walled town, strongly fortified and with a full garrison. But from the preparations we are making, especially in Congreve Rockets, I hope in a few days I shall be able to announce to their lordships its reduction.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. B. WARREN.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1813.

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master at Middle Town, Del to the Editor, dated

APRIL 30, 1813.

"Thirteen barges and a tender, belonging to the British, went up Elk river yesterday as far as French Town; they burnt a Packet and three other vessels—also they burnt two store houses, after plundering them of a parcel of clothing belonging to the United States. In the afternoon they returned. There is at this time a considerable force laying near Turkey Point; it is generally believed they will do more damage—they are expected at Elkton—they have landed at several places, killing hogs, sheep, fowls, &c. The militia of Cæcil county are generally out; they have not sufficient means to prevent them from plundering the shores. The people are driving off their stock further from the water. If they visit Elkton, there will be some fighting done."

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday, we are informed that about 300 prisoners taken in the bay by the blockading squadron, of whom he was one, were liberated on Saturday last, at the instance of J. S. Skinner, Esq. United States' agent for the District of Maryland, who gave receipts for them.

A report of the taking of Havre-De Grace by the British on Saturday morning last, was received at Centreville late on Sunday evening—this evening's mail will confirm or contradict it. That the attempt has or will be made, we think highly probable.

LATEST FROM THE FRONTIERS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Meigs (Rapids) dated April 4, 1813, to his friend in Pittsburg.

"The western mail has just arrived, and leaves this to morrow. I snatch a moment to write you. Four Americans deserted from Detroit arrived here yesterday. They state that the English are determined to attack us by the 10th or 12th inst; that their force consists of about 18 or 1900 regulars and militia, and a few Indians.——As my return at the expiration of our time, with our fellow soldiers, would leave this important place weak, 200 of the Pennsylvania line have volunteered 15 days. The Virginia and Pennsylvania militia having gone home, our force at present amounts, 1000 effective men. Col. Miller is expected every hour with his regt. also some Ohio militia. The Indians came and scalped a regular soldier this morning, about 2 or 300 yards from the camp, and escaped with their prize. As to our situation we might send them a challenge.—Our soldiers are in good heart. I am convinced they will do honor to their country. Our informant says, there is not provisions enough in Upper Canada to last 3 months."

Elizabeth Town, April 27.

Extract of a letter from Albany, received in this town, dated April 18.

"Two thousand men have marched from Greenbush to Utica, on their way to Sackett's Harbor——that there was from 13 to 14 000 rations delivered out per day at the last mentioned place, where there would be about 18,000 troops ready for Canada about the middle of May

Accounts, via Boston, state that the schooner Spark, of & for N. York, 28 days from Rochelle, had arrived on Sunday at Havana. One of the passengers per the Spark, informed, that there was a fleet at Rochelle, consisting of 13 sail of the line, ready for sea; destination unknown; probably for America.

Extract of a letter from Chilicothe, dated April 7, 1813, to a gentleman in Pittsburg

"Gen. M'Arthur has been appointed a Brig. Gen. and ordered to the Rapids. He will leave this in a few days. Gen. Harrison will be here in about 10 days from the Rapids. 1500 Kentuckians marched from Cincinnati, on Thursday last, (1st April) to the Rapids."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Mercury, dated Wooster, Ohio, March 30, 1813.

"This moment I have received a letter from Jerome's town, a place about 17 miles from Wooster, stating that 2 Indians were there yesterday. They came to the house of Mr. William Bryan. The family being much terrified, they went off, and called at the house of Mr. John Collier.—They stated that they were friendly Indians, had come from White River, and were on their way to Goshen, a Moravian town, on the Tuscarrwa River. There are many things in the conduct of these Indians that have given rise to suspicions, that they are spies sent by the enemy to see if any troops were in the rear of the North Western army. If you know of any troops coming on to this quarter let us know, as also what success the recruiting service has met with in the old States."

Pittsfield, (Mass.) April 15.

On Saturday arrived at the encampment in this town, a handsome company of infantry, of the 21st regiment, from Portland; & on Sunday another fine company, of the 9th from Charlestown, contained upwards of 100 men each.——The company from Portland left town on Tuesday for Greenbush, and one hundred and twenty more marched yesterday.

Danville, (Vt.) April 13.

UNITED STATES' TROOPS.

Within the course of 8 or 10 days past, seven companies of infantry, enlisted under the act authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, have passed thro' this town, from Portland, on their march for the rendezvous at Burlington. Several companies are now on the road between this and Portland, comprizing, in the whole, one regiment of U. States volunteers, under command of Col. M'Cobb.——This movement of so respectable a number of able bodied, hardy, athletic young men; many of whom are in easy circumstances—all volunteers from the District of Maine—*tells well.* It tells the *Junto men*, that the citizens of Massachusetts are not all under Boston, alias British influence, and is ominous of a vigorous and successful summer campaign. They were, generally speaking, notwithstanding the extreme badness of the travelling, in excellent health and spirits. Our best wishes attend them.

THE SQUADRON.

There are many enquiries, why commodore Rogers does not go out while the British frigates Shanon and Tenedos are off the harbor. The answer is, *he is not ready*, in consequence of the many necessary and great repairs that have been made on the President. The industrious and indefatigable commodore has done and is doing, and all under and around him, every thing that can be accomplished. But nothing ought to induce him to go out precipitately. The enemy will meet him, should they wait for a meeting, which we are inclined to doubt, under every advantage. The enemy's ships have been at sea long enough to find their best *trim*, and their men in good exercise; they are much *lighter*, and of course much more manageable than our *heavy* vessels just loaded to commence a long cruise, their crews have *got off their sea sickness* and *got on their sea legs*. In all these points the advantage is decided the enemy's. But the commodore's own reputation, the value of his ships, the lives and feelings of his officers and crew; but above all the glory of his country, should and will restrain him from any act of precipitancy, notwithstanding the impatience and fretfulness of some *full grown bochus*. The commodore is as eager to meet the foe, when he can do it with propriety, as was Richard when he exclaimed—"*my soul's in arms.*" [*Bost. Pat.*

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

On Saturday last about 120 of the brave crew of the CONSTITUTION set off from Charlestown, in large coaches with four horses, for Sackett's Harbor. These sailors will infuse skill and confidence into the navigators of the lakes. There they will act over again the conquest of the Guerriere and Java. Yesterday morning several more carriages started off with more sailors for the same place. We much approve transporting our seamen to the interior in carriages, for a sailor does not know how to walk like a soldier; the former makes *lee-way*, while the latter marches straight on. We anticipate with pleasure the hearty welcome these fine fellows will meet with, by their hardy brothers, on their arrival at Sackett's Harbor. Their fame goes before them, and victory will follow after them.

About 200 United States infantry marched the same day for the same place. The war now begins to wear a vigorous aspect, & the "busy note of preparation" is heard in every quarter. We are daily animated with the noise of the "spirit stirring drum and the ear piercing fife," and the animating and warlike appearance of our soldiers seem to indicate that our wounded honor is yet to be retrieved, and that the present spring will produce blossoms of victory, and the approaching autumn crown our labors for freedom and independence with a plentiful harvess of honour and glory. *Ibid.*

The stockholders of the private armed schr. General Armstrong, have voted their thanks to Capt. G. R. Champlin, and ordered the agents to present him with a SWORD for his gallant conduct in the rencountre with a British frigate off Surrinam. *Ibid.*

Washington City, April 23.

We have observed a report in circulation, brought by some passengers from Europe, that the Spanish authorities have ceded East Florida to G. Britain. We scarcely know whether, if the information be correct, it ought to be a subject of regret; for though it will afford a foothold to the enemy in our southern neighborhood, and enable him to employ Black Troops from the West Indies as he now does the Indians in the North West, it will, we presume, remove the scrupies of those who have heretofore objected to taking possesssion of Florida, and enable our government to secure the tranquility of that frontier by conquering from the enemy a Territory without which it will be always insecure. There is not on earth any other nation than this, which would not have anticipated the transfer of the territory in question to the enemy, by occupying it until the constituted authorities of Spain should be in a condition to control its destiny.

TRAITORS

Several vessels, with sheep and oxen, arrived at Bermuda to supply the British squadren. On their arrival they were sent immediately on board the different ships of war then lying there; and it is said the masters of those vessels, (who came in with colors flying and their names on their stern) wished to contract with Sir J. B. Warren, to furnish the vessels off the Chesapeake with Cattle. *Freeman's Journal.*

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

SIR—I have just seen the following paragraph in the *Columbian Centinel* of the 14th inst. printed at Boston, and think it my duty to make some remaks on the misrepresentations (to call them by no harsher name) which it contains. It appears to have been taken from a New York paper; but this is the first moment it has met my eye, or it should have been sooner noticed.

"NEW-YORK, April 20.

"TOBIAS LEAR, Esq. late our Consul in Algiers, has arrived here from Gibraltar, via Cadiz. When driven from Algiers by the Barbarian Dey, he sought and found an asylum in the dominions of that nation which has been declared our enemy—and the enemy which Mr. Lear's masters have falsely insinuated as being the *instigators of the war.* He knows how base the insinuation is; for he knows that it was owing to the *improvidence* (to call it by no harsher name) of the American administraation, and the well known caprice of the Dey."

The manner in which I was sent from Algiers, having been fully detailed, in a letter to the Secretary of State, and since published in the newspapers of the United States, makes it unnecessary to touch upon that point here. But the same letter contains some remarks which clearly show that I had reason to think the conduct of the Dey of Algiers towards the United States, was instigated by the British; and so far am I from considering that insinuation *base*, that I have good grounds for believing it *true*.

With respect to my *knowing* that the improvidence of the American administration was the cause of the outrageous conduct of the Dey of Algeirs against the United States, I shall only say, that I know the *reverse*; as it was universally acknowledged by the public functionaries and others in Algiers, that the government of the U. States, had been remarkably faithful in the fulfilment of their treaty and stipulations with the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

I arrived at Gibraltar, on board the ship Allegany, (which had carried the stores to Algiers in fulfilment of treaty stipulation, and which the Dey refused to receive,) on the 4th of August. On the 8th the ship was admitted to prattock; and in the night of the day, (while I was yet on board the ship, with my family) an officer came on board from the British commander afloat in the bay of Gibraltar, and demanded of the captain the register, and other papers of the ship, which were delivered to him; and he then informed us, that an account had reached Gibraltar, that evening, of the United States having declared war against Great Britain; and that he was sent by the British commodore to take possession of the Allegany and all other American vessels then in the bay of Gibraltar. The day following, the Allegany was removed to the New Mole, and anchored under the guns of the saluting battery, in a place well known in Gibraltar by the name of *Rotten Row*, where she was moored, her sails unbent, a guard put on board her, and all the crew, excepting the captain, mate, and one seaman, taken out and put on board the prison ship. The day after, I was permitted to go on shore with my family, and such things as we had been able to bring with us from Algiers.

I stated to the British commander afloat, commodore Penrose, the circumstances under which the Allegany had entered the Bay of Gibraltar, to seek the rights of hospitality (having been driven from Algiers) without any view or intention of profiting by commercial speculation; & therefore flattered myself, that, whatever might be the fate of the vessel and cargo, the master and crew would be permitted to return home without detention. The Commodore in his reply, expressed himself fully sensible of the peculiar situation in which the crew of the Allegany were placed; but as it was wholly out of his power to take any measure respecting the crew, without orders, he promised to apply to his Commander in Chief (the British admiral at Lisbon) for permission to show peculiar indulgence to the Allegany's crew. But it does not appear that such permission was ever granted, as the crew remained on board the prison ship in Gibraltar Bay, where the captain, mate and men, who were at first permitted to remain on board the Allegany, were afterwards sent;—the ship and cargo were condemned by that *notorious tribunal*, a British Vice Admiralty Court—the crew were sent to England, & Capt. Eveleth, master of the Allegany, was permitted to return with me to the U. States, on his parole, and the security of Richard S. Hackley, Esq. and myself, that he would not bear arms against G Britiain until duly exchanged.

I was permitted to reside in Gibraltar, with my family, without restraint; our little property, which we saved from Algiers, was not molested; and in December last I went to Cadiz in a British transport, in which Commodore Penrose had the politeness to give a passage to myself and family. Capt. Eveleth had his adventure on board the Allegany restored to him, when the ship was condemned, and was permitted to go to Cadiz, when the parole and security was given as before mentioned.

This is the assylum——this the hospitality which we received in the dominions of G. Britain, when driven from Algiers by the Barbarian Dey. TOBIAS LEAR.

New York, April 19, 1813.

THE LOAN.

We congratulate our Republican friends upon the certainty that the Loan of *Sixteen Millions* is wholly taken up, upon terms very advantageous to the government.—The proud expectations of opposition are thus, once more, disappointed.

Now, said they, we shall show our consequence! You *poor poverty struck democrats*, have no money to lend to government! The wealth is all in *our* pockets! Now *you* shall learn your presumption in going to war against *our* wills! How will you pay your soldiers and your sailors?—What will become of your campaign in Canada? What will "*poor Madison*" do now?

Just so foolishly and self sufficiently did they talk, when the first loan of *eleven millions* was proposed; yet was the subscription immediately filled. They flattered themselves, however, that the friends of administration had now done their utmost. That our means were exhausted, and the credit of the government was failing! Cruel disappointment! It is *possible*, then, that, government can manage *without the aid of federalists!* And, perhaps, it will be found that it can proceed in spite of their most violent opposition.

It is to be hoped, that the circumstances attending the subscription to the late loan, will furnish a useful lesson to administration and to the next Congress. They could not have had a more impressive one, upon the vile ingratitude of federalism. Acts of kindness, instead of appeasing, but inflame its malice. Become its benefactor, and it will hate you the more. It will watch the first opportunity to sting you to the heart. We allude more particularly to the late forfeiture of the Merchants' Bonds, and their subsequent cancellation by Congress. A very great portion of the federal merchants, in all the cities of the Union, had justly incurred very heavy penalties, for contravening a law of the U. States. Their fortunes in a great degree were involved. They lay wholly at the mercy of the government. Some peculiar hardships attended their case, and Congress generously relieved them. They went farther. By remitting the forfeited penalties, they not only discharged these merchants from their embarrassments, but *put a large sum of money into their pockets*, arising from the enhanced value of the goods imported, under these peculiar circumstances. What return have these men made for this unexampled magnanimity? Were they transported with gratitude at such goodness, such liberality? Did they even thank their benefactors? Far from it. Their virulence seemed to be exasperated. They were more desperate than ever in their opposition. When an opportunity occurred of repaying in some degree, the unmerited kindness they had experienced; when they were asked for the temporary use of a little part of their superfluous wealth, which Congress had in a manner *taken from the national coffers to give to them*; instead of tendering their fortunes to the disposal of the public, as one would have supposed, any men possessed of common feelings would have done, they not only withheld their own aid, but resorted to falsehood to slander and to ridicule to prevent others from contributing even a mite to the national exigencies.

They already triumphed, in anticipation, over government. With what exultation did they contemplate their probable embarrassments? With what arrogance did they boast of their own consequence! How did they bloat and swell with the fancy that they saw their rulers at their feet!——With what insufferable insolence did they divert themselves with their supposed distress!

Thank Heaven! *they are mortified.*——They have fallen into their own pit. They have missed the opportunity of speculation which the loan offered them, and which their proverbial *avarice* would so greedily have caught at, had not their *malice* exceeded even the strength of this passion. The loan is filled—filled by the *poor, destitute* democrats? *Federalism* has no part or lot in the matter. The government is supplied with means to prosecute its plans with energy, and all the arts and cunning of faction have recoiled upon itself. *National Ægis.*

FRENCH INFLUENCE!

Of all the topics of party clamour, that of "*French Influence*" has been the most fruitful source of apprehension and terror; many a federal knight of the quill has combatted the ideal monster with as much zeal as Peter the Hermit engaged in the Holy water.

Federalists predicted, that the present war would lead to an immediate alliance offensive and defensive with France, and when Commodore Rogers sailed on his first cruise, *he was gone to France after a French fleet!!!* But we have been 10 months at war & not even a single French frigate has appeared on our coasts; and no unusual signs of *French influence* have been noticed, if we except the arrival of several valuable cargoes of *Frenchy brandy*, the mysterious *Influence* of which sometimes make even federalists *reel*

The letter of Mr. Barlow, wherein he states, that if it should be the intention of the French government to propose in the then existing negociations any VIEWS "*beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and the indemnities which we claim, he should not be at a loss how to answer them,*" does not look much like a very close connexion with France. But suppose a *French fleet* of 20 sail of the line should appear on our coasts, or should even enter our harbors, what then, does it prove that our liberties are in danger, or that a close alliance with France must follow as necessary consequences? Why should a *French fleet* have such terrors *now*, when, in the revolutionary war, we were glad to have the aid of *French fleets* and *armies* too.—Surely, Gen. Washington and the old Congress were made of quite different materials than is found in the composition of modern federalism. Then, when our physical force and resources, were comparatively nothing to what we can now boast, powerful French fleets and armies, were welcomed to our shores as friends and benefactors. At York Town, Gen. Washington employed a French army with success; he was not afraid to eat, drink, sleep, and fight in company with *Frenchmen*, downright *Frenchmen!* But now the bare sight of a Frenchman's whiskers is enough to throw the whole federal party into a panic.

Perhaps the French could not do better than to send their whole naval force to this country; our harbors and markets would be open to them, while the British squadrons would be exposed to capture and defeat in detail; besides it would not be practicable for the British to victual a force sufficiently large to cope with the French marine, directed by American skill. Such a combination of means as this would make England tremble for the safety of the *trident.* *Saratoga Patriot.*

IMPORTANT ARTICLE.

From the London Courier, a ministerial paper.

Upon the subject of Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN's commission, the *Times* of this morning is entirely mistaken. Sir John was not sent out as an *Ambassador*, but as an *Admiral*; not to *negociate*, but to *sink, burn*, and *destroy*. It was distinctly stated by lord Castlereagh, that no restriction whatever, as to the measures of hostility against America, was put upon him; but it happening that a letter addressed through Mr. Foster, to the American government, had not reached its destination, on account of the return of our minister, the admiral was directed to forward it; and if the American government should accede to the propositions, he was then authorised to cease from measures of hostility; but, from the first moment of the contest to this hour, neither Sir J. B. Warren, nor his predecessor, Admiral Sawyer, had any instructions to restrain or mitigate (as Mr. Canning called it) our retaliation on the enemy. The government thought, that the offer of a *suspension* of hostilities, in consequence of the revocation of the orders in council, should be made—but lord Castlereagh most fully asserted, that such an offer did not, and never was intended to delay or impede the course of actual and active warfare.

IN COUNCIL,

Carlton House, 3d Feb. 1813.

Present H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

Minutes of information from all the U. States being read; Ordered, that *our Printers* in the several Sea Ports be further instructed, particularly in opposing the Loan: that the most eminent be directed to attack the government in different ways so as if possible to excite prosecutions for Libels, or Commotions of the People, and that suitable rewards be given to those who excell in their different tasks. That the *Riders* be required to give all the information in their power, and to urge their customers to complain against the government of the U. States; on this head very special directions are to be given, as they may thus be made very useful, from their numbers and the chain of connexion they can establish thro'out the country, with all the disaffected as well as with each other. *Dem. Press.*

Love the Treason, but hate the Traitors.

The sovereign contempt which Admiral Warren has frequently expressed for *the Fraternity at Boston*, distinguished as friends of G. Britain, celebrating the Russian victories, is the best commentary on that piece of pious hypocrisy. The Admiral says, "that half way step will not do they "must come out boldly and *oppose the Government*; then, and not till then," continued the British Admiral negociator, "will I believe they are sincere." "I cannot, said the Admiral, in the fullness of his feelings, "I cannot conceive "how the people can be opposed to a government of their own making, nor can I consider "the friendship of men worth having by another "government; who thus betray their own."—Words of this import have fallen from Admiral Warren to his officers, & the sentiments is freely canvassed thro' his fleet. *Ibid.*

Died, on Wednesday last, Mrs. *Lætitia Martin*, consort of Mr. Edward Martin, of this county.

——, On Saturday last, at the advanced age of 97 years, Mr. *Peter Hunt*, of this county.

——, Yesterday morning, Mrs. *Sarah Ray*, consort of Mr. William Ray, Miles River.

Cavalry Order.

The Independent Light Dragoons will meet at Easton on SATURDAY the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M fully equip'd for exercise.

Per order—

WILL. HARRISON, Jun. Lieut.

may 4——1

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Court of Chancery—

Will be sold at public auction, at 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of June next, at Mr. Brown's tavern in Centreville, Queen Ann's county,

That valuable Farm, Mill & Mill Seat,

Late the property of William Taylor, Esq. lying in Queen Ann's county, within two miles of Centreville. The Farm contains 121 1-2 acres of valuable Land, well adapted to plaister of Paris and clover, and to the growth of wheat and corn.—From 30 to 35 acres are in timber—and there is a small dwelling house upon it.

The Mill-Seat contains upwards of 50 acres, about one half of which is upland, with some fine wood on it, and the residue is covered by the pond. The mill house is framed and weather-boarded with plank, thirty six feet in length and thirty two in breadth, with two water wheels, and constructed for three pair of stones, two pair of which are only in operation at this time.—There is a small dwelling house for the miller near the mill, and the stream is believed to be a never failing one.

The Farm and Mill Seat will be sold together or separate, as my best suit those inclined to purchase, who can view the premises before the sale, and can obtain any further information relative to the property, by applying to Henry Darden, Esq. near Centreville.

This property is strongly recommended by the fertility of the surrounding country, which is remarkable for its abundant productions of grain; and also by its vicinity to tide water, as there is an almost daily communication between Centreville and Baltimore, by packets. Thus offering to the proprietor a choice of employing the mill in merchant or country work, or both, or in any manufactory requiring the aid of water.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one fourth of the purchase money in cash—one fourth in six, one fourth in twelve, and one fourth in eighteen months: Bonds or notes with security to be approved by the trustee, will be required. When the whole payment is completed a conveyance will be made by the trustee, and the title is believed to be indisputable. Immediate possession will be given.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Trustee.

Baltimore, may 4——6

At the same time and place,

The subscriber will offer for sale, one hundred acres of *TIMBER LAND*, lying about six miles from Centreville, adjoining Doct. Nicholson's Farm. It will be divided into lots of twenty five acres each, to suit purchasers. The terms of sale, which will be easy, will be made known on the day. *JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.*

may 4——6

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

LEVIN WINDER, ESQUIRE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

A Proclamation.

In the present situation of the State, a meeting of the Legislature is thought necessary: Wherefore, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appointed the third Monday of May next for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State; whereof the several Sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. *LEVIN WINDER.*

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

may 4——2 Clerk of the Council.

Notice.

All persons holding subscription papers for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, are requested to forward them to either of the members of the committee as soon as practicable.

By order of the committee.

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Sec'ry.

may 4——2

Coach, Gig, & Chair Making.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced, and are now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, in the town of Denton, opposite the Court House. They have on hand, and intend to keep, a general supply of the best materials; and from the experience of H. Maddry in one of the most fashionable shops in the city of Baltimore, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to execute all orders in the best and neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.—We solicicit a share of public patronage.

DOUGHERTY & MADDRY.

Denton, may 4——6

Pasturage.

The subscriber's Marsh on Choptank is now in fine order for the reception of CATTLE——500 head will be taken if early application is made.—Persons fearful of having their Cattle taken off by the *British*, may find a safe retreat for them by sending them to the subscriber's Marsh where they will be well attended to and regularly counted every night. WILLIAM B. SMYTH.

may 4——3

Pasturage.

The subscriber will take from 5 to 600 Cattle, to pasture at his farm on Chaptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from charge to the owner.—Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.

may 4——3 *JOHN DAWSON.*

N B. The cattle will be permitted to range on the upland as well as the marsh.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

27th day of April, 1813.

On application of Thomas Saulsbury, administrator of *Levin Wright* (of Levin), late of Caroline county, dec'd.—It is ordered by the court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in 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 affixed the seal of my office, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1813.

(L. S.)

Test— J. RICHARDSON, 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 on or before the 5th day of November next, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, A. D. 1813.

T. SAULSBURY, adm'r of

may 4——3 Levin Wright (of Levin.)

Talbot County Orphans Court,

Friday, 30th day of April, A. D. 1813.

On application of Robert Bell, administrator of *Thomas Bell*, late of Talbot 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 Philadelphia papers, and one of the papers 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 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

(L. S.)

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 5th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1813.

ROBERT BELL, adm'r of

Thomas Bell, dec'd.

may 4——3

Notice to Creditors.

In compliance with the law and the order of the orphans court of Talbot county—*This is to give notice*, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Seymour*, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first Monday in December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment; indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, anno domini 1813.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r

of Wm. Seymour, deceased.

may 4——3

Notice.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Emanuel Coomes.* He is about five feet eleven inches high, stout and well made; about 36 years of age—His cloathing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nankeen pantaloons, a flax linen shirt, a black fur hat, and half boots: Has a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff

Fred'k county, Maryland.

April 23, 1813. (may 4—8)