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THE TERMS

Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, 6th of June next, on the court house green, in Easton, a NEGRO WOMAN and two CHILDREN—one a boy five years old. They will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Attendance given by

Rigby Hopkins, adm'r of Robert Collison

may 23 3

CHANCERY SALE.

By order of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at the Trappe, below Easton,

On Saturday, *the 10th day of June next,*

One sixteenth of the Farm where John Norris now lives, lying on the west side of Dividing Creek. A liberal credit will be given, by the purchaser giving note with approved security.

Wm. Jenkins, trustee.

may 23 3

At the same time and place,

The subscriber will offer the whole of the remaining part of the above named Farm, containing about one hundred and sixty three acres and one half acre. The said farm is beautifully situated on the waters of Dividing Creek, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Joseph Martin. The soil is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, and a good proportion of wood land. Any gentleman wishing to purchase a handsome situation on the shore, is invited to go and view the premises, previous to the day of sale. Mr. John Norris, the present tenant, will shew it to any person wishing to view it. A liberal credit will be given, and further particulars made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

Thomas Martin.

may 23 3

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of LAND (in Caroline county, situated immediately on the road from Hillsborough to Denton, about three miles from each of those places) containing about one hundred and seventy acres of good arable Land, which is well adapted to the growth of corn and wheat and very productive of grass such as clover, timothy and herd.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to view the premises—and the terms will be made known by an application to David Casson, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, near Sudler's Cross Roads.

If the above tract of Land should not be disposed of at private sale, by the last day of August, it will then be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder on a liberal credit.

James W. Price.

may 30 14

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court of Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 13th day of June next, for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the Tax of said county.

J. Loockerman, clk.

may 30 3

DOCTOR THOMPSON

Having settled in St. Michaels, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

may 30 3q

BOARDERS WANTED.

The subscriber has room, and wishes to accommodate a few Boys and Girls, to board by the year.

Mary Trippe.

jan. 10

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To fix the compensations, and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties; and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties shall be entitled to receive the same commissions which are allowed by law, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: *Provided,* That the commissions accruing to any one collector, upon the moneys collected and paid into the treasury between the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars; and the said collectors shall from and after the said first day of July, be allowed in lieu of the commission now allowed by law, four and one half per centum upon all monies, accounted for and paid into the treasury, from the first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, until the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars; and one per centum upon all sums over and above that amount.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That each collector, whose commission in any one calendar year, shall not exceed one thousand dollars, shall be allowed, at the end of the year, in addition to such commission, the sum of two thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors heretofore, or hereafter, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive the lists of property lying within collection districts not owned, occupied, or superintended, by some person residing therein, shall, respectively, in addition to their other commissions & compensations, be allowed a commission of five per centum on the monies received for taxes thereon accounted for and paid by them into the Treasury.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to apportion and distribute annually a sum not exceeding, in the whole, twenty five thousand dollars, or to any on collection five hundred dollars, among such collectors, as for the execution of the public service, it shall appear to him necessary so to compensate, in addition to the other emoluments to which they are entitled.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in case a collector shall die, resign, or be removed from office, he shall be entitled to a commission equal to the average rate of that allowed to the collector of the same district the preceding calendar year, and no more; and his successor shall, for the residue of the year, be allowed a commission equal to the sum that may remain after deducting the sum allowed to his predecessor, from the whole amount of commission that would have been allowed, had there been no such death, resignation, or removal, and no more: *Provided,* That either of the said collectors shall be entitled to the benefits of the provision contained in the fourth section of this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for each of the collectors, within ninety days from the end of every calendar year, to draw out a statement, exhibiting, in alphabetical order, the names of all the persons who may have paid, during the preceding calendar year, to him, or his deputies, any one or more of the internal duties, except those on household furniture and on stamps, with the aggregate amount so paid, annexed to each name, and forthwith to cause one hundred copies of the same to be printed, to transmit one copy thereof to the commissioner of the revenue, to lodge one copy with the principal assessor, and one copy with the clerk of each town, county and district, within his collection district, to post up one copy at each of the court houses in his district, and to post up the remaining copies at the other most public places in his district, the reasonable expenses incurred in the preparing, printing and posting up of which shall be allowed; and any collector who shall purposely or negligently fail to discharge this duty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all letters to and from the said collectors relative to their official duties, shall be conveyed free of postage. And any collector who shall put his frank upon any other letter, shall, for every such act, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, the whole of which shall be for the use of the person who shall give information thereof.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the collectors to keep their offices open for the transaction of business every day, except on established holy-days, between the hours of nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, and to attend therein themselves or by deputy, which said offices shall, after the present year, be kept at such places in the respective districts as may be designated by the commissioner of the revenue, in all cases in which such designation shall be thouhgt expedient.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of all taxes or duties collected by any deputy collector, until paid over to the collector, shall and hereby is declared to be a lien upon the lands and real estate of such deputy collector, and of his sureties, if he shall have given bond, from the time when a suit shall be instituted for recovering the same; and for want of goods and chattels, or other personal effects of such deputy collector, or his sureties, to satisfy any judgment which shall or may be recovered against them respectively, such lands and real estates may be sold at public auction, after being advertised for at least three weeks in not less than three public places within the collection district, and in one newspaper printed in the county, if any there be, at least six weeks prior to the time of sale; and for lands or real estate sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyances of the marshals or their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall give a valid title against all persons claiming under such deputy collector, or his sureties, respectively. And in every case it shall and may be lawful for a principal collector to maintain and prosecute his action against a deputy collector and his sureties, or any of them, if a bond with sureties shall have been given, in the circuit court of the United States, for the recovery of all taxes collected by said deputy, and not paid over according to his engagement, or for the penalty of the bond, which may have been given to secure the payment thereof: *Provided always,* That all moneys recovered in such suits shall be for the use of the United States, until the whole amount of the taxes collected and received by the deputy collector shall be otherwise paid to the United States by the deputy collector, or by the principal collector instituting such suits.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That if any collector, or his deputy, shall have cause to suspect a concealment of any goods, wares, or merchandize, in respect to which the respective provisions of the acts imposing an internal duty thereon have not been complied with, in any particular dwelling house, store, building, or place, (other than the manufactory in which the same were made,) they, or either of them, shall, upon proper application on oath, to any justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant to enter such house, store or place, (in the daytime only) and there to search for such goods; and, if any shall be found, to seize and secure the same for trial.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares or merchandize, or other objects, which shall be seized by virtue of this act, or of any act relative to internal duties, shall be paid into and remain in the custody of the collector, or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose, until such proceedings shall be had as are legally required to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited or not; and if it shall be adjudged that they are not forfeited, they shall be forthwith restored to the owner or claimant thereof; and if any person shall conceal or buy any such goods, wares, or merchandize, or other object, knowing them to be liable to seizure & forfeiture, such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the value of the goods, wares or merchandize, or other object so concealed and purchased, one moiety of which shall be for the use of the informer, and the other for the use of the United States.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several collectors to make seizure of, and secure any goods, wares or merchandize, or other objects liable to seizure by virtue of this or any other act relating to the internal duties, as well without as within their respective districts.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That if any officer, or other person, executing or aiding or assisting in the seizure of goods, wares, or merchandize, or other objects as aforesaid, shall be sued or molested for any thing done in virtue of the powers given by this act, or of any other act, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge or justice, pursuant to law, such officer or other person may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence: and if in such suit the plaintiff is non-suited, or judgment passed against him, the defendant shall recover double costs; and in actions, suits, or informations, to be brought where any seizure shall be made pursuant to this act, or any other act relative to internal duties, if the property be claimed by any person, in every such case the *onus probandi* shall be upon such claimant: but the *onus probandi* shall lie on the claimant only when probable cause is shown for such prosecution, to be judged of by the court before whom the prosecution is had.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties accruing by any breach of this act, or of any act relative to internal duties, shall be sued for and recovered, with costs of suit, in the name of the United States of America, or of the collector, in any court competent to try the same, and the trial of any fact which may be put in issue shall be within the judicial district in which any such penalty shall have accrued, or seizure been made—and the collector within whose district the seizure shall be made, or forfeiture incurred, is hereby enjoined to cause suits for the same to be commenced without delay, and prosecuted to effect; and is moreover authorised to receive from the court before whom such trial is had, or from the proper officer thereof, the sum or sums so recovered, after deducting all proper charges to be allowed by the said court, and on receipt thereof, the said collector shall pay and distribute the same, without delay, according to law, and transmit quarter yearly to the commissioner of the revenue, an account of all monies by him received for fines, penalties and forfeitures, during such quarter. And all goods, wares and merchandize, or other objects which shall become forfeited in virtue of this act or of any act relative to internal duties, shall be seized and prosecuted for as aforesaid before the proper court, which court shall cause fourteen days' notice to be given of such seizure, setting forth the articles seized, with the time and place appointed for trial, to be inserted in some newspaper published near the place of seizure, if any such there be, and also by posting up the same in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days, at or near the place of trial; for which advertisement a sum not exceeding ten dollars shall be paid. And if no person shall appear and claim such articles, and give bond to defend the prosecution thereof, and to respond the costs, in case he shall not support his claim, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause according to law; and upon the prayer of any claimant, that any articles, so seized and prosecuted, or any part thereof, should be delivered to him, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint three proper persons to appraise such articles, who shall be sworn for the faithful discharge of their duty; and such appraisement shall be made at the expense of the party on whose prayer it is granted; and on the return of such appraisement, if the claimant shall, with one or more sureties to be approved by the court, execute a bond in the usual form, to the United States, for the payment of a sum equal to the sum at which the articles so prayed to be delivered are appraised, which bond shall be lodged with the proper officer of the court, the said court shall order the said articles to be delivered to the said claimant; and if judgment shall pass in favor of the claimant, the said bond shall be cancelled; but if judgment shall pass against the claimant, as to the whole or any part of such articles, and the claimant shall not within twenty days thereafter pay into court, or to the proper officer thereof, the amount of the appraised value of such articles so condemned, with the costs, judgment shall and may be granted upon the bond without further delay. And where any prosecution shall be commenced on the account of the seizure of any such goods, wares or merchandize, or other objects, and judgment shall be given for the claimant, if it shall appear to the court before whom such prosecution shall be tried, that there was reasonable cause for seizure, the said court shall cause a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in such case the claimant shall not be entitled to costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure, or the prosecutor, be liable to action, suit or judgment on account of such seizure and prosecution: *Provided,* That the said goods, wares and merchandize, or other objects, be after judgment forthwith returned to such claimant or his agent: *And provided,* That no action or prosecution shall be maintained in any case under this, or any act relative to internal duties, unless the same shall have been commenced within one year after the penalty of forfeiture was incurred, or within the time in such act prescribed, as the case may be.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares or merchandize, or other objects, which shall be condemned by virtue of this act, or of any other act relative to internal duties, and for which bond shall not have been given by the claimant, agreeably to the provisions for that purpose in the foregoing section shall be sold by the marshal or other proper officer of the court before whom condemnation shall be had, to the highest bidder, at public auction, by order of such court, and at such place as said court may appoint giving at least fifteen days' notice, (except in case of perishable goods) in one or more of the public newspapers, of the place where such sale shall be; or if no paper is published in such place, in one or more of the papers published in the nearest place thereto; for which advertising a sum not exceeding five dollars shall be allowed.—And the amount of such sales, deducting all proper charges, shall be paid within ten days after such sale, by the person selling the same, to the clerk, or other proper officer of the court directing the sale, to be by him, after deducting the charges

[*Continued in last page.*]

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER, APRIL 1.

PEACE! PEACE!

TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

My Lord,

The grand event which has just taken place in France, and which is so well calculated to convince all mankind of the folly, as well as the injustice, of using foreign force for the purpose of dictating to a great nation who they shall have for their rulers, or what shall be the form of their government; this grand event, instead of procuring such conviction in the minds of those persons connected with the London Newspapers, Magazines and Reviews, who are called *Cossac writers*; so far from procuring such conviction in their minds, this grand event seems to have made them more eager than ever for interference in the domestic affairs of France; and while the cries of our countrymen at *New-Orleans* are yet vibrating in our ears, these men are endeavoring to urge you & your colleague on to the sending of thousands upon thousands more of our men, and to expend hundreds of millions more of our money, in order to overset a government which the French nation love, & to compel them to submit to one which they hate, or at least, despise, from the bottom of their hearts, and with a unanimity absolutely unparalleled.

My Lord, if my advice had been followed, we should have had no American war; the 20 or 30,000 men, and the 50 or 60 millions of money, which that unfortunate war has cost us; & which have only, as it turns out, created an American navy, and exalted the Republic among the nations of the world, would all have been saved. The literary Cossacks of London were, I verily believe, the chief cause of the war. They urged you and your colleagues on to *the destruction of the American* FORM OF GOVERNMENT. Napoleon being, as they tho't, down, never to rise again, they urged you to make war, till you had put down *James Madison*, and 'DELIVERED THE WORLD of the existence of that EXAMPLE of the success of DEMOCRATIC REBELLION.' '*No peace with Madison*' was their cry. Kill! kill! keep killing, till he is put down! This was their incessant cry. And, in a short time after Napoleon was exiled to the Island of Elba, these literary Cossacs published a paragraph, which they inserted in their report of the debate in the House of Commons, as the report of the speech of Sir Joseph Yorke, then and now one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the following words, to wit:—"Sir Joseph Yorke observed, that although one great enemy of this country, Bonaparte, had been deposed, there was another gentleman whose DEPOSITION was only necessary to our interest; he meant Mr. President Madison; and with a view to THAT DEPOSITION, a considerable naval force must be kept up, especially in the Atlantic.—But as to his honorable friend's opinion respecting the reduction of the Navy, he wished it to be considered that a number of shipping were employed in conveying French prisoners to France, and bringing home our own countrymen. So much for the occupation of our navy on the home station. But from the Mediterranean, for instance, several three deckers were ordered home, and he could assure that no practical exertion would be remitted to reduce the expence of our Naval Department."

With what shame!—with what sorrow, would these writers, if they had not lost all sense of shame, & all feeling for their country, now look back on their conduct at the time to which I am referring!—Instead of feeling shame for that conduct, they are now acting the same part over again; they are now reviving all their old calumnies against the Emperor Napoleon; they are abusing the French army and the French people; they are bestowing on them appellations almost too infamous to be repeated; and they are calling upon you and your colleagues to make a war of extermination upon that people, unless they will receive and adopt the ruler & the government appointed, or pointed out by England. These men called Mr. Madison a TRAITOR and a REBEL; and they are now calling Napoleon a TRAITOR & a REBEL. They called the Americans slaves, villians, theives; and these appellations, with many others, not excepting *cowards*, they are now bestowing on the French people! They now see that you and your colleagues have found it necessary to make a treaty of peace and amity with Mr. Madison, whom they called a traitor and a rebel; but, these men are of that description of fools to whom experience cannot teach wisdom, and they are now repeating their cry, *no peace with Napoleon*:—no peace till the Bourbons are again on the throne of France: war with the French until they adopt a ruler in whom *we* have confidence!

[After this introduction, the writer, with his usual acumen, expostulates with lord Castlereagh, on the subject of a new French war.]

But, my Lord, long as this address to you already is, there is one view of this impending danger, to which I must yet beg leave to call your serious attention.

It is said, that "war will, as hitherto, favor our shipping and commercial interests, while our navy secures us the sovereignty of the seas." And, afterwards, it is said, that our 'manufactures will prosper with the continent of Europe and *America* open.'

Does not the very name of America, coupled with that of *war* in Europe, give rise to a thousand thoughts in the mind of your Lordship? Do you not see the rising navy in the mouths of the Susquehannah and the Hudson? In short, what Englishman can look *that way* without alarm? It is well known, that our commerce and shipping, during the last war, were supported by the restrictions which our navy enabled us to impose on the commerce and navigation of *neutrals*, &

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