ence, supposed to be an attempt to land at some point in Westmoreland, or the upper part of Northumberland. Expecting to obtain some information at Lancaster Court House, I went there on Wednesday; it is reported, that the enemy, in endeavoring to cut out a vessel at anchor near the shore, on the 2d instant, were repulsed & driven off by a party of riflemen. Seven sail of vessels were seen passing down the river on the 4th—some of them far out to the eastward."

We have a letter from Westmoreland, May, 7th, which states, that on Monday and Tuesday nights (2d and 3d) the enemy stole upwards of 100 negroes from the county of Northumberland.

Capt. *Arthur Sinclair*, late commander of the U. S. ship General Pike, on Lake Ontario, has been recently appointed to command our fleet on Lake Erie, with the rank of commodore. He hoisted his flag on board the Niagara, on the 26th ult. *Richmond Enquirer.*

SUMMARY.

From a file of London papers.

On the 26th of March, the French frigate L'Etoile, captain Philibert, was captured, after a severe action, by the Hibrus, Captain Rowley. The Frenchmen had 40 killed and 75 wounded. The British had 12 killed and 21 wounded.——The action was close in among the breakers of the bay of La Hogue. The Tagus and Niger have captured the French frigate Sirus, and sent her into Cape de Verds.

The fortress of Cattaro, after ten days cannonading, surrendered to the British ships Bacchante and Saracen, on the 15th of January.

The London Gazette contains the capture of the Alfred American privateer by the Eperviere. [The Epervier has since been Peacocked!]

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, gained a brilliant victory over the French at Arcis on the 20th of March, and took the place covered with the fallen enemy.

The gates of Rheins were blown open by the cannon of the Russians on the 19th March. Bloucher and Priest having previously formed a junction. Bonaparte with most of his army left this place on the 16th.

The French troops at Tarbe and Lemberge were driven in all directions on the 18th March by Sir Rowland Hill.

The Juliana, Bartels, and Gobernador, Kendelan, both from Amelia, arrived at Liverpool the 1st of April.

The London and Liverpool papers mention the sailing of many vessels for Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Quebec.

Laughable!—The Liverpool Mercury of April 7, records news from Massachusetts of that State, having by proclamation, withdrawn herself from the United States and declared her amity with England.

The Duke of Montrose Packet and the Primrose sloop of war (both British) by mistake, have had a severe action.—Killed on board the Packet, Lieut. and Adjutant Andrews, of the 60th, a passenger, and the master and 10 wounded.

The French frigate Uranie, has been forced into Brindisi, where the French burnt her.

When the British entered Garonne, the American property on the River was put under sequestration.

The London papers announce the safe return of Commodore Rodgers at New York.

Insurrections had taken place in Le Vendee. The Diana packet from Halifax, arrived at Falmouth, April 1, in ten days from Halifax. The Diomede, 50, had also arrived.

The Minerva, Dunn, taken by the American privateer Expedition, and given up has arrived at Plymouth.

Captain Skene was on the eve of sailing for America in the Tonnent, and not Lord Cochrane, who had been accused of some nefarious transaction in money affairs. Admiral Sir R. Keats in the Bellerophon, was to sail soon for Newfoundland.

Lucian Bonaparte has leave to take up his residence near Rome.

The amount of the new loan in England is stated at 37,000,000.

The fortress of Santona has surrendered by capitulation to the Spaniards.

The Duke of Clarence and Grand Duchess Catharine of Russia, arrived at at the Nore, March 30, in the Jason frigate, on which occasion a royal salute was fired.

The whole equipments for North America from Cork, &c. had arrived at Portsmouth, April 1, and all was hurry and bustle to get them away. The Halifax, Quebec and Newfounland fleets were to sail the first wind.

The London editors, in giving an account of the battles near Paris, had adopted the term *scratched*, for which word they give General Wilkinson the credit.

The Valiant, 74, Oliver, from Jamaica, arrived at Portsmouth, March 29.—Also the Acteon, from Bermuda. At Plymouth, the Maria Christine, from Amelia, recaptured from the True Blooded Yankee, by the Pactolus.

The East India ship John Palmer was lost March 9, off Ovan, and all on board perished.

The Mosquoito sloop of war, from Bermuda, with news from the Chesapeake by the Acteon, arrived at Bermuda.——The Statesman of March 30, remarks that "Messrs. Clay and Russell had not taken their departure." [Besides the London papers for a month are silent on American affairs.]

The True Blooded Yankee, March 31, captured off Ushant, the Pappenburgh galliot sloop from Bristol for Passagua, and recaptured by the Sea Horse, left in chace of the privateer.

Both Houses of Parliament, on the 24th of March, voted thanks to Lord Wellington, and the officers and men of his army.

The Ajax, after a chase of 5 hours, has captured the French national brig L'Aleyon, of 16 guns. The French privateer La Comet, was also captured by the Andromache.

Sir Charles William Stewart is appointed by the Prince Regent, minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

OF THE ATTACK ON OSWEGO.

Extract of a letter from a U. S. officer, to his friend in this town, dated

OSWEGO FALLS, May 7.

"I arrived at this place about sunset last evening, in company with about 200 troops. We escaped from the fort about 3 P. M. after a very severe contest.—Our force was, in all, about 300 men.—The enemy's fleet made its appearance on the morning of the 5th, about 6 o'clock, and consisted of 4 ships & 3 brigs. We had no doubt of their object, and fired alarm guns to collect the militia. About 3 P. M. the fleet formed a line, and commenced embarking their troops in boats. We had only 4 pieces of ordnance to oppose their landing. The cannonading began on our side about 4, and was immediately returned by them. It continued until 6, at which time we saw them take their men on board, and cut four of their boats adrift, there being every appearance of a squall. Their fleet left us, and come to anchor about 10 miles from the Fort, down the Lake.

"On the morning of the 6th, the fleet again made sail for the Port. The wind being nearly ahead, it could not form its line until 11. The militia had assembled to the number of 300.—The enemy placed his troops in boats, & the cannonading began on our side immediately.—Our battery prevented their landing until about half past 1, when they effected their purpose, under a continual stream of grape shot. The militia at this time tho't best to leave us. I do not think they fired a gun. The enemy was met by two companies of our troops at the landing; but his advantage was so great it became impossible to prevent his progress, and our soldiers retreated to the breast work. We now formed one line of defence, and stood our ground for about 30 minutes when the retreat was ordered by Lt. Col. Mitchell, a brave and active officer. We retreated in good order, tho' exposed to the brisk fire of the enemy. Our loss in killed & wounded, we have not yet ascertained; only one officer, however, was killed, Lt. BLANEY of our corps. He fought in the most gallant manner, until about the commencement of the retreat, when he was shot dead. Lt. Robb, of the Light Artillery, was wounded, but very slightly.

"A deserter has just come in, and states that the enemy landed 1200 men at first and had a reserve of 800 ready to land. Thus you see, that although we were compelled to leave our Fort, we did in such a manner, as we trust will be considered honorable by every person, having contested every inch of ground against four times our number, assisted by 7 large vessels of war." *New York Advertiser.*

FROM LAKE ONTARIO.

We were in expectation of receiving before this date, official accounts of the occupation and evacuation of Oswego by the enemy, both of which events are known to have taken place. But we are disappointed. At present we only know that the place was taken after an obstinate resistance against a very superior force of the enemy, his whole naval strength being directed against it; and that after the destruction of the small amount of public property found there, the post was evacuated by the enemy on the next day. The loss of the enemy is represented as having quadrupled that which we sustained. *National Intelligencer.*

HON. JOHN ADAMS.

It is really a remarkable feature in the history of the times, (says the New York Columbian) that the measures of the present administration meets with more than the tacit support of not only President ADAMS, but his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. WOLCOTT, and his Secretary at War, Mr. DEXTER, two members of the cabinet under his administration.

THE *PETER* WASHINGTONIANS

Counsellor SAMPSON, of New York, having unveiled the impostor *Peter* Washington, it may not be amiss to give a few of the leading points of that imposter's creed, as they stand opposed to those of the illustrious *George* Washington, the pride and boast of America.

The Republicans, or *George* Washingtonians, in compliance with Washington's Farewell Address) are opposed to a *separation of the States.*

The *Peter* Washingtonians are striving to effect it.

The *George* Washingtonians are fighting for *Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.*

The *Peter* Washingtonians would surrender them to Britain

The *George* Washingtonians are the friends of our happy Constitution

The *Peter* Washingtonians are in favor of that of G. Britain, "MONARCHY AND ALL."

The friends of *George* Washington are the friends of law and order; the adherents of *Peter* are the promoters of rebellion, and of *Cambridgeport* and *Custom-House mobs!*

George Washington was born of *American* parents at Mount-Vernon, in Virginia. *Peter*, with *Copenhagen, John Henry*, &c. &c. was *smuggled* into the United States from *Canada* by the way of *Passamaquoddy*

The *George* Washingtonians, when in their country's service, either on the land or ocean, wear the *American cockade.*

The *Peter* Washingtonians, when they turn out to celebrate the orgies of his *Blue Devilship*, wear the *Rose*—doubtless in honor of old *George Rose*, one of his majesty's principal retainers, or of his hope son, who was sent to this country like *Copenhagen Jackson*, to insult the government and people.

The *George* Washingtonians will never *give up the ship*, while a splinter remains—the *Peter* Washingtonians wish to raise a *mutiny* on board, and carry her off to the enemy. *Bost. Pat.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING MAY 24, 1814.

New York, May 20.

From the Plattsburgh Centinel, Extra, of Sunday Evening, May 15—received by last night's mail.

"Yesterday morning a little before sunrise, the enemy's fleet commenced a heavy and spirited fire upon our batteries at the mouth of Otter Creek river, Vergennes. Com. Macdonough came down the river with his new sloop of war, and several of his gallies, and in 1 hour, the enemy were compelled to retreat, without our losing one man, or suffering the least injury! In the afternoon the British fleet appeared off this town on their retreat.

Ten officers & 200 privates, Americans, have arrived at Plattsburgh from Quebec

Annapolis, May 21.

A flag of truce (from the British squadron in the bay) bearing despatches, arrived in our harbour yesterday—the purport of which we have not been able to ascertain.

Boston, May 17

ALARM AT PORTSMOUTH.

We learn that Capt Hull has received information, in which he places perfect confidence, that a powerful armament has been fitting out at Bermuda, designed to make an attack upon the 74 building at Portsmouth, N. H. The armament is to be furnished with a great number of Congreve Rockets.—To further the design an Embargo has been laid at Bermuda It is supposed that the armament is already on our coast, and that it will discover itself very soon after the present storm is over. Active preparations are making at Portsmouth to resist the expected attack. The principal part of the regular troops who were stationed at the Fort there, have lately received orders to march to the frontiers.—But about an equal detachment of 21 months men, was yesterday ordered thither from this town, and they are now on their march The neighboring militia in New Hampshire, and a regiment at Newbury, in this State, are ordered to be in readiness for immediate service.

Extract of a letter from Maj Gen. Brown, dated 7th of May, 1814.

"I received a report from Col Mitchell by an express who left him after the affairs of the day and night of the 5th. The enemy with his old fleet, one new ship and some gun boats, endeavoured to force the Colonel from his position.—They had not succeeded in landing any force—Our garrison was undismayed, and, like brave men, tenacious alike of their honour and their post. The result of yesterday's attack we knew not."

Extract of a letter from the Commander of the Cartel, arrived at Providence from Nassau, dated May 10

LOSS OF THE FROLIC.

"I am sorry to inform you, that our sloop of war FROLIC, Bainbridge, has been captured by H. B M frigate Orpheus, and sent to New Providence. She arrived two days before I sailed. She had thrown overboard eleven of her guns, and cut away some of her anchors. She was taken between Havanna and Mantanzas I had not time to get the particulars from the officers."

Boston, May 18.

The letter of marque schooner *David Porter*, capt. Nichols, arrived at Gloucester yesterday morning, from La Teste (France)—Sailed 4th March, in ballast, owing to the advance of the British towards that place—brought no papers. The D. P cruized 16 days in the Bay of Biscay, where she captured several vessels, and took from them a full cargo of wine, rum, cheese, dry goods, &c She has been three days in our bay, owing to the thick weather, and has seen nothing has a number of prisoners on board. The D. P is 200 ton burthen, and 30 men, has been chased several times by British cruisers.

A gentleman who left New London on Friday, reports, that all the vessels of war off that place, except one, got under way early in the morning, stood out to sea, and were out of sight before he left N London

The schooner Three Sisters, capt Higgins, from Mount Desert, Frenchman's Bay, loaded with plaister, &c and bound to this port, was captured on the 3d inst. by the Fantome, and released; and on Wednesday last, off Cape Ann, was again captured by the Nymph, the Junon in co. and burnt. Capt Higgins, E Young, mate; John Smith, seaman; Wm Wasatt, cook, and a Mr. Cumming, were detained, and ordered for Halifax. Mr John Moulton, and three ladies, passengers, were detained on board 32 hours, when the Nymph fell in with a boat bound in Cape Ann, and they were put on board with all their trunks, baggage, and many presents, with particular injunctions to the skipper, upon his peril, to land them as soon as possible; they arrived at Cape Ann, on Friday evening The above mentioned passengers tender their grateful acknowledgments to the captain and officers of the Nymph, for the gentlemanly and polite treatment they received while on board their ship—The capt of the Nymph stated that he had just received orders not to let a single vessel pass, and to send all prisoners to Halifax.

New York, May 19.

ONE DAY LATER FROM FRANCE

The fast sailing letter of marque brig Regent, capt Bartlett, arrived yesterday afternoon She sailed from Nantz on the 9th of April and after a four hours beating chase yesterday morning off the Hook by the Belvedera, reached our harbor in triumph.

Capt. Bartlett being hurried away, brought no papers, but brings a full confirmation of the news per the Ida from Rochelle, and the Fair American from Liverpool, differing however, in some particulars. He states, that

The combined armies of Russia, Prussia and Sweden, after three days hard fighting, under the walls of Paris, (the 28th, 29th and 30th) entered that city on the 31st, by capitulation.

There was no other account except that it was reported that 20 600 men only had entered Paris, under the command of Bernadotte, Prince Royal of Sweden, who kept them under severe discipline That they do not pretend to give a Master, but that the French nation has liberty to chuse one for themselves.

That the English Gen. Berresford, says the same at Bordeaux.

That the Emperor of France, it was said, was at Fontainbleau, with 80 000 men

That the Empress, four months gone in pregnancy) the King of Rome, and the Court, had retired to Orleans.

That Lyons was taken on the 21st of March—that Toulous, and most part of the South of France, were no longer in possession of the French.

That the people of France were generally pleased with the idea of having a new Ruler—and that the excise officers of the Napoleon Code were afraid to perform their duty, the inhabitants having put them at defiance

THE EVENTS IN EUROPE

Cannot fail to arrest the attention of even the most indifferent spectator in the most distant region, where echo reverberates the report of them It is a matter of no surprise, therefore, that the people of this nation should feel so great an interest in the important occurrences on the continent, which are daily announced to us. Many circumstances occur to excite it; among which the most prominent are our direct or remote descent from European ancestors, and the intimate connection of our commercial interest with the result of the contest in Europe. To the first of these causes also, may be traced much of the diversity generally appearing in the opinions and feelings of our citizens, relative to any political event in Europe; because they inherit unconsciously from their fathers some portion of those national feelings, which, like national features, are frequently not eradicated in a succession of generations.

On no like occasion within our recollection, has a more marked difference of feeling been exhibited than on the receipt of authentic information of Paris, the *Urbs Romana* of Europe, being in possession of the invaders of France Considering this event as the precursor of the complete subjugation of France, we see it producing on the one hand immoderate exultation generally among the federalists, and on the other something like depression on the part of the republicans thro' out the nation.

We do not consider the capture of Paris as the signal for the downfal of the Bonapartean dynasty, or the destruction of the power of France, and therefore do not view it in as serious a light as many of our friends. Our New York, Philadelphia, and, indeed, every city of consequence was successively occupied by the British forces during the revolutionary war; they overran the country and traversed it throughout; but, in the end, suffered defeat, disaster and debasement by the agreement to a peace relinquishing all claim control the destinies of the American people——Moscow was occupied by Napoleon; his Eagles fluttered on its loftiest spires; his armies penetrated into the heart of Russia—but he was expelled, and all his armies defeated or destroyed, except such as saved themselves by a timely and fortunate flight. He merited his fate, though one would have thought it impossible for humanity to have rejoiced at its consequences The good fortune of Napoleon has for a time deserted him, but his courage and military skill yet remain. He may retrieve all by one bold stroke, and entangle his adversaries in the toils they themselves have spread He is not yet conquered The fate of France is not decided Our impressions and our wishes, we scruple not to say, favour the expulsion of the Allies from France, their defeat and discomfiture, if they have other views than that of compelling the Emperor of France to make a peace which shall confine the power of France within her established limits.

But supposing the news to be as conclusive of the fate of France as many appear to think it, we cannot conceive how it is possible for any American federalist to rejoice at it. The overthrow of the Napoleon Dynasty may gratify his hatred of the powerful genius who established it on the ruins of the demolished throne of the Bourbons, but it will at the same time overturn an established government; and, if it do not give rise to the most sanguinary civil war, it will not ameliorate the condition of the French people—unless it is to be improved by exchanging a vigorous and intelligent sovereign for one of a character directly the reverse, whose imbecility would provoke conquest from abroad and conspiracy at home No change could take place in the government of France, which would not prove prejudicial to the people or which could long survive the commotions it would generate.

Without enlarging on any of the variety of interesting views which present themselves to every one who reads these few remarks, we conclude them by adopting as our own a sentence or two which we find with surprize and pleasure in the Boston Daily Advertiser, a decided federal paper:—"It is not certain that either Austria, or any of "the allied powers, would wish for the dethrone"ment of Bonaparte Nor is it certain that such "an event ought to be desired for the welfare of "Europe France is already sufficiently shorn "of her strength, to render her for many years, "under any sovereign, a harmless enemy to the "independence of nations."

In these sentiments we heartily concur, and so we think must every man not blinded by irrational antipathy or inveterate prejudice *Nat Intel.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Milledgeville, (G.) May 4.

The Chief of Cowetau, accompanied by Marshall, a half breed, left this place yesterday on their way to Washington City, to consult the President, it is supposed, on the probable disposition of the lands in the Creek Nation However, as this will require the interference of our National Legislature, nothing decisive will be known until the session of next Congress.

Marshall, with whom we have conversed, has been invariably characterised for his kindness and hospitality to the whites He received a common education at Athens, and appears to be a very intelligent man He informs us that M'Queen, with 500 adherents had fallen back upon Escambia river, a short distance from Pensacola A number of towns had surrendered unconditionally, and Weatherford, the leader of the band who so inhumanly butchered the garrison at fort Mims, has given himself up as a peace offering. Jackson was on his return to fort Williams, and Pinckney commanded in person at the confluence of the Coosa and Talapoosa. *Argus.*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, at St. Michaels, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of June, by order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county—All the personal estate of *Impy Dawson*, late of Talbot county, dec'd. consisting of household and kitchen furniture, one schooner which formerly sailed as a packet from St Michaels, one scow, one yoke of work stears, a timber carriage and chains, all the remaining timber, plank, and fits of the ship yard, eight oaks and two pines standing, and a quantity of timber cut in the woods, one house in the town of St. Michaels, and two negro men. The terms of sale are nine months credit on all sums over six dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of six dollars and under, the cash will be required Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

Samuel Harrison, Adm'r
of Impy Dawson, dec'd

may 24 3

N. B. All persons indebted to the said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said deceased, are particularly requested to furnish the subscriber with the amounts thereof, as soon as possible.

Samuel Harrison, Adm'r
of I. Dawson.

may 24 9

DANCING SCHOOL.

F D MALLET has the honor of informing the families of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School at Mr. Henrix's on Wednesday next, 25th inst from 8 in the morning till 10, for young ladies, and from 10 till 12 for young gentlemen—from 3 in the afternoon for young ladies; after the tuition of the young ladies, the young gentlemen will be taught. In order that Mr. M should be able to make any arrangement agreeable to the School, it is necessary that the number of pupils should be sufficient to render it advantageous for a continuation

Mr. F. D M would be happy if those families wishing to honor him with their names would do it this week, as it is of all-importance to him, to ascertain the number of pupils for his continuation or not.

The newest mode, and the most fashionable Dances, will be taught No eulogium is necessary to be made on his part as a teacher.

☞ A subscription paper is left at the Store of Mr James B. Ringgold, where those disposed to patronize his School are invited to call

may 24

BRIGADE ORDERS.

MR. ROBERT SPENCER, of this place, is appointed Aid-de-Camp, and is to be obeyed and respected as such.

P. Benson, B. G.
12th B. Md. M.

Easton, may 24, 1814.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

THE subscriber has just received a small assortment of Gold and Silver double and single cased cap'd and jewelled warranted and other WATCHES.—Also—CLOCKS.—Gold, Gilt, and Steel Chains &c.—All of which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his shop next door below the Bank.

Benjamin Willmott.

may 24

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL negro Girls and Boys—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living at the Head of Wye.

Samuel Wright.

may 24

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEG leave to return their thanks to the public for the encouragement they have received, and to inform those wishing to employ them, that they are well supplied with the best materials, and good workmen, which will enable them to execute all orders in their line at the shortest notice on reasonable terms, at their Coach and Harness shop, at the head of Washington street, Easton:

Where they have for sale,

A new GIG completely finished, and two second hand CHAIRS, of a good quality, in complete order for use.

Barnett & Parrott.

may 24 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having moved to Queens Town for the purpose of educating his children, will take a few children to board on reasonable terms, where they may have an opportunity of getting an English or Classical education.

W. H. Blake.

may 24 4

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Samuel Collins*, late of said county, deceased—All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber—those persons who neglect this notice, may expect no indulgence: And all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them forward with the necessary vouchers.

Thomas Light, acting
adm'r of S. Collins, dec'd.

may 24 3q

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT LEVIN KIMMEY, of Caroline county, intends to renew his application to the Judges of Caroline county court, at the next October term thereof, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed at the late session of the General Assembly of Maryland, in his favour.

may 24 3

HORSE STOLEN.

On Saturday night last, 21st inst. the subscriber's stable was broke open and a sorrel Horse stolen—about 14 1-2 hands high, 12 or 13 years old; racks, paces and canters under the saddle, and trots before the carriage—blaze face, a white spot near the work of the right shoulder, three white feet, one of his foot locks considerably rubbed by being tied head and foot, hoged mane.—The sum of ten dollars if taken up in the county, twenty if out of the county and in the State, or thirty if out of the State, and returned to the subscriber, will be paid by

Jesse Chanahan.

may 24 4

SIXTY CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Hillsborough, where he was bound to a Black Smith, an apprentice boy by the name of *William Larrimore*. He is about 13 years of age, well grown—He went away the 27th of November, 1813 The said apprentice wore away with him a black cloth robbin, a linen pair of trowsers, and a new hat. I hereby forwarn any person or persons from harbering the said apprentice I will give the above reward to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said boy, and bring him to the subscriber,—and all reasonable charges paid.

William Vandeford.

may 24 3

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 27th day of April last, as a runaway, a mulatto boy who calls himself *James*, alias *Frederick*,—He is about sixteen years of age, five feet and an half inch high: his clothing when committed were a black cloth round about, old linen pantaloons very much torn, and a course linen shirt—has a scald head, and a white speck in his left eye—Says he belongs to Mr. William Ball, living in Anne Arundel county, near the lower ferry on Patapsco The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff
Frederick county, Md.

may 13 (24) 8