WASHINGTON, July 6.

The following letter was transmitted by Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

Wareham, (Mass.) June 24, 1814.

To Com. Perry.

SIR—The following is a correct statement when the British landed at this place with their barges the 13th of this inst. June. We the undersigned do testify and say, that on the 13th of this inst. June, about 11 o'clock, A. M. we saw the British with six barges approaching this village with a white flag hoisted in one of them, at which time our flag was not hoisted, but Thomas Young was carrying it down the street towards the wharf where it was afterwards hoisted. We, the uncersigned do further testify and say, that on the landing of the commanding officer from the barge where our flag was hoisted, he the commanding officer did agree that if he was not fired on by the inhabitants that he would not destroy any private property belonging to the inhabitants; but he would destroy public property which did not belong to the town, & requested one of us to point out the Falmouth property or vessels, which we agreed to do, and one of us went into the barge with the second in command, and then they took down their flag of truce and proceeded to set fire to the Falmouth vessels.—They then landed a part of their men, and in violation of their agreement proceeded to set fire to private property, by setting fire to a vessel on the stocks and five others which were at anchor and a Plymouth vessel. They were reminded of their agreement, and that they had taken advantage of us by false promises, but they threatened to set fire to the village, and put the inhabitants to the sword if any resistance was made or any attempts made to put out the fires, for they did not care about any promises they had made, also, they landed a party of men and set fire to a cotton factory. They then returned to their barges and took 12 of the inhabitants with them on board of their barges, and said if they were fired upon by the inhabitants they would put them to death.—Then the commanding officer ordered the flag of truce to be hoisted, and the second in command swore it was a damn'd shame and disgrace to any nation to enter a village under a flag of truce and commit the greatest outrage and depredations possible, and then return under a flag of truce; but on orders being again given by the commanding officer, the flag of truce was hoisted. Our men were landed about three miles below the village, and the barges proceeded on board the brigantine Nimrod, then lying in the Bay.

(Signed) *David Nye, jun.*
Abner Bassett,
Isaac Perkins,
Josiah Everett,
Noble Everett,
William Barrows,
Perez Briggs,
Wm. Tearing.

P.S. This thing is known only by the undersigned, no other person being present, that is, that the British fired three muskets under the flag of truce before the agreement.

Signed *Abner Bassett,*
David Nye, jun.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Mr. Poulson,

The following is a correct copy of the voluntary oath of Allegiance to the U. States, administered to the celebrated M. Talleyrand, by the late *Matthew Clarkson*, Esq. while Mayor of the City of Philadelphia:—

"I Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, formerly administrator of the Department of Paris, son of Joseph Daniel de Talleyrand Perigord, a general in the armies of France, born at Paris, and arrived at Philadelphia from London, do swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to the U. States of America, and that I will not, at any time, willingly and knowingly do any matter or thing prejudicial to the freedom and Independence thereof."

"*Ch. Mau. de Talleyrand Perigord.*

Sworn the 19th May, 1794,
before MAT. CLARKSON,
"*Mayor.*"

THE ELECTION.

It is with pleasure we perceive a disposition manifesting itself in this county, and in the State generally, on the part of the republicans, to enter into the electioneering contest with zeal and firmness. The necessity of making an unusual effort among the republicans, is the more evident, from the dangerous stand taken by the State against the general government. Every man of common discernment, will perceive, that if we fail to aid the national efforts, we assist the enemy; for a neutrality or failure to draw forth the resources of the State, enables the enemy to commit their devastations unresisted. That Maryland has failed in her duty, barely from the circumstance of her having factious partizans at home, is to palpable to need recital. It then becomes the imperative *duty* of every man, who regards the national prosperity or his own safety, to exert himself for the regeneration of her councils. That this can be effected, is certain, if *every* republican will do his duty. This is no time for apathy or disunion, or for selfish reflections. An unequivocal support of the republican cause is expected of every man professing republican principles—He therefore, who, at a crisis like this, stands aloof, cannot merit, and should not receive, either favour or confidence from the democratic party.—— *Pol. Exam.*

THE FLOTILLA.

BALTIMORE, July 6.

The government being well satisfied with the ability of the Flotilla to restrain the operations of the enemy within the waters of the Chesapeake, have determined on a considerable increase of it.

Several barges of the largest class, are to be immediately built, and those now here are to be manned & equipped; contracts are to be made for five on the Potomac, to be completed in August; those on the Patuxent are to remain there ready to co-operate with either of the others, as circumstances may render it necessary. The whole to act under the command of their present experienced and gallant commander. *Patriot.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1814.

On Saturday morning a frigate and four schooners, with several barges of the enemy made their appearance between Poplar Island and Kent Point, where they remained principal part of the day, captured off Thomas' Point another of the Cambridge Packets, and in evening moved up the bay, supposed for water—no additional force is known to be in the bay, therefore the above force may be expected to return without delay.

Expresses from the bay shore returned yeterday, by which we learn nothing was to be seen of the enemy, at their departure.

FOR THE STAR.

At the present important crisis of our national affairs, when threatened by the "bulwark" of the federal religion, with re-colonization, and when domestic traitors are seriously meditating the destruction of our happy Republic, to build on its ruins a detestable Monarchy, it becomes the imperative duty of the friends of the present administration to be active in the dissemination of correct principles. Already have our political adversaries commenced active operations in the electioneering campaign. Federal misrepresentation is stalking abroad with gigantic strides, while the democrats appear to have sunk in listless apathy, and seem as if appalled by the threatening cloud in our political horizon. Let them not be discouraged—the people want nothing but a true statement of their situation, and of the real designs of the federalists, to make them rise in the power of their might and hurl from office the present *dominant minority*, who basely obtruded themselves into power, and who have disgraced the State by their inactivity and inattention to every means of defence. Will the people forget the Allegany fraud, and the celebration of Russian or British victories? Will they not now be convinced that Russian victories were in effect British? Let them take a view of the present history of Europe, and they will find her Monarchs in alliance, and invited to London. The republic of America is not only an eye-sore to the "strong faction," but to every monarchist, and they would rejoice to see her put down. Are the people prepared to submit to a monarchical government—or, are they determined to die in the last ditch, sooner than yield up their rights and privileges? If for the former let them give their undivided support to the federalists, who have declared the present war (waged for "free trade and sailors' rights") a "positive wrong"—and who are "determined to give no more support to it than the constitution" or the fear of hemp will compel them. These are the avowed sentiments of federalists, through their foul organ the Federal Republican, printed some time in June. If the constitution did permit them to be traitors openly, as they are in secret and in principle, from this sentiment it is plainly to be inferred they would be. That there are many true Americans and deluded patriots among the federalists, there can be no doubt; but it is equally certain, there are many British partizans among them, who rejoice at our disasters and glory in British victories. Some exultingly declare, that "we shall have peace on any terms that Great Britain chooses, as Mr Madison can neitheir get men nor money;" and others have so manifested their attachment to England, as to "wish Barney's flotilla destroyed!" The tories in the American revolution could never have expressed sentiments more hostile to the glorious struggle in which the patriots were then engaged, than these men to the government of the United States. If the people are determined to transmit to their children, the blessings of independence unimpaired, let them support the democrats, who have always contended for their liberties, and who freed them from the shackles of the qualification law—and who are now contending for the very principles which Washington contended for in 1792. It is seriously recommended to the democrats of every county in the State, to make an effort to free the State from its present disgraced rulers. The citizens of Talbot, Caroline and Queen Ann's counties, are particularly invited to choose twelve men from each county, to confer at Hillsborough, on the FIRST MONDAY of August next, to agree on a democratic candidate for Congress. It is not believed there will be any serious opposition to the present Representative—although we are threatened by the feds with a democratic opposition. It is, however, always safest to have a perfect understanding, and for this purpose the meeting is called.—A meeting of the democratic citizens of Queen Ann's county, is also invited at Centreville, at 11 o'clock, on the LAST TUESDAY of July, inst. for the purpose of adopting some method of selection of their candidates for the State Legislature, and for the choice of the deputation to Hillsborough.

CRITO.

Queen-Ann's county, July 4, 1814.

War Department,
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
2d July, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The State of Maryland the District of Columbia, and that part of Virginia lying between the Tappahannock and Potomac river, will constitute a separate Military District (No. 10,) under the command of Brig. Gen. Winder.

By order—
JOHN R BELL, Ast. Ins. Gen.

Lexington, (K.) June 20

Gen. Harrison, Gov. Shelby, and Gov. Cass, are the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to arrange a treaty with the Northwestern Indians. Col. Johnson and the Hon J. Morrow, were first appointed, but being members of Congress, the two offices were considered incompatible.

Boston, July 2.

A gentleman arrived in town this morning from Burlington, informs that Col. Forsythe, with a party of men, went to attack the British picquet guards; and in the enterprise (on Monday last, the Colonel was killed by two Indians.

ANNIVERSARY.

The following toasts were drank on the 4th inst. by a number of gentlemen who dined at M. Henrix's tavern, in this town, at which John Bennett, Esq. presided, supported by William Hayward, Jun. Esq.

1. The day we celebrate—May each anniversary diffuse throughout the nation its spirit and its patriotism. 3 cheers.

2. The Executive of the United States—Wisdom in their deliberations, and energy of execution, amidst the perils which surround them. 3 cheers.

3. Our immortal Washington—May his name be no longer a cloak to the intrigues and machinations of faction. 9 cheers.

4. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence—Washington's favorite and first choice after the adoption of the new constitution. 18 cheers.

5. The sages and heroes of the revolution—The unequalled prosperity of their country, and the gratitude of a free people, are their best encomium. 9 cheers.

6. The memory of Pike and Covington, Lawrence and Burrows, and other heroes fallen in the present contest—May every American imitate their virtues, and venerate their ashes. 9 cheers.

7. Our Navy—Small, but terrible; its thunders have been heard in the remotest corne of the world. 9 cheers.

8. Our Army—May it emulate the deeds of our gallant little Navy! Discipline alone is wanting to effect it. 9 cheers.

9. The United States—Their policy is never to encroach—may they never yield. 21 cheers.

10. The palliaters of British crimes and British cruelties—Mark them!!! Groans.

11. Republicanism—May its light never be obscured by the deception of faction, whether under the garb of Washingtonianism or federalism. 3 cheers.

12. New England—In you the sun of freedom first shone forth; the cloud of faction for the moment overshadows you—but may you with a voice of thunder soon declare that you hate treason and will punish traitors.

13. Peace—From the bottom of our souls, from the home of the heart, do we desire peace; but, a peace recognizing and securing our rights as a sovereign, free, and independent nation. 18 cheers.

14. The people of the United States—With Cato, may they say, "a day an hour of virtuous liberty is worth a whole eternity of bondage." 21 cheers.

15. Unanimity—May the hateful demon of discord be banished our land, and the name of "American" absorb all other distinctions. 21 cheers.

16. The State of Maryland—Though obscured last fall by the stratagems of faction, she will rise in glory at the approaching election, by the energy of her friends.

17. Our Commissioners abroad—Their conduct will evince the justice, firmness and impartiality of the American Republic. 6 cheers.

18. The American Fair—May they exchange their French ribbons and English gew gaws for good American homespun.

Richmond, July 2.

FOUR REGIMENTS MORE.

We learn from an official source, that in addition to the 20 Regiments lately ordered to be inspected and placed in requisition for the purpose of repelling any invasion of the State, the four following also have been commanded to hold themselves in complete readiness to take the field at a moments warning:

The 1st from Amelia,
12th from Fluvanna,
17th from Cumberland,
49th from Nottaway

This looks like preparation in earnest, and we shall give up all pretension to political foresight, if in less than 60 days the wisdom of the measure be not seen and felt by the whole state.

Daily Compiler.

THE CONTRAST.

The Governor of Virginia has issued general orders to twenty regiments of militia, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, to repel the enemy, in case of an invasion or an attempt to invade that State. The officers are directed to be vigilant in watching the enemy, and, on the first alarm, instantly to proceed, *en masse*, to the place of rendezvous—"Let every officer and soldier (says the order) *be on the alert*—How disgraceful would it be, if the enemy found us slumbering and unprepared? Freemen and soldiers must see the propriety, and feel the importance of vigilance, bravery, and activity—The officers mindful of their sacred trust, will use every exertion in preparing their men *to acquit themselves as becomes Americans.*"

What a contrast is here between the Government of Virginia and the Government of Maryland!—In Maryland, there is an actual invasion of the State—the enemy proceed up the country, land, rob the people of their poultry, burn houses, leissurely load vessels with tobacco, and hold contemptuous conversations with certain of the *pacific* inhabitants!—Yet we do not hear of one step of our Executive to call out the militia, nor of one effort to assemble the *posse comitatus*, to resist the enemy in any one way, or at any given point!—We hear of no military or spirited preparations to meet and repel the invasion, but we hear of peevish complaints against the General Government, and of pitiful supplications for assistance from Washington & Baltimore!—What a contrast! *Baltimore American.*

WILLIAM SIMMONS,

The Accountant of the War Department, whose rudenes to his superiors, and to those who had to transact business in his office, has long been as proverbial as his open and bitter hostility to the government which supported him, and to all its measures, has at length provoked the Executive to dismiss him from that office. We hope his removal may operate as a lesson to those, if any there be, who may have had a disposition to follow his example. *Nat Intel.*

It will be seen, by the article under the Portsmouth head, that the Governor of N. Hampshire has withdrawn his militia from the defence of the seventy-four building at Portsmouth. This is another proof of the regard shewn by federalists for the growth and prosperity of the American Navy. And on what pretence does he take this step?—Because, in answer to his letter requesting to know what measures had been taken for manning the forts at Portsmouth, the Secretary of War had stated, that "Gen Cushing had sent thither two companies of infantry, which, with the artillerists and two hundred seamen under Com. Hull, would make a good defence against an attack of that port by boats—the only attack (then) to be apprehended"—and because, the Secretary being silent with regard to the employment of the militia corps called into service by the Governor, it was inferred that the United States would not pay the expenses attending it. But did the Governor intimate that these troops were put at the disposal of of the United States? Did he place them in a condition to be paid by the United States? Did he not expressly order them *not to serve in any post or posts of the United States*—and *not to obey the orders of any officer of their army, naval or military?* All this he did. In what light then could his militia be regarded? As *allies*—and where is the provision, constitutional or legal, for paying them as *such?* Had the Governor of New Hampshire sincerely desired a co-operation for the defence of the 74 and the forts, he would have asked, like Governor Smith of Connecticut, that they should be recognized as making part of the national force for national purposes and in this case they would have been led and paid as were the Connecticut militia. But neither to Gen. Cushing, nor to the Secretary of War, does he say one syllable on this point, while, as before stated, he refuses to subject them to *any* order [those of muster and inspection necessarily included] and of course made it impossible for the United States to feed or pay them under existing laws. *Ibid.*

New York, July 2.

Gen. Cushing has taken the command of the 2d military district, and established his head quarters at New London.

A gentleman who arrived at Providence a few days ago from Bermuda, informs, that an expedition was fitting out at Bermuda, composed of 3,000 troops, understood to be destined for the coast of the U. States, and that it was nearly ready to sail. Admiral Cochrane accompanies it. Commodore Hardy, in the Ramilies, was to sail in a few days for the New London station.

A shot from an old Seventy-Sixer.

An old soldier of the revolution, who still continues true to his principles, while standing on the battery the other day, looking at the French government brig with her white flag, was accosted by another revolutionary character (who happened to be on the British side) with an exulting slap on the shoulder, and the interrogatory exclamation of "How d'ye like that?" pointing to the French color. "How do I like it?" replied he—"why well, indeed; my heart rejoices in the recollections it excites: I saw it entwined with the American flag in triumph over the British standard at Yorktown." The answer was so unexpected, that the merry inquirer was struck *all aback*, as the sailors say, and drew off in silence. *Columbian.*

FECUNDITY OF SHEEP

The New Hampshire Patriot relates the following extraordinary facts:

Major John Mills, of Dunbarton, has 21 lambs the present spring from 9 sheep. A Mr Story, of Hopkinson, has 21 from 7; and Mr. Asa Woods, of Ashburnham, Mass. has 41 ewe sheep, which have brought this season, 41 black and 23 white lambs, half blooded Merino—all living.

AT AN ELECTION

For Directors in the "Bank of Caroline," on Tuesday last, at Denton, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

William Whiteley, William Potter,
Frederick Holbrook, George Reed,
William Hughlett, James Houston,
James G. Seth, Edward B. Hardcastle.
Robert Stevens,

Who elected the following officers of said Bank:
William Hughlett, President,
Thomas Culbreth, Cashier,
Jenifer S. Taylor, Book-Keeper.

To the contents of our columns this morning, the particular attention of the reader is invited—the sentiments avowed by the '*Times*' a London Ministerial paper, may be considered as those of ministers with regard to this country, and however short they may fall in carrying them into effect (which the union of the American People will always insure) yet it is evidence of their wish and intention to make the attempt in subjugating these United States to the yoke of British Despotism.

The British force lately up the Patuxent are said to have retired down the River below Point Patience. The last accounts we have of Com. Barney, he was in Washington—where he now is, or his future movements, is properly with himself.

DIED, on the 30th ult. in the 90th year of her age, Mrs *Alice Colston*, of this county—leaving many of the following offspring to lament her loss:—12 children; 79 grand children; 60 great grand children; and 2 great great grand children.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

July 6th, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election for Thirteen Directors thereof for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House, in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock; of which the persons concerned are desired to take notice.

By order—
Joseph Haskins, *Cash'r.*

july 12 3

NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE subscriber having appointed Mr. William Roberts, deputy collector of the revenue for Talbot county, and Mr. Henry Meeds, deputy collector of the revenue for Caroline county—hereby gives public notice of the same, and earnestly solicits the attention of all those persons who have not discharged their Direct Tax, to pay immediate attention to the same, as the short time allowed by law to the Collector for making up his final accounts, will not admit of any delay in collecting the tax. The deputy collectors will call *once* on all delinquents in their respective counties, and will give public notice when and where they will attend to receive payment of the Tax.

William Chambers,
Collector of the Revenue for the second Collection District of Maryland.

Centreville, july 12 2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, (Md.) July 1, 1814.

B
John Bayley
Charles P Blake
William Bryan
Greenbury Baxter
James Baker
Nicholas Bateman
C.
Jacob Coward
Charles Copper
Hester Ann Crouch
Clerk of Queen Ann's county
D
John Downing
E
William Emory
G
Woolman Gibson
John Gorman
John Geffus
Maria Godwin
H
Nathan Hadder
Elizabeth Hadaway
John Hackett
J
Sarah Jones
James Jackson
K
Mrs. Keets
—— Kensland
L.
Moses Levy
Alexander Lang
M.
James Morrison
Mary Madison
N.
Richard Newman
Martin Norris
O.
B. O'Bryan
P.
Sarah Pinder
James R. Pratt, 2
R.
J. Rochester
S.
Jesse M. Sherwood
David Small
Sarah Sparks
T
Rachel Thompson
R. L. Tilghman
Matthew Tilghman
Maria Tucker
Marmaduke Tilden
Henry Tilghman
V
William Voss
W
Samuel Wilson
Samuel Y. Wilson

july 12 3

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale all the real estate of Mr. Samuel Wallis, dec'd in Kent county—viz:

The FARM in the tenure of Mr. Joshua Lamb containing 405 3-4 acres, situate near M. U. Church, and only 5 1-2 miles from Chester-Town. There is on this farm a convenient two story brick dwelling, with cellars, and kitchen adjoining, beside other buildings, and a handsome apple orchard. About 1-6 of the whole tract is in wood—the soil is genial, and surprisingly adapted to the new system of Clover and Plaister.

The FARM called "Hackett's Fancy," containing one hundred and eighty-one acres, situate on the Still Pond road, within 3 1-2 miles of Chester Town.

Parts of several tracts of LAND (sold by John Black, as trustee for the sale of the surviving property of Col. Isaac Perkins) situate on and at the head of Perkins's mill pond, containing 171 1-2 acres.

That spacious and eligible Brick Tavern in Chester Town, long in the tenure of Mr Francis Skirvin.——Also—several other dwellings, a granary and wharf, and four or five grass Lots on the environs of the town. For particulars apply to

Philip Wallis.

Easton, Md. july 12

ROCK HALL PACKET.

IN consequence of a late change in the Mail routes on the Eastern Shore, this Packet will change the days of sailing, and will run in future as follows, viz:

Leave Rock Hall on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Baltimore same days.

Leave Baltimore on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Rock Hall same days.

The Mail via Rock Hall leaves Chester Town for Baltimore on Tuesdays and Fridays, and leaves Baltimore for Chester Town on Mondays and Thursdays, and arrives the same days.

The Stage between Rock Hall and Chester Town forms a junction, in concert with the line of Wilmington and Easton Stages, at Chester Town.

Be it observed, that, under present circumstances, this is the most preferable route for crossing the bay, for shortness of distance and safety—and that the Packet now on this route is as fine a vessel, for fast-sailing, safety and convenience, as any on the bay.

All Baggage and Goods at the risque of the owners.

T. Harris.

july 12 13

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Denton, (Md.) July 1, 1814.

A.
Luke Andrew
B.
Elijah Bartlett
C.
Clerk of Caroline county
Thomas Clendening
John Carter
John Clough
Elijah Carmean
D.
Charles Dean
Joshua Driver
Sovren Dawson
Thomas B Daffin
F.
Henry Fisher
Marcey Fountain
G
Thomas Gowty
H
James Holins
William Hurd
I
Charles Ireland
J.
Elijah Jester
L.
Daniel Leverton
Stephen Lucas
M
Andrew Morgan
William M'Donald
Thomas Manship
P.
Mr. Pendleton
Philemon Plummer
William Potter
R.
Lewis Rhodes
Col. Wm. Richardson
S.
Jeremiah N. Sterling
Samuel Sparklin
Dr Robert Stevens
Thomas Smith
T
Mary Thompson
V
James Vinson.
W
Thomas Walker
Mrs. Wiatt
Henry Willis

july 12 3

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, A FARM, lying on the Bay shore, in Talbot county, formerly the residence of Mr. John Leeds, containing 236 acres, the greater part of which is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, and is considered one of the handsomest situations on the Bay shore, and the land of the best quality in the county. Those inclined to purchase, will please to view the premises, which will be shewn them by William Jackson, the overseer. If the above land is not sold at private sale, before the last day of August next, it will be offered at Public Auction on or about that time, of which due notice will be given.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Kemp, near the premises, or the subscriber, living in Baltimore.

Thomas Kemp.

may 31 8

FOR SALE,

THE Farm at Banbury, about 12 miles from the town of Easton, containing about 550 acres of Land, more or less, now in the tenure of Mr. Nicholas Small. Possession to be given on the first day of January, 1815—For terms apply to Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. at Easton, or Mr. Hugh Birckhead, Baltimore.

march 22 24 (Sept 1)

LAND TO LEASE.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 acres of Land, lying in Caroline county, on which are, a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, (formerly the residence of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased,) will be leased to a good tenant on advantageous terms. For further particulars apply at the Star office.

june 21

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING COMMENCED THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOHN & THOMAS P. RICAUD,
In the Ware-House, No. 2, Bowly's Wharf,
(Lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Ricaud,)

Tender their services to their friends and the public in general, and hope, by their attention and punctuality, to merit a share of public patronage; they flatter themselves they will be enabled to furnish any article in the line on the lowest terms.

John Ricaud.
Thomas P. Ricaud.

Baltimore, june 21 8

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, sometime about the first of June last, an apprentice boy named *John W. Seymour*, aged about 8 or 9 years—His clothing is not recollected so as to particularise. Any person taking up said boy, and bringing him home, shall receive the above reward, but no other charges paid.

Henry Swiggett, Jun.

Caroline county, july 12