Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 11.....14.] TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1813. [No. 33.....701.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

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.

Notice.

Will be sold at public sale, on FRIDAY the 23d inst. at the dwelling house of the subscriber, Easton, near the Methodist Meeting-House:

A part of the estate of *George Sewell*, deceased, to wit—one horse and carriage; a quantity of soal leather; household and kitchen furniture; apple trees, and other shoemakers' tools—and a quantity of very useful and entertaining Books. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above six dollars; and all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required—also bond or note, with approved security, will be required—Sale to commence at two o'clock, and attendance given by

RUTH SEWELL, Ex'trix of George Sewell, dec'd.

april 13——2

Notice.

Will most positively be sold at public sale, on FRIDAY the 23d inst.

At the Beaver-Dam-Causeway, Queen Ann's county, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, on a credit of six and twelve months, a small tract or parcel of LAND, lying near the Causeway, and now in the occupation of Robert S. Gamble, Esq. This tract runs entirely across the late Dr. Longstreet's farm on the Long Marsh, and divides the woodland from the arable land, and adjoins the lands of Messrs. Robert S. Gamble and Joseph Pippin. The title to the above land is indisputable.

DEKAR THOMPSON.

april 6——3

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY the 27th inst. will be sold at public sale on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All that Farm and Tract of Land lying near the Beaver Dam Causeway, in Queen Ann's county, of which *Samuel Carman*, late of the said county, died seized. The same consists of parts of the tracts called "Tristram Ridge," "Hollingsworth's Confusion," "Tom's Fancy enlarged," and "Henry's Luck"—and containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less. Persons inclined to purchase, will, may, or can review the premises, which will be shewn by Mr. WILLIAM CECIL, who resides thereon. It will be sold under a decree of the Chancellor, for cash only, by

WALTER I. CLAYTON, Trustee.

april 6——4

The Lots of Ground

At Sadler's Cross Roads, (the estate of the late Thos. Sadler) advertised for sale on the 8th day of March, 1813, not having been offered for sale on that day, on account of the weather, will be sold, according to the terms of the decree, on the Fourth Monday in April next.

RICH'D T. EARLE, Trustee

march 31 (april 13)——2

PUBLIC SALE.

The Vestry of St Michael's Parish will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in May next, at Mr. Peacock's tavern at Easton (12 o'clock)—all that Land belonging to the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Potts's Mill, called "Mill Road" and "Mill Road Addition." The quantity of Land not exactly known at this time; supposed about sixty acres. It is situated two miles from Easton, and will be a great object as a source of wood and timber.

march 9——9

FOR SALE,

That valuable estate, in Tuckahoe, some time since conveyed to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres.—It will be sold on a reasonable credit, in two parcels; one parcel of about 400 acres, including the principal mansion, and another of about 600 acres, being the farm commonly called *Tilbury*.—If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the *judgment* creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the court house, in Easton, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, march 16——10

By virtue of a Decree

Of the High Court of Chancery, to Elizabeth Allan directed,

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale,

A Valuable Tract or Parcel of Land,

Situate lying and being in Dorchester county, in the State of Maryland, containing between 350 to 400 acres—is beautifully situated on the mouth of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers; has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay. The land is fertile, and adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and is at present in a high state of cultivation—has a sufficiency of timber for the plantation's use—is conveniently situated for fishing, fowling and oysters in their seasons, and has excellent drinking water.

About one half of the aforesaid plantation is a high and light soil, the other half rather stiff and low—This land will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may best suit.

It is thought needless to say any thing more about the aforesaid land, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will view the same. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, who lives near the aforesaid land, or on the day of sale.

THOMAS BARNETT,
Attorney in fact for
ELIZA ALLAN, Trustee.

april 13——4

For Rent,

And possession given immediately, the property of the subscriber, lying at the corner of West Street and the Landing Road, consisting of a dwelling house, stable, carriage and several out houses, all in good repair. For further particulars apply to

BAYNARD WILSON.

april 13——3

For Sale,

A HANDSOME BAY MARE,

About fifteen hands high, eight years old next June—Performs admirably well both under the saddle and in the carriage; racks, trots and canters well under the saddle, and in the carriage is gay, spirited and safe, and travels expeditiously—She is perfectly sound, healthy, and easily kept: she has brought but one colt, and from its appearance most judges suppose she is an excellent breeder. Apply to

STEPHEN T. JOHNSON.

april 13——3

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A very General Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

april 13——8

Spring Goods.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
AND IS NOW OPENING A SUPPLY OF
GOODS
Suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware China, &c.
Amongst the former are some excellent
HOME MADE & GERMAN BROWN
LINENS.
He has also a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERING.—All which will be sold at a small advance.

SAMUEL GROOME.

april 6——4

NEW SPRING GOODS

The subscribers have the pleasure of informing the public that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which they will sell at a small advance for Cash.

N B. Feathers and tow linen will be received in exchange for Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME.

march 23——m

Dividend.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,
EASTON, April 1, 1813.

The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, on or after the 5th instant.

JOHN HARWOOD, Cash'r.

april 6——3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6——m

Greensborough Tavern.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a house for the accommodation of travellers, in the large brick building, formerly occupied by him as a Tavern, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; addedto which his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

NEHEMIAH TOWNSEND.

Greensborough, Caroline county, april 6——m

The City Bank of Baltimore,

MARCH 26, 1813.

Pursuant *to the Act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given* to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will be held at their Banking House, on the 1st Monday of June next, *from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M for sixteen Directors* to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year. In the first election for Directors *all ballots are to be directed to the Treasurer and lodged at the Bank before the day of election.*

By order of the Commissioners.

J. STERRETT, Treasurer to the Commissioners

The following extract from the Act of Incorporation is published for the information of the Stockholders:—

"All Stockholders, except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of Directors by ballot, in person; but every Stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female Stockholder, may vote in person, or by written ballot by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election. *No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation.*

"None but a Stockholder shall be eligible as a Director, except in the case of Directors chosen by the State.

"No Director of any other Bank, nor any person who is a partner in trade with a Director of any Bank, shall be a Director in this Bank"

april 6——3

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS,

(Renewable)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

feb. 2——m

FOR SALE,

A few valuable *NEGROES*, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office

march 26——m

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER, JAN. 30.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

AMERICAN WAR.

This war, which was spoken of by the hireling of the Times newspaper and others, with such ineffable contempt, has now assumed a very formidable mein; and those who were so eager for the war, begin to revile each other with regard to the new conducting of it.

There are, at this time, three political factions in the country; the one that is in possession of the public money; the Whig faction; and the faction of the Wellesleys and Cannings. The two latter would join if they could; but each aims at the power of giving places and pensions, and, in short, at being the ministry. These two, therefore, cannot agree wholly; but they both attack, though upon different occasions and different grounds, those who are in possession of the paradise of Whitehall.

Amongst other objects of attack, is that of *negligence as to the American war*. The Chronicle and Times are equally bitter against the ministers upon this subject; they revile them for having plunged the country into a war with America without providing a sufficient maritime force to cope with that new enemy. A *sufficient force!*—Why, the Times newspaper spoke of the navy of the United States as a thing not worthy of the name, it laughed at "Mr. Madison and *his navy*;" it predicted that a few months would add that navy to our own; it, in short, spoke of it in a tone of contempt which I should in vain attempt to describe. And yet, it now blames the ministers for not having provided a sufficient force to cope with that contemptible navy; that navy which was an object of the most cruel ridicule.

The defeat and capture of the *Guerriere* the *Froliè*, and the *Macedonian* must, of course, be matter of astonishment to those who listened to the language of these presumptuous and foolish men; but, in what respect are the ministers to blame for it any more than they were for the evacuation of Madrid, and for all the consequences of the unexpected retreat of our army in the Peninsula? The ministers had a great abundance of ships, of all sizes, on the American station;—and what were they to do more?

I recollect, and so must the reader, that at the time of the rencounter between *commodore Rogers* and *captain Bingham*, the words in the mouths of all these writers were: "Let one of our FRIGATES meet with Rogers, and *we ask no more*." This wish, this challenge, was repeated a thousand times over; the public cannot have forgotten the fact; nay, the sentiment was universal.

Upon what ground, then, are the ministers to be blamed? Are they to be blamed, because, upon trial, it has been found that our frigates are not a match for those of America? Are they to be blamed, because they did not entertain a meaner opinion of our frigates, compared with those of America, than any other man in England entertained, or at least, dared to say that he entertained?

We are told by the writers in the interest of the two out factions, that the republican frigates are bigger, longer, and have heavier guns, and the like, than our frigates have. "The varlet's a *tall man*," said Bobadil, when he had been cudgelled. But are these new discoveries? Were the facts not all well known before to all these writers, when they so boldly challenged out the American frigates to combat with ours? When Rogers attacked Bingham, the size of this ship was well known, and particularly described; and, yet, no one then called for heavier ships to be sent out to the American coast. Why, then, are the ministers to be blamed for not sending out heavier ships? Besides, they have heavier ships upon the station, and it cannot be their fault if those ships do not fall in with the American frigates.—What are they to do with our frigates? If ours are unable to face the American frigates, what are, I ask, the ministers to do with them? Are they not to suffer them to go on a cruize, lest they should fall in with a *tall* Yankee? In short, it is another of the tricks of faction to blame the ministers for these misadventures of the navy;—and the attempts made by the ministerial prints to account for our defeats upon the ground of *inferiority of force*, is another of the means made use of to deceive the people, and encourage them in the continuation of the war.

When, until now, did we think of disparity of force? When, until now, did we dream of an English ship, surrendering to a ship, the superiority of the force of which it required *a minute calculation* to show? When, until now, did an English captain hesitate to attack a ship of a few guns more than his own? Instead of all the *calculations* that we have seen in newspapers; instead of those swelled out accounts of the vast force of the American frigates, we should be plainly told, that we have *now* an enemy to cope with, equal to ourselves, as far as his numbers will go.

Amongst all the *calculations* and computations, however, that we have heard, I have not perceived any where taken into account, that we have *experience*, which the Americans have not.—Where did Isaac Hull gain his naval experience? and where did Decatur? There are two Decaturs, the father and son. They were my neighbours, in the country, in Pennsylvania. They were farmers more than seamen, though the older went occasionally to sea as commander of a merchant ship. If it be the father who has taken the Macedonian, he must be upwards of three score years of age; and, if it be the son, I am sure it is the first battle he was ever in; for, twelve years ago, he was but a mere lad. The father was a man of great probity, and of excellent sense; and I have no doubt that the son is the same; but I'll engage, that both have had more experience in raising Indian corn than in naval tactics.

Something, therefore, in our estimates should be allowed for our superiority in point of *experience*. We have no officer of the navy, who has not passed a great part of his life in actual service; we have scarcely one who has not been in numerous battles; and, in the unfortunate cases above spoken of, one of captains appears to have been of long standing even in that rank.

When we are speaking of the naval preparations of Napoleon, we always dwell upon the difficulty of his forming naval *officers*—but, here we see, in the case of America, that that is attended with no difficulty at all; we here see gallant and consummate commanders start up in a trice;—and in a moment, is dissolved the charm which bound us in ignorance as to this important species of information.

The truth is, I believe, that, amongst the first qualities of a naval commander, are *sobriety, vigilance*, and *consideration for his crew*, and these qualities are within the reach of every man.—The American government, too, has *a wide range for choice*; with it no intrigues, commonly called "*interest*," is likely to prevail; because the possession of the powers of the State depend solely upon the *will of the people*, and, the government, having *such* support, is not reduced to the necessity of seeking support from any individuals; and, of course, is not exposed to the danger of being compelled to employ as commanders, or as officers of any rank, persons not recommended by their own good qualities. This is a very great advantage possessed by the American Government; an advantage to which, perhaps, it owes those successes, which we so sorely lament, and which seem to be very likely to form an era in the naval history of the world.

But, let what will be the final result of these transactions, I really can see no ground for accusation against the ministers on account of the misfortunes that have befallen our frigates.—Blamed they may be *for the war*. There indeed, there is matter for blame; because, if my reasoning upon the subject be correct, they might have avoided the war without any dishonour to England; but, for this they cannot be blamed by those who are seeking for their places; because some of those very persons were amongst the men who adopted and adhered to the measures which produced the war; and, the best of them have pledged themselves to prosecute it upon its present ground. Mr. Canning & Lord Wellesley were, in succession, Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs while the dispute was maintained against impressment of persons on board of American ships. Indeed, the former has expressed his *disapprobation* of the "*concessions*," as he calls them, made to America, in the repeal of our Orders in Council. Of course, he cannot complain of the ministers for going to war; & Mr Ponsonby, as the organ of the whigs, distinctly declared, that if America was not satisfied with that repeal, he would support the war against her. Not, therefore, being able to find fault with the ministers for the war itself, they fall upon them as to their manner of conducting it; and, as I think I have shown, they do this without a shadow of justice.—We, "Jacobins," blame all the three factions; some of them for causing the war, & others for pledging themselves to support it; nor have I the least hesitation to predict, that day after day, will tend to convince all persons of impartiality, that we are right.

This war we owe entirely to the presumption inspired by our foolish and venal writers. The language of the late Perceval, who talked of not wishing for the "*destruction*" of America, and who spoke of her as of a power depending on his will for her very existence; this language, which will long be remembered, was the general language of the press.—We could not believe it possible, that a government, the whole of the officers of which, President and all, did not receive from the public so much money annually as one of our sinecure place men; we could not conceive, that a government who did not get more money for *itself*, would be able to get money enough to *carry on a war* more than sufficient to last our sloops for a few months. We have now found our mistake; and, indeed, the premises which we had in our eye should have led to a directly different conclusion; for, would not common sense have told us, that the less of the public money was taken by the officers of government for their own use; the less of it that was devoured by place men, and by others for no services rendered the public, the more there must be for the government to employ in the public service? This would have been the rational conclusions; but, to reason thus, suited not those who had, & who have the control over ninety nine hundredth parts of the press of this country.—They, therefore, represented America as a nation destitute of warlike means; when they should have made an estimate of her resources upon the grounds stated in my last number. The persons in *high* offices in America are *badly paid*; but (& the fact is worth great attention) those in *low* rank, or, no rank at all, are *well paid*. The former have very small salaries; their gains are much less than those of any considerable merchant or manufacturer, lawyer, or physician; but, the common soldier and sailor are paid at a very high rate; at such a rate as not to make him regret his change from civil life. I should not say, perhaps, that the former are *badly* paid; because there is something in the *honor* of high office, which the common man does not enjoy; and, besides, there is something due from every man to his country; and, the greater that is his stake in the country, the less is his right to draw from her purse. Mr. Madison does, I dare say, expend, as President, every shilling of the £6000 that, as President, he receives. And why should he not?——What claim would he have to the title of patriot, if he grudged to use his talents for his country; or, which is the same thing, if he refused to use them without being paid for their use? If such were his disposition, what claim would he have to the confidence of his fellow citizens? But, with the common soldier or sailor, or other inferior person employed by the government, the case is wholly different. He has nothing but his *labor* for his inheritance; he possesses no part of the country; his time is his all: and, of course, he is paid for that at as good a rate as if he labored for an individual.

Those who speculate upon the *resources* of America should not overlook these important circumstances; but hitherto I am sorry to say, that we have almost wholly overlooked them. I never shall forget the obstinacy of many persons with whom I am acquainted as to the intention of the American government: to go to war. They persisted to the very last, that it was *impossible*.—They called to the declaration of Congress "*bad lying*;" they said it was "*all smoke*," and so, indeed, said the hired press the vehicle of lies, that instrument of ill to England. They have found that the republicans have something at their command besides words: and when it is too late, I fear that they will find, that it is the most fatal war in which we have yet been engaged.—One effect of it appears to me to be inevitable; and that is, *the creation of a Navy in America*. Pray, good hired men, do not laugh at me; for I am quite serious, when I say, that my fear is, that this war will lead to the creating of a *formidable* navy in America. The *means* are all in her hands, and her successful beginning will not fail to give activity to those means.

A navy, a military marine in America, is, to me a most formidable object. Twenty frigates only would cause an expence to us of millions a year unless we resolved to yield the West India Islands at once. I would not advise our government to look upon the rearing of an American navy as something necessarily *distant*. America has swelled her population from about two to about eight millions in the space of less than 30 years. Another ten years may see her population amount to twenty millions. From not being permitted to "make a hob nail," she has risen to be an exporter of numerous useful manufactures. I state it as an undeniable fact, that she is now able to supply herself with all the articles necessary to man even in polished life. And if this be so, why should she not be able to *rear a navy* having already, nearly as great a mercantile marine as our own. Whether it will be for her happiness that she should do this is another question; but that she will do it, I think is most likely; because in the mass composing every society of men, there is generally a sufficient number on the side of power and glory to decide the nation in favor of the love of those captivating objects.——This war, therefore, if not speedily put an end to, will, in my opinion, not fail to make America a manufacturing nation, as far as her own wants call for, and to make her also, a naval nation; and will thus, at one stroke, deprive us our best customers for goods, and give us, upon the seas, a rival who will be daily growing in strength, as well as in experience. In my preface to the re publication of Mr. Chancellor Livingston's Treatise on Merino Sheep, I showed how necessarily it would follow from the introduction of flock keeping in America, that she would become independent of us as to woollens. Nevertheless, and in spite of all the facts, which have, from time to time, been published relative to the manufacturing of cloths in that country, there are still men to treat with *ridicule*, aye, even *ridicule*, the idea of America being able to make her own coats and blankets.—I remember, that, while I was in Newgate for two years, for writing about the flogging of the local militia, at the town of Ely, in England, under the superintendance of German troops, there came a gentleman, who was, I believe, a dealer in wool, to ask my opinion relative to the future commerce with America. After having spent about a quarter of an hour in a detail of facts, which, in my mind, contained *proof unquestionable*, that the woollen trade with America, was for ever *at an end*, he began a sentence upon the surprising increase of the manufactures in America, which he concluded in words to this effect: "I dare say, that, in less than *half a century*, we shall not slip a bale of cloth to that country"—This put me in mind of the effect that the Bolley Parson's sermons used to have upon me: and I lost no time in changing the subject of conversation. I am not one of those who shall regret this independence of America, which I do not think will prove any injury to England in the end: but I could have wished the change to have been less *abrupt*, and effected without war, and without the animosities & the sufferings inseparable from war. To me it appears as absurd as it is unnatural that the American farmer should not have his coat untaxed at the custom house in England. I can see no sense and no reason in it. Nor do I see why the people of England, or any portion of them, should make coats or knives, or any thing else for the use of other countries, except merely in such quantities as may be necessary to exchange for wine and oil, and some for other things which really are useful to man.

The use of commerce is to affect an exchange of the products of one climate for those of another; but government have turned it into the means of *taxation*, &, in many cases that appears to be its only object. An exchange of *English coal* for *French wine*, the former at 30s. a chaldron, and the latter at 6d a bottle in London; that would, indeed, be a commerce to be contemplated with pleasure. But a commerce, carried on under a mode of prohibition and penalties such as those now every where in existence, is not to be desired. It is an instrument of taxation, and an endless source of war, and is nothing more.——Those however, who are of a different opinion, may look up to the war with America as one of the surest means of destroying, or, at least diminishing for ever the best branch of what they admire; but while I blame the ministers for the war, I must say that the merchants and manufacturers (I mean the powerful ones) have no right to blame them. The ministers in their measures towards America have done no more than pursue *that same system* of which those merchants and manufacturers have a thousand times, and in the strongest terms, expressed their approbation.—At the outset of this long and destructive war, who stood forward so readily in support of it, as this class of persons? The war whoop has invariably originated with them. They indulged the selfish hopes of seeing themselves in possession of all the trade and all the riches of the world——The English newspapers contain a record of their love of war, of war against any body, as long as it promised gain to them. They have, over and over again, called the war which began in an invasion of France by the Duke of Brunswick, "a *just* and *necessary*;" but, of late, they appear to have been taught by their poor books and the list of bankrupts, that the war is not quite so "*necessary*," however "*just*" they may still think it. They have I repeat it, no right to complain against the ministers, who have not deviated from the system of Pitt and Grenville, and who with regard to America, are only acting upon the very same objects, that have been acted upon and pursued from the year 1792 to the present day; & the manufactures are tasting, as is most meet, of the fruit of the tree of their own planting & protecting.

The Celebrated Running Horse,

RAT,

Will stand this season for mares at *Easton, Wye Mill* and *Centreville*, he will commence his season on Monday, the 22d day of March, at Easton, where he will remain until Friday, from thence to Wye Mill, on Monday he will be at Centreville; he will leave Centreville on Friday the same rout back to Easton, and alternately at each of the above named places until the 22d of June. Rat's blood and performances, will be published as soon as it comes to hand: he is so well known to gentlemen of the turf, they cannot have any doubt but what he stands as high as any horse in America. Rat will stand at twelve dollars the season and twenty five cents to the groom, paid by the 22d day of June, ten dollars will discharge the debt.

DANIEL SULLIVANE.

march 2——8

Notice.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a mulatto woman who calls herself *Nancy Brown*—She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, a yellow spotted shawl, a pair of shoes and stockings, all much worn: has a scar on her neck, occasioned, as she says, by a burn; says she was manumitted by Mr. James Armstrong, who resides at the head of M'Elderry's Dock, in the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff o' Frederick county, Maryland.

5th april, 1813 (13)——6