or more were not favorable to the views of those who, it now appears, convoked this meeting.

The meeting now proposed differs in its character widely from that which has taken place. A meeting is urged by known republicans, and responsible names are signed to the notice of the meeting. It is not known what course will be pursued, on this occasion, by the great body of the republican members. They will no doubt act in such manner as, under all circumstances, appears most advisable.

It will be as disagreeable to the republican party to witness this difference among friends, as it might have proved dangerous to the best interests of the country, if such a nomination had been made here as would have distracted and soounded the republican party. There is now reason to hope, that eventually, the harmony and integrity of the party may not be seriously disturbed by the circumstances which have occurred. If, however, doubted, the public opinion has been recently so decidedly expressed, as to leave little doubt that the prominent candidate will, in the end, unite the suffrage of the whole republican party.

NATIONAL BANK.

The House of Representatives yesterday ordered the Bank Bill to be engrossed and read a third time, by a vote of 82 to 61. This decision may be considered as fairly indicative of the final success of the bill in the House.

In the course of the day the House reversed its vote of yesterday, and re-instated Philadelphia as the location for the principal bank.

Mr. GALLATIN, our minister elect to the government of France, arrived in this city on Saturday last.

We learn that Mr. FINKNEY has declined accepting the embassy to Russia, to which he had been appointed; preferring his seat in the House of Representatives to that appointment.

A THREAT.

I understand that very particular inquiries have been made for the office of the Maryland Republican, and the house of the editor, by some of those persons who have been purchased and brought to this city to obtain a residence by the first Monday of September next, to reside there to vote for an elector of the Senate of Maryland; and it has been intimated, that if should dare to publish any thing on the subject of their introduction into this city, that I should repent.

With a knowledge of these facts, I deem it necessary explicitly to state, that no threats of this nature shall deter me from speaking the truth on all occasions. While advocating the cause of virtue, and exposing the artifices of the enemies of the liberties of my country, I shall not regard the threats of any despicable villain who may choose to act the part of a bravo for his employers. I am prepared for, and am of course fearless and careless of any consequences that may result from an exposition of facts, let those facts relate to whomsoever they may. My office is on the corner of the church circle, and the house in which I reside is in Duke of Gloucester street, not far from the chancery's.

Ed. Repub.

The number of persons brought to this city by the federalists during the week previous to the second inst. for the purpose of claiming a residence and voting at the senatorial election, I have not been able exactly to ascertain. Some of the federalists assert that they have thirty eight; this probably includes some who are known to have merely come in and directed their names to be inscribed on the tavern books under pretence of being boarders, and others who arranged as if employed as clerks in certain offices, and have since returned to their usual abodes and occupations. The number actually boarded at the city tavern since that period, without any pretence to business in the place, does not exceed twenty to the best of my knowledge. There are besides several tradesmen, laborers, &c. employed in various parts of the town. I have understood that their compensation is to be twenty dollars per month and found.

Baltimore, March 14.
J. W. TEN CATE, Esq. Charge des Affaires from the King of the Netherlands, and his Secretary, arrived here yesterday in the *Clara*, from Amsterdam.

Extract of a letter, received by the *brig Oklaide*, arrived yesterday, dated

"Paris, Jan. 25.
The celebrated speculator DANIEL PARKER, has at last reached the jail of St. Pelagie, at Paris, by a judgment in favour of John Swan for 600,000 francs, and another in favour of Mr. Holcher for 3,000,000 francs. This last was had in Boston, and has been confirmed in Paris. All his immense estates have been attached."

American.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.
The opposition to the Tipperary and Limerick, has subjected these counties to martial law.

trial by jury is consequently suspended.— 12,000 troops have marched into Tipperary; any person found out of his house one hour before sunrise, or one hour after sunset, without being able satisfactorily to account for themselves, are forthwith transported for seven years to Botany Bay.

SEASONABLE NOMINATION.
The republicans of Frederick county have nominated THOMAS HAWKINS and JOSHUA COOK, Esqrs. as candidates for Electors of State Senate at the next election; and Col. COOK, Messrs. B. S. PIERMAN, G. EICHENBERGER, & J. SLINGLUFF, for the House of Delegates.

Philadelphia, March 10.

BANK NOTES.
There is now no longer any pretence for not receiving in this city at par, the notes of the chartered Banks in Maryland and the District of Columbia. Virginia notes are now at par in this city. According to a late law in Virginia, Maryland and District notes of chartered Banks are received at par in Virginia, consequently they ought to be received here at the same rate.

GEORGE HAY, Esq. we learn from the Virginia papers, has resigned his office of U. States attorney for the Virginia district, and come forward as a candidate for a seat in the Legislature of that State.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.
Col. PHILIP REED, Brigadier General of the sixth brigade, vice Gen. Benjamin Chambers, deceased.

JAMES FOREST, Esq. Lieut. Col. of the 11th regimental cavalry district, vice Francis Newman, Esq. resigned.

Major SAMUEL MOORE, promoted to be Lieutenant Col. vice Lieut. Col. Kennedy Long, resigned.

ISAAC M'KIM, Major of the 27th Regiment M. M. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Major S. Moore.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Departed this life, on Sunday the 10th inst., Mrs. CAROLINE GOLDSBOROUGH, of Cambridge.

Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.

The annual meeting of the Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will take place on the second Monday in April next, at Easton. Those gentlemen who wish to come forward, will please make known their intentions as soon as possible, to two of the Board.

Board of Examiners—Doctors MARSH, THOMAS, ANDERSON, IRVING, MOORE.

JOHN ARNEST,
Sec'y. M. & C. F.

March 19 1m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of venditioni exponas, issued out of Queen Anne's county court, to me directed—will be sold at sheriff's sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of April next, one negro man named Samuel, one carriage and harness, and one sorrel horse, the property of Robert Oldson, to satisfy a debt due to John Browne, dec'd. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Oldson, and attendance given by

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff.

March 19 3

DOCT. S. T. RUSSUM,

Informs the public of Talbot, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the Town of Talbot.

March 19

A LIST OF PERSONS

Not residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1815 are now due, and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county, liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons' Names.	Sum due.	Persons' Names.	Sum due.
Nich's Clopper	\$1 87	George Gapp	\$ 1 50
George Fitzhugh	40	Edward Bond	1 95
Philip Graybill	10	James Beatty	4 7
John T. Goff	1 20	Isaac Beall	80
Charles Glover	80	Henry Cammel	56
James P. Heath	2 27	George Crow	45
Robert Hughes	5 80	Christian Keller &	
Silas Kittle	19	Francis Foreman	27
Anthony Kennedy	1 41	Wm Lee	1 41
Nich's Leake	20	Unknown owners	71
Duncan M'Clain	20	John Schroeder	39
Duncan M'Vicker	51	Louisa, Wm & Th	
Thos. L. M'Kinn	10	B English	50
Warren L. Nichols	20	Clement Ingie	18
Wm. Potts	7 23	Peter Justice	95
Thos. Parkinson	10	Sam Lowdermilk	1 71
George Riley	19	John Peter	70
Nich's Storm	19	James Roberdet	3 69
Wm Spencer	9	Benj. Soddert's	
John Schley	10	heirs	5 60
Wm Temple	1 95	Hugh Biggerstaff's	
Wm Woods	40	heirs	61
Richd Weightman	10	Sam Coolige, Mar-	
Marcus L. Warring	10	garet Coolige &	
Benj C. Cathoun	90	Rd Burgess	2 67
Arch'd Chisholm	40	Daniel Eckhart	5
Abraham Crist	80	Dennis Foley's heirs	46
Th. Cook & heirs		Henry Fauver	2 10
of Jas. Cook	3 50	Nich Gassaway's	
George Folk	97	heirs	10 2
David M. Goffin	27	Benj Galloway	8 19
Isaac Garretson	2 33	Griffith Johnson	1 89
Henry Gaurner	50	James Johnson	2 14
Th & Baker Johnson	42	Luther Martin	34
Geo. Murdoch's		James Martin	79
heirs	2 13	Jas Ogley's heirs	25
Honore Martin	11 29	Aaron Potts	51
Eben. M'Neary	44	Denton Poole	85
John Orme	10	Henry Redburn	36
Rich'd Pott's heirs	57	James & Robinson	31
Josias Thompson	121	John Shepherd	10
James Williams	20	Chas A. Warfield	1 5
John Gover	14 25	Thomas Haines	60
Josiah Beall of Th	85	Daniel Johnson	25
Th & Jas Cook	2 14	Conrad Lodman	18

[£ 1 Where it occurs, and a half cent. — 9 one fourth—and for an asterisk (*), three fourths of a cent.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to William Shaw, Esq. Collector of said county, or to Michael Meyer, Junr. of the City of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of six days after the publication of this notice is completed, to wit, on the first day of July next, the Lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county.
L. HILLBARY, Clerk.

March 19 5

Valuable LAND for sale.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Mrs. Catherine Hackett, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a tract of LAND containing about one hundred and seventy eight acres, situated about two miles and a half from Church Hill. This Land is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is capable of being improved, with proper attention. There are on the premises a good dwelling house and kitchen, a large barn, stables, and other convenient out houses, and a large apple orchard of excellent fruit. Any person wishing to view the property, will please to call on Mr. Joseph Smyth, who lives on the same, or on the subscriber near Church Hill. The terms of payment will be, one half of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the other half payable in one year, with interest on bond with good security.

JAMES BUTCHER, exor.

March 19 6

In Chancery, March 9, 1816.

ROBERT S. GAMBLE } The object of the
vs. } Bill is to obtain
Rebecca Crouch, &c. } an order that the complainant be permitted to examine witnesses to prove the will of Darius Gamble, dated on the 4th day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight in order to perpetuate their testimony. The bill states, that Darius Gamble, of Kent county, brother to the complainant, being seized in fee simple of and in civers Lands in said county, and being desirous to dispose of the same in such manner and sort that no disputes might arise, and being of sound disposing mind, memory and understanding, did, on or about the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, duly make and publish his last will and testament, in writing, and signed the same in the presence of three credible witnesses, who, in his presence, subscribed and attested the same in such manner and form as the law requires; that the said Darius Gamble, after making the said will, to wit, some time in the year seventeen hundred and ninety eight, did duly make and publish a testament, purporting to pass the real and personal estate of which the said Darius Gamble was then possessed, which last mentioned testament was not signed by the said Darius Gamble in the presence of three witnesses, nor attested in such manner and form as the law requires; neither was the last mentioned testament sufficient to revoke the devise of real estate contained in the will first aforesaid bearing date the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight; that the said Darius Gamble, soon after the making and publishing the said testament in the year seventeen hundred and ninety eight, departed this life on or about the eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen, without having revoked or altered, in any manner, the devise of the real estate contained in the will dated the fourth day of March, seventeen hundred and eighty eight, leaving the following named persons together with the complainant his heirs at law, to wit:—Rebecca Crouch, the only daughter and heir at law of Anna Kennard, dec'd, which said Anna Kennard was a sister to the said Darius Gamble; Joseph Brown and Maria Brown, infant, the only children and heirs at law of Hester Brown, deceased; and William Boon, which said Hester Brown and William Boon were the only children and heirs at law of Lattia Jump, dec'd, who was a sister to the said Darius Gamble; Henry Starkey, Rebecca Elbert the wife of Henry Elbert, Palford Keene, Margaret the wife of Le-muel Wheeler, the only children and heirs at law of Elizabeth Keene, dec'd, who was a sister to the said Darius Gamble; and Sarah Beck the wife of William Beck, who was a sister to the said Darius Gamble; that Rebecca Crouch, Henry Elbert and Rebecca his wife, Palford Keene, Lemuel Wheeler and Margaret his wife, and Samuel Beck reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing this notice to be inserted in the *Eastern Star*, at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of April next, give notice to the absent defendants to appear in this court before the 15th day of August next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy Test—

THOMAS H. BOWIE,

Reg. Cur. Can.

March 19 3

TAKE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, has obtained from the orphans' court of the aforesaid county, letters testamentary on the estate of Solomon Kenton, late of Caroline county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 11th day of March, 1816.

SOLOMON ATKINSON, exor.

of Solomon Kenton, deceased.

March 19 3q

BLACK KNIGHT

Is a beautiful bay horse, five years old next May, is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the Black Knight horse James. James was got by the celebrated Black Knight horse Black Knight, who was got by Dove, known by the name of James's Dove, out of a Black mare, known by the name of Hopper's Partridge. The dam of Black Knight James was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Lomidas, his grand dam was got by old Black Knight, his great grand dam was got by the imported hunter Hector, and was supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country for saddle and yearling caning.

BLACK KNIGHT will be let to mares this season, at a moderate price of five dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first of September next, and twenty five cents to the groom in each year. Black Knight will stand at *Eastern Star* on Tuesday, and will be in the lower part of Queen Anne's one week, and in the *Bay Side* the other. Season to commence on the first of April and end on the 20th of June.

JAMES DENNY.

March 19

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Broke gal, on Saturday night the 9th inst. a black gal called JACOB MILES, who was about thirty five or forty years of age, about five feet five or six inches high. He is very thin, and very black. His clothing is not recollected sufficiently to give a full description of them; he however had on an old grey knickerbocker and a wool hat pretty much worn. It is believed he is lurking about in Delaware. The above reward will be given if taken up and delivered to me, or secured in any gaol that I go to again.

GEO. A. SMITH, 57

of Caroline county, Md.

March 19 4

THE EASTON ACADEMY

OPEN FOR ITS SCHOLARS.

Since the late publication of the Trustees, the Board, Mr. TODD has appeared before them, and explained the motives of his conduct. The complaint, under which he had labored in December, and which prevented his attendance on the first of the year, when he was expected to have been in attendance, was a severe attack on him, just as he was arranging his journey to Easton in compliance with his last engagement, and confined him to his bed.

Having given this last assurance under an understanding, communicated to him by the Trustees, that on his failure to attend they would publish the state of the Academy and the cause of it, he took for granted that they would execute their purpose, and immediately engaged another Teacher. He even imagined, considering that they were absolved from their engagement to him and had been so often disappointed, that another Professor was at hand, ready to be employed. He therefore abandoned the hope of attending a station, for which he yet anxiously wished, for which he had relinquished a thriving Seminary at home, and dismissed an affectionate congregation; and for the possession of which he had prepared himself with anticipations of comfortable subsistence and fair remuneration. The effects, then, of these disappointments, though deeply felt by the Trustees, and by the Parents and Guardians of the Scholars committed to their charge, have been also painfully sustained by him; and have been accompanied by personal and pecuniary inconveniences, so serious and distressing as utterly to exclude the imputation of negligence or design.

He has not, consequently, attended on the Trustees in pursuance of his engagement: He attends to express his regrets for the disappointments which have happened, and to vindicate his own department. The Trustees have heard his explanations, and are satisfied with the propriety of his intentions. And as it is convenient and desirable to him to renew his contract, they have accepted him as the Principal in the Institution.

They have therefore the pleasure of announcing to the public that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday next; where they will be attentively instructed in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and in the most useful branches of the Mathematics. They have already, in a former notice, stated to their patrons the grounds on which they flatter themselves that Mr. Todd will prove himself a valuable and useful Instructor; and they trust they shall not be disappointed.

By the Board,
N. S. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, 21st Feb'y. 1816

Four valuable Farms for sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Lands, lying in Dorchester county, situate near the waters of Nanticoke, near Crutcher's Ferry. These lands are settled in four farms, two of which contain 400 acres each, and two 200 each. On one of the 400 acre farms there is every necessary building, including a good dwelling, in good order, the residence of the subscriber; and the others have tenantable and comfortable improvements. On all the farms are good orchards, and the soil is equal to the neighbouring lands, kind to the growth of grain, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed, would view the premises—a further description is deemed unnecessary, as they will be shown applicants by the subscriber, who will make the terms known, and the purchaser or purchasers can have the privilege of seeing what this fall, and possession the beginning of the year.

Henry Smoot.
Dorchester county, sept. 12

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.
Cambridge, June 6

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. George Courcy or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, Jun.
Baltimore.

In Chancery, February 10, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by D. T. T. Trustee, in the cause of *Teac* against *Farrow*, for the sale of certain property, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 25th day of April next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the *Easton Star*, before the 25th day of March.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$3775.

W. KILTY, Chanc'r.
True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.
march 5 3q

In Chancery, February 28, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of *Samuel Ballou*, deceased, made and reported by *Richard Harwood*, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of May next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the *Easton Star* three successive weeks before the first day of April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$2000.

True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

R. W. ARMSTRONG,
Chemist and Druggist, No. 121, Market street, Baltimore.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

Aloes	Magnesia
Alleppe Oak Galls	Manna
Alum	Mercurial ointment
Amber	Muriatic acid
Anise seed	Nitre, or salt petre
Antimony	Oil of Vitriol
Antimonial wine	Oil of wormseed
Aqua fortis	A variety of Essential Oils
Arsenic	Orange peel
Assa Fetida	Opium
Balsams of different kinds	Paregoric
Blue Vitriol	Patent Lint
Borax	Pearl ash
Burgundy pitch	— barley
Brimstone	Pill-Boxes
Calomel	Peruvian bark
Campbor	Pink root
Caraway seed	Plaster adhesive
Castor oil	— strengthening
Cautic, common	Prepared Chalk
Cautic, lunar	Prussian blue
Chamomile flowers	Pumice stone
Cinnamon	Quassia
Cochineal	Quicksilver
Colombia root	Red Precipitate
Copperas	Rotten stone
Corrosive sublimate	Rhubarb
Cream of Tartar	Rochelle salts
Dye stuffs, of various kinds	Red Tartar
Emery, coarse & fine	Saffron
Epsom salts	Sal Amm. sat.
Flowers of Benzoin	Salt of Tartar
— Sulphur	Senna
Gamboge	Sago
Gentian root	Snake root
Glauber salts	Spanish Fly
Gum Guaiacum	Shell lac
— Arabic	Sponge
— Myrrh	Sugar of Lead
Indian rubber	Sweet Oil, in bottles & flasks
Ipecacuanha	Sweet spirits of Nitre
Iris glass	Tapioca
Ivory black	Tartar emetic
Jalap	Turmeric
Laudanum	Verdigris
Liquorice	White Vitriol
Litharge	Windsor soap
Mace	Wash balls

— ALSO —

Anderson's Pills	Godfrey's Cordial
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills	Golden Tincture
Bateman's Drops	Hooper's Pills
Belton's British Oil	Oil of Spike
Duffy's Elixir	Lee's Elixir
Duffy's Carminative	Lozenges
Mixture	Dr. Steer's Opodeldoc
Durable Ink	Stoughton's Bitters
Essence of Peppermint	Turlington's Balsam
Fisher's Pills	&c. &c. &c.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Of all kinds, Philadelphia make, warranted.

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of
Paints—dry and in Oil,
COPAL VARNISH,
BRIGHT AND OF SUPERIOR QUALITY;
Painters' Brushes, Camel's hair Pencils, Window Glass, and Putty;
And a great variety of articles in the above line, not particularised.

All of which he offers, wholesale and retail, on the most liberal terms. Physicians, merchants, and druggists, from the country, are respectfully requested to call, or forward their orders.

Foreign Notes taken in payment at par.
Baltimore, Md. march 12 8

RICH WATERLOOS.

Cheap Store, No. 4, Market-street.
JOHN W. RINGROSE,
Avails himself of this opportunity of informing the Ladies of Baltimore that he has just opened a rich assortment of

WATERLOO PRINTS,

Equal, if not superior in quality and patterns, to any ever offered in this city. Also,

MERINO SHAWLS,
With rich borders, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

By wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.
N. B. Foreign money taken at par.
Baltimore, march 12 3q

HENRY W. HACKETT,

GROCEER AND FLOUR MERCHANT,
No. 12, Chesapeake, Baltimore.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just opened a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Selected with the greatest care and attention, which he will sell WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the most reduced prices, for Cash only; and he hopes, from the strict attention which he is determined to pay to his business, the reduced prices and good qualities of his GOODS, to merit a share of the patronage of his friends and the public. All orders, for the smallest amount as well as those more extensive, accompanied with the necessary funds, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, and the greatest care will be taken in putting up all Goods.

He now has, and intends always to keep, the BEST FAMILY FLOUR, free from Garlic, and brought from the western country, which will be sold by the whole, half and quarter barrel; and he will pay all expense of porterage or drayage of all groceries and flour sold by him, if they are to be delivered any where on Chesapeake, Bowly's or County Wharf.

He expects to receive in a short time, a supply of

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS DESIRE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC,

That they have just received, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Bank, an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
British, French, India, German, American

MANUFACTURES;

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

Which they flatter themselves they can sell on pleasing terms for Cash, or in exchange for Fea-

GROOME & LAMBDIN.
Easton, march 5 4

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER SUPERIOR,

E. AULD, Master.

Will commence running as usual from Easton Point to Baltimore, To-morrow MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday, at the same hour. She is in complete order for Passengers or Grain—For freight or passage, apply as heretofore.

N. B. He returns his thanks for the encouragement he has received from the public, and assures his customers that every exertion shall be made to render satisfaction.

P. S. Persons sending Grain, will please to specify in their orders by what Packet they may wish it carried, to the clerk in his absence, february 27 4

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock. Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
Easton Point, feb 20



THE UNION TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN
THE UNION TAVERN,

Opposite the Farmers Bank and Post Office,

Hopes that by his preparations and strict attention, he may meet with a liberal encouragement—where may always be had private rooms for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. He assures the public that every exertion on his part to render his establishment agreeable, shall at all times be given.

James Murdoch.
Easton, Jan. 9

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the

Tayloring Business,

On Court street, opposite the lower end of the Market House, in Easton, where gentlemen can have their work done in the best and most fashionable manner; and from his experience in the business, and his attention, he hopes to receive liberal encouragement, as he intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom.

PETER MORGAN.
Easton, march 5 3q

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this intimation will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE
feb. 6

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, & Henry Whiteley, Executors.
Whiteleysburg, Del. nov. 7

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county. The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Charles, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, anno domini 1816.

ARTHUR BELL, adm'r
of Isaac Charles, dec'd.

march 12 3q

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named NED, (calls himself Ned Benson, alias Ned Lloyd,) about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a low linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat about half worn. It is possible he may have changed them, as he took with him a black cloth pair of pants and round-robin, with a variety of other clothing.

It is supposed he is gone on to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up said Ned, if out of the State, and secure him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid; or \$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured as above.

Henry Curry.

In Chancery, March 2, 1816.

Ordered, that the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Deslauron, made and reported by Thomas BAYLEY, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 10th day of May next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the *Easton Star* three successive weeks before the 10th day of April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$2037 61.

True copy. Test—

THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.
march 12

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, the 5th day of March, Anno Domini 1816.

On application of WILLIAM M. HARCSTABLE, administrator of James C. Colton, late of Caroline county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I, s. I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

march 12 8

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

February Term, 1816.

On application of WILLIAM SETH and JACOB SETH, executors of the last will and testament of William C. Seth, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims duly authenticated; and that they cause a copy of the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the "People's Monitor" and "Easton Star," (two newspapers printed in the town of Easton).

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court for Queen Ann's county, I have hereto set my name, and affixed the seal of the said court, this ninth day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r
Wills Queen Ann's county.

march 12 8

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, 5th of March. A. D. 1816.

It is ordered by the orphans' court of Caroline county, that ANN GILL and THOMAS COOPER, administrators of William Fountain, late of Caroline county, deceased, proceed to make distribution of the said deceased's estate; and that public notice be given in both the papers printed at Easton, to the creditors of the deceased, to meet at the tavern of Joseph Harrison, in Denton, on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, to receive their second dividend of the assets in hand.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of Caroline county, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 5th day of March, anno domini 1816.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

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JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

march 12 8

MAN & WOMAN WANTED.

A liberal price in cash will be given for a negro MAN and WOMAN, who are well acquainted with house work.—They are not to go out of the State of Maryland. Apply at the Star Office.

march 12 3

A WET NURSE

IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

To a healthy young Woman, without a child, liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Star Office.

march 12 3

Navy Commissioners' Office.

18th January, 1816.

The Board of Navy Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz:

Cannon, cartridges and cannon locks
Ball, round, grape, cannister and lead
Saltpetre, sulphur
Cannon and priming powder
Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle-axes
Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1-8th of 12 ozs 1-8th of 24 ozs 1-8th of 26 ozs 1-8th of 28 ozs 1-4th of 32 ozs and 1-8th of 34 ozs
Copper belts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted.

Lead in pigs and sheets
Anchors from 500 to 8000 lbs.
Iron Kettle
Hemp, American
Twine—whipping, sewing and seine
Iron for shipping
Staves—lager-pipe, hoghead and gang-cask
Bunting
Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trousers, shirts and jackets
Flannel and wildore for cartridges
Lignum Vitæ and paints.

To be delivered either at Washington, New York, or Boston.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

RICH LOTS FOR SALE.

Will be disposed of at public sale, on the pre-
mises, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of March,
at 12 o'clock, part of the estate of the late James
Earle, situated on the post road from Easton to
Centreville, and opposite the grounds of Nicholas
Hammond, Esquire.

They are acknowledged to be among the richest
and most fertile lots in the vicinity of Easton,
and are well known that further description
is deemed unnecessary. The terms will be,
the purchaser to give bond with approved security,
bearing interest from the day of sale, and pay-
able one third part at the end of 6 months—
one third at 15 months, and the balance at 24
months. Deed will be executed at the comple-
tion of the last payment. The above grounds lie
altogether, and will be divided to suit purchasers.

ROB. LLOYD-TILGHMAN,
TENCH-TILGHMAN,
Wm. H. TILGHMAN,

Executors of James Earle, dec'd.

March 12 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of rendition ex parte, is-
sued out of Queen Anne's county court, to me
directed—will be sold at sheriff's sale, on Wed-
nesday the 10th day of April next, one negro
man named Samuel, one carriage and harness,
and one sorrel horse, the property of Robert
Olson, to satisfy a debt due to John Browne,
dec'd. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the
residence of Mr. Olson, and attendance given by
RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff.

March 19 3

FOR SALE.

The Farm on which Mr. Thomas Cheesman
lives, containing about 700 acres, lying in Caro-
line county, Maryland, about 5 miles from Col.
Richardson's residence on the Great Choptank;
on the above Farm is a great quantity of white
oak suitable for ship timber, which may be had
with or without the Land.

Also—All that part of the Farm south of the
branch passing through the same, on which Mr.
Perry W. Stewart lives, containing about 400 a-
cres, lying in Caroline county, and situated on
Tuckahoe Creek, about five miles from Denton,
and ten from Easton. The above Lands can be
divided to suit purchasers, and any person wish-
ing to buy will please view the Lands.

One third of the purchase money must be paid
on the day of sale, the balance in 12 & 18 months.
The above Lands if not sold at private, will be
offered at public sale at 12 o'clock, on Monday,
the 15th day of April 1816, at Denton in Caro-
line county.

All communications, post paid, will receive
attention.

R. LOOCKERMAN.

Annapolis, 20th Feb. 1816.
The Editor of the Baltimore Federal Ga-
zette will please insert the above twice a week
till the 13th April 1816.
March 5 8

Valuable LAND for sale.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of
Miss Catherine Hackett, deceased, will be sold at
public sale, on TUESDAY the 23d of April next,
if fair, if not, the next fair day, a tract of LAND,
containing about one hundred and seventy eight
acres, situated about two miles and a half from
Church Hill. This Land is well adapted to the
growth of wheat and corn, and is equal to any in
the neighborhood, with proper attention. There
are on the premises a good dwelling house and
kitchen, a large barn, stables, and other conve-
nient out houses, and a large apple orchard of
excellent fruit. Any person wishing to view the
property, will please call on Mr. Joseph
Smyth, who lives on the same, or on the sub-
scriber near Church Hill. The terms of pay-
ment will be, one half of the purchase money on
the day of sale, and the other half payable in one
year, with interest on bond with good security.

JAMES BUTCHER, ex'or.

March 19 6

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Major
James Bruff, deceased,

With be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY,
the 14th of May next (if not sold at private sale
before) a tract of LAND, containing 450 acres,
situated about three miles and a half from Centreville.
This Land is well adapted to the growth
of wheat and corn, and is equal in point of qual-
ity to any in the neighbourhood, and has an ex-
cellent portion of wood and timber, with a con-
siderable quantity of meadow ground, which, by
attention, may be made very valuable. On the
premises are, a two story frame dwelling house,
and kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c.—
there are four apple orchards of excellent fruit,
with a variety of other fruit trees. This property
being convenient to mill and market, renders
it worthy the attention of persons wishing to pur-
chase.

As the aforesaid premises lie adjoining the prop-
erty of Col. Philip Fiddleman, any person wish-
ing to view the same, will please call on him,
who will show them at any time, or on the sub-
scriber, living in Centreville. The terms of pay-
ment will be two thirds of the purchase money
down on the day of sale, and the residue in six
months thereafter, when an indisputable title will
be given.

Jan. 16 10

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.

The annual meeting of the Board of Examin-
ers for the Eastern Shore, will take place on the
second Monday in April next, at Easton. Those
gentlemen who wish to concur, will please
make known their intentions as soon as possible,
to two of the Board.

**Board of Examiners—Doctors MAR-
TIN, THOMAS, ANDERSON, IRVING,
MOORE.**

JOHN ARNEST,
Sec'y. M. & C. F.

March 19 10

THE EASTON ACADEMY OPEN FOR ITS SCHOLARS.

Since the late publication of the Trustees, the
Rev'd Mr. TODD has appeared before them,
and examined the motives of his conduct. The
complaint, under which he had laboured in
December, and which prevented his attendance
on the first of the year, when he was expected
with so much solicitude, unhappily returned upon
him, just as he was arranging his journey to
Easton in compliance with his last engagement,
and confined him to his bed.

Having given this last assurance under an un-
derstanding, communicated to him by the Trust-
ees, that on his failure to attend they would
publish the state of the Academy and the cause
of it, he took for granted that they would exe-
cute their purpose, and immediately engaged an-
other Teacher. He even imagined, considering
that they were absolved from their engagement
to him and had been so often disappointed, that
another Professor was at hand, ready to be em-
ployed. He therefore abandoned the hope of at-
taining a station, for which he yet anxiously
wished, for which he had relinquished a thriv-
ing Seminary at home, and dismissed an affec-
tionate congregation; and for the possession of
which he had prepared himself with anticipations
of comfortable subsistence and fair renown. The
effects, then, of these disappointments, though
deeply felt by the Trustees, and by the Parents
and Guardians of the Scholars committed to
their charge, have been also painfully sustained
by him; and have been accompanied by person-
al and pecuniary inconveniences, so serious and
distressing as utterly to exclude the imputation
of negligence or design.

He has not, consequently, attended on the
Trustees in pursuance of his engagement. He
attempts to express his regrets for the disappoint-
ments which have happened, and to vindicate his
own deportment. The Trustees have heard his
explanations, and are satisfied with the propriety
of his intentions. And as it is convenient and
desirable to him to renew his contract, they
have accepted him as the Principal in the Institu-
tion.

They have therefore the pleasure of announc-
ing to the public that the Academy will be open-
ed for the reception of Scholars on Monday next,
where they will be attentively instructed in the
English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and in
the most useful branches of the Mathematics.
They have already, in a former notice, stated to
their patrons the grounds on which they flatter
themselves that Mr. Todd will prove himself
an able and useful Instructor; and they trust they
shall not be disappointed.

By the Board.

N. HAMMOND, President.

Easton, 21st Feb'y 1816.



THE UNION TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN
THE UNION TAVERN,

Opposite the Farmers Bank and Post Office.

Hopes that by his preparations and strict atten-
tion, he may meet with a liberal encouragement,
where many always had private rooms for
the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies.
He assures the public that every exertion on his
part to render his establishment agreeable, shall
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James Murdoch.

Easton, Jan. 9

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning
next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave
Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the
season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent ac-
commodations for passengers) apply to the Cap-
tain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at
the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will
be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen
Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with
the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly
occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by
Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is
considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for
a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately,
or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr.
Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at
Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, Jun.

Aug. 27

DOCT. S. T. RUSSUM,

Inform the public of Talbot, that he has com-
menced the practice of Medicine and Surgery
at the Trappe, March 19

A LIST OF PERSONS

Not residents of Allegany county, who are as-
sessed with Lands in said county, on which the
county charges for the year 1815 are now due
and unpaid, and no personal property can be
found in said county, liable for or chargeable
with the payment of the same.

Persons' Names.	Sum due.	Persons' Names.	Sum due.
Nich's Clopper 81 87		George Sapp 1 13	
George Fitzhugh 40 5		Edward Bond 1 9 3/4	
Philip Graybill 10 8		James Beatty 4 7	
John T. Goff 1 2 1/2		Isaac Beall 8 6 1/2	
Charles Glover 8 3 1/2		Henry Cammel 5 6	
James P. Heath 2 27 1/2		George Crow 4 5 1/2	
Robert Hughes 5 3 1/2		Christian Keller & 45 1/2	
Silas Kittle 1 19		Francis Foreman 27	
Anthony Kennedy 1 11		Wm Lee 1 1 1/2	
Nich's Lease 2 2 1/2		Unknown owners 71	
Robert M'Clann 2 2 1/2		John Schroeder 3 3 1/2	
Duncan M'Vicker 5 1 1/2		Louis, Wm & Th 3 3 1/2	
Thos. L. M'Kinty 10 5		B English 5 5 1/2	
Warren L. Nichols 2 2 1/2		Clem's Ingle 1 8 1/2	
Wm. Potts 7 2 1/2		Eger Justice 9 3 1/2	
Thos. Parkinson 1 10		Sam Lowdermilk 1 7 1/2	
George Riley 1 10		John Peter 7 0 1/2	
Nich's Storm 1 19		James Rohderet 3 6 1/2	
Wm Spencer 9 4		Benj. Sodderet 5 60	
John Schley 10 10 1/2		heirs 5 60	
Wm Temple 1 9 1/2		Hugh Biggerstaff's 61	
Wm Woods 4 6		heirs 61	
Richd Weightman 10 10 1/2		Sam Coolidge, Mar- 2 67	
Marion L. Waring 10 10 1/2		garet Coolidge & 2 67	
Benj C. Catoun 9 8 1/2		R'd Burgess 2 67	
Archib'd Chisholm 10 10 1/2		Daniel Eckhart 5 1/2	
Abraham Crist 8 8 1/2		Dennis Foley's heirs 4 1/2	
Th. Cook & heirs 3 50		Henry Fawcett 2 10 1/2	
of Jas. Cook 9 7 1/2		Nich Gassaway's 10 2	
George Folk 3 7 1/2		heirs 10 2	
David M'Giffin 3 7 1/2		Benj Galloway 8 1 1/2	
Isaac Garrison 2 3 1/2		Griffith Johnson 4 8 1/2	
Henry Gaumer 5 0 1/2		James Johnson 2 1 1/2	
Th & Baker Johnson 4 2 1/2		Luther Martin 3 1 1/2	
Geo Murdoch's 4 1 1/2		James Martin 7 9 1/2	
heirs 4 1 1/2		Jas O'Leary's heirs 2 5	
Honor Martin 11 2 1/2		Aaron Potts 5 1	
Eben M'Neary 4 4 1/2		Denton Poole 35	
John Orrie 1 1 1/2		Henry Rodburn 8 5	
Richd Pott's heirs 1 5 1/2		James R. Robinson 8 1 1/2	
Josiah Thompson 1 2 1/2		John Shepherd 1 9 1/2	
James Williams 2 0 1/2		Chas A Warfield 1 5	
John Guyer 14 2 1/2		Thomas Haines 6 0 1/2	
Josiah Ball (of Th) 8 5 1/2		Daniel Johnson 25	
Th & Jas Cook 2 1 1/2		Conrad Lodman 1 8 1/2	

[If Where b occurs, add a half cent—q one-
fourth—and for an Asterisk (*), three fourths of
a cent.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That if the county charges due on the Lands
charged on the books of the Commissioners of
the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing
persons, shall not be paid to **William Shaw, Esq.**
Collector of said county, or to **Michael Hegan,**
Jurat of the City of Baltimore, his agent, within
the space of sixty days after the publication of
this notice is con- fided, to wit, on the first day
of July next, the Lands so charged as aforesaid,
or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise
the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest
bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the
Tax for Allegany county—
L. HILLEGARY CLERK.
March 19 5

FROM COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER,
DECEMBER 23.

LITERARY COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the Register of the 9th inst. a PLAN
was broached for keeping up, after hav-
ing first opened, a literary communication
with America. It was there stated,
that a person or persons, would be sent
out to New York, or Philadelphia, in the
spring, for this express purpose. In giv-
ing the reasons for this extraordinary ef-
fort, it was stated, that the papers of only
one side were to be obtained in England
from America. In May last, hoping to
secure a regular communication, I point-
ed out to persons in that country, the
manner in which to send me newspapers.
I told them (in the Register) that if the
vessel was bound to London, all they had
to do was, to deliver the parcel to the
captain (if he chose to oblige us) and to
direct the parcel to me at the office of the
Register, London; and that, if the vessel
was bound to any other port in England,
to direct it as before, and to instruct the
captain to forward it by the coach to
London. In the case of letters, I re-
quested them to be sent, like other peo-
ple's letters, addressed to me at Botley,
near Southampton. I now thought, to
be sure, that I should get my newspapers
regularly, and without the enormous
charges of the post office. But, as the
reader of the last Register, has seen, Mr.
MITCHELL (the editor of a paper very
ably conducted at New York) has writ-
ten me a letter, by a ship bound to Lon-
don, informing me, that he has sent me
some newspapers by the same ship.—
What ship he does not say. This letter
reaches me thro' the post, with the DEAR
post mark upon it; and, by the same day's
post, I learn from London, that the post-
man has presented a parcel, charged with
postage to the amount of 2 pounds 16
shillings, or 49 dollars!—The ship I
suppose, was met at Deal by the post
office, or, rather, custom house, boats, &
the parcel was brought on shore as a
letter. I really do not know what the
law is upon this subject; nor, does it
signify to me what it is. All that I know
is, that I cannot, as things now are, de-
pend upon a regular supply of informa-

tion from a country, with regard to which
every human creature in Europe now
wishes to be accurately informed; a
country on whose wisdom and virtue, or
whose folly and vice, it depends, whe-
ther the civilized world is to be free in
a short time, or is to be enslaved for ages.
To this state of seclusion I am, as I said
before, resolved no longer to submit.—
There shall be a speedy and regular li-
terary communication between England
and America. A literary legation will,
therefore, sail very shortly.—This
legation shall have no *spices* attach-
ed to it. It will carry on no secret ca-
fact is, that to send us letters in this
either in the shape of money or of *feasts*.
All its correspondence will be carried on
in *print*. The envoys, or envoys, shall
be named to the public at the time of their
sailing. The substance, at least, of their
full powers shall be given in the like
public manner. And, in about 3 months
after that, the readers of the Register
shall see, that the London prints shall
not have the power to garbe, distort, and
suppress, as far as at any rate, as appertains
to America. In the meanwhile, I will
again repeat, that it is not intended to
procure the promulgation of the effu-
sions of indignation or revenge. But, let
the motive, the animating cause, be what
it may, the sole questions with every rea-
der of sense will be; are the sentiments
true? are the arguments *sound*? No-
thing shall be written, or advised to be
written, by me, in order to be published
in America, which any man in England
ought not to be ashamed or wish to see
suppressed. There shall be none to find
fault, except the avowed, the open, the
shameless enemies of truth, and of truth,
too, necessary to be made known for the
good of both countries. I am well aware
of the host of adversaries, that I shall
have to encounter. Not on this side of
the water; for here I have laid them
sprawling, and ridden over them, rough-
shod, long enough go. Of more than
twenty publications, set up for the ex-
press purpose of writing down the Re-
gister, the very titles are forgotten, while
the Register has more readers, and, per-
haps, ten times as many, as any other pe-
riodical publication in England. There
are, perhaps, a hundred clubs for the
hearing of the Register read. Till I can
be shown one other publication that has
given rise to similar associations, I shall
continue to think myself the master of all
the political writers in these islands.—
But, I am not satisfied with this. I am
for grasping directly with the enemies of
freedom on the other side of the Atlan-
tic. They are far more formidable than
our despicable hirelings; and besides, I
shall there have to encounter, perhaps,
the "faint praise" of able friends. But,
all that I ask, all that I ever will ask, is,
that those who attack me, put their *real*
names to what they publish, as I have
always done. Not that the nature of a
fact, or the force of an argument, can be
altered or diminished, by the putting of
the author's name; but, where both en-
joy an equal degree of freedom of pub-
lishing, he who writes behind the curtain
and attacks another, is a coward, be-
cause he does not expose himself to the
consequences of the defence. Above all
things, I hope, that the reader will do me
the justice to believe, that I have not the
intention, in thus coming, as it were, to
closer quarters, to flatter either the go-
vernment or people of America. Draw-
ing to the close of my 50th year, which
I shall have attained on the 9th of next
March, and after having, for 20 years,
set the anger of vice and folly at defi-
ance, it would be foolish as well as base
to turn flatterer. At any rate, before a-
ny one impute such an intention to me,
let him wait to see whether he has
grounds for it. In concluding this arti-
cle, I have to notice, that any former ar-
ticle on the subject has induced a gentle-
man to write to me, to enquire how he
can obtain regularly a periodical publica-
tion from America. He will see, that I
cannot get any one for myself. When
my envoys go out, the thing may per-
haps be done. But, I would advise this
gentleman to write his name, in future,
in a way that we can know how to direct
a letter to him. I can make out the *ini-*
tials, but whether the next six strokes be
two *w's*, or two *n's*, or a *w* and a *n*, or an
u and an *n*, or two *w's*, or an *i* and an *m*,
or an *m* and an *i*, or an *r* and an *i* and an
n, I cannot, for my life, tell.—Then
comes something that is either an *e* or a
c; then one that is an *a* or a *c* or an *e*.
Then three more strokes that I cannot
make out at all. Then three strokes &
and a flourish, that may stand for a *b*, or
be, or *bc*, or *bee*. We have been laying
our heads together for these two days,
and none of us can make it out. Gentle-
man, who write this to me, should bear
in mind, that none of us have had, "the
advantages of a classical education;"
and that this a rude village, not honored
as the residence of any of those great doc-
tors of the "learned languages," who
decided that young Mr. Ireland, at 16
years of age, had written works, which
no human genius but Shakspeare's could
have produced; & who, when they dis-
covered their mistake, *did* Mr. Ireland's a
down, called him an impostor. We, in

this village, having a notion, that writing
every human creature in Europe now
is made merely for the purpose of be-
ing read, are in the habit of putting upon
paper nothing but a parcel of plain letters,
whose folly and vice, it depends, whe-
ther the civilized world is to be free in
a short time, or is to be enslaved for ages.
To this state of seclusion I am, as I said
before, resolved no longer to submit.—
There shall be a speedy and regular li-
terary communication between England
and America. A literary legation will,
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sions of indignation or revenge. But, let
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have to encounter. Not on this side of
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shod, long enough go. Of more than
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fact, or the force of an argument, can be
altered or diminished, by the putting of
the author's name; but, where both en-
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and attacks another, is a coward, be-
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the justice to believe, that I have not the
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vernment or people of America. Draw-
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I shall have attained on the 9th of next
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set the anger of vice and folly at defi-
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no human genius but Shakspeare's could
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covered their mistake, *did* Mr. Ireland's a
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ed to it. It will carry on no secret ca-
fact is, that to send us letters in this
either in the shape of money or of *feasts*.
All its correspondence will be carried on
in *print*. The envoys, or

FROM THE AURORA.

LA PEROUSE.

A late French paper contains an interesting account of the late unfortunate La Perouse, recently obtained from Dagelet, the astronomer, who accompanied the expedition, and who was in the course of the last year taken from a rock at the eastward of the Philippine Islands.

La Perouse was born in France in 1741. He distinguished himself by many years services in the Indian seas, in the early part of his life. During the American war, he served under d'Estrang, and distinguished himself at the taking of Grenada. After the peace of 1783, he was selected by Louis XVI. to command the *Astrolabe* and the *Breussole*, on a voyage of discovery. He began his voyage by following the track of Capt. Cook, visited the North West Coast, advanced to Be-king's Straights, thence down the eastern coast of Asia, along Japan, and in Feb. 1788, visited Botany Bay. A narrative of his voyage thus far has been published. From the time of his leaving Botany, nothing has been heard of him till the present discovery. In the year 1791, the French national assembly sent two ships in search of him, but after exploring the seas which he was supposed to have visited, they returned without the least intelligence of his fate.

It appears that one of Perouse's two vessels, after leaving Botany Bay, in 1788, struck upon a chain of rocks, and was lost, crew saved by Perouse's vessel; they afterwards discovered an island in the S. E. of New Zealand, and anchored in the bay; when the vessel accidentally caught fire and was consumed; that the natives during the first 21 years, were amicably disposed; but Perouse, tired of waiting for relief, and anxious to return home, ordered trees to be felled, for timber to build a vessel; the natives considered it an act of hostility; war commenced; and finally Perouse, & all who were with him, were massacred, except Dagelet, and 17 others, who escaped, after great perils, in birch canoes, to the place where he was found, and where he had resided two years; those who escaped with him had all died; and Dagelet himself died a few days after he was taken from off the rock. His journal of events was preserved and deposited at Macao, whence the account is received.

To the Editor of the Journal des Debats.

SIR,

I hasten to communicate to you the particulars which I have received from the Isle of France, upon the expedition of the brave and unfortunate La Perouse. The uncertainty respecting his melancholy fate, which existed, to this moment, makes this a duty. As I doubt not this news will interest all your readers, I beg you to insert it in your next number.

Yours, &c.

J. F. DE FROBERVILLE,
Lieut. in the Navy.

A Portuguese captain who arrived at Macao, on the 3d Feb. 1815, relates, that on passing at the eastward of the Philippines, near a dry rock southwardly of the Island of Timor, he perceived on the shore, a man who by signals was imploring assistance.—He immediately dispatched a boat to land and brought off a Frenchman named Dagelet, the astronomer to the expedition of M. La Perouse, who gave the following particulars.

M. La Perouse departing from Botany Bay on the 17th 1788, with the two ships under his command, proceeded to the south west of New Holland, running along the chains of rocks whose bearing and situation were not designated by M. Dagelet. The *Astrolabe* ran upon breakers in the night, and was lost. Part of the crew were saved: but a short time after, being in want of water & provisions, and continuing to run down the chain of rocks, La Perouse discovered an island, situated S. S. E. from the island of New Zealand, which may be about 12 or 15 leagues in circumference. After having gone round this island, he entered with his only remaining vessel, into a deep & safe bay, where he came to anchor. He was there well received, and found a hospitable people, assistance and provisions of every kind, and obtained permission to erect his tents on shore for the accommodation of his sick. Nothing hitherto had disturbed the harmony which subsisted between his people and the natives of the country. But by the carelessness of the cook, a fire broke out on board his ship, and it was entirely consumed. By the greatest exertions, La Perouse saved every thing possible, of sails, cordage, utensils, arms and ammunition. His design was, to build a vessel which should carry the news of his misfortune to some European colony.—But the natives of the country, who permitted him to establish his camp, and to take all measures for his safety, constantly opposed this design.

He then had no other hope than that the uncertainty respecting his fate might induce the French government to send in search of him. In the mean time years passed away, and not a vessel was seen. After having passed twenty one years in fruitless expectation, he at last resolved on making preparations to embark.—Having given orders for cutting in the wood the necessary pieces of timber, the natives regarded the order as an act of hostility, and soon began war upon him. The French being obliged to act always on the defensive, could not carry their project into execution. M. La Perouse repeatedly endeavored to raise their spirits, but always without success.

At last, after a war in which the little ammunition, which had been saved, was exhausted, the French overcame by numbers, yielded and were all massacred.—The Indians burnt the camp. M. Dagelet commanded a small post of 17 men. On being informed of the fate of M. La Perouse, and having no doubt of the fate which awaited him, with his companions abandoned his little battery, and was so fortunate as to reach a little bay, where they found some Indian boats of which they took possession. With the aid of these frail vessels, they gained the ocean, without oars, without instruments, and without provisions, where they had to struggle with the horrors which threatened inevitable death. In the mean time the wind and currents drove them, after several days, upon the dry rock whence the Portuguese vessel took M. Dagelet, after having subsisted there 2 years during which time, he saw the sad companions of his misfortunes, one after another, all perish.

M. Dagelet was the sole survivor, and he died on the 9th day after being taken on board the Portuguese vessel.—His declaration has been delivered, and his journals deposited at Macao by the Portuguese captain. In them the latitude and longitude of the island, where La Perouse remained so long a time, was determined. The governor of this place, has sent them both to Batavia, whence they will be forwarded to France. They have been compared with d'Entrecasteaux's journal, and it appears that the latter passed within 8 or 10 leagues only of the island where M. La Perouse was detained. But the narrative of M. d'Entrecasteaux makes no mention of any land discovered in those parts.

I will indulge in no reflexions on this narrative, which to this moment no authentic declaration confirms. It is to be hoped that the part of the narrative which relates to the sending to Batavia, and the forwarding to France of the journals of M. Dagelet, may prove true. These important documents will be a durable monument to the French nation of their zeal for the progress of the sciences, and of their title to a species of glory which seems to have been exclusively claimed by our rivals.

J. F. DE FROBERVILLE,
Lieut. in the Navy.

N. B. It will be recollected, that Louis XVI. himself drew up the plan of the voyage of La Perouse.

AMERICAN CHARACTER

Many of our readers will be pleased with the following sketch of the American character, by a writer in *Cobbett's Register*:

There is a strange notion prevailing in England, that society in America is yet in a rude state, that the American is, and must be for some time, an uncivilized nation; that when they become polished, and when great riches are accumulated by individuals, they will have as much pauperism and as many crimes as we have; and, that ours has only been the unavoidable progress of civilization and refinement. If this were true, it would be impossible to deny, that, during this king's reign, we have made a most wonderful progress in the sublime arts of polishing and refining, seeing that since 1760, the paupers have increased a hundred fold. But, sir, if I look back to the days of *Pope*, I do not perceive that there is much proof of an increase of the quantity of the highest talent. If by *polish* and *refinement* are meant *hypocrisy* in all its various branches, we have certainly arrived at the pinnacle. But, as to the Americans being in a rude state, on what is the notion founded? Their dress, their amusements, their manner of eating and drinking, are so much like ours, that were it not for the absence of beggary, misery, and filthy streets, a man dropped down in an American town would imagine himself still in England. There is no science, no art, known in England, which is not studied and practiced in America, and, in numerous instances, with greater success than in England. Their courts of justice have the same forms; law is administered in the same manner; in many cases it is the same law. In matters of commerce and navigation, the Americans almost equal us, and are in a fair way of surpassing us; and as to the affairs of war, whether by land or sea, they have made us feel, and they have convinced all the world, that they want no lesson from any body.

Where, then, are we to look for these marks of comparative rudeness? Not in the speeches made in the congress; nor in the notes and other papers of their diplomatic ministers; for, as to these latter, it makes one blush for one's country to view their vast superiority. Is it in their friendly and dignified deportment towards foreign nations: in the wisdom and gentleness of their government and laws; in the peaceable behavior of their citizens; in the absence of crimes, and in the want of rotten boroughs and a "new drop"? Is it in any, or in all of these, that we are to look for proofs of this alleged rudeness?

So far, sir, from its being true, that the Americans are in a mass, compared to us in a rude state, the very contrary is the truth. In America there are none of those brogues, or dialects, which distinguish Scotch, and Irish, and English, and Yorkshiremen, and Wiltshiremen, and Cockneys from each other. These cease with the emigrant, whose children speak good and correct English. In America, reading and writing, and something beyond merely these, are universal. The American farmer has other charms under his roof beside those of attending his hospitality. He can converse

with you upon almost any subject. The Bible alone does not form his library. He comes in from the heat or the sun, stripped to his shirt, takes down a volume of his Encyclopedia, or some book of science, travels, history, law, politics, or poetry. When he has rested himself, he returns to his fields or his yard. There is no law of his country, no regulations which he does not understand; no right that he possesses that he does not know how to go to work to defend; no public question in which he is not able to express his opinion. I must be understood of course, to speak with exceptions. There are stupid men in all countries. But, as a general description, I pledge myself for the truth of what I have here said, with the expectation that, in less than 4 months, this letter will find its way to every part of the country of which I am speaking, and with very powerful reasons not to be looked upon, in that country, as a dealer in falsehood, and more especially as a flatterer.

Well then, sir, if what I have here stated be true, will not you, with all your unshaken attachment to Old England (and which, after all, I cannot refrain from participating with you) will all the sorrow that you must feel at seeking distant regions carry off the fruits of the talents, the labors, and suffering of Sidney and of Tooke, will not your rising envy be stifled by that generosity which will make you exclaim—"Blasted be the man who would destroy the harmony and freedom of such a people!"

As to the effect of great individual fortunes on the liberties and moral state of the Americans, such fortunes already exist, and have long existed. There are men in America worth half a million sterling each. But as these riches have not been derived from taxes, they have not impoverished and degraded any part of the community in accumulation; and as it is impossible that they should be employed in the purchase of boroughs, they do not appear to be dangerous to public liberty. The Edinburgh Reviewers flatter themselves, that these merchants will, in time, become the lords of the country; and they will tell us, that our government ought to conciliate their friendship beforehand. These wise critics know, or appear to know very little about the matter. They seem very uneasy at the existence of a great democracy. They are anxious to see it converted into a "more dignified" state, which "a great body of aristocracy able, to protect the people against the throne and the throne against the people." In short they *rich* all over, to see a list of "royal burgs" in America. I dare say the Americans will be much obliged to them for their anxiety; but, I am very sure, that they will think themselves better protected by their power of choosing their own public servants, than they would be by any "great body of nobles," even if imported from Scotland, & if Mr. Jeffry himself were to go outsking. No, sir, I do not believe that the Americans will be very likely to fall upon the scheme of rearing a throne for the purpose of wanting "a body of great nobles," to protect them against that throne. Such brilliant schemes they will leave, with all humility to the polished and refined nations of Europe.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Messrs. Editors,

The following extracts, from the constitution of the Washington Society, will clearly show to the people of this State the extent of the corruption resorted to by the Federal Party, under the sanction of the venerable name of Washington.

"FINANCES OF THE SOCIETY."

"CONTRIBUTIONS."

"As in pursuing the great objects of the society general measures may become necessary, which ought to be concerted and adopted by general consent; and it may also become necessary to raise a general fund, by contributions throughout the State, which cannot and ought not to be done without general consent.

"The general convention shall have power:

"To concert and adopt general measures, for promoting the objects of the society as declared by this constitution.

"To direct the manner in and the means by which those measures shall be carried into effect, by the society, or by the several county and district sections.

"To impose general contributions, either permanent, temporary or occasional, for the purpose of carrying such measures into effect; and to direct the manner of assessing, collecting, and applying such contributions.

"All sums arising from such contributions shall be paid to the treasurer of the society in Baltimore, and shall be expended and applied by him under the orders of the president, subject to such appropriations, directions and regulations as may be made by the general convention.

"It shall be the duty of the committee of contributions and accounts:

"To assess on the members of the society, except those on the list of free members, such sums as may from time to time be voted by the society; which assessment shall be made according to the ability of each member to pay, as nearly as it can be ascertained by the committee.

"To make a list of all such persons in Baltimore or elsewhere within the state, as not being members of the society may be friendly to its views and objects; and to assess on all such persons according to their ability to pay, nearly as it can be ascertained by the committee, their re-

pective proportions of all sums of money voted by the society.

"To address letters to all such persons in the name of the society, informing them respectively of the assessment so to be made, and of the object of it, was pointed out in the vote of the society; and requesting them to pay their respective assessments to the treasurer, or such person as he shall appoint to receive them.

"To furnish the treasurer with two schedules; one containing the names of all the members of the society on whom any assessment shall have been made, with the sums, respectively assessed on each; and the other containing the names of all other persons on whom any assessment shall have been made, with the places of their residence, and the sums to which they have been respectively assessed.

"To return to the society, on the 4th of July annually, a duplicate of all schedules so furnished to the treasurer in the year next preceding, with a statement of the times when they were respectively furnished.

"And to inspect and examine all the treasurer's accounts and vouchers, which shall be referred to them by the society as often as the said accounts are rendered, and to report thereon to the society, at the stated general meeting next after the reference."

Boasting that they possess all the wealth of the state, they have determined to use it as a lever with which to crush their political opponents; and with the power of assessing on such individuals of their party any amount which may be required for their purposes, it is not difficult to trace the source of the late attempt to suppress the voice of the city of Annapolis, Kent and other counties, at the ensuing election, by the importation of fictitious voters, who merely move to those places for a few months to obtain a nominal residence, and thereby drown the sentiments of the permanent inhabitants, who alone are entitled to be represented in the councils of the State.

But measures so odious never can succeed; and we already find that the honest and intelligent of their own party are disgusted by an act so profligate and base. The active exertions of our Republican friends alone are wanting to ensure to their cause that success which it so justly merits.

A Voter of Talbot County.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF MARCH 18.

Chamber of the House of Representatives of the U. States.

March 16, 1815.

At a meeting of the Republican members of Congress assembled this evening, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of recommending to the people of the U. States, suitable persons to be supported at the approaching election, for the offices of President & Vice President of the U. States, one hundred and eighteen members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and one delegate, attended.

General SAMUEL SMITH, of Maryland, was called to the Chair, and Colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Ky. appointed Secretary.

And being so organized, Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make, in caucus, any recommendation to the good people of the United States, of persons, in the judgment of this meeting, fit and suitable to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

And the question being taken thereon—

It was determined in the negative.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the practice of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, by a convention of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, is inexpedient, & ought not to be continued.

And the question being taken thereon—

It was also determined in the negative. The meeting then proceeded to the recommendation:

Upon which it appeared that the hon. JAMES MONROE had 65 votes, and the hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD 54 votes, for the office of President.

That his excellency DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New York, had 85 votes, and his excellency SIMON SNEYDER, 30 votes, for the office of Vice President.

And thereupon,

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolutions, which were concurred in without opposition:

Resolved, That this meeting do recommend to the people of the U. States, JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, as a suitable person for the office of President of the U. States, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New York, as a suitable person for the office of Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be appointed to ascertain from the persons above mentioned, whether they are disposed to serve in the offices respectively designated.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the National Intelligencer.

S. SMITH, Chairman.
R. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

We are authorized to state that the republican meeting of Saturday evening, was composed of the following members, viz:

Senators.

Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Chace, Condit, Campbell, Howell, Lacombe, Mason, Ya. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Taylor, Turner, Williams, Wilson.

Representatives.

Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Blount, Brooks, Burnside, Burwell, Calhoun, Caldwell, Cannon, Chappell, Clark, N. C. Clark, Ken-Clay, Clendenen, Condit, Conner, Crawford, Creighton, Cloutier, Coombs, Gucheron, Cuthbert, Darlington, Desha, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gholson, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hann, Hammond, Hardin, Hawes, Henderson, Humphreys, Ingham, Irvine, N. Y. Irvine, Pa. Jackson, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Kerr, Ya. King, N. C. Love, Lumpkin, Lyle, Maclay, Mayrant, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Lean, K. M'Lean, O. Middleton, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Va. Newton, Ormsby, Parriss, Pickens, Pinkney, Piper, Powell, Reynolds, Root, Ross, Savage, Sharp, Smith, Md. Smith, Ya. Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Throop, Townsend, Wallace, Ward, N. Y. Ward, N. J. Wendover, Whiteside, Wide, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, T. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yates.

Messrs. Jennings, the delegate from Indiana, and Stephenson, from Illinois, attended, but the latter withdrew without voting.

There were absent from the meeting about twenty-four republican members of both Houses; of which nine are absent from the city, and the remaining fifteen scrupulous in regard to the propriety of such meetings, or for other reasons indisposed to attend.

Of the whole number absent, it is estimated, we understand, that more than three fourths are friendly to the election of James Monroe.

* Voted by proxy, constituted in writing, being sick in the city.

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 23.

BRITISH MINISTER ARRIVED.

His Britannic Majesty's frigate *Niger* of 32 guns, capt. Jackson, arrived off this harbor on Saturday last in 62 days from England. The honorable HENRY BAGOT, His Majesty's minister near the government of the United States, his lady and suite came out in this vessel, landed on Sunday and sat out for the city of Washington early on Monday morning. The usual salutes were exchanged between the frigate and fort.

BRITISH DESERTERS.

On Sunday last seven of the sailors belonging to H. B. M. frigate *Niger*, now off this harbor, deserted from the British service. As this subject has been much talked of here, the facts being strangely misrepresented by some evil disposed persons and it has been said the officers of that frigate have threatened retaliation by the impressment of as many American seamen, under an allegation that their sailors were enticed away by some of the citizens of this place, I have thought it advisable to correct the error by a most positive denial of any interference on the part of any of the citizens of this place in the business. On the contrary I do not believe there had been any communication between the sailors and any part of the citizens as to their intention to desert, for the moment the sailors sat their feet on the shore they left the boat in a body, under a pretence of getting something to drink, & immediately left the city without waiting for refreshment. When it was ascertained they had escaped, one of the British officers, I have been told, uttered some very rude and ungentlemanly expressions unwarranted by facts in regard to the citizens of Annapolis, and reflecting on the American character, in the presence of a few boys, one of whom replied that if the deserters were taken they should not be carried on board again. From this I have no doubt the story has arisen that the citizens enticed them off.

Md. Republican.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Annapolis, March 20th, 1815.

Pursuant to public notice given to the citizens of Annapolis "who felt interested in preserving the freedom and purity of the elective franchise, and in guarding against the recent attempts to destroy it," to meet at the Assembly Room this day at 3 o'clock, a respectable number of the citizens met, when William Kilty was appointed Chairman, and John Brewster, Secretary.

On motion, ordered, that a committee of seven be appointed, to take into consideration the object of the meeting, and to prepare resolutions expressive of their sentiments—whereupon Lewis Duval, Dennis Claude, Jeremiah Hughes, Jo. Stephen, Nicholas Brewer, George Mackubin, & Banner Curran, were appointed, who having retired some time, returned and reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That under the constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland, the people, from whom, of right, it originated, have the privilege of assembling in a peaceable manner, to deliberate on matters relating to the public welfare, and that it is their duty so to assemble, when any violation of the letter or spirit of the constitution is attempted.

Resolved, That the unbiased voice of the people, expressed by their representatives,

atives, fairly & constitutionally elected, is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government—and that for this purpose, elections ought to be free.

Resolved, That the constitution and laws, having provided for the punishment of direct bribery in relation to the different elections, it behooves every good citizen to guard by all lawful means against corruption & bribery, more disguised in their approaches, but not less dangerous in their attacks.

Resolved, That the removal of men to any particular town, or county, in order to enable them to vote under the letter of the constitution, without an intention on their part, to make a bona fide change of their residence, is in direct repugnance to the principles of our free government, and to those of moral & political honesty.

Resolved, That the offer or promise of extraordinary wages or emoluments, disproportionate to their occupations, to induce men so to remove, is a violation of the freedom and purity of election.

That the acceptance thereof, tends to place all power in the hands of the rich, and to degrade their devoted partisans below the rank of freemen.

Resolved, That as the means of arresting in its commencement, a practice injurious to the public morals, and subversive of representative government, it is the duty of those against whom it is attempted, to sound the alarm, & to rouse the good people of the State to a sense of their political danger.

Resolved, That the principles expressed in the above resolutions are called for by existing circumstances in this city, relating to the senatorial election.

That a considerable number of men, from some adjacent counties, have suddenly, and in droves, removed thereto, with the ostensible view of seeking employment, but for the real purpose, and under an engagement to increase the federal vote in the election in September next.

That the manner in which these men are supported—the dearth of employment for them, the finisiness of the pretext, the confession of some, and a number of concurring circumstances, demonstrate that such is the object of their removal.—That their subsistence is drawn from funds beyond the produce of their own labour, and that the whole is a contrivance of the leaders of the federal party, although the perpetrator, their aiders and abettors may not be fully known.

Resolved, That although the voters in this city are more particularly affected by this novel attempt to usurp their rights, it may in its consequences, affect the most distant parts of the state at large in the choice of a Senate, and particularly the smaller counties, where the political balance is nearly equipoised; and that while this meeting views with indignation, the introduction of hirelings into the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of controlling the election, and defeating the voice of freemen, we recommend to the republicans generally, to consider the evil tendency of combinations, such as we have disclosed. To denounce them with the abhorrence which they merit,—to warn their fellow citizens against their destructive influence,—and to render them unavailing by increased and unanimous exertions for the choice of a republican Senate, and the consequent triumph of the cause of freedom.

Resolved, That the above resolutions, together with the other proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the chairman and secretary, and inserted in the Maryland Republican, and in the Republican newspapers in Baltimore, Easton, Frederick, Washington & Allegany counties, and in the National Intelligencer; and that they be published also in handbills to be sent to the different counties, under the direction of the committee of correspondence appointed by a meeting held on the 20th of February last.

Which resolutions being read, were unanimously adopted.

WILLIAM KILTY, Chairman.
JOHN BREWER, Secretary.

COMMUNICATION

The Loom—A young man whose name is Campbell, is now in this city, for the purpose of procuring a patent for a loom of the most singular construction we have yet seen. It does away the necessity of warping; and when once in operation can be kept so for any length of time, that is, a web may be wove of any desired length, as the cloth is rolled out in such a manner as it can be cut off at any time without stopping the loom.

The machinery is very simple, and put in operation merely by turning a crank, and requires but a moments attention to be fully understood. The warp is taken from the bobbins or spools. There can be no doubt but this new combination of machinery will greatly reduce the expense of fabricating cloth, and will therefore be of much use to our country.

Nat. Intell.

BALTIMORE, March 23.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.
By CAPT. LANE, of the schr. General Jackson, arrived at this port from Bordeaux, we have been favored with papers and letters to the 6th of Feb. Extracts follow. Capt. Lane verbally states, that the people generally of France were in a very dissatisfied state; great troubles had openly evinced themselves in Lyons, and at Paris. At Bordeaux on the morning of the 6th of Feb. the TRI-COLORED FLAG HAD BEEN HOISTED ON ONE OF THE CASTLES, but

was immediately taken down, and 45 men put under arrest. Lord Wellington had left Paris; it is not said where he had gone.

The Paris prints take great pains to prove that these disturbances were mere bagatelles. They, however, admit them to have produced inquietude in the capital—admit the existence of uneasy sensations in the people, and state that a number of arrests had been made at Lyons; among others, Dr. Montain and M. Rosset had been seized, and an adherent of theirs had been taken at Roanne.

The royal papers compliment the national troops and the police, for their vigilance and fidelity on the occasion. They add, that the French people, tired of revolution, respect and cherish their king. It is evident from the intelligence received, that France is far from being satisfied with her present condition, and that leaders of talents, and some great, prominent, concentrating interest, alone, are wanting, to cause a serious and extensive explosion.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1816

BLUE LIGHTS!

The federalists seem determined to try all sorts of corrupt means to gain the election. To ensure fall. To operate on the Senatorial election, they have been pouring into the closely divided counties, and the city of Annapolis, miscreant wretches, whom they bribe, and feed, and clothe, and keep in idleness, purely for the purpose of buying their votes next fall. Honest and industrious, yet independent poor men, don't you see in this plan the object of your real enemies, the federalists? The object of poisoning at its source the elective franchise? Your enemies find they cannot take this from you, until they have succeeded to poison it, and get the senate—then it will be an easy task.

The corrupt wretches, who thus prostitute themselves for the vile purpose of destroying the free voice of the people, should be spurned and detested as vipers or mad dogs, by all who meet them. Nay, the boys do not deserve censure, who treat them, as they do in Annapolis whenever they show their heads, with all the filth the streets afford. They are appropriately called sold convicts! Washington Benevolents! Blue Lights! &c. &c.

The few honest feds are ashamed of this kind of procedure, but pretend to justify it by saying the democrats set the example in Kent.

People of Kent! look around you, and see how the account stands. It is true some republicans have gone over from Queen Ann's!—Indeed this happens, and vice versa, every year—but look at the men themselves, and see whether you think they are *brilliant* to do it. No. They have only changed their residence, and are pursuing their vocations industriously, for such an honest independent living as becomes *femina*. Look around you, too, and see, on the other hand, who leads in this kind of bribery and corruption, and see whether you cannot find an *Englishman* by birth as well as by principle, pre-eminent among them, who is well known to be a hater of democracy and your country; and then if your Americanism does not show itself, the Washington Society has gone far towards preparing you to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to an aristocracy forever.

The plan of these Peter Washington Societies now is to destroy, without scarcely the semblance of a veil, by bribery and corruption, that right of suffrage among the poor, which they have been as yet unable in any other way to take away.

The democratic Tavern Keepers in the contested counties are invited to cut out this piece, and post it at their doors; and they and others are invited to procure a list of the names of the corrupt wretches who may be sold to their own enemies, and lurking in their neighborhood, and send it to the Editor of the Star, in order that they may be published to an outraged and indignant people.

A FREE VOTER

See Annapolis Resolutions—want of room has crowded out further details.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a fiat to me directed, will be sold on SATURDAY the 13th of next April, at Sandy Hill, at 12 o'clock, a part of a tract of Land named *Mulberry Heath*, containing one hundred acres—taken in execution as the property of captain Selby Pruitt, dec'd. to satisfy a claim of Joshua Duer, for the use of Jesse Sturgis.

HENRY JONES, Constable.
Matpatony Hundred, Worcester county.

March 26 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at Easton on Tuesday and Wednesday the 2d and 3d of April next, for the purpose of receiving manufacturers returns, and transacting any other business appertaining to his office; he particularly invites the attention of such manufacturers as have returns to make, those duties having ceased on the 21st day of February last: it is particularly necessary that all accounts relative to them be finally settled.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.
Col. Rev. 2d Md. Dist.
Centreville, march 26 2

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
20th March, 1816.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 4th day of April next.

By order of the Board—
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

March 26 3

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

For a term of years,
That well known establishment as a Tan Yard, in New Market, for many years past occupied by Mr. Robert Travers. The yard has every necessary improvement, all of which are in good order. A description is unnecessary, as those inclined to rent, will no doubt view the premises. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to Mr. Robert Travers, on the premises.
WILLIAM MORGAN.
Cambridge, march 26 3q

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers take the liberty to inform their customers and the public,
THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,
And are now opening, an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of
British, French, India and American MANUFACTURES.

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS WARE, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, AND GROCERIES.

All of which they are determined to sell at very reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Feathers.

JENKINS & STEVENS.

March 26 3

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddler & Harness Maker,
Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,
Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass.

He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

N.B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, march 26

CASH SHOE STORE.

One of the partners of the late firm of Tristram Needles & Co. being deceased, the subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still carries on the above business at the same place, and solicits a share of the public patronage, being determined to sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Those who have been so kind as to favor the late firm with their custom, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, as I wish to close the books as speedily as possible.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES.
Surviving partner of
TRISTRAM NEEDLES & CO.

March 26 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this spring

500

CORDS TANNERS BARK.

He will give from eight to ten dollars per cord or at any rate he will give one dollar more than Baltimore price, to wit: Chesnut Oak ten dollars, Spanish Oak ten dollars, Black Oak eight dollars also; he returns his thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours, like wise he will give the highest Baltimore price for fides and calf skins

JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, march 26 6

FOR SALE.

Fifty Shares in the Caroline Bank.

Apply at this office.
March 26 4

DISSOLUTION.

The Co Partnership between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSEPH FRAZIER,
JOHN SAWYER.

March 23 (26) 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 2
Anno Domini 1816.

On application of HANNAH KELLY and WILLIAM HARRIS, administrators of Dennis Kelly, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of March, anno domini 1816.

Test—
JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Caroline county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dennis Kelly, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately. Given under our hands this 25th day of March, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

HANNAH KELLY, adm'r.
WILLIAM HARRIS, adm'r.
of Dennis Kelly, dec'd.

March 26 3

FIFTY CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in the town of Easton, a bound boy named JACOB—He has yet about 8 months of his time to serve. If the above boy is taken up and returned unto the subscriber the above reward will be given, but no expenses will be allowed.

Easton, march 26 3

ANNA HARRISS.

HOPKINS & DUNN,
RAZOR STROPS,
Of operation on the
For sale at the Star office.

In Chancery, March 12, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Samuel Sallan, of Kent county, made and reported by JAMES E. BARROLL, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of May next: Provided a copy of this order be published in the Eastern Star three successive weeks before the 20th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$6500.

True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

March 26 3

In Chancery, February 27, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of James Jenkins, deceased, made and reported by HENRY HARRIS, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of May next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star three successive weeks before the first day of April next.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be \$455 28 34.

True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

March 26 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

12th of March, A D 1816.

On application of WAITMAN GOSLIN, administrator of Levin Kimmey, late of Caroline county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the public seal of my office affixed, this 12th day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—
JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county

In compliance with the above order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of March, 1816.

WAITMAN GOSLIN, adm'r.
of Levin Kimmey, dec'd.

March 26 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, 1816.

On application of JAMES BLACKSTONE, administrator of Kennard Blackstone, deceased—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Kennard Blackstone, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 26th day of March, 1816.

JAMES BLACKSTONE, adm'r.
of Kennard Blackstone, dec'd.

March 26 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, 1816.

On application of THOMAS GALE, administrator, of Rasin Gale, deceased—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rasin Gale, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 26th day of March, 1816.

THOMAS GALE, adm'r.
of Rasin Gale, dec'd.

March 26 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, 1816.

On application of NATHANIEL COMEGYS, administrator of George Comegys, deceased—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Comegys, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 26th day of March, 1816.

NATHANIEL COMEGYS, adm'r.
of George Comegys, dec'd.

March 26 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, 1816.

On application of MARGARET STEWARD, administratrix of Henry H. Steward, deceased—It is ordered, that she give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry H. Steward, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 26th day of March, 1816.

MARGARET STEWARD, adm'r.
of Henry H. Steward, dec'd.

March 26 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, 1816.

On application of RACHEL WALMSLEY and ISAAC HINES, administrators of Robert C. Walmsley, deceased—It is ordered, that they give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert C. Walmsley, late of Kent county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 26th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately. Given under our hands this 26th day of March, 1816.

RACHEL WALMSLEY,
ISAAC HINES,
adm'rs of R. C. Walmsley, dec'd.

March 26 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, 1816.

On application of MILLISCENT BRISCOE and JAMES BRISCOE, executors of David Briscoe, deceased—It is ordered, that they give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of David Briscoe, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 26th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately. Given under our hands this 26th day of March, 1816.

MILLISCENT BRISCOE,
JAMES BRISCOE,
ex'rs of David Briscoe, dec'd.

March 26 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, 1816.

On application of MARY BLACKSTONE, administratrix of James Blackstone, late of Kent county, deceased—It is ordered, that she give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Blackstone, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 26th day of March, 1816.

MARY BLACKSTONE, adm'r.
of Jas. Blackstone, jr. dec'd.

March 26 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, 1816.

On application of JONATHAN HARRIS, administrator of William Burchinal, deceased—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Burchinal, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 26th day of March, 1816.

JONATHAN HARRIS, adm'r.
of Wm Burchinal, dec'd.

March 26 3

