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THE INSTRUCTIONS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I now transmit to Congress copies of the instructions by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, charged with negotiating a Peace with Great Britain, as referred to in my message of the 10th instant.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Oct. 15th, 1814.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, for treating of Peace with G. Britain, dated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 15th, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

I had the honor on the ult. to receive from Mr. Adams two letters, one bearing date on the 30th Sept. and the other on the 17th October last, communicating the overture of the Emperor of Russia to promote Peace by his friendly mediation between the U. States and G. Britain. On the day following, Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian Minister, made a similar communication to this Department. The subject has, in consequence, been duly considered, and I have now to make known to you the result.

The President has not hesitated to accept the mediation of Russia, and he indulges a strong hope that it will produce the desired effect. It is not known that G. Britain has acceded to the proposition, but it is presumed that she will not decline it. The President's duty is to postpone his decision, until he should hear of that of the British government. Sincerely desirous of Peace, he has been willing to avail himself of every opportunity which might tend to promote it, on just and honorable conditions, and in accepting this overture he has been particularly gratified to conceive, by the manner of it, the distinguished consideration which the U. States entertain for the Emperor Alexander. Should the British government accept the mediation, the negotiations to which it leads will be held at St. Petersburg. The President commits to you, for which a commission is enclosed, and he has appointed Mr. Harris Secretary of the mission.

The impressment of our seamen and illegal blockades, as exemplified more particularly in the orders in council, were the principal cause of the war. Had not G. Britain persevered obstinately in the violation of these important rights, the war would not have been declared. It will cease as soon as these rights are respected. The proposition made by Mr. Russell to the British government immediately after the war, and the answer given by this department to Admiral Warren's letter since, show the ground on which the United States were willing to adjust the controversy relative to impressment.

This has been further evinced by a report of the committee of Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, and an act of Congress passed in consequence of that report. By these documents you will see that to accommodate this important difference, the U. States are disposed to exclude British seamen altogether from the American service. This being effectually done, the British government can have no pretext for the practice. How shall it be done? By restraints to be imposed by each nation on the naturalization of the seamen of the other, excluding at the same time all others not naturalized—or shall the right of each nation to naturalize the seamen of the other be prohibited, and each exclude from its service the natives of each other? Whatever the rule is, it ought to be reciprocal. If G. Britain is allowed to naturalize American seamen, the U. States should enjoy the same privilege. It is demanded that the U. States shall exclude from their service all native British subjects, a like exclusion of American citizens from the British service ought to be reciprocated. The mode also should be common to both countries. Each should be at liberty to give the same facilities, or be bound to impose the same restraints that the other does. The President is willing to agree to either alternative, and to carry it into effect by the most eligible regulations that can be devised.

If the first alternative is adopted, the extent of the proposed conclusion will depend on the impediments naturalization, on the efficacies of the regulations to prevent imposition, and the fidelity of their execution. The greater the difficulty in acquiring the right of citizen-

ship, the easier will it be to avoid imposition, and the more complete the desired exclusion. The law of the last session of Congress relative to seamen proves how sincerely desirous the Legislative as well as Executive branch of our government, is to adjust this controversy on conditions which may be satisfactory to G. Britain. By that law it is made indispensable for every British subject who may hereafter become a citizen, to reside five years without intermission within the U. States, and so many guards are imposed to prevent frauds, that it seems to be impossible that they should be eluded. No British subject can be employed in a public or private ship of the United States, unless he produces to the commander in one instance, and to the collector in the other, a certified copy of the act by which he became naturalized. A list of the crew, in the case of a private ship, must be taken, certified and recorded by the collector; and the consuls or commercial agent of G. Britain may object to any seamen, and attend the investigation. The commander of a public ship receiving a person not duly qualified shall forfeit a thousand dollars, and the commander or owner of a private ship, knowing thereof, five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt; one half to the informer and one half to the U. States. It is also made penal, punishable as a felony by imprisonment and labor from 3 to 5 years, or by fine, from five hundred to one thousand dollars, for any person to forge or counterfeit, or to pass, or use any forged or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or to sell or dispose of one.

It may be fairly presumed that if this law should be carried into effect, it would exclude all British seamen from our service.

By requiring five years continued residence in the U. States, as the condition of citizenship, few if any British seamen would ever take advantage of it. Such as had left G. Britain, and had resided five years in this country, would be likely to abandon the sea forever. And by making it the duty of the commanders of our public, and of the collectors, in the case of private ships, to require an authenticated copy from the clerk of the court, before which a British subject, who offered his service, had been naturalized, as indispensable to his admission, and highly penal in either to take a person not duly qualified, and by allowing also British agents to object to any one offering his service, and to prosecute by suit the commander or collector, as the case might be, for receiving an improper person, it seems to be impossible that such should be received.

If the second alternative is adopted; that is, if all native British subjects are to be hereafter excluded from our service, it is important that the stipulation providing for it should operate so as not to affect those who have been already naturalized. By our law all the rights of natives are given to naturalized citizens. It is contended by some that these complete rights do not extend beyond the limits of the U. States; that in naturalizing a foreigner, no State can absolve him from the obligation which he owes to his former government, and that he becomes a citizen in a qualified sense only. This doctrine, if true in any case, is less applicable to the U. States than any other power. Expatriation seems to be a natural right, and by the original character of our institutions, founded by compact, on principle, and particularly by the unqualified investment of the adopted citizen with the full rights of the native, all that the U. States could do, to place him on the same footing, has been done. In point of interest, the object is of little importance to either party. The number to be effected by the stipulations is considerable; nor can that be a cause of surprise, when the character of that class of men is considered. It rarely happens that a seaman who settles on a farm, or engages in a trade, and pursues it for any length of time, returns to sea. His youthful days are exhausted in his first occupation. He leaves it with regret, and adopts another either in consequence of marriage, of disease, or an asylum for age.

To a stipulation which shall operate prospectively only, the same objection does not apply. In naturalizing foreigners, the U. States may prescribe the limit to which their privileges shall extend. If it is made a condition that no native British subject, who may hereafter become a citizen, shall be employed in our public or private ships, their exclusion will violate no right. Those who might become citizens afterwards would acquire the right; subject to that condition, and would be bound by it. To such a stipulation the President is willing to assent, altho' he would much prefer the alternative of restraints on naturalization; and to prevent frauds and to carry the same fully into effect you are authorized to apply all the restraints and checks, with the necessary modifications to suit the case, that are provided in the act above recited, relative to seamen, for the purposes of that act.

By requiring that the stipulation to ex-

clude British seamen from our service, with the regulations for carrying it into effect, be made reciprocal; the President desires that you make a provision, authorizing the United States, if they should be so disposed, to dispense with the obligations imposed by it on American citizens. The liberal spirit of our government and laws is uniformly to restraints on our citizens, such at least as are imposed on British subjects from becoming members of other societies. This has been shown in the law of the last session relative to seamen, to which your particular attention has been already drawn. This provision may likewise be reciprocated if desired.

The president is not particularly solicitous that either of these alternatives, (making a proposed reservation in case the latter be) should be preferred. To secure the United States against impressment, he is willing to adopt either. He expects in return that a clear and distinct provision shall be made against the practice. The precise form in which it may be done is not insisted on, provided the import be explicit. All that is required is, that in consideration of the act, to be performed on the part of the U. States, the British government shall stipulate in some adequate manner, to terminate or forbear the practice of impressment from American vessels.

It has been suggested as an expedient mode, for the adjustment of this controversy, that British cruisers should have a right to search our vessels for British seamen, but that the commanders thereof should be subject to penalties, in case they made mistakes, and took from them American citizens. By this the British government would acquire the right of search for seamen, with that of impressment from our vessels the subjects of all other powers. It will not escape your attention, that by admitting the right in any case, we give up the principle, and leave the door open to every kind of abuse. The same objection is applicable to any and every arrangement, which withholds the respect due to our flag by not allowing it to protect the crew sailing under it.

If the first alternative should be adopted, it will follow, that none of the British seamen who may be in the U. States at the time the treaty takes effect, and who shall not have become citizens, will be admitted into our service, and they acquire that right.

If the second is adopted, the number of native British seamen, who have been naturalized, and will be admissible into our service, will not, it is believed, exceed a few hundred—all others who may be in the U. States at the time the treaty takes effect, or who may arrive afterwards will be excluded.

As a necessary incident to an adjustment on the principle of either alternative, it is expected, that all American seamen who have been impressed, will be discharged, and that those who have been naturalized under the British laws, by compulsive service will be permitted to withdraw.

I have to repeat, that the great object which you have to secure, in regard to impressment, is, that our flag shall protect the crew; and, providing for this in a satisfactory manner, that you are authorized to secure Great Britain effectually against the employment of her seamen in the service of the U. States. This it is believed would be done by the adoption of either of the above alternatives, and the application to that which may be adopted, of the checks contained in the law of the last session, relative to seamen; in aid of which it will always be in the power of Great Britain to make regulations operating in her own ports, with a view to the same effect. To terminate, however, this controversy, in a manner satisfactory to both parties, the president is willing, should other checks be suggested, as likely to be more effectual, consistent with the spirit of our constitution, that you should adopt them. The strong feature of the first alternative, which authorizes the naturalization of seamen, requires their continued residence in the United States for five years, as indispensable to the attainment of that right. In case this alternative be adopted, the president is willing, for example, to make it the duty of each to appear in a court every year, for the term of five years, until this right shall be completed. This example is given, not as a limitation, but as an illustration of your power, for to the exclusion of British seamen from our service no repugnance is felt. To such exclusion the amicable adjustment of this controversy with G. Britain affords a strong motive, but not the only one. It is a growing sentiment in the United States, that they ought to depend on their own population for the supply of their ships of war, and merchant service. Experience has shown, that it is an abundant source. In expressing this sentiment, you will do it in a manner to inspire more fully a confidence, that the arrangement which you may enter into, will be carried into effect, without derogating, however,

from the conciliatory spirit of the negotiation.

A strong desire has heretofore been expressed by the British government, to obtain of the United States an arrangement to prevent the desertion of British seamen, when in our ports, and it cannot be doubted, that a stipulation to that effect would be highly satisfactory, as well as useful to Great Britain. It is fairly to be presumed, that it, alone, would afford to the British government a strong inducement to enter into a satisfactory arrangement of the difference of impressment. The claim is not inadmissible, especially as the United States have a reciprocal interest in the restoration of deserters from American vessels in British ports. You may therefore agree to an article, such as hath been heretofore authorized by the United States, which shall make it the duty of each party to deliver them up.

Of the right of the United States to be exempted from the degrading practice of impressment, so much has been already said, and with such ability, that it would be useless, especially to you, who are otherwise so well acquainted with it, to dilate on its merits. I must observe, however, that the practice is utterly repugnant to the law of nations; that it is supported by no treaty with any nation; that it was never acquiesced in by any; and that a submission to it by the United States would be the abandonment, in favor of Great Britain, of all claim to neutral rights, and of all other rights on the ocean.

This practice is not founded on any belligerent right. The greatest extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried, over the vessels of neutral nations, is, to board and take from them persons in the land and naval service of an enemy, contraband of war, &c. enemy's property. All nations agree respecting the two first articles, but there has been, and still exists, a diversity of opinion as to the last. On that and other questions of considerable importance, disputes have arisen which are yet unsettled. The empress Catharine, of Russia, a distinguished advocate of just principles, placed herself, in 1780, at the head of neutral nations, in favor of a liberal construction of their rights—and her successors have generally followed her example. In all discussions on these topics, we find nothing of the British claim to impressment—no acknowledgment of it in any treaty, or proof of submission to it by any power. If instances have occurred, in which British cruisers have taken British seamen from the vessels of other nations, they were, as it is presumed, in cases either not acquiesced in, or of an extraordinary nature only, affording no countenance to their practice and pretension in relation to the United States. Cases of this kind, if such there be, afford no proof of a systematic claim in the British government to impressment, or of submission to it by other powers. This claim has been set up against the United States only, who have, in consequence thereof, been compelled to discuss its merits.

This claim is in fact traced to another source, the allegiance due by British subjects to their sovereign, and his right, by virtue thereof, to their service. This has been distinctly stated in a late declaration by the prince regent. Knowing the nature of the claim, we know also the extent of the right and obligations incident to it. Allegiance is a political relation between a sovereign and his people—it is the obligation which binds the latter in return for the protection which they receive. These reciprocal duties have the same limit, they are confined to the dominions of the sovereign, beyond which he has no rights, can find no protection, and can of course claim no allegiance. A citizen or subject of one power, entering the dominions of another, owes allegiance to the latter in return for the protection he receives. Whether a sovereign has a right to claim the service of such of his subjects as have left his own dominions, is a subject respecting which also a difference of opinion may exist. It is certain that no sovereign has a right to pursue his subjects into the territories of another, be the motive for it what it may; such an entry would be a violation of its territory and an act of hostility. Offenders, even conspirators, cannot be pursued by one power into the territory of another, nor are they delivered up by the latter, except in compliance with treaties, or by favor. That the vessels of a nation are considered a part of its territory, with the exception of the belligerent right only, is a principle too well established to be brought into discussion. Each state has exclusive jurisdiction over its own vessels; its laws govern in them, and offences against those laws are punishable by its tribunals only. The flag of a nation protects every thing sailing under it in time of peace, and in time of war likewise, with the exception of the belligerent rights growing out of the war. An entry on board the vessels of one power, by the cruisers of another, in any other case, and the exercise of any other power over them, is a violation of right, and an act of hostility.

The British government, aware of the truth of this doctrine, has endeavored to avoid its consequences in the late declaration of the Prince Regent. It has not contended that British cruisers have a right to pursue and search our vessels for British seamen. It asserts only that they have a right to search them for other objects, and being on board for a lawful cause, and finding British seamen there, that they have a right to impress and bring them away, under the claim of allegiance. When we see a systematic pursuit of our vessels by British cruisers, and the impressment of seamen from them, not at a port of the enemy, where a regular blockade had been instituted, and by the blockading squadron, but in every part of the ocean, on our coast, and even in our harbors, it is difficult to believe that impressment is the real motive, and the other the pretext for it. But to place this argument of the British government on the strongest ground, let it be admitted that the entry was lawful, is it so to commit an act not warranted by the purpose for which the entry was made? There is a levity in this argument, which neither suits the parties nor the subject. The British government founds its right of impressment from our ships on that of allegiance, which is a permanent right equally applicable to peace and war. The right of impressment, therefore, from the vessels of other powers must likewise be permanent, and equally applicable to peace and war. It would not, however, take this broad ground, lest the injustice and extravagance of the pretension might excite the astonishment and indignation of other powers, to whom it would be equally applicable. To claim it as a belligerent right would have been equally unjust and absurd, as no trace of it could be found in the belligerent code. The British government was, therefore, reduced to a very embarrassing dilemma. To acknowledge that it could not support the claim on either principle, would be to relinquish it, and yet it could rely on neither. It endeavored to draw some aid from both. A state of war exists which brings the parties together, G. Britain as a belligerent, and the U. States as a neutral power. British officers have now a right to board and search American vessels, but for what? Persons in the service of an enemy, contraband of war, or enemy's property? This would not accomplish the end. It is, however, the utmost limit of the belligerent right. Allegiance, which is an attribute of sovereignty, comes to her aid, and communicates all the necessary power. The national character of the neutral vessel ceases. The complete rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction over it is transferred to G. Britain. It is on this foundation that the British government has raised this kind of argument that it attempts to justify its practice of impressment from our vessels.

The remark contained in the declaration of the Prince Regent, that in impressing British seamen from American vessels, Great Britain exercised no right which she was not willing to acknowledge as appertaining equally to the government of the U. States, with respect to American seamen in British merchant ships, proves only, that the British government is conscious of the injustice of the claim, and desirous of giving to it such aid as may be derived from a plausible argument. The semblance of equality, however, in this proposition, which strikes at first view, disappears on a further examination. It is unfair, first, because it is impossible for the U. States to take advantage of it. Impressment is not an American practice, but utterly repugnant to our constitution and laws. In offering to reciprocate it, nothing was offered, as the British government well knew. It is unfair, secondly, because if impressment was allowable, a reciprocation of the practice would be no equivalent to the U. States. The exercise of a right in common, at sea, by two nations, each over the vessels of the other, the one powerful and the other comparatively weak, would be, to put the latter completely at the mercy of the former. Great Britain, with her vast navy, would soon be the only party which made impressment. The U. States would be compelled to abstain from it, and either to submit to the British rule, with all the abuses incident to power, or to resist it. But, should the U. States be permitted to make impressment from British vessels, the effect would be unequal. G. Britain has, perhaps, thirty ships of war at sea, to one of the U. States, and would profit of the arrangement in that proportion. Besides, impressment is a practice incident to war, in which view, likewise the inequality is not less glaring, she being at least 20 years at war, to one of the U. States. Other considerations prove that the British government made this acknowledgment merely as a pretext to justify its practice of impressment, without intending that the right or practice should ever be reciprocated. What would be the effect of its adoption by American ships of war with British merchant vessels. An American officer boards a British merchant vessel, and claims, as

(Continued in next page.)

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

(Continued from last page.)

They would all find, in the conduct of G. Britain, an unequivocal determination to destroy the rights of other flags; and to usurp the absolute dominion of the ocean. It is to be presumed that the British government will find it neither for the honor nor interest of Great Britain to push things to that extremity, but will have accepted this mediation, and will have sent a minister or ministers to St. Petersburg, with full powers to adjust the controversy on fair and just conditions.

Should improper impressions have been taken of the probable consequences of the war, you will have ample means to remove them. It is certain, that from its prosecution, Great Britain can promise to herself no advantage, while she exposes herself to great expenses, and to the danger of still greater losses. The people of the United States, accustomed to the indulgence of a long peace, roused by the causes and the progress of the war, are rapidly acquiring military habits and becoming a military people. Our knowledge in naval tactics has increased, as has our maritime strength. The gallantry and successes of our little navy, have formed an epoch in naval history. The laurels which these brave men have gained, not for themselves alone, but for their country, from an enemy pre-eminent in naval exploits for ages past, are among the proudest boasts of their grateful and affectionate fellow-citizens. Our manufactures have taken an astonishing growth. In short, in every circumstance in which the war is felt, its pressure tends evidently to unite our people, to draw our resources, to invigorate our means, and to make us more truly an independent nation, and as far as may be necessary, a great maritime power.

If the British government accepts the mediation of Russia, with a sincere desire to restore a good intelligence between the two countries, it may be presumed that a fair opportunity will be afforded for the arrangement of many other important interests, with advantage to both parties. The adjustment of the controversy relating to impairment only, though very important, would leave much unfinished. Almost every neutral right has been violated, and its violation persisted in to the moment that war was declared. The President sincerely desires, and it is doubtless the interest of Great Britain to prevent the like in future. The intervention of the Emperor of Russia to promote an accommodation of these differences, is deemed particularly auspicious.

A strong hope is therefore entertained, that full powers will be given to the British Commissioners to arrange all the grounds of controversy in a satisfactory manner. In entering on this interesting part of your duty, the first object which will claim your attention, is that of blockade. The violation of our neutral rights by illegal blockades, carried to an enormous extent by orders in council, was a principal cause of the war. These orders, however, and with them the blockade of May, 1806, and, as understood, all other illegal blockades, have been repealed, so that that cause of war has been removed. All that is now expected is, that the British government will unite in a more precise definition of blockade, and in this no difficulty is anticipated. For having declared that no blockade would be legal which was not supported by an adequate force, and that the blockades which it might institute should be supported by adequate force, there appears to be, according to the just interpretation of these terms, no difference of opinion on the subject.

The British government has recently, in two formal acts, given definitions of blockades, either of which would be satisfactory. The first is to be seen in a communication from Mr. Murray to this department, bearing date on the 13th of April, 1804. The following are the circumstances attending it.

Commodore Hood, the commander of a British squadron in the West Indies, in 1803, having declared the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe in a state of blockade, without applying an adequate force to maintain it, the secretary of state remonstrated against the illegality of the measure, which remonstrance was laid before the lords commissioners of the admiralty in England, who replied, "that they had sent orders not to consider any blockade of those islands as existing unless in respect of particular ports, which might be actually invested, and then not to capture vessels, bound to such ports, unless they shall previously have been warned not to enter them." The second definition is to be found in a convention between Great Britain and Russia, in June, 1801. Art. 300. 3d art. which declares, "that in order to determine what characterizes a blockaded port, that designation is given only to a port where there is, by the disposition of the power which attacks it, with ships stationary or sufficiently near, an evident danger in entering." The President is willing for you to adopt either of these definitions, but prefers the first, as much more precise and determinate; and when it is considered that it was made the criterion by so formal an act, between the two governments, it cannot be presumed, that the British government will object to the renewal of it. Nothing is more natural after the differences which have taken place between the two countries, on this and other subjects, and the departure from this criterion by Great Britain, for reasons which are admitted by her no longer to exist, than that they should, on the restoration of a good understanding, recon-

stitute it again. Such a recurrence would be the more satisfactory to the President, as it would afford a proof of a disposition in the British government not simply to compromise a difference, but to re-establish sincere friendship between the two nations.

An interference with our commerce between enemy colonies and their parent country, was among the first violations of our neutral rights committed by Great Britain in the present war with France. It took place in 1803, did extensive injury, and produced universal excitement. In securing us against a repetition of it, you will attend to an article of the convention between Russia and Great Britain, entered into on the 28th of May, 1801, to the 11th article of the project of a treaty with Great Britain that was signed by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney, on the 21st of December, 1800, and to the instructions from this department relating to that article of the 20th of May 1807. The capture by Great Britain, of almost all the islands of her enemies, diminished the importance of any regulation of this subject; but as they may be restored by a treaty of peace, it merits particular attention; it being understood, however, that unless a treaty can be obtained in a proper extent, and without a relinquishment of the principle contained in the project of the United States, it will be best that the treaty be silent on the subject.

A disposition has been shown by the British government to extend this principle so far as to inhibit trade to neutrals even between a power at peace with G. Britain and her enemy, as for example, between China & France. The absurdity of this pretension may prevent its being hereafter advanced. It will not, however, be unworthy of your attention.

By an order of the British government in 1803, British cruizers were authorized to take neutral vessels laden with innocent articles, on their return from an enemy's port, on the pretence that they had carried to such port contraband of war. This order is directly repugnant to the law of nations, as the circumstance of having contraband articles on board, is not an enemy's part, is the only legal ground of seizure. The claim was relinquished by the British government in the 9th article of the project above recited; you will endeavor in like manner to provide against it. It is the practice of British cruizers to compel the commanders of neutral vessels which they meet at sea, either to board them in person with their papers, or to send their papers on board in their own boats by an officer. The injustice and irregularity of this procedure need not be mentioned. You will endeavor to suppress it in the manner proposed in the 3d article of a project communicated to Mr. Monroe, at London, in his instructions of the 5th Jan. 1804. You will endeavor, likewise, to restrict contraband of war, as much as in your power, to the list contained in the 6th article of that project.

The pretension of G. Britain to intercept the passage of neutral vessels with their cargoes from one port to another, is a principal cause of the war. This is, however, and with them the blockade of May, 1806, and, as understood, all other illegal blockades, have been repealed, so that that cause of war has been removed. All that is now expected is, that the British government will unite in a more precise definition of blockade, and in this no difficulty is anticipated. For having declared that no blockade would be legal which was not supported by an adequate force, and that the blockades which it might institute should be supported by adequate force, there appears to be, according to the just interpretation of these terms, no difference of opinion on the subject.

Upon the whole subject, I have to observe, that your first duty will be to conclude a Peace with G. Britain, and that you are authorized to do it, in case you obtain a satisfactory stipulation against impairment, one which shall secure, under our flag, protection to the crew. The manner in which it may be done has been already stated, with the reciprocal stipulations which you may enter into, to secure G. Britain against the injury of which she complains. If this encroachment of Great Britain is not provided against, the U. States have appealed to arms in vain. If our efforts to accomplish it should fail, all further negotiations will cease, and you will return home without delay. It is possible that some difficulty may occur, in arranging this article respecting its duration. To obviate this the President is willing that it be limited to the present war in Europe. Reading, as the U. States do, on the solid ground of right, it is not presumable that G. Britain, especially after the advantage she may derive from the arrangement proposed, would ever revive her pretension. In forming any stipulation on this subject, you will be careful not to impair by it the right of the U. States, or to sanction the principle of the British claim.

It is deemed highly important also, to obtain a definition of the neutral rights of blockade, and in the manner suggested, but it is not to be made an indispensable condition of peace. After the report of the Orders in Council, and other illegal blockades, and the explanations attending it, it is not presumable that G. Britain will revive them. Should she do it, the U. States will always have a corresponding resort in their own hands. You will observe in every case, in which you may not be able to obtain a satisfactory definition of the neutral rights, that you enter into none respecting it.

Indemnity for losses seems to be a fair claim on the part of the U. States, and the British government, if desirous to strengthen the relations of a friendship, may be willing to make it. In bringing no claim into view, you will not let it detract the primary objects entrusted to you. It is not perceived on what ground, Great Britain can resist this claim, at

least in the cases in favor of which she stands pledged. Of these a note will be added.

You are at liberty to stipulate in the proposed treaty, the same advantages in the ports of the U. States, in favor of British ships of war, that may be allowed to those of the most favored nation. This stipulation must be reciprocal.

No difficulty can arise from the case of the non-importation act, which will doubtless be terminated in consequence of a pacification. Should any stipulation be that effect be required, or found advantageous, you are at liberty to enter into it. Should peace be made, you may, in fixing the period at which it shall take effect, in different latitudes and distances, take, for the basis, the provisional articles of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, in 1781, with such alterations as may appear to be just and reasonable.

In discharging the duties of the trust committed to you, the President desires that you will manifest the highest degree of respect for the Emperor of Russia, and confidence in the integrity and impartiality of his views. In arranging the questions of impairment, and every question of neutral right, you will explain to his government, without reserve, the claims of the United States, with the ground on which they severally rest. It is not doubted that from a conduct so frank and honorable, the most beneficial effect will result.

I shall conclude by remarking, that a strong hope is entertained that this friendly mediation of the Emperor Alexander, will form an epoch in the relations between the United States and Russia, which will be extensively felt, and long and eminently distinguished by the happy consequences attending it. Since 1780, Russia has been the power on which all questions of neutral right have been gradually turned. Most of the wars which have disturbed the world in modern times, have originated with G. Britain and France. These wars have affected distant countries, especially in their character as neutrals, and very materially the United States, who took no part in promoting them, and had no interest in the great objects of either power.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the U. States for trading of peace with Great Britain, dated

Department of State, June 28, 1818.

"An opportunity offering, I avail myself of it to explain more fully the views of the President on certain subjects already treated in your instructions, and to communicate his sentiments on some others, not adverted to in them."

"The British government having repeated the Orders in Council, and the blockade of May, 1806, and all other illegal blockades, and having declared that it would institute no blockade which should not be supported by an adequate force, it was their better to leave that question to that ground, than to continue the war to obtain a more precise definition of blockade, after the other essential cause of the war, that of impairment, should be removed. But when it is considered a stipulation of blockade will cost G. Britain nothing after having thus recognized the principle, and that such definition is calculated to give additional confidence, in the future security of our commerce, it is expected that she will agree to it. It is true, this cause of war being removed, the U. States are under no obligation to continue it, for the want of such stipulated definition, more especially as they retain in their hands the remedy against any new violation of their rights, whenever made. The same remark is applicable to the case of impairment, for if the British government had issued orders to its cruizers not to impress seamen from our vessels, and notified the same to this government, that cause of war would also have been removed. In making peace it is better for both nations, that the controversy respecting the blockade, should be arranged by treaty, as well as that respecting impairment. The omission to arrange it may be productive of injury. Without a precise definition of blockade, improper pretensions might be set upon each side, respecting their rights, which might possibly hazard the future good understanding between the two countries."

"Should a restitution of territory be agreed on, it will be proper for you to make a provision for settling the boundary between the U. States and G. Britain on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, from the point at which the line between them strikes the St. Lawrence, to the north-western corner of the Lake of the Woods, according to the principles of the Treaty of Peace. The settlement of this boundary is important, from the circumstance that there are several islands in the River and Lakes, of some extent and great value, the dominion over which is claimed by both parties. It may be an advisable course to appoint Commissioners on each side with full powers to adjust, on fair and equitable considerations, this boundary. To enable you to adopt a suitable provision for the purpose, it will be proper for you to recur to the instructions heretofore given on the subject, published in the documents in your possession."

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, Jan. 1st, 1814.

GENTLEMEN, I have not received a letter from you since your appointment to meet plenipotentiaries from G. Britain at St. Petersburg, to negotiate a Treaty of Peace, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. This is doubtless owing to the miscarriage of your despatches.

The message of the President, of which I have the honor to transmit you a copy, will make you acquainted with the progress of the war with G. Britain, to that period, and the other documents which are forwarded, will communicate what has since occurred.

Among the advantages attending our success in Upper Canada, was the important one of making captives of Gen. Proctor's baggage, with all the public documents belonging to the British government in his possession. It is probable that these documents will be laid before Congress, as they are of a nature highly interesting to the public. You will understand and their true character by extracts of the letters from Gen. Cass, which are enclosed in you. By these it appears that the British government have exercised its influence over its Indian tribes within our limits, as well as elsewhere, in proper, but too far possessed towards the U. States, and that the British, since the war, have been busy in making known to and recruiting by, the British government.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, at St. Petersburg.

Jan. 8, 1814.

GENTLEMEN, I have the honor to transmit you a copy of a letter from Gen. Cass, to that department, and of a letter from Lord Cathcart to the Russian government, with my reply to the Russian plenipotentiaries.

The arrangement of a negotiation to be held at Gatchina, directly between the U. States and G. Britain, without the aid of the Russian mediation, makes it necessary that new commissioners should be issued correspondent with it, and for this purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate. The President instructs me to inform you, that you will both be included in it, and that he wishes you to repair, immediately on the receipt of this, to the appointed rendezvous. It is probable the business may not be limited to yourselves or to some of the great interests involved in the result. The commissions and instructions will be duly forwarded to you, as soon as the arrangements shall be finally made.

In taking leave of the Russian government, you will be careful to make known to the sensibility of the President to the friendly disposition of the Emperor, manifested by the offer of his mediation; the regret felt at its rejection by the British government; and a desire that, in future, the greatest confidence and cordiality, and the best understanding, may prevail between the two governments.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROE.

[To be concluded in our next.]

A BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE.

HALIFAX, Sept. 29.

This morning arrived his majesty's ships *Tonnant*, vice *Adm. Sir A. Cockburn*; *Surprise*, and *Diamond*, from the Chesapeake.

An officer of one of the ships has obligingly favored us with the following interesting account of an attack made by the British forces upon Baltimore.

Rear Admiral Cockburn and Major Genl. Ross having resolved upon making a demonstration on the City of Baltimore, which might, if circumstances justified, be converted into a real attack—on the 11th inst. the fleet entered the Potomac, and the frigates, smaller ships of war and transports, proceeded up the River, to an advantageous situation for landing their troops, &c. Early on the morning of the 13th the disembarkation took place, without opposition of the army, 600 seamen, 20 battalion marines, and these of the squadron—the whole under the command of Gen. Ross, who was accompanied by Rear Admiral Cockburn—seen after the landing was effected, Sir A. Cockburn shifted his flag from the *Tonnant* to the *Surprise*, and, followed by the bombs, rocket ships, &c. passed up the River, with the view of co-operating with the troops. At day-light on the 14th the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. Ross was announced on board the *Surprise*; he received his fatal wound from a musket ball, while engaged with a small party in reconnoitering the positions of the enemy, and closed his valuable life before he could be bro't off to the ship. Col. Brooke succeeded to the command, and immediately pushed on to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy (about 6 or 7,000) had taken up an advanced and strong position—here the enemy was attacked with an impetuosity that obliged him soon to give way, and retreat rapidly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed & wounded, and 2 pieces of cannon.

At the dawn of the next day, the bomb vessels having taken their stations, supported by the *Surprise* and the other frigates, opened a heavy fire (with shell range) upon the Fort defending the entrance of the harbor of Baltimore, which had the effect of showing the strength and fortifications of the enemy—on the

land side the town was defended by a detachment of about 1,000 men, and a large number of cannon. The entrance of the harbor was obstructed by a barrier of sunken vessels, defended by gun boats outside, and flanked by powerful batteries.

These circumstances preventing any effectual co-operation from his majesty's ships; and it being considered that without it there was too great a disparity of force to justify an attack by the army upon the above positions of the enemy—and as the primary object of the expedition had been accomplished—it was thought proper to withdraw the troops—and the next morning they embarked to wit out the least annoyance from the enemy.

The result of the demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy—the destruction by the capture of a large quantity of shipping; of an extensive property and other public edifices—of the armed inhabitants of the surrounding country, and drawing off our eyes from other important concerns on the occasion, we are happy to learn, did not exceed, in killed and wounded, 250 men.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, (A Federal Paper.)

OWN PROSPECTS.

The late despatches from our Minister at Gatchina are of a character utterly different from those of a species of compromise which differences with G. Britain—such as it has been by the representation of that government of "letting matters alone" to restore the former relations of the two countries, "to be amenable to each." It is with us, on the very threshold of negotiation, that terms are offered, and we are made by the enemy, alike extorted and insulted. It would be most extraordinary that their Commissioners have attempted to foreclose an discussion on material points, by precipitating upon our plenipotentiaries utterly repugnant and foreign to the object of their mission, and out of the necessary scope of their instructions. Whoever could have a doubt that the plenipotentiaries would have torn off the first obstacle in the negotiation at Gatchina? And much less could we be imagined that the American Commissioners, even after having taken the view by listening to the proposition, would be given to give up the Lakes and their respective claims to the enemy! There is something so preposterously absurd & arrogant in this demand that it requires a great deal more than ordinary powers to tolerate it. Perhaps, however, it may have been something more than a slip of the tongue of the British plenipotentiaries, in order to feel the pulse of the American plenipotentiaries; & perhaps in the same spirit, the latter with their expression of opinion, with the view of drawing out time, a large set of pretensions and expectations of the British government. In each case, either the case is manifest, that no peace can grow out of the present mission, unless Great Britain relinquishes the two points relating to the Lakes and the Indian population. The one is utterly incompatible with our honor as an independent nation, as the other is incompatible with our true policy towards these tribes.

FROM THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, (A Federal Paper.)

THE DISPATCHES.

We have exerted ourselves to lay before our readers the documents from our Commissioners, which will no doubt excite equal astonishment and indignation. If the gravity and importance of the subjects which they embrace had not demanded serious attention, we should have wasted patience to have gone into the perusal of such incoherent demands upon our country. Comment is unnecessary; every American head and heart will make the same comment.

There is nothing from which some good may not be extracted; our sagacity is overtaxed, we know what we have to depend on, and we trust in God, the manly and patriotic spirit of the nation will teach an insolent foe, that a people who in their infancy could break his chains, will in their sturdy youth meet his arrogant demands with firmness, that will prove they are sons worthy of their illustrious sires.

Countrymen! we must now speak plainly; much suffering and hardship you must expect, but you bear them with pride and constancy: when you reflect what your fathers suffered for you, in the dark and perilous stages of the revolution, you will not disgrace them by repining or complaining. You must relinquish luxuries, and some comforts, but our country abounds in many comforts and in all the necessities of life.

To meet the crisis, requires the united wisdom, talents and integrity of the nation; and to bring these into operation, party distinctions must cease, and the people (as their fathers did in the days of trial) must select men of talents and virtue. These are no times to enter into party disputes, as to the causes and origin of the war; the only object before us, is to meet and chastise a perfidious and arrogant government, intoxicated with prosperity. We say perfidious, for who can read that part of the Prince Regent's speech relating to America, and not apply the term? "I am (says he) sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace between the two nations, upon conditions honorable to both." Were such terms as he had instructed his commissioners to propose, deemed by him honorable to the innocent thought!



[Vol. 13.....16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1814.

[No. 10.....782]

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(Printer of the Laws of the Union.)

THE TERMS

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SALE OF MERINO SHEEP,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

The subscribers, assigns of John Warner, of Wilmington, Del. one of the late Firm of Warner, Trimble, & Co. of the City of Philadelphia, hereby give notice, that they will, on Wednesday the 9th day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. set up at public auction, on the farm of the said John Warner, near Wilmington, the following described Sheep, the stock of which was selected by competent judges, from the most improved flocks imported into Philadelphia and Baltimore, viz:

56 Full Blooded Merino	Ewes,
20 do.	do.
53 3-4 do.	Rams,
33 do.	do.
22 1-2 do.	Ewes,
60 do.	do.
15 Common	Ewes,
11 do.	Wethers,
1 Full Blooded Merino	Wether.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

William Warner,

John Wardell,

Assignees, &c.

October 25 39

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, on a credit of nine months, on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, bearing interest until paid, and for all sums off and under six dollars to be paid for before removing the property, at the late residence of Jonathan Porter, deceased—

All the Personal Estate of said deceased (Negatives excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Also a quantity of Corn and Corn Fodder, &c. &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock and attendance given by

James Bartlett, and

Jonathan Rigby, Executors.

October 25 39

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on a credit of nine months.

On THURSDAY, 10th Nov. inst. at fair, if not, on the first fair day following, on the farm of Tristram Needles, adjoining Robert Kamp's and the farm of the late Tristram Needles—valuable Stock and Farming Utensils, to wit: two yoke of Oxen, Cows, 30 or 40 head of thriving Sheep of a choice breed, two ox-carts and many other Farming Utensils, and Corn and Fodder. Attendance given by

Peter Harris.

nov. 1 2

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, by virtue of several writs of fieri facias to be directed, on

SAURDAY, 12th Nov. inst. One Negro Man, six head of Cattle, one yoke of Oxen, ox-cart, ten head of Hogs, four head of Horses, and the crop of Corn as it stands—the property of Henry Thomas, taken by virtue of the aforesaid writs. Sale to commence on the premises of said Thomas, at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

Thomas Stevens, Sheriff

nov. 1 2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed—Will be sold on the 14th of November next, at the plantation of John M. Mahon, in Bolling brooke, the following property, to wit:—Fifty acres of Land; Horses, Cattle and Sheep; one Carriage; Household Furniture—and a number of other articles, too tedious to mention: all of which will be sold for cash, to satisfy the above fieri facias, taken by John Bennett, use of Thomas P. Bennett. Attendance given by

Thomas Stevens,

Sheriff of Talbot county.

october 25 39

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed, at suit of Ann Frazier and Thomas Cooper, administrators of William Fountain, use of Samuel Harrison and Barrell & Glend, against James N. Cotter, Matthias Alford, and James Frazier—

Will be sold at the house of Matthias Alford, on Wednesday the 16th of November next, 400 acres of Land, six head of Horses, one yoke of Oxen and Cart, and seventeen head of Cattle—the property of the said Alford. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

Also—at James Faulkner's, on Thursday the 17th, 106 acres of Land, one Horse, three head of Cattle, and two Beds and Furniture—the property of the said James Faulkner. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

All the above property is taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim. Attendance given by

Thomas Saulsbury,

Late Sheriff.

october 25 4

WHEELWRIGHT WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to employ for the ensuing year, a good Plow and Wheelwright, with or without a family. Generous wages will be given to one who can produce satisfactory recommendations for competency, sobriety and industry.

october 18 4

Edward Lloyd.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and Talbot county, that he has commenced the

Boot and Shoe Making Business, Next door to Mr. Samuel Nicols's store, and in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hopkins, fronting on Dover street—where he means to carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the best and most fashionable manner; and hopes from his knowledge of the business, and a strict attention thereto, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

John Valiant.

N. B. The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, has brought with him a handsome assortment of

Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes, Which, together with the assortment on hand before, he will sell as cheap as the nature of the times will admit, for CASH, or Country Produce at a fair price.

J. V.

Easton, nov. 1 4

LAST NOTICE.

The time having nearly expired that the law allows for closing the direct tax in the second Collection District of Maryland, the subscriber earnestly, and for the last time, requests all persons who have not discharged their tax, to do the same before the 20th day of November next—after which date he will proceed to execute all who may be in arrears. It is hoped, however, that a punctual attendance to this notice, will prevent the disagreeable alternative, and save the parties concerned an additional eight per cent on the amount of their tax.

Mr. William Roberts, deputy collector for Talbot county, and Mr. Henry Meeds, deputy collector for Caroline and Queen Anne's counties, are authorized to receive the tax in the respective counties assigned them, and to pass receipts for the same.

William Chambers, Collector of the Revenue for the

2d Maryland District.

Collector's Office, Centre

ville 27th Oct. 1814

nov. 1 3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER

SHIP.

The Partnership of BARNETT and PARROTT was dissolved on the first instant, by mutual consent—all persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same with William Barnett, who is authorized to close the business of the concern.

William Barnett,

Joseph Parrott.

Easton, October 25, 1814.

THE SUBSCRIBER

GRATEFUL to a generous public for the share of their patronage he has received, while acting as one of the firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has bought out the entire Stock and Trade; and intends carrying on the

COACH & HARNESS MAKING,

in its various branches, at the same stand, head of Washington-street, where he hopes by strict attention and experience in the business, to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their custom.

William Barnett.

October 25 39

LAND FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of 1000 acres of LAND, situated in Hurley's Neck, in Dorchester county, within half a mile of two navigable creeks on opposite sides of the tract, and less than two miles distant from Annapolis river.

This property is a body of heavily timbered woodland, pine and white oak, and would be a great acquisition to the proprietor of a saw mill on the waters of the Nanti cke, or a person engaged largely in the ship building line—the adjoining shore of the river affording the most convenient situation for carrying on the latter business, and the neighbourhood abounding in good saw-logs, yielding a plentiful supply of provisions.

Mr. William Cape, who is the proprietor of an adjoining tract, will ride over the premises and point out the lines to any person desirous of viewing them, and the terms of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber.

James Steele.

Cambridge, oct. 25 4

IN CHANCERY,

OCTOBER 17th, 1814.

SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF RICHARD F. HARRISON.

ORDERED, on application, that the claim hereafter reported on by the Auditor, and there reported on this day, be examined and decided on during the first four days of the ensuing December Term.

By order—

James P. Heath,

Reg. Cur. Can.

november 1 3

FOR SALE.

A likely young NEGRO MAN, about 21 or 22 years of age. For further particulars apply at the

STAR OFFICE.

November 1 3

TO BE RENTED,

A small brick house near the head of Harrison street, containing four rooms and a dry cellar, new and in good order. Possession may be had the first of January next. For terms apply to

George W. Smith,

nov. 1 3

FOR SALE,

The subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St. Michael's river, near the town of St. Michael's, containing 133 acres of land, about forty acres of which are woodland, the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet, new, new—kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthiness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser. Property in or near Easton could be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

sept. 27

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the American Plenipotentiaries at Gottenburgh.

Department of State,

Jan. 28, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,

The British government having declined the Russian mediation, and proposed to treat directly with the U. States, the President has, on due consideration, thought proper to accept the overture. To give effect to this arrangement, it was necessary that a new commission should be formed, and for that purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate, by whose advice and consent this important trust is committed to you.

You will consider the instructions given in the commission to treat under the mediation of Russia, as applicable to the negotiation with which you are now charged, except as they may be modified by this letter.

I shall call your attention to the most important grounds of the controversy with G. Britain only, and make such remarks on each, and on the whole subject, as have occurred since the date of the former instructions, and are deemed applicable to the present juncture, taking into view the negotiation in which you are about to engage.

On impression, as to the right of the U. States to be exempted from it, I have nothing new to add. The sentiments of the President have undergone no change on that important subject. This degrading practice must cease; our flag must protect the crew, or the U. States cannot consider themselves an independent nation.

To settle this difference amicably, the President is willing, as you are already informed by the former instructions, to remove all pretenses for it, to the British government, by excluding all British seamen from our vessels, and even to extend the exclusion to all British subjects, if necessary, excepting only the few already naturalized, and to stipulate likewise, the surrender of all British seamen deserting in our ports in future from British vessels, public or private.

It was presumed by all dispassionate persons, that the late law of Congress relative to seamen would effectually accomplish the object. But the President is willing, as you find, to prevent a possibility of failure, to give further.

Should a Treaty be made, it is proper, and would have a conciliatory effect, that all our impressed seamen who may be discharged under it, should be paid for their services by the British government, for the time of their detention, the wages which they might have obtained in the merchant service of their own country.

Blockade is the subject next in point of importance, which you will have to arrange. In the instructions bearing date on the 15th of April, 1813, it was remarked, that as the British government had revoked its Orders in Council, and agreed that no blockade could be legal which was not supported by an adequate force, and that such adequate force should be applied to any blockade which it might hereafter institute, this cause of controversy seemed to be removed. Further reflection, however, has added great force to the expediency and importance of a precise definition of the public law on this subject. There is much cause to presume, that if the repeal of the Orders in Council had taken place in time to have been known here before the declaration of war, and had had the effect of preventing the declaration, not only that no provision would have been obtained against impressment, but that under the name of blockade, the same extent of coast would have been covered by proclamation as had been covered by the Orders in Council. The war, which these abuses and impressment contributed so much to produce, might possibly prevent that consequence. But it would be more satisfactory, if not more safe, to guard against it by a formal definition in the Treaty. It is true, should the British government violate again the legitimate principles of blockade, in whatever terms, or under whatever pretext it might be done, the U. States would have in their hands a correspondent resort; but a principal object in making peace is to prevent, by the justice and reciprocity of the conditions, a recurrence again to war for the same cause. If the British government sincerely wishes to make a durable peace with the U. States, it can have no reasonable objection to a just definition of blockade, especially as the two governments have agreed in their correspondence, in all its essential features. The instructions of the 15th of April, 1813, have stated in what manner the President is willing to arrange this difference.

On the other neutral rights, enumerated in the former instructions, I shall remark only, that the catalogue is limited in a manner to exclude a spirit of accommodation; that the arrangement proposed for instance is just in itself; that it corresponds with the general spirit of Treaties between commercial powers; and that G. Britain had sanctioned it in many Treaties, and gone beyond it in some.

On the claim to indemnity for spoils, I have only to refer you to what was said in the former instructions. I have to add, that should a Treaty be formed, it is just in itself, and would have a happy effect on the future relations of the two countries, if indemnity should be stipulated on each side, for the destruction of all unfortified towns, and other private property, contrary to the laws and usages of war. It is equally proper that the negroes taken from the Southern States, should be returned to their owners, or paid for at their full value. It is known that a shameful traffic has been carried on in the West Indies, by the sale of these persons there, by those who professed to be their deliverers. Of this fact, the proof which has reached this department shall be furnished you. If these slaves are considered as non-combatants, they ought to be paid for. The treaty of peace contains an article, which recognises this principle.

In the view which I have taken of the conditions on which you are to insist, in the proposed negotiations, you will find, on a comparison with them of those stated in the former instructions, that there is no material difference between them, the two last mentioned claims to indemnity executed, which have originated since the date of those instructions.

The principal object of this review has been to show, that the sentiments of the President, are the same in every instance, and that the reasons for maintaining them have become more evident and strong since the date of those instructions.

In acceding the overture of the British government to treat independently of the Russian mediation, the U. States have acted on principles which governed them in every transaction relating to peace since the war. Had the British government accepted the Russian mediation, the U. States would have treated for themselves, independently of any other power, and had G. Britain met them on just conditions, peace would have been the immediate result. Had she refused to accede to such conditions, and attempted to dictate others, a knowledge of the views of other powers on those points might have been useful to the U. States. In agreeing to treat directly with G. Britain, not only is no concession contemplated, on any point in controversy, but the same desire is cherished to preserve a good understanding with Russia, and the other Baltic powers, as if the negotiation had taken place under the mediation of Russia.

It is probable, that the British government may have declined the Russian mediation, from the apprehension of an understanding between the U. States and Russia, for very different purposes from those which have been contemplated, in the hope that a much better treaty might be obtained of the U. States, in a direct negotiation, than could be obtained under the Russian mediation; & with a view to profit of the concessions which might thus be made by the U. States in future negotiations with the Baltic powers. It is this was the object of the British government, and it is not easy to conceive any other, it clearly proves the advantage to be derived in the proposed negotiation, from the aid of those powers, in securing from the British government, such conditions as would be satisfactory to all parties. It would be highly honorable as well as advantageous to the U. States, if the negotiation with which you are charged, should terminate in such a Treaty.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States at Gottenburgh.

Department of State,

Jan. 30, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,

In addition to the claims to indemnity, stated in your preceding instructions, I have to request your attention to the following, to which it is presumed there can be no objection. On the declaration of war by the U. States, there happened to be, in the ordinary course of commerce, several American vessels and cargoes in the ports of G. Britain, which were seized and condemned; and, in one instance, an American ship which fled from Algiers, in consequence of the declaration of war by the Dey, to Gibraltar, with the American consul and some public stores on board, shared a like fate.

After the declaration of war, Congress passed an act allowing to British subjects, six months, from the date of the declaration, to remove their property out of the U. States, in consequence of which many vessels were removed with their cargoes. I add, with confidence, that on a liberal construction of the spirit of the law, some vessels were permitted to depart even after the expiration of the term

specified in the law. I will endeavor to put in your possession a list of these cases. A general reciprocal provision, however, will be best adapted to the object in view.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

From the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the United States for treating with Great Britain, dated

Department of State,

Feb. 10, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,

Should you conclude a treaty and not a satisfactory arrangement of neutral rights, it will be proper for you to provide that the U. States shall have advantage of any stipulations more favorable to neutral nations, that may be established between G. Britain and other powers. A precedent for such a provision is found in a declaratory article between G. Britain and Russia, bearing date on the 5th October, 1801, explanatory of the 22d article, of a convention concluded between them on the 8th of June of the same year.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the U. States for treating with Great Britain, dated

Department of State,

Feb. 14, 1814.

“I received last night your letter of the 15th Oct. with extracts of letters from Mr. Adams, and Mr. Harris of the 22d and 23d of Nov.

“It appears that you had no knowledge at the date, even of the last letter, of the answer of the British government, to the offer which had been made to it, a second time, of the Russian mediation. Hence it is to be inferred that the proposition made to this government by the Brantle was made not only without your knowledge, but without the sanction, if not without the knowledge of the Emperor. Intelligence from other sources, strengthens this inference. If this view of the conduct of the British government is well founded, the motive for it cannot be mistaken. It may fairly be presumed that it was to prevent a good understanding and concert between the U. States and Russia and Sweden, on the subject of neutral rights, in the hope that by drawing the negotiation to England, and depriving you of an opportunity of free communication with these powers, a treaty less favorable to the U. States might be obtained, which might afterwards be used with advantage, by G. Britain in her negotiations with those powers.

By an article in the former instructions, you were authorized in making a Treaty to prevent impressment from our vessels to stipulate, provided a certain specified term could be agreed on, that it might continue in force for the present war in Europe. At that time it seemed probable that the war might last many years. Recent appearances, however, indicate the contrary. Should peace be made in Europe, as the practical evil of which we complain in regard to impressment would cease, it is presumed that the British government would have less objection to a stipulation to suspend that practice for a specified term, than it would have, should the war continue. In concluding a peace with G. Britain, even in case of a previous general peace in Europe, it is important to the U. States to obtain such a stipulation.”

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, at Gottenburgh.

Department of State,

21st of March, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,

By the cartel Chancery, you will receive this, with duplicates of the commission to treat with Great Britain; and of the instructions and other documents that were forwarded by the John Adams. This vessel is sent to guard against any accident that might attend the other.

If a satisfactory arrangement can be concluded with Great Britain, the sooner it is accomplished the happier for both countries. If such an arrangement cannot be obtained, it is important for the United States to be acquainted with it, without delay. I hope, therefore, to receive from you an account of the state of the negotiation and its prospects, as soon as you may be able to communicate any thing of an interesting nature respecting them.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe to the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

June 25, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,

No communication has been received from the joint mission which was appointed to meet the commissioners of the British government at Gottenburgh, concluded in last page.

WASHINGTON, November 3.

Copy of a letter from Captain Lewis Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. sloop Peacock,
New York, October 30, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you of the Peacock's arrival at this place, after a cruise of 147 days, during which all your remaining orders of the 23rd Feb. ultimo, have been executed, except that which related to the Naze and coast of Norway and which was omitted in consequence of that whole coast being under a strict blockade by a combined squadron of English and Swedish ships. Altho' the Peacock's success has not been so great as we had sanguinely expected; it is a pleasing reflection, that our disappointment has been occasioned by the uncommonly severe weather (with constant gales from southwest to northwest) which we experienced from the time of striking soundings in the Irish Channel, until we left the Shetland Isles, and which had the double effect, of keeping in all their trade, and compelling us to be constantly beating off a lee shore. We were 4 days between Cape Clear and Waterford, in which time we made but 3 captures, the last of which, as she was of little value we made a cartel of. On the northwest coast of Ireland we met with but very little better success as the bad weather still continued. From the Shetlands we ran for the Ferro Isles and then returned in sounding along the Irish coast, crossed the mouth of the channel, and Bay of Biscay, and made Cape Ortegal between which and the Rock of Lisbon we cruised seven days, seeing in that time but 12 sail, nine of which we spoke and found but two of them English. From thence we ran along the Portuguese coast, crossed the mouth of the Mediterranean and ran within a degree and a half of the Madeiras for the purpose of falling in with their West India and Teneriffe trade. On the 1st of Sept. we made the Canaries, and attempted in vain to procure water at Fentaventura and Lanzarote, at the latter of which places we landed some prisoners. As a supply of water was now indispensably necessary, I determined to run for the Cape de Verde, at one of which (St. Vincent's) after a week's work in digging and cleaning out wells, we obtained the requisite quantity, and then proceeded at an easy rate to the westward, steering alternately to the S. W. & N. W. to prolong our stay as much as possible, between the longitudes of 20 and 40 west, the track of all their East India, African and South American trade. Not a single vessel was however seen in all our run, and on the 6th of Oct. we made the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of the Mariconi River, the next day we were off the Surinam, from whence we gun for Barbadoes, which we made on the 9th and continued cruising to windward of Decadea and Barbuda for a few days, and then steered for our own coast which we made on the 28th at seven A. M. a little to the westward of Cape Henlopen.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that from the time of our leaving New York in March last, until our return, we have lost but 1 man (Mr. Denison Baldwin, M. Mate, a promising officer), and that our crew is in fine health. I trust that you will not think we have unnecessarily curtailed our cruise when I inform you we have but fifteen days provision on board at short allowance. I enclose a correct list of our captures.

I am, respectfully,
L. WARRINGTON.

Mon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

List of British vessels captured by the United States' sloop of war Peacock.
L. Warrington, Esq. commander, between the 28th of Feb. and 30th Oct. 1814.

Brig Sea Flower, from St. Johns, bound to Barbadoes, belonging to Bermuda, 87 tons, cargo codfish, 10 guns, 2 men, St. Geo. R. Hinson, master, Trinidadians & Co. owners, captured June 17th, off Grand Banks, value \$20,000—burnt.

Brig Stranger from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, belonging to Greenock, 180 tons, cargo hides and tallow, 12 men, 4 guns, James Laydon, master, R. Cockran and Co. owners, captured July 5th Flores, value 120,000 dollars—burnt.

Sloop Fortitude, from Liverpool, bound to London, belonging to Hastings, 88 tons, cargo salt, 6 men, James Waters, master, Reedy & Burfield, owners, captured off Waterford, value \$10,222—sunk.

Brig Venus, from Bordeaux, bound to do. belonging to Irvine, 165 tons, cargo barley, oats, brandy and cork, 11 men, 2 guns, David Kennedy, master, Dav. Kennedy & Co. owners, six passengers, captured off Youghall, value 40,000 dollars—sunk.

Brig Adonia, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, belonging to Liverpool, 140 tons, cargo salt, 11 men, R. I. Hawell, master, 3 passengers, captured off Cork—cartel for 38 prisoners.

Sloop Leith Packet, from Teneriffe, bound to Dublin, belonging to Campbelltown, 116 tons, cargo Teneriffe wine, 8 men, John Watson, master, J. and Wm. Watson, owners, captured Aug. 1st, off Shannon, value \$30,000—sunk.

Sloop William & Ann, from Glasgow, bound to Limerick, belonging to Rathfriland, 60 tons, cargo epales, 5 men, Robert M'Phey master, R. M'Phey & Co. owners—captured August 2d, off Innis Ras, value 5,000 dollars—sunk.

Georg Perry & Sons, belonging to

Cumbria, 69 tons, cargo coal, crates and crown glass, 6 men, J. Duncan master, J. Duncan owner—captured August 3d, off Tory Island, value 15,000 dollars—sunk.

Barque William, from St. Andrews, bound to Greenock, belonging to Bristol, 207 tons, cargo timber, 13 men, M. Whitney master, 5 passengers—captured August 14, value \$5,000 dollars—burnt.

Ship Sir Edward Pellew, from Quebec, belonging to Greenock, 207 tons, partly loaded with lumber, 14 men, 12 guns, Geo. Kelly master, 2 passengers—captured 15th August—cartel for 50 prisoners.

Brig Bellona, from Cotte bound to Hamburg, belonging to Jersey, 258 tons, cargo brandy, wine and verdigrease, 14 men, 6 guns, H. Langlois master, Messrs. Emerys owners—captured 21st August off Cape Ortugal, value 100,000 dollars—sunk.

Brig Triton, from St. Johns bound to Lisbon, belonging to Teignmouth, 111 tons, cargo fish, 7 men, M. Harvey master, W. M. Luckem Row owner—captured August 23d off Cape Finistere, value 25,000 dollars—sunk.

Brig Duck, from Fentaventura bound to Teneriffe, belonging to London, 174 tons, Barilla, 10 men, 2 guns, J. Stephenson master, George Faith owner, 2 passengers—captured September 2d, off Fentaventura, value 21,000 dollars—sunk.

Ship Mary, from Point-a-Petre, bound to Halifax, belonging to Guadeloupe, 270 tons, cargo sugar, coffee, rum and molasses, 17 men, 2 guns, James Gibson, Lewis Deprez—captured October 12th, off Barbuda, value 70,000 dollars—sunk.

Total value 494,222 dollars.

L. WARRINGTON.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

New-York, Oct. 29, 1814.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the United States' Fulton the First, was this morning safely launched. No one has yet ventured to suggest an improvement that could be made in this vessel, and to use the words of the projector, "I would not alter her were it in my power to do so." She promises fair to meet our most sanguine expectations, and I do not despair of being able to navigate in her from one extreme of our coast to the other. Her buoyancy astonishes every one; she now draws only eight feet three inches water, and her draft will be only ten feet with all her guns, machinery, stores and crew on board;—the ease with which she can now be towed with a single steamboat, renders it certain that her velocity will be sufficiently great to answer every purpose, and the manner it is intended to secure her machinery from the gunner's shot, leaves no apprehension for its safety.

I shall use every exertion to prepare her for immediate service; her guns will soon be mounted, and I am assured by Mr. Fulton that her machinery will be in operation in about six weeks.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
D. PORTER.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE NIAGARA

Is now the scene of high interest, and the source whence the most important news is looked for. The hostile armies were, at the last accounts, within sight of each other, and a battle was momentarily expected. The season however approaches when the campaign must close—and, if no decisive operations have taken place by this time, they may fairly be presumed to have been postponed until the next campaign. At this instant, when expectation is on tiptoe, the Express Mail from Buffalo has most provokingly failed, twice in succession; first in consequence of the rains, and last in consequence of the abominable carelessness of the rider on some part of the line, who, like honest Looney in the play, that "mixed the two letters," having mixed the two mail bags, brought back the same bag he carried on, and sent the News back to Buffalo.

From the Mercantile Advertiser of October 21.

By the Steam Boat which arrived yesterday, we learn verbally, that Gen. Bissel had recrossed the Chippewa, with his Brigade—that the British fleet, consisting of 10 sail, were at the head of the Lake, and had reinforced Gen'l Drummond's army, and that it was reported Gen. Izard would return to Fort Erie with his army.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Saturday morning, Oct. 29th, received by the Steam Boat yesterday afternoon.

"Report says a division of our army under Gen. Bissel has been repulsed and driven back to Black Creek; that Brown's army had re-crossed the Lake, and were bound to Sackett's Harbour; that Major Lush had his horse shot under him, and severely wounded himself by the fall of the horse. I send you the Batavia Advocate, which contains the latest news from the army."

The following articles were copied from the Batavia Advocate, of the 23d of Oct. 1814:

"The latest intelligence we have from our Army on the Niagara is up to the morning of the 20th, at which time our main body was repulsed in the encampment at Black Creek, 7 or 8 miles above Chippewa, but were under marching orders, to co-operate with, or support Gen. Bissel's brigade, 3,000 strong, which had crossed the Chippewa on the 19th in the morning, ten miles from its mouth. The advanced of Bissel's brigade forced its way over the Greek in the presence of a superior force, and continued to press upon the enemy in his retreat down the Creek. In effecting this passage many of the enemy were slain, and some prisoners made; among them is a British Col. Our loss is 6 or 8 killed, and 50 or 60 wounded.

Whether it is Gen. Izard's determination to follow up this partial advantage, and to drive the enemy from his strong hold on the Chippewa is unknown; the day may have passed in which this could have been effected."

Major Gen'l Brown left the Niagara army on the 20th, and arrived in this village last evening on his way to Sackett's Harbor.

The British fleet was off the mouth of the Niagara River, on the morning of the 20th, 10 sail, among which was their new ship."

THE ENEMY IN THE CHESA-
PEAKE.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1814.
Accounts received at Head Quarters, state that the British again landed yesterday morning at Deep Creek, and proceeded to Kirby's Wind-mill. Captain Bird of the U. S. Dragoons, having reconnoitred and ascertained the Enemy's position, determined upon an attempt to cut off his retreat back to his shipping. Captain Bird accordingly made a gallant charge, under a severe fire from the enemy's cannon and musketry. But Brigadier Gen'l Madison had not yet reached the scene of these operations, with his infantry from the camp near the Patuxent; and Captain Bird not being so well supported by his own men as he expected, the charge was not so successful as he had anticipated. He, however, made two prisoners. Capt. Bird was severely wounded in the hand, narrowly escaped being himself taken. Our artillery is said to have galled the enemy while moving off in his barges.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

REBELLION ALL ABOARD!

It is rumored (and we believe the rumor entitled to credit) that a letter is in town from New Hampshire, stating that the application from Massachusetts to that State for calling the Legislature together for the choice of Delegates to meet at Hartford, would not be complied with, the convention being divided on that question. This we find that the great object contemplated by the late extra session of the Legislature of Massachusetts, was the formation of a Henryite convention, but that they are likely to be foiled in their ulterior objects by the good sense of other States.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31.

A BRILLIANT CRUIZE.

Arrived, on Saturday evening, the elegant and very fast sailing private armed brig Chasseur, of Baltimore, Thomas Boyce, Esq. commander, of 16 guns (long 12's) and 130 men, from a brilliant cruise of 3 months on the coast of England, Ireland the Western Islands, Bermuda and Halifax, in which she has made 18 prizes, manned 9 of them, burnt 4, and made cartels for prisoners of the remainder, and has on board a cargo of indigo, &c. taken out of one of her prizes, valued at 70,000 dollars. Captain Boyce has paroled 150 prisoners, and bought in 48—Consignees, Stevenson & Goodwin.

LEXINGTON, (K.) Oct. 10.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in New Orleans, to his friend in this place, dated

September 30.

There is literally nothing doing here but military parading.

For a wonder we have a vessel in the River from Vera Cruz with specie—a very desirable event—it goes into the vaults of the Planters' Bank.

All Mexico are about to declare themselves independent of the tyrant Ferdinand VII. He has ruined his own cause by disavowing the Constitution drawn up by the Junta—a deputation is on its way to Washington for the purpose of forming an alliance of a commercial nature.

Our citizens we begin to hope will fight should we be attacked. The French turned out handsomely on the late occasion.

No person drawing—the Banks have declined checking—fearful that Baltimore will share the fate of Washington.

The rot is destroying the cotton dreadfully.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 5.

Postscript.—Two Reg'ts of mounted volunteers, upwards of 2000 strong, have met at Fayetteville, and been mustered into service. Thos. Williamson, of this county, commands one.

This force of brave volunteers have been collected in the course of 3 or 4 weeks, from the hardy sons of Tennessee, and are now marching to assist the gallant Jackson. They are commanded by the brave Gen. Coffee.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 26.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

Arrived at Providence on Wednesday, the American schr. Sally, Captain Van Allen, of New York, four months and a half from Canton, with a cargo of tea, silk, &c. valued at \$300,000, belonging to Messrs. Allen and Campbell, of New York.

Capt. Van Allen has seen only one vessel of war on his passage, and has spoken no vessels. Passenger in the Sally, Capt. Rogers, of the ship Hunter of Boston.

The Hunter sailed from Canton on the 18th of March last, with a full cargo of tea, bound to Boston, (belonging to Messrs. Dorris of Boston) and was captured 24 hours out, by the Doris frigate. The Hunter had been absent upwards of four years from the U. States. She was sent to Madras.

There had been no late arrivals at Canton from the U. States.

The Hunter and Sally were the only American vessels that sailed from Canton the present year for the U. States.

The Sally was blockaded several months at Canton. Business at Canton was very dull, and no sale for tea. The Sally sailed from New York in August, 1810.

The Harpy and Tamaahma, of Boston, and several other American vessels, were at Canton, all hauled up.

More Goods!—The privateer brig Harpy, Capt. Nichols, has returned from a cruise of 20 days, with a cargo of dry goods. We learn she has taken 3 ships and a brig.

We learn that the Harpy has captured two ships, laden with flour, rum, gin, wine, &c. a brig with dry goods, & some jewelry, (all said to belong to the fleet which sailed from Portsmouth, Sept. 1) bound to Halifax or Quebec; and a schooner in ballast, which was destroyed. On board the latter was capt. Barass, formerly of the Liverpool Packet, who broke his parole some time since.

The Harpy brought in 60 packages of dry goods, and between 60 and 70 prisoners, including, it is said, several officers. The vessels were captured between Newfoundland and Halifax.—The ships are said to be transports.

The Harpy is owned in Baltimore and New York. She was chased all day on Wednesday, by a frigate.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1814.

On Tuesday evening last, that portion of the enemy's vessels that had been for some days up the bay, went down—since which we have no information of their station.

So far as the returns for Governor of Pennsylvania have come to hand, Simon Snyder, the present incumbent, was about 17,000 votes ahead of his federal opponent.

We are requested to contradict the account lately published in the Washington and Baltimore papers, of the capture by the enemy of the Rock Hall Packet, with passengers and race horses on board, no part of which was the fact.

The New York Gazette affirms that Brigadier General Bloomfield has resigned his commission.

We are pleased, says the Boston Yankee, to announce, that that distinguished Patriot and able Legislator, the Hon. JOHN HOLMES, who for so long a period has defended the cause of his country in the Senate of Massachusetts, has been nominated by the Republican Convention recently assembled at Berwick, to represent the York Congressional District in the Congress of the United States.

The following amount of property was taken from on board the enemy's fleet recently captured by Commodore Macdonough, on Lake Champlain:

11,800 wt. of powder exclusive of fixed ammunition for the ships. Between 80 and 90,000 wt. of balls, &c. 6,000 muskets. 600 suits of sailors' winter clothing. And the winter clothing for the whole of the land army.

Government are said to have received information of the departure of Lord Hill from Great Britain, with all the disposable force of the Kingdom, for our southern coast. It is to be hoped he will return in an "good spirit" as Sir Peter Parker and Gen. Russ.

DIED, on Wednesday morning last, DAVID KERR, Esquire, of this town, at a very advanced age.

SALE POSTPONED.

Will be sold at public sale, on a credit of nine months.

On MONDAY, 28th Nov inst.

if fair, on the first fair day following, on the farm of Tristram Needles, adjoining Robert Kemp's and the farm of the late Tristram Needles—valuable Stock and Farming Utensils, to wit: two yoke of Oxen, 30 or 40 head of thriving Sheep of a choice breed, two ox-carts, and many other Farming Utensils, and Corn and Fodder. Attendance given by

Peter HARRIS.

nov. 8 3

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons holding shares in the BARGE, built last spring as a year, are requested to meet at Thomas Hewitt's Hotel, at 3 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY the 22d inst. for the purpose of doing something with the above Barge.

James Stokess,

november 8 8

AN OVERSEER

Is wanted for the ensuing year, by the subscriber.

John L. Bozman.

nov. 8 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be a petition handed in to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a public road to be opened, leading from Sudler's Cross Roads until it intersects the public road leading to Smyrna, at or near the mouth of Peregrine Peters' lane—the said road to be opened on as direct a line as may be thought most proper by commissioners hereafter appointed, between the lands of Joseph Thompson and Edward Coppage, and also between the lands of Noah Merchant and Sarah Peters, and through by Richard Holding's farm, until it reaches the woods of Benjamin Holding, and thence with a straight line until it reaches the Smyrna road aforesaid.

nov. 8 3

TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A valuable Negro Woman, who has been accustomed to house work, and is a good plain cook. Terms apply at this office.

november 8 3

ALMANACS FOR 1815,

For sale at the Star-Office.

nov. 8 3

BY AUTHORITY.

Thirteenth Congress of the U. States, at the Third Session, begun and held in the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Capt. Thomas Macdonough, the officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as marines on board the U. States' squadron on Lake Champlain.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby presented to Captain Thomas Macdonough, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as marines, attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and splendid victory gained on Lake Champlain, on the eleventh day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, over a British squadron of superior force.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck emblematical of the action between the two squadrons, and present them to Captain Macdonough and Captain Robert Henly, and also to Lieutenant Stephen Cassin, in such manner as may be most honorable to them, and that the President be further requested to present a silver medal, with suitable emblems and devices, to each of the commissioned officers of the navy and army serving on board, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters, who so nobly distinguished themselves in that memorable conflict.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to present a silver medal, with like emblems and devices, to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Peter Gamble, and of Lieutenant John Stansbury, and to communicate to them the deep regret which Congress feel for the loss of those gallant men, whose names ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country.

Resolved, That three months' pay be allowed, exclusively of the common allowance, to all the petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry acting as marines, who so gloriously supported the honour of the American flag on that memorable day.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

October 20, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Expressive of the sense of Congress relative to the victory of the Peacock over the Epervier.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Capt. Lewis Warrington, of the sloop of war Peacock, a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal with like emblems and devices, to each of the commissioned officers, and a sword to each of the midshipmen, and to the sailing master of the said vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew in the action with the British brig Epervier, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in which action the decisive effect and great superiority of the American gunnery were so signally displayed.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

October 21, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 2d Anno Domini 1814.

On application of JOHN DAWSON, administrator of Noah Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I, J. L. S. have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Recorder of 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, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third Monday in May next, they may otherwise be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of October, 1814.

John Dawson, adm'r of Noah Dawson, dec'd.

nov. 8 3

TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A valuable Negro Woman, who has been accustomed to house work, and is a good plain cook. Terms apply at this office.

november 8 3

ALMANACS FOR 1815,

For sale at the Star-Office.

nov. 8 3

Instructions concluded from first page.

A letter from Mr. Bayard, at Amsterdam, of the 14th of March, was the last from either of our commissioners. It was inferred, from that letter, and other circumstances, that Mr. Bayard, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Adams, would be in Gottenburg, — and it has been understood, from other sources, that Mr. Clay and Mr. Russell had arrived there about the 15th of April. It is, therefore, expected that a meeting will have taken place in May, and that we shall soon be made acquainted with your sentiments of the probable result of the negotiation.

It is impossible, with the lights which have reached us, to ascertain the present disposition of the British government towards an accommodation with the United States. We think it probable that the late events in France may have had a tendency to increase its pretensions.

At war with Great Britain, and injured by France, the United States have sustained the attitude founded on those relations. No reliance was placed on the good offices of France, in bringing the war with Great Britain to a satisfactory conclusion. — Looking steadily to a honorable peace, and ultimate attainment of justice from both powers, the President has endeavored, by a consistent and honorable policy, to take advantage of every circumstance that might promote that result. — He, nevertheless, knew that France held a place in the political system of Europe and of the world, which is a check on England, could not fail to be useful to us. What effect the late events may have had, in these respects, is the important circumstance of which you are doubtless better informed than we can be.

The President accepted the mediation of Russia, from a respect for the character of the Emperor, and a belief that our cause, in all the points in controversy, would gain strength by being made known to him. On the same principle, he preferred (accepting the British overture, to treat independently of the Russian mediation) to open the negotiation on the Continent, rather than at London.

It was inferred from the general policy of Russia, and the friendly sentiments & interposition of the Emperor, that a respect for both would have much influence with the British cabinet, in promoting a pacification towards us. The manner, however, in which it is understood that a general pacification is taking place; the influence Great Britain may have in modifying the arrangements involved in it; the resources she may be able to employ exclusively against the U. States; and the uncertainty of the present course which Russia may pursue in relation to the war between the U. States and G. Britain, naturally claim attention, and raise the important question, in reference to the subject of impressment, which it is presumed your negotiations will essentially turn, whether your powers ought not to be enlarged, so as to enable you to give to those circumstances all the weight to which they may be entitled. On full consideration, it has been decided, that in case no stipulation can be obtained from the British government at this moment, when its pretensions may have been much heightened by recent events, and the state of Europe be most favorable to them, either relinquishing the claim to impress from American vessels, or discontinuing the practice, even in consideration of the proposed exclusion from them of British seamen, you may concur in an article, stipulating, that the subject of impressment, together with that of commerce between the two countries, be referred to a separate negotiation, to be undertaken without delay, at such place as you may be able to agree on, preferring this city, if to be obtained. I annex at the close of this letter a project of an article, expressing, more distinctly, the idea which it is intended to communicate, not meaning thereby to restrain you in any respect as to form. — Commerce & seamen, the objects of impressment, may, with great propriety, be arranged in the same instrument. By stipulating that commissioners shall forthwith be appointed for the purpose, and that all rights on this subject shall in the mean time, be reserved, the faith of the British government will be pledged to a fair experiment in an amicable mode, and the honour and rights of the U. States secured. The U. States having resisted by war, the practice of impressment, and continued the war until that practice had ceased, by a peace in Europe, this object has been essentially obtained for the present.

It may reasonably be expected, that the arrangement contemplated and provided for, will take effect before a new war in Europe shall furnish an occasion for reviving the practice. — Should this arrangement, however, fail, and the practice be again revived, the U. States will be again at liberty to repel it by war; and that they will do so cannot be doubted; for after the proof which they have already given of a firm resistance had ceased, under circumstances the most unfavorable, it cannot be presumed that the practice will ever be tolerated again. — Certain it is, that every day will render it more intelligible in G. Britain to make the attempt.

In contemplating the appointment of commissioners, to be made after the ratification of the present Treaty, to negotiate and conclude a Treaty to regulate commerce and provide against impressment, it is meant only to show the extent to which you may go, in a spirit of accommodation, if necessary. Should the British government be willing to take the

subject up immediately with you, it would be much preferred, in which case the proposed article would, of course, be adapted to the purpose.

Information has been received from a quarter deserving attention, that the late events in France have produced such an effect on the British government, as to make it probable that a demand will be made at Gottenburg, to surrender our right to the fisheries, to abandon all trade between the Cape of Good Hope, and cede Louisiana to Spain. We cannot believe that such a demand will be made; should it be, you will of course treat it as it deserves. These rights must not be bro't into discussion. If insisted on, your negotiations will cease.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

"Whereas by the peace in Europe, the essential causes of the war between the U. States and G. Britain, and particularly the practice of impressment, have ceased, and a sincere desire exists to arrange, in a manner satisfactory to both parties, all questions concerning seamen, and it is also their desire and intention to arrange, in a like satisfactory manner, the commerce between the two countries, it is therefore agreed, that commissioners shall forthwith be appointed on each side, to meet at — with full power to negotiate and conclude a Treaty, as soon as may be practicable, for the arrangement of those important interests. It is nevertheless understood, that until such a treaty be formed, each party shall retain all its rights, and that all American citizens who have been impressed into the British service shall be forthwith discharged."

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the U. States for treating of Peace with Great Britain, dated

Department of State,
June 27, 1814.

"The omission to send ministers to Gottenburg without a previous and official notification of the appointment and arrival there of those of the U. States formally, which, if due from either party, might have been expected from that making the overture, rather than that accepting it, is a proof of a delinquent policy, and would, in other respects, justify immoderations, if there was less disposition here to overlook circumstances of form, when interfering with more substantial objects.

"By my letter of the 25th inst. which goes with this, you will find that the subject had already been acted on under similar impressions with those which Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gallatin's letter could not fail to produce. The view, however, presented by them is much stronger, & entitled to much greater attention. The President has taken the subject into consideration again, and given to their suggestion all the weight to which they are justly entitled.

"On mature consideration it has been decided, that under all the circumstances above alluded to, incident to a prosecution of the war, you may omit any stipulation on the subject of impressment, if found indispensably necessary to terminate it. You will, of course, not recede to this expedient until all your efforts to adjust the controversy in a more satisfactory manner have failed. As it is not the intention of the United States, in suffering the treaty to be silent on the subject of impressment, to admit the British claim thereon, or to relinquish that of the United States, it is highly important that any such inference be entirely precluded, by a declaration or protest in some form or other, that the omission is not to have any such effect or tendency. Any modification of the practice, to prevent abuses being an acknowledgment of the right of Great Britain, is utterly inadmissible.

"Although Gottenburg was contemplated at the time your commission was made out, as the seat of the negotiation, yet your commission itself does not confine you to it. You are at liberty, therefore, to transfer the negotiation to any other place made more eligible by a change of circumstances. Amsterdam and the Hague readily present themselves as preferable to any place in England. If, however, you should be of opinion, that under all circumstances, the negotiation in that country will be attended with advantages outweighing the objections to it, you are at liberty to transfer it there."

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State, to the Commissioners of the U. States, for treating of peace with G. Britain, dated

Department of State,
Aug. 11, 1814.

"I had the honor to receive, on the 3d of this month a letter from Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gallatin, of the 26th of May, and one from Mr. Gallatin, of the 2d of June.

"The President approves the arrangement communicated by these gentlemen, for transferring the negotiation with the British government from Gottenburg to Ghent. It is presumed from Mr. Gallatin's letter that the meeting took place towards the latter end of June, and that we shall soon hear from you what will be its probable result.

"By my letter of the 25 and 27th June of which another copy is now forwarded the sentiments of the President, as to the conditions, on which it will be proper for you to conclude a treaty of peace, are made known to you. It is presumed that either in the mode suggested in my letter of 25th June, which is much preferred, or by permitting the treaty to be silent on the subject, as is authorized in the letter of the 27th June, the question of impressment may be so disposed of as to form no obstacle to pacification. This

government can go no further, because will make no sacrifice of the rights or honor of the nation.

"If Great Britain does not terminate the war on the conditions on which you are authorized to adopt, she has other objects in it than those for which she has hitherto professed to contend. That such are entertained, there is such reason to presume. These, whatever they may be, must and will be resisted by the United States. The conflict may be severe, but it will be borne with firmness, and as we confidently believe, be attended with success."

BANK OF CAROLINE,

Denton, August 27, 1814.

RESOLVED by the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, that each and every Stockholder in the capital stock of said Bank, who have not paid on their stock ten dollars on each share, are required to pay into the said Bank, on the seventh day of November next, so much on each and every share by him, her, or them held, as shall complete the payment on each share to ten dollars.

It is ordered by the President and Directors, that for the convenience of the Stockholders, the above required payment will be received at Bank, at any time previous to the seventh day of November. The dividend will be calculated from and after the said seventh day of November next.

Thos. Culbreth, cashier.
August 30 9

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of the 31st of March, 1814, relative to the Yazoo Claims, are of opinion, that it rests with the claimants to prepare, by themselves or their counsel, the releases, assignments, and powers, mentioned in the first section of the act. Desirous, nevertheless, to give every facility to the execution of the act consistent with what is taken to be its right construction, they recommend,

That claimants living at a distance, who may find it necessary to prefer their claims through an agent or attorney, should invest such agent or attorney with authority to add or alter the instruments aforesaid; or vary in any wise their form and manner, so that they may conform to such directions and decisions as the Commissioners may give when organized as a board, and proceeding to execute their functions under the act. By this course such changes, substitutions or amendments, as are susceptible of being made up on the spot, can take place without further inconvenience to the claimants.

James Monroe,
Acting Sec'y of State
A. J. Dallas,
Sec'y of the Treasury
Richard Rush,
Attorney General.
Washington, Oct. 20 1814.

The printers of newspapers authorized to publish the laws, will insert this notice, as well as the former, once a week, until the first Monday in January.
November 1 9

NOTICE.

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the 31st of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the Commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed, for the purpose then, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the State of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act, entitled 'an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this State (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this State to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this State, and for other purposes,' passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and may be found to have accrued to the U. States by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said Commissioners by the act of the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, aforesaid.

James Monroe,
Acting Sec'y of State
Richard Rush,
Attorney General.
Washington, Oct. 3, 1814.
Oct 11 3m

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 4th inst. a negro man who calls himself Thomas Maybo, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high; has a flat nose, broad face, small mouth, thick lips, and is very square made; has a black cloth coat, black cloth waistcoat, corduroy pants, fine muslin shirt, a pair of boots and shoes, and a variety of other clothing. Had in his possession, when taken up, two horses, and said he was going to Philadelphia for a carriage belonging to William Williams, of Blackenberg county, Virginia. Says he was set free by William Maybo, of the county of MacKenzieburg, in the State of Virginia. The owner of said negro is requested to come and release him, or otherwise he will be sold to discharge the prison fees, agreeably to law.

Benj. Guyton, sheriff
Harford county.
August (sept. 13) 3

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, as a runaway on the 18th inst. a negro man named Charles, about 28 years old, 5 feet 11 1/2 inches high, has a thin face, thick lips, very slender made; has a scar near the left eye, his left thumb larger than the right one, his two small toes on the left foot ride upon the next toe. His clothing are a summer coat made of cotton, linen shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes. — Says he belongs to Joseph Marriot, of Anne Arundel county, near the Frederick turnpike road. His owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his prison fees, agreeably to law.

Benj. Guyton, sheriff
Harford county.
August (sept. 13) 3

COARSE CLOTHS.

The Subscriber offers for sale, at his Domestic Store, opposite the Court House, COARSE CLOTHS, of American Manufacture, suitable for servants, which he will sell for cash, or exchange for clean washed WOOL, at 50 a 55 cents per pound.

James Thomas.

October 25. — 3

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The Professors of Eastern Academy deem it incumbent on them to inform the gentlemen of Eastern and its vicinity, that in the English department of the Academy two classes have been opened, which are to be confined solely to the elements of Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, all simplified to the capacities of children.

As emulation and application increase in proportion to the number in a class, therefore the same Lecture given on any of these branches, not being as instructive to four, as it would be to sixteen pupils, induced them to publish this: and they are, through their exertions and care, persuaded, that a boy of moderate abilities must, by being one year in such a class, lay the foundation of a solid English education.

P. QUIN & T. MCCONNELL.

sept. 20
N. B. Genteel boarding may be had for students, in my house, under my care, and that of the other Professor.

P. QUIN.

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year,

The Tan Yard formerly belonging to Daniel Nicols, now the property of William Corkrean. The above property is in good repair. The tools for tanning and currying will be let with the yard, and 10 or 12 cords of bark. For terms apply to

William Corkrean,
Near Hunting Creek.
Dorchester county, Oct. 25 34

TO ALL WHOM IT DOETH CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, That a petition will be preferred to the next General Assembly, praying a law to extend the time of condemnation of so much of the mill-seat at present occupied by the subscriber, as is necessary for the practical operation of the mill.

JOHN LUCAS 3d

MAIL STAGE.

From Eastern to Chester-Town, STARTS from the subscriber's Tavern every Monday and Thursday morning, after an early breakfast, and arrives at Chester-Town before sundown same evenings, where the line continues the next morning through Wilmington to Philadelphia. Returning, leaves Chester-Town every Tuesday and Friday morning, and arrives at the Eastern Hotel, (late Fountain Inn) same evenings; where the best accommodations are prepared for Travellers, and conveyances furnished for those wishing to proceed to either of the lower counties.

The subscriber has a new Stage, good strong horses, and a careful driver, added to the certainty of progressing on the route without delay renders the present establishment worthy the attention of the Public, in whom he solicits a share of patronage.

His Hotel is large, and will at all times enable him to furnish private rooms to Travellers. — his liquors of the best quality — his table spread with the varieties of the season; and his servants and fare for horses surpassed by none on the shore — added to his own personal attention, he flatters himself in being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

Thomas Henrix.

April 26

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henrix, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Peacock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his former customers, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured. Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the best provender; and a very reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

solomon LOWE.
Jan. 4 — m

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To WIT.

I hereby certify, that Thomas Godwin, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a small chestnut colored MARE, about six years old, fourteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead, white and cankers, and has been worked in gear given under my hand, as one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, this 26th day of October, 1814.

James Massey,
Nov. 1 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT I intend petitioning the next session of Legislature of the State of Maryland, for a bill of divorce from my husband, William Glanvill; and likewise to be empowered to keep, support and educate my infant son

her
Sarah M. Glanvill.
maria.
October 25 6

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near the Chapel, Talbot county, Maryland, on the 10th of October last, a negro man named Jake, calls himself Jacob Dobson; about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, black, with a long mouth, full set of good teeth, free spoken — his feet are very long, with a scar on the top of one of them, occasioned by the cut of an axe: had on white kersey clothing and wool hat, but may change both.

Jacob is supposed to have made for Milford, in the State of Delaware, where he has a brother, a free fellow by the name of Harry, where he may be still lurking. The above reward will be paid to any person who will take up said negro and commit him to jail, out of this State, so that the subscriber gets him again; or thirty dollars if taken up and committed in like manner in this State, by giving information to the subscriber.

John Arrington,
Nov. 1 3

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, with a tolerable English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application to the

BRAD-ORRILL.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Sunday the 23d day of October last, a negro man named STEPHEN, about twenty five or six years old, five feet and an half inch high, very large thick lips, rather simple in his manner, with his teeth very wide apart. He chews tobacco rather awkwardly — stout and well made — very large feet. He had on when he went away, blue and white striped over jacket, striped waistcoat, a pair of grey shambay pants, a white linen shirt, a pair thin leather shoes bound, and a pair black yarn stockings footed this fall — with sundry other clothing not recollected.

Any person taking up said runaway, and securing him in any jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Josias Parker.

November 1

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, on the 19th inst. a negro man named Allen, and a negro woman named Betty.

Allen is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high, of a dark complexion, round face and pleasant countenance. — Had on when committed, a linen shirt and trousers.

Betty is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, round face, chunky made, stutters a little, and has a pleasant countenance. — Had on when committed, a cotton frock and hemp petticoat. — Said negroes say that they belong to Mrs. Mary Fowler, living near Hampton, in Elizabeth City county, in the State of Virginia. The owner of said negroes is requested to come and release them, otherwise they will be sold to discharge their prison fees, agreeably to law.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff
of Harford county.

Oct. 24 1814.
The National Intelligencer and Eastern Star will please copy the above and forward their accounts to this office for collection
Nov. 1 8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, on the 9th inst. a negro man named David, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a light complexion, slender made — has a scar on his left cheek. Says he belongs to a Mrs. Ann Rawlings, of Anne Arundel county. — Had on when committed, a green cloth coat, blue cloth jacket, fusian trousers, shoes and yarn stockings, and fur hat. The owner of said negro David is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his prison fees, agreeably to law.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff
of Harford county.

Oct. 24 1814.
The National Intelligencer and Eastern Star will please copy the above, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.
Nov. 1 8

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. Thomas Cray, living in Eastern, (to whom she was hired for this year) a dark mulatto woman, called FLORA, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, of a slender and delicate form, and a sickly countenance — is a very good washer and ironer, and plain cook — has a very bad temper, and apt to be impudent when spoken to with authority.

This woman was the property of Major Joseph Richardson, of Caroline county, lately deceased, and upon a distribution of his estate was allotted to the subscriber, who intermarried with one of the deceased's daughters. She has been hired in Eastern, to different persons for several years past, and has a husband by the name of Jim Ridout, who went away with her, and who belongs to David Kerr, Jun. and is also now advertised. — Flora is about 35 or 37 years of age, and Jim about 40. They went off together, on the night of the 27th of May last, with a cart and horse, loaded with various articles. She had such a variety of clothing, that it would be useless to attempt a description of them.

The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State of Maryland, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home — 30 dollars and like charges paid if taken and secured within this State. All persons are warned not to harbor the said slave Flora, at their peril.

Anthony Ross,
Talbot county, Md. August 16

NOTICE.

Committed to the goal of Allegany county, on the 7th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is Sam, and that he belongs to Rezin Poupurey, near Wheeling, Virginia; and appears to be about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and lame in his right hip — the lower parts of his ears appear to have been bored, for the purpose of wearing earrings. Had on when committed, an old tow linen shirt, an old cotton and wool vest, a blue linen round about, an old pair of striped overalls, very much patched, and an old rosin hat. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

Thomas Pollard, Sheriff
Allegany County, Md.
Sept. 10, (27) 1814. — 8

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 23rd day of August last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Tom. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, five feet three and a half inches high. His clothing when committed were a striped cotton roundabout very much faded, white cotton pants and coloured mercuries waistcoat. Has a scar on his forehead, and a scar on his left ankle bone. Says he belongs to Mr. Eli Sellers, near the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's or Calvert county, Maryland.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, in the law directs.

Morris Jones, sheriff
Frederick county, Md.
Sept. 13 (27) 8

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th Sept. last, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself Jim. — He is supposed to be about 18 years of age, five feet high. His clothing when committed were a dark brown sweat coat very much torn, tow linen shirt, and old wool hat; he is pretty much pock marked, and stutters very much. Says he belongs to Elias Brown, living on Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, in the law directs.

Morris Jones, sheriff
Frederick county, Md.
October 5 (19) 8

BLANK BOOKS.

For sale at the Star-Office



[Vol. 13.....16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1814

[No. 11.....783.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

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

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have at length reached a new era in the present war.—Since June 1812, we have been cheated with the illusion of Peace. The negotiation of Mr. Russell in London, an armistice from Warren or Prevost, the Mediation of Russia, the Mission to Gottenburgh and Ghent, have come in so rapid a succession, as scarcely to leave us time enough to sit down seriously to the great business of the war. We have thought more of putting an end to it, than of carrying it on.

The illusion is past.—We have at least the satisfaction of being delivered from our Suspense.—Suspense, which, whether it operates on individuals or on nations, distracts attention and paralyzes exertion.—We know our fate, and can therefore make up our minds to meet it.

We know, that "there is no hope of peace." We know how delusive are those expectations which have been formed of the moderation and magnanimity of England. We see how much her habitual arrogance has been swollen by the successes she has gained on the Continent. We have heard her terms; and the voice of an indignant nation has rejected them. The Fisheries to be bridged! The bosom and the shores of the Lakes to be abandoned! Massachusetts to be strip of her territory! And our country strip of the extensive region which lays to the N. West of the Ohio! Impossible!

We know what we have to expect.—We feel how impossible it is for us to submit to her requisitions. We have been free too long to be slaves. Our honor is too dear to us to be surrendered forever. We cannot stoop to kiss the foot that spurns us.—We know that our only resource is in the sword. We must fight this arrogant enemy into better terms. We must conquer or be annihilated.

We have seen, on the other hand, the instructions of our Government to its Commissioners. We have seen how moderate were the terms, on which it would have made Peace—how truly it has sought Peace in the very spirit of Peace. No requisitions which it was impossible or ignominious for the enemy to have complied with! No boundaries to be bridged! No territory to be surrendered! The Lakes to be as free as ever; none of her Forts to be dismantled. The question of Impressment even to be waived, since it has ceased to be a practical evil. No definition required of blockade, which she had not herself subscribed to. No concessions were demanded.—No rights were to be sacrificed on the shrine of honor.

Our terms were just as moderate, as those of England were bold, insolent and domineering. While she has opened the eyes of the federalists to the real arrogance of her character, the instructions of our government must have taught them how idle and jealous were the fears which they had conceived of the claims which we should advance.

We must then awaken from the dream of Peace and bend all our efforts to the War. We must employ no other negotiators, than our officers. We must exchange the pen for the sword.

On you, gentlemen, the eyes of your country are anxiously bent. What have you done? What are your schemes? are questions which escaped from almost every lip.

Your situation is as difficult as it is dignified. The destiny of America hangs upon your decision.

The only Republic, which now graces the habitual globe, looks up to you council for light and animation. Are you aware of the responsibility which rests upon you?

Are you ready to meet it with the firmness which becomes the representatives of the American People? When the minister of Pyrrhus exclaimed of the Roman Senate "That they resembled an Assembly of the Gods;" it was the majesty and wisdom of their measures, the decorum that reigned in their proceedings, the energy that supported the rights of Rome when surrounded by her enemies, which gave rise to this honorable eulogium. You have a stake to defend as rich as that of Rome. See that you defend it with the same wisdom in your

deliberations, & the same energy in your measures.

Be independent in your decisions.—These are not the times to hunt after popularity. The man who now sacrifices his own opinion to an imaginary fear of losing his seat, is not worthy of having one. He injures his own cause, as well as that of his country. For whatever may be the hints of his mistaken friends, or the murmurs of the lowly minded, the people at large will desert the wretch who deserts his country.

Do what you believe to be right.—These times require vigour. They are not the piping times of peace, when we may "amble in a lady's chamber" to the soft warblings of a lute—but they require us to "stiffen all our sinews," and to call all the powers of the government into action.

All our measures should be stamped with energy.—All the authorities, which are conferred by the Constitution, should be freely and fully exercised.—Bow not before the clamors of the factious or the threats of the traitor. The government of the Union must be respected, or the Union becomes a rope of sand. Nothing can clothe you with respect, but an exertion of authority. The arm of the government must be felt—its majesty must be seen. You must teach us to look up to you for protection. The benefits which you will confer will be rewarded by the gratitude and attachment of the people.

You must silence those noisy and clamorous politicians, who fill our coffee rooms and newspapers with charges of your incompetency. We are convinced that they are mistaken. But it is time for you, gentlemen, to prepare all your schemes and silence the clamors of the day. It is pity which raises the cry, it is some vigorous stroke of policy which must subdue it.

The eyes of the country, gentlemen, are upon you—you have men and money to raise! We wait with solicitude the result of your councils.

The credit of government is built upon the most solid basis. What nation has shown a purer inclination to comply with its engagements? We have annually appropriated eight millions to the discharge of the public debt—what nation has contributed so large a portion of its annual revenue to the same purposes? We may boast also of the ability of our country to discharge its debts. If the credit of an individual is in proportion to his resources, it is in a period of scarcity he can command the means of subsistence from the number of acres he has to sell, the increasing value of the lands which he cultivates, the activity of his workshops or the number of his ships, for the same reason, no nation ought to be in better credit than the U. States in a period of war.

Your national domains are greater than those of any other country—we own millions of acres in the west. The productions of our fields, the increasing ingenuity of our manufacturers, the activity of our commerce, are unrivalled in a period of peace. No people has thriven more than we have. No government has so rapidly increased its annual revenues by the mere vigor of the productive powers of our labor.

With such extraordinary resources for paying our debts in a state of peace, the credit of our government ought to be good in a moment of war. Let us but adopt some active system of finance; increase the taxes, increase the interest on the Treasury notes and introduce smaller ones into circulation; let us adopt such other means as prudence may permit, and it is impossible but that the credit of the government should be good.—It is not specie alone that is wanted.—Specie is only a circulating medium.—Its purpose is supplied by any other circulating medium, which possesses the confidence of the people.

You have also to raise Men—but men may be speedily raised, by that vigorous system which calls upon so many men to contribute a soldier.—Such is the militia system of England—and such was the last plan of the fathers of the Revolution.

Upon you gentlemen, rests the salvation of our country. These means are within your reach. The enemies of the government are afraid that you will use them. The people call upon you to use them.

From the National Intelligencer.

A most extraordinary idea has lately presented itself in the discussions on the floor of Congress. The United States are charged with being ungenerous, in declaring war against Great Britain whilst she had another war on her hands; that is, instead of seeking redress when she had the strongest motives to yield, we ought to have waited till she could refuse it with less prospect of suffering by the refusal.

But the idea in this case is as absurd as it is novel: for the cause of the war declared by the United States necessarily implied that the enemy was engaged in another war at the same time. The war

proceeded from aggressions on our neutral rights, and there could be no such thing as a neutral party to be injured, but in a case where the party committing the injury was at the time at war with some other power.

It has been represented also, that one of the original objects of the war is abandoned by the instructions to make peace without a positive stipulation for discontinuing the practice of impressment.—This view of the subject is evidently unwarranted by the fact. The object, namely the cessation of impressment, will have been obtained by an event (viz. the peace in Europe) subsequent to the declaration of war; and which event, if it had preceded the declaration of war, would have prevented the declaration. It was the practice of impressment, not the claim of a right not in practice, that required the United States to go to war.—The British King may insert this claim among his prerogatives, as he used to do among his titles his claim to the kingdom of France. That alone will never produce a war.

It is true that it would be agreeable to have the point of impressment settled by a positive stipulation against the practice, and better still, to have a stipulated relinquishment of the right, as shutting out forever the danger of future quarrels from that cause. It was, however, never contemplated to contend for the latter security. It appears, indeed, to have been intended to obtain the security of a stipulation against the practice of impressment, even of a peace in Europe, because there was at the time a state of things making it probable, that such a stipulation, on the terms held out by the United States might be attainable; and a prospect that if a peace should take place in Europe, it would be, like the treaty of Amiens, rather a truce than a peace. When a change took place, letting loose the whole force of Great Britain against us, and at the same time holding out the prospect of a durable peace in Europe, during which our neutral rights would not come into danger, ordinary prudence suggested a change in the instructions, adapted to so important a change in circumstances. The war became more difficult, and the positive stipulation less important. It would be well for those who criticize the relinquishment of the positive stipulation, to consider how far they may have contributed to it by the additional difficulties they have thrown into the war, by the part they have taken on and since the occasion which gave to the enemy the vast disposable force sent and coming against us.

But, laying aside all other considerations, the war declared expressly against certain wrongs, and persevered in till they actually ceased, will not be without effect in preventing a future renewal of them. The proof will be remembered, that such wrongs have been resisted by an appeal to arms, and it will be anticipated that a like appeal will follow a like cause for it. If the British government had fully believed some years ago that her impressments and blockades, as practised by her, would have produced war, and compared her gains by the former with her loss by the latter, is it not probable that peace with her would have remained to this day?

Take a case in history, so pertinent that no one can mistake the inference from it. The British trade had been much harassed by Spanish guarda-costas, which were in the practice of searching British vessels on the American seas, and carrying them into port for confiscation, as having violated the ordinances of Spain. The Spanish court having refused or declined satisfaction, war was declared in 1739 by the British government on that account. The universal cry in England, was, free trade and no search.—The war continued until the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, the treaty of which was entirely silent on the subject which had caused the war. In the words of the historian, "no mention was made of the right of English ships to navigate the American seas; without being subject to search; tho' the indignation occasioned by the violation of that contested right had solely given rise to the war between G. Britain and Spain."

And yet who will believe that the war did not produce the greater respect afterwards shown to the rights of the British flag?

The following letter is from a young gentleman who was on board the corvette John Adams, during her outward and return passage. It is written, with a spirit of intelligence which entitles it to no small degree of commendation. *Rel's Gazette.*

"Our passage to Gottenburgh was both boisterous and tedious. On our arrival the British Commissioners were neither there, nor nominated, nor even spoken of. Indeed events upon the Continent (since the proposition for negotiation) had such an effect upon the English nation as to have left them almost in a state of absolute intoxication.—From their speeches, it appeared as if we were

scarcely thought of. Two months transpired in uncertainty, and the meeting was referred to Ghent. The ship sailed for the Texel—the Commissioners proceeded to their destination—and here also a similar delay took place before the British Ministers made their appearance.—At length several conferences took place: a courier or two was dispatched to England; a budget was made up by the Ministers (which was committed to the care of Mr. Dallas) and we sailed from the Texel on the 28th of Aug. Of the contents of this dispatch we are ignorant as the public. If any stress may be laid upon the English papers, or the opinions of individuals of that country, so far from flattering ourselves with a redress of past wrongs, our country is called upon to surrender its most essential rights—nay, we are even to be annihilated as an independent nation.

Should the governments on the Continent continue in their present posture, and the peace become permanent; and should England be enabled to form treaties as favourable with some as she has with others, she will doubtless have derived great advantages from the continental war. But very important and opposite interests are yet to be settled.—The result of the Congress at Vienna is looked forward to with much anxiety and concern; and many are of opinion that it will not terminate so amicably as might be wished. Denmark was forced into a disgraceful peace: The Dutch are, by no means, satisfied with the manner in which England has shackled her commerce. In France, altho' the Court may at present, be favorable to England, and many of its citizens weary of war, the populace are not content with their situation. The soldiers retain their attachment to their late ruler; and the idea of England's having a part in seating their present King on the throne is, above all things, repugnant to their feelings.—Austria they consider as having acted a very unnatural part towards them, and the probability of a war is the subject of general conversation. In Spain the king has rendered himself obnoxious to the Cortes, who have the people generally on their side; and a revolution in that devoted country is no far distant.—I need not say of the Continent is quite unsettled.—England, in the eyes of all the other powers, is endeavouring to suppress the commerce of the world, and is consequently considered as great an usurper by sea as Bonaparte was by land.

I was in Sweden, Denmark, Holland, the Netherlands and France. In most of these countries, the people seemed to hail the return of Peace as a blessing; but even those who rejoiced most at the downfall of Bonaparte appeared very jealous of the pretensions of England.—My observations and opportunities of information were indeed limited for want of time; but I shall be very much mistaken, if Great Britain continues long at Peace with the Continental powers.

From a privateer which we boarded on our passage, some American papers were obtained, in which I observed, with regret I confess, the pompous manner in which Mr. Chauguion, the Dutch Envoy, was received at Boston; I could not help wishing that some of the respectable members of the deputation who paid him these honors, had been on board the John Adams when she arrived at the Texel. The ship was absolutely refused admission into a safe harbor (called the new Diep) under specious plea of her having gun-powder on board; while vessels of other nations, without regard to this circumstance was readily admitted.

The Fort at the Helder (a work erected by Bonaparte) is considered a matter of curiosity. Strangers are admitted to see it. Some of our officers were invited by a Dutch officer to view it; but on the day appointed he returned with a message, "that as we were Americans and the existing relations between our country and the Allies were not perfectly understood, permission could not be granted."

SPIRIT AND PATRIOTISM.

Extract from the speech of Gov. Early to the Legislature of Georgia.

Fellow-Citizens,

The era in which it is our lot to live, is pregnant with prominent events beyond that of any past times. The great hand is withered, which almost at will, put down and raised up empires in Europe, and himself has become a pensioner. The powers who prostrated him appear all desirous for repose to the world, except our inveterate foe. He is implacable towards us, because we were growing in commerce, and have acquired so much naval character. These are at war with the policy and pride of our adversary. Long ago, we committed an unpardonable sin by asserting and achieving our national independence. The blaze of glory which our gallant sons of the ocean have shed around the American name, is a source of mortification too deadly for forgiveness. Our armies too have recently inflicted some lessons of

deep humiliation to a foe, acting on the belief, that with the means now at his command, our subjugation was within his reach. All the usages of war are dispensed with in relation to us, and we are already treated as if our rank in the scale of nations was nothing.

But the enemy mistakes his means, and mistakes us. The spirit of party is rapidly vanishing, and union and resistance are becoming the watch-words of the day.

This is one effect likely to be produced, by this struggle which humanity must deplore. The bitter animosities engendered by the war of the revolution, were fast wearing away. Commercial intercourse—reciprocal advantage—the reflection that England had some palliation in the belief that we were then in a state of rebellion against parental authority—these circumstances were eradicating the feelings that had arisen from the atrocities practised by her armies during our former struggle. But the case is now reversed. The present war was commenced between nations confessedly independent; connected by language, ties of relationship, manners, religion—all that could create tenderness and respect for each other. Yet under all these circumstances, her commanders are pursuing towards us an unrelenting system of conflagration, devastation and plunder. They make war on the female and the babe; they pillage the temple of the Most High; they consume to ashes defenceless houses and villages. Such a contest, so conducted, will create animosities which ages cannot efface.—The American child will learn in his cradle to abhor the British name, and the lesson will be handed down from generation to generation.

From the National Intelligencer.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

The measures which are now in a train of execution in relation to our fiscal concerns, are such as are calculated to reorganize public credit, and restore it to a tone which, by a concurrence of circumstances, has been of late somewhat depressed. Into the causes of that depression it is not now necessary to enquire, except to guard against it for the future. This is not the time for reproaches from one party to another; the one for what it has done to injure public credit, the other for what it has omitted to do to sustain it. We greatly regret, therefore, to see the acrimonious temper of some party prints on this subject, which are, however, entitled on this subject to less regard than usual, because they are at variance, we hope and believe, with the sentiments generally of the federal party.

In addition to the measures to which the House of Representatives stands pledged, and which will doubtless receive the sanction of the Senate, to establish a broad and substantial basis of annual revenue to sustain the credit of the nation, we learn it is in contemplation to organize an active sinking fund, on an improved plan. On this subject, we believe, there is no difference of opinion among the republicans, who are determined to omit no exertions to fix on the most permanent and solid foundation the national credit. They have ever been its most vigorous supporters, and have repelled with disgust the doctrine advanced by a venerable federal politician in his letters to the people, and from other quarters, which even went to the extremity of contending that a future administration might absolve the government from the payment of debts contracted by the present. In a spirit directly the reverse of that, the present administration of government, after having redeemed nearly all the old federal debt, are providing before-hand for the reimbursement and liquidation of the debt which they are about to contract.

Such is the effect of this course of measures on monied men, that we are proud to hear that the government has already obtained on good terms, without public advertisement, the whole, or nearly the whole of the loan, which in consequence of the approach of the enemy to the city in August last, was then only partly subscribed. The clouds of delusion are passing away; the sun of public credit shines forth with lustre the greater from its having been obscured—a lustre which cannot be dimmed by the foul mists exhaled from the conduits of party malignity.

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henrix, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Peacock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his former customers, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare, that can possibly be procured. Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the best provender; and every reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

Solomon Lewis.

Jan. 4—m

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 7.

Extract of a letter from A. Sinclair, Esq. commanding the U. S. naval forces on the Upper Lakes, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. S. Niagara,
Roula off Erie, October 23rd.

SIR,

I am under the mortifying necessity of stating, in my last letter of the 26th inst. in the Upper Lake having been surprised and captured by boats of the enemy, but turned out to be correct. The boat, which was from the S. side of Lake Ontario, and crossed the Niagara River, from things to this place. The man's story is a most unvarnished one, and such as I am free to believe true, from the well known character of Lt. Turner. He says the blockade of Niagara River was raised a short time after the departure—that the Commodore of the Commodore of the Navy (and who had escaped in the woods, when she was destroyed) had passed up to Mackinac on boats, and it was by him and his crew they were captured. The Tigress had been separated from the S. side of Lake Ontario, in which time she had been captured. They came in sight of her, lying at anchor, in the evening: the whole being light, they anchored some distance from her, without firing. In the morning there was only a light fog, and no officer on deck. The Tigress, under way, ran down, fired at her, and were on board without a report ever being made to Mr. Turner, for was there an officer of any grade on deck when she was captured. The whole was right, the Commodore had the advantage of her long 12 pounder over the other, and could have captured her with much ease. The Tigress had made great resistance, but was overpowered by an overwhelming force. Her commander, sailing master (Chaplain), and all her officers were wounded, as were many of the men, and some killed. I had given Lt. Turner a picked crew from this vessel, of 100 men, sailing-master, and had added to the crew, 25 chosen men, borrowed from Colonel Croghan to act as marines. I had also left him a boarding party, indeed there was no reason for it, and I took in anticipation of every thing. I knew the enemy would make a dash, and their line of communication, on which their very existence depended.

I herewith enclose you my instructions to Lt. Turner—after which, I can express to you, the change, learning the little vessel, which appears to have been paid to them, and the consequences growing out of such neglect, consequences but too well known to you and to the government. You must believe the infinite interest I had taken in the expedition from the moment I was entrusted with a command of it, and the sanguine hope I had formed of its complete success, and the benefits resulting from it to my country, to which you to form an adequate idea of the mortification I now experience.

I have the honor to remain,
With high respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. SINCLAIR.

Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Captain Sinclair to Lt. D. Turner, dated

U. S. S. of war Niagara,
Niagara River, Sept. 21st 1814.

SIR,

Having accomplished the object for which the squadron came into this quarter in the destruction of the enemy's whole naval force on this Lake, I am on the eve of returning to Lake Erie, but as it is all important to cut off the enemy's line of communication from Michilimackinac to York, which is 'tiro' the Niagara River, Lake Ontario, &c. and on which his very existence depends, you will remain here & keep up a rigid blockade until you shall be driven from the Lake by the inclemency of the season, suffering not a boat or canoe to pass in or out of this River. I shall leave the progress with you. In case accident should happen to either of the vessels, the other may afford her necessary assistance. Should you deem it proper to send the Tigress up to cruise a week or two, about St. Joseph's, in order to intercept the enemy's far canoes between St. Marie and French River, you can do so, as one vessel is sufficient to blockade this River.

I should recommend your immediately finding out anchorage to shelter you from N. W. gales, as that is the only wind which can affect you in this Bay. I see from the Nancy's log book, that the small Island on the S. W. of this Bay is such a place as you could wish directions for which I herewith give you. The Islands north of us, may also give you good anchorage; but always be sure of good bottom before anchorage, as the loss of anchors might prove of a serious consequence to you. Should you find anchorage on both sides, I would recommend your changing frequently, and in a way not to be observed by the enemy, who might not only avail himself of your position to move out his boats in the night on the opposite side, but he might attempt surprising you by throwing a number of men on board.

Against attacks of this kind, which he might be driven to by his desperate situation, as this blockade must starve him into a surrender by Spring, I must particularly caution you. When the Tigress is here it would be well to begin the op-

posite shores—and sometimes to run out of sight, taking care to steer both shores as you return. I shall endeavor to annoy the navigation of the River by felling trees across its mouth in order that a portage must be performed there; which must be seen by you.

I wish you to take an accurate survey of this bay, and its islands, and if possible the one on the north of it, called Matchedash, observing all its islands, creeks, bays, shoals, anchorages, courses, distances and soundings, particularly attending to the kind of bottom.

Should any thing occur to make it necessary, you can send the Tigress express to me. If we can keep their boats from passing until October, I think the weather will effectually cut off all communication by any thing they have on float, and in the spring an early blockade will possess us of Mackinac.

You will be particularly careful in having communication with the shore, and when you send a party for wood, let it be on an island, under the protection of your gun, and a guard from both vessels. Wishing you a pleasant cruise,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. SINCLAIR.
Lt. Comdr. Daniel Turner,
U. S. Schooner Scorpion.

FROM THE AURORA.

THE SINE QUA NON.

In our paper of the 26th ult. we intimated that Mr. John Melish, geographer and map publisher, in this city, was about to publish a Map, showing the boundary line proposed by the British commissioners at Ghent, accompanied with the documents relative to the negotiations. In consequence, as we understood, of so many hands being employed in military duty, the publication has been delayed a few days. It is now presented to the public; and to compensate for the delay, it is much more complete than we had originally contemplated. The map, besides showing the boundary line, is an excellent map of the United States. The boundary line is so well defined, that it may be viewed at a glance, and a most interesting view it is, to see our beloved country saved, as it were, in the middle of the map, by a line of land, which, in order to make way for an independent nation of savages, became necessary, they have assisted the British government to butcher and mangle our unoffending citizens, without discrimination of age or sex; and strange to tell, we find there are British agents in some of our sea ports, more savage still, who feed their deeds, and advocate their perpetuity—by justifying the British desecration.

This important publication by Mr. Melish is calculated to meet the arguments of such as waver on the very threshold of independence, and by a stream of masterly arguments, to show the extent of the British pretensions, and the effect they would produce if acceded to. These remarks are ushered in by the following notice:

"The Map and Documents render the subject so clear that it cannot fail to be understood on perusal; but for British pretensions are of such magnitude, and would so effectually prevent and future desires of the Republic, that an analysis is necessary to their full development. This I shall attempt in the following remarks."

We are then presented with an article on each of the following subjects:

- First—Of the Sine Qua Non.
- Secondly—Of the military occupation of the Great Lakes, their waters and shores.
- Thirdly—Of the Boundary Line from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, and the free navigation of that River.
- Fourthly—Of the direct communication from Halifax and N. Brunswick to Quebec.

Of the first of these heads, Mr. Melish gives a very interesting view of all the purchases that have been made from the Indians since the treaty of Grenville; and a comparative view of the extent of the British islands and the territory proposed to be cut off from the United States. There are also very important remarks, showing an intimate acquaintance with the subject, on each of the other heads, and the whole is summed up in the following table, collecting, in one view, the extent of territory, value in dollars, and the number of inhabitants who would, as the British commissioners said, have to provide for themselves, under the several heads:

Heads.	Acres.	Value in dollars.	Ind. Inhabitants.
1. Indian boundary.	156,933,080	87,505,084	63,000
2. Niagara River and Lake Ontario.	2,950,000	12,800,000	60,000
3. Direct communication to Halifax.	4,498,000	22,491,800	5,000
	164,381,080	122,796,884	128,000

The remarks conclude with the following observation: "This view shows very clearly, that 'Great Britain had other objects in the war than those for which she professed to contend.' These are developed, and in judging of their merits there is, not, it is believed, an American bosom that is not in unison with the sentiments of the Commissioners and the Secretary of State. 'The demands of Great Britain will receive an unanimous and prompt negative. They must and will be resisted by the

United States. The conflict may be long and severe, but it will be borne with firmness, and, as we confidently believe, it will be attended with success.' To which, we are sure, every true American will heartily say, AMEN!"

The following information is contained in a note at the close of the remarks:

The map which accompanies this work has been highly approved of by the public, and been uniformly sold for one dollar. From a desire to make the nature of the British pretensions exclusively understood throughout the United States, the documents and analysis are added, and the whole put up in the portable form, without any additional charge.

FROM THE ALBANY ARMS.

THE CAMPAIGN.

It will be seen by our accounts from the Niagara, has probably closed in the North, unless the enemy shall protract it by attacking our posts. It is neither our province nor intention to cast any blame upon Gen. Izard, for his apparently tardy and indecisive movements—which gave time to the enemy to reinforce upon the Niagara, nor shall we pretend to scan the motives for this sudden retrograde movement after he had forced a passage over the Chippewa; yet we cannot but observe, that public expectation has been highly disappointed. The Gen. is amenable to the government for his conduct, and, as they censure or applaud, he will rise or fall.

We have nevertheless ample cause for congratulation on the events of the campaign. The enemy's forces have been augmented from 30 to 40,000 men, and he has been enabled by the passage in Europe, to direct all his force and resources against us singly. Our regular forces have not, on the contrary, been superior in equal point of numbers, to what they were in the campaign of 1813. Yet with all the disparity, he has been unable to make any serious impression upon us; and whenever he has attempted an invasion (except in Maine, where he has met with very little resistance) he has paid dearly for his temerity. At Baltimore, at Plattsburgh, &c. he has left before an undisciplined force composed principally of militia, and often inferior in numbers. But it is on the Niagara in particular, that the enemy has been shown of his military laurels—laurels which had cost him millions of treasure and thousands of lives to acquire. There, the renowned veterans of the Peninsula have been obliged to buckle to Yankee valor, and to yield the palm of victory to men whom they had been taught to consider as new recruits, and uniformly inferior in numbers. There the reputation of our arms was acquired a brilliancy and glory which will give lustre to the latest page of American history; and which will perpetuate, as examples to admiring posterity, the names of the heroes of Chippewa, of Bridge-water, and of Erie.

Thus far the enemy has gained neither in reputation nor in territory, by the events of this campaign, on land, if we except the unadvised occupation of a part of Maine; and in looking the account of loss in killed and prisoners, the balance will be found to stand some thousands in our favor.

And what has the enemy gained upon the water? What American bosom but dreads with heartfelt pride the recital of our naval calamities? With a few frigates and sloops of war, we have captured on the ocean, and a whole squadron, superior in men and guns, upon Lake Champlain. To balance this, with more than a thousand ships of war, he has taken from us one solitary frigate, the Essex—and even that was a victory more honorable to the conquered than the conqueror.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

FAULT FINDING.

To find fault, is the easiest thing in nature. He can learnedly criticize, who has no genius to create. He can tumble down, who never had the presumption to think of erecting. Thus it is with an abandoned opposition in this country. Nothing, executed by the administration is right in their judgment; yet, either for want of judgment or disposition, they never think it worth while to suggest plans for experiment. They admit that Great Britain must now be fought off; of her absurd and preposterous pretensions; yet every practicable plan suggested by the administration, for producing so desirable a result, is scouted at, either as not meeting their professed views, or because experimental, unconstitutional!

If money, the sinew of war, is to be raised by taxation, the people are called upon to grumble oppression! If taxes are not laid, they immediately turn about and enquire why measures are not taken to strengthen the credit of government, by providing for the extinguishment of the interest on the public debt? If men are wanted, and the militia are called out for the defence and protection of their homes, they ask, why are not the ranks of our armies filled with regulars? If high bounties and great wages, the only inducements for Americans to enter the regular army, are held out, they cry out again, "Oh, what an improvidence, what a prodigal administration!" & calculate the cost of the war with mathematical nicety, from one minute to 20 years; and even tell how many waggons the specie would fill, and how many horses it would take to draw the sum expended, for any given time!

Every man in the habit of reading the opposition prints, must have noticed these contradictions and strange inconsistencies—and we ask, is the present a time for such contemptible cavilling? Ought not every eye, heart and hand in the nation, to be directed to a single point—the mode best calculated to annoy the foe? He has threatened our assaultable points—we know where he is tender, and a community of feeling and union of action, in a common cause, would soon convince that enemy, that he has mistaken the character and strength of the American people.

But Union is too much to ask of the opposition—pitted against the administration, they are resolved to fight the boat for place and power, let the consequences be ever so disastrous. They too, talk of Union, but it is required that the country unite with a faction, that the majority yield obedience to the minority—which never can be the case without a radical change in the form of our government—and does not this fact betray the point to which their wishes tend? Suppose, for their accommodation, Mr. Madison should resign his office, and another republican chief magistrate be elected, as would be the case at the present moment—would federalism throw its weight into the national scale? Would the leaders of opposition cease their clamor? Would they endeavor to bind up the wounds which party animosity has inflicted?—Would they encourage by their arguments, a cheerful acquiescence in financial regulations, and laws of offence and defence against our sanguinary foe? Instead of turning the constitution to stumble the plain understandings of men, who would be willing to serve their country, in every capacity where duty called, if they were not misled by the sophistry of designing men; would they render their aid in the more laudable business of smoothing difficulties, and satisfying ill-founded scruples, where the public safety required. No! they would do no such thing—they would make no sacrifice, without an equivalent, they have no heart but for self. Their pretensions are as preposterous as those set forth by the enemy, as *sine qua non* of Peace. The country has no claims on them—and they pretend to have claims on them—but their pretensions are illegal and unfounded—and we are convinced, that the one and the other will be disregarded, and our country saved, and our rights preserved, without yielding a point to our foreign enemy, or sacrificing anything to an unreasonable and unnatural domestic faction.

MAJOR GEN. IZARD'S ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Northern Army, Camp near Fort Erie, }
October 23, 1814. }

GENERAL ORDERS.

The indisposition of Brig. Genl. Bissell, has prevented, until this morning, his report of the handsome affair which took place on the 19th, between a detachment of his brigade, and a superior force of the enemy. The object of the expedition entrusted to the Brigadier, was the seizure of some provisions intended for the British troops. He marched from Black Creek on the morning of the 18th inst. with parcs of the 5th, 14th, 15th and 16th Infantry, a small party of dragoons, and a company of Riflemen, the whole about 900 men—after driving before him the pickets, of whom they made the commanding officer prisoner, they encamped for the night, after throwing beyond Lyons Creek, two infantry companies under the command of Capt. Dorman of the 5th, Lieut. Horrell of the 16th Infantry, and the Riflemen under Capt. Irvine. A picket on the Chippewa road commanded by Lieut. Gassaway was attacked by two companies of Gungahy light infantry, which were beaten back with loss.

On the morning of the 19th, the detachment was attacked by a select corps of the enemy, not less than 1200 strong. The light infantry, under Capt. Dorman, and Irvine's riflemen, sustained the whole of the fire of the enemy for 15 minutes, during which time the 5th and 14th were formed.

The 5th was ordered to turn the enemy's right flank while the 14th charged them in front. This was executed in a most gallant manner by Col. Pinkney of the 5th and Major Barnard of the 14th Infantry, who greatly distinguished himself in the officer-like style in which he conducted his battalion. The enemy were compelled to a precipitate retreat and laid themselves once more behind their fortifications. Brig. Gen. Bissell, particularly mentions the skill and intrepidity of Col. Snelling, Inspector General; Col. Pinkney, commanding the 5th; Major Barnard, 14th; Major Barker, 45th, acting with the 5th; Captain Irvine of the Riflemen; Captain Dorman, Capt. Allison whose horse was shot under him; and Brig. Major Lieut. Prestman, 5th Infantry.

Lieut. Anspack of the light dragoons, was conspicuous for his alertness in communicating the Brig. General's orders during the action.

It is with the highest satisfaction that the commanding General's tenders to the brave officers and troops of the 2d Brigade, and of the light dragoons and Riflemen, his thanks for their good conduct on this occasion. The 15th and 16th Regiments, commanded by Col. Pearce, and who when posted as a reserve, proved, had the resistance of the enemy offered them an opportunity of going into action, they would have emulated the valor of their brave comrades, the 5th & 14th. A number of prisoners was taken, among whom a picket of dragoons with horses. A large quantity of grain also fell into our hands. The Brigadier, after com-

pleting the orders he had received, and burying the few of our brave soldiers who fell in the action, and the dead of the enemy who were left on the ground by the latter, returned to the camp on Black Creek. For the cool and intrepid conduct of Brig. Genl. Bissell, the General offers the praise he has so justly entitled himself to.

By order of Maj. Gen. Izard.
C. K. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

DANVILLE, (Vt.) Oct. 22. FRUITS OF SMUGGLING.

On the morning of the 13th inst. an unhappy affair took place in Herford, in the Province of Lower Canada, the particulars of which were related to us as follows, by Sergeant Joseph Whitney and Mr. Isaac Hulse, who heard them given at a Court of Enquiry on the occasion:

A Custom House Officer and Deputy, with four other men, on the morning above mentioned, observed a drove of cattle, 20 in number, approaching the line, driven by four Canadians, and when they were immediately crossing the line, gave peremptory orders to the drivers, to deliver up the cattle, which with threats and menaces, they refused, and proceeded with the drove about half a mile into Canada—at which time one of the Americans shot one of the cattle, to evince their determination of stopping the drove—when the smugglers instantly fired at one of the pursuers, the charge proving harmless by entering the folds of his coat, and followed the attempt at his life by breaking the breach of his gun over his shoulders and bruising him severely. To rescue the American from immediate death, being at too great a distance to use any other effectual means, his comrades fired, which killed 1 of the intended murderers and wounded the other, it is understood mortally. They were brothers—Messrs. Nathan and David Morrill, who formerly resided in this town, and who, it is ascertained beyond all doubt, with two other brothers, were contractors for the British army—agreeing to supply it with one hundred head of cattle per week, for 1 year, commencing in March last.

This same drove had been previously taken by the Custom House Officer, and revealed to the owners, on their pledging their honor that they should not cross the line. Great and constant persuasion was used, but in vain before resort was had to force, to arrest the cattle from the Canadians.

BOSTON, Nov. 3. AMERICAN HEROISM.

A sloop of and for Providence, from N. York, with flour, &c. was captured on Monday last, outside of Block Island, by a British privateer sloop, all the crew, except one, taken out, a prize master and three men put on board and ordered for Halifax.

Soon after, the American sailor left on board, persuaded the men that it was necessary to caulk in the dead lights and companion, as having no pumps, should it come on to blow, she must sink. Whilst two of them were employed caulking inside the companion, and he outside, and one at the dead light, he suddenly closed the companion slide on the 3, and secured them below—while doing this, the 4th man, at the helm, observing him, seized an oar and struck him to the deck, and severely wounded him, he however, immediately recovered himself, seized a hammer and with it, in return, struck him his antagonist to the deck, there kept him, and threatened to knock his brains out, if he attempted to resist—in that situation he tied his hands together and confined him under the cable box, on deck.

Afterwards coming on to blow, and he being unable to work the vessel alone he offered the fellow (under the box) his life provided he would assist him working the sloop into port, when he gladly accepted of, and she arrived at Newport on Tuesday, when the heroic tar delivered over his prisoners to the gun boats. This information is communicated by a gentleman from Newport.

[* By the name of PERKINS, as stated in the Newport Republican.]

NORFOLK, Nov. 4.

Four British prisoners, consisting of a Midshipman and three men, belonging to the Madagascar frigate, Capt. Doyle, were brought over from Hampton yesterday, and delivered into the custody of the Marshal at this place. They were taken on board an Eastern Shore craft, captured by the enemy some days previous, and ordered to Tangier Island, but which grounded in passing Egg Island and Shoals. The skipper (who remained on board) watching a favorable opportunity, jumped into the *scup* along-side, and paddled for the shore, but soon after returned with several armed men, who retook the vessel and made the crew prisoners.

Gov. Snyder is re-elected for 3 years Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. His majority over Isaac Wayne, the federal and quid candidate, will be twenty thousand, a few hundreds more or less.

The Senate of Pennsylvania will have more than two democratic members for one federalist.

The House of Representatives will have three democratic for every one federal member.

The congressional representation will be eighteen democrats and five federalists.

Dem. Press.

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE, OCT. 25.

Headquarters of the Northern Army.
Camp near Fort Erie,
October 22, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The volunteers and militia in service, with the Northern Army in Upper Canada, will march to Batavia, where they will be discharged.

The commanding General requests Major General Porter, to express to the troops under his immediate command, the sense entertained by the Army at large, of the gallantry displayed by them during their service in Upper Canada.

By their presence, at a critical moment, the left division of the northern army, was supported and encouraged.

Though not himself a witness of their meritorious conduct, the report made to the General, by the officer lately commanding on this Frontier, calls for his thanks, to these brave and patriotic men.

Cols. Dobbin and Hopkins, Majs. Lee, Matteson and Dox have been particularly designated, as distinguished by their zeal and attention to discipline.

To the high character established for himself, by Maj. Gen. Porter, the Genl. has only to add his acknowledgements of the assistance he has received from him, in the short time he has had the advantage of his co-operation.

By command of Maj. Gen. Porter,
C. K. GARDNER, Adj. Gen.
Northern Army.

To Maj. Gen. Peter B. Porter.

Sir,
The inhabitants of the town of Buffalo, deeply impressed with a sense of the meritorious conduct of the Volunteers and Militia under your command, during the present campaign in Upper Canada, cannot permit their departure from this Frontier without expressing their sentiments of esteem, which patriotism & courage so conspicuous could not fail to excite.

Their conduct in the memorable battle of the 25th and 26th of July, the 15th of August and 17th of September, while it sheds a lustre on the American arms, and reflects honor on those who were engaged in them, effuses the opprobrious aspersions, cast on the militia of this state, and evinces that the citizen, as a fence of his rights, needs no other stimulus than the impulse of patriotism, directed by the energies of judicious and confidential leaders.

At the call of their country, they left their home and repaired to the post of danger, and set an example worthy of imitation, and taught the enemy that the American nation is composed of men, who have nerve and patriotism which are equal to the defence of their country.

For the services they have rendered their country, and particularly this frontier, in conjunction with the gallant band of regulars, they merit our warmest acknowledgements.

We shall ever cherish an high sense of their valor and merit, and hold in grateful remembrance those brave men of their number, who have sealed their attachment to their country's cause with their blood.

**SAMUEL TUFTER,
DANIEL CHAPIN,
CHARLES TOWNSEND,
E. WALDEN,
J. HARRISON,
HEMAN B. PORTER,
OLIVER FOPWOOD,
S. H. SALSBURY,**
Committee in behalf of the
inhabitants of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24, 1814.

Gentlemen,

So signally are we blessed in our civil and political institutions, that there is no honourable occupation, excepting that of a soldier, which is not a sure passport to wealth. The rewards for the hazards and hardships he endures, consist alone in the consciousness that he is discharging a sacred duty to his country, and in grateful acknowledgments of those for whom he encounters them.

The volunteers and militia could not have met a more cheering reward on returning to their own shore, than the voluntary and flattering expressions of approbation of the citizens of Buffalo, tendered through a committee composed of its most respectable inhabitants of different political sentiments.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept our best wishes for your individual prosperity, and for the speedy restoration of your village to its former flourishing condition.

P. B. PORTER.
To Messrs. S. Tupper, &c.

LOOK AT IT!

If the following facts do not rouse the thinking faculties of every true hearted American in Massachusetts, whether federal or republican, we know of nothing that will.

Doct. Pat.

IN SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

OCTOBER 13, 1814.

Mr. Hill this day moved—That a committee be appointed to enquire into the facts in relation to the occupation of a large tract of territory in the District of Maine, belonging to this Commonwealth, by the enemy; to consider the expediency of expelling him therefrom, and of the most ready and effectual manner of doing it.

The necessity of adopting such a course was strenuously urged by the mover, and Messrs. Parrie, Moody,

Kinsley and Holmes, and was opposed by Messrs. Mills, Sergeant, Thorndike and Otis.

In favor of its adoption, it was said by the mover, that the enemy had taken possession of more than one third of the district which he represented; that their conduct had been such as to render their continuance truly alarming, and that the people whom he represented, had expected that the primary object of the present session, was to provide measures immediately to regain possession of our invaded territory—he hoped they would not be disappointed in that expectation; that the legislature would not abandon that section of the Commonwealth, while a disposition was manifested to render the most ample protection to other parts. He had noticed, with surprise, that this subject, which to him seemed of the greatest importance, had passed unnoticed until this late day in the session, and that nothing but a sense of duty to his constituents could have induced him to have troubled the board. He hoped the enquiry would be made, and had no doubt gentlemen would then be satisfied that some effective measures ought immediately to be adopted to relieve a large portion of the citizens of this district, who were now under the control of the enemy; and that he considered this course particularly necessary, as he understood the Governor had intimated to his colleague (Mr. Kinsley) that no troops should be sent to their assistance at present. The same reasons were urged by other gentlemen in the minority, but without success. The Senate refused to make the enquiry, or to take any measures to give relief to this oppressed section of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hill moved, on the succeeding day, a reconsideration of the vote, whereby the Senate refused to make any enquiry, or adopt any measures relative to the occupation of a part of the District of Maine by the enemy; but after debate, the reconsideration was denied!

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a vendition expensis me direct ed, at suit of Ann Fountain and Thomas Cooper, administrators of William Fountain, use of Samuel Harrison and Barroil & Ricard, against James M'Cutter, Matthias Alford, and James Faulkner.

Will be sold at the house of Matthias Alford, on Wednesday the 16th of November next, 400 acres of Land, six head of Horses, one yoke of Oxen and Cart, and seventeen head of Cattle—the property of the said Alford. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

Also—at James Faulkner's, on Thursday the 17th, 105 acres of Land, one Horse, three head of Cattle, and two Beds and Furniture—the property of the said James Faulkner. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

All the above property is taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim. Attendance given by

Thomas Saulsbury,
Late Sheriff

october 25 4

SALE POSTPONED.

Will be sold at public sale, on a credit of nine months.

On MONDAY, 28th Nov. inst. if fair, if not on the first fair day following, on the farm of Tristram Needles, adjoining Kebley Kemp's and the farm of the late Tristram Needles—valuable Stock and Farming Utensils, to wit: two yoke of Oxen, Cows, 30 to 40 head of breeding Sheep of a choice breed, two ox carts and many other Farming Utensils, and Corn and other. Attendance given by

Peter Harris.

nov. 8 3

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The Professors of Easton Academy deem it incumbent on them to inform the gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that in the English department of the Academy two classes have been formed, which are to be confined solely to the study of Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, all simplified to the capacities of children.

A compilation and application increase in proportion to the number in a class, therefore the more instructive to four, as it would be to six pupils, induced them to publish this; and they are, through their exertions and care, persuaded, that a boy of moderate abilities must, by using one year in such a class, lay the foundation of a solid English education.

P. QUIN & T. MC CONNELL.

sept. 20

N. B. Genteel boarding may be had for students, in my house, under my care, and that of the other Professor.

P. QUIN.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and Talbot county, that he has commenced the

Boot and Shoe Making Business,

Next door to Mr. Samuel Nichols's store, and in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hopkins, fronting on Dover street—where he means to carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the best and most fashionable manner; and hopes from his knowledge of the business, and a strict attention thereto, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

John Valiant.

N. B. The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, has brought with him a handsome assortment of

Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes,

Which, together with the assortment on hand before, he will sell as cheap as the nature of the times will admit, for Cash, or Country Produce at a fair price.

J. V.

Easton, nov. 1 4

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

I hereby certify, that Thomas Godwin, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespasser upon his enclosures, a small chestnut colored mare, about six years old, fourteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead, and a white blaze on her face, and has been worked in the fields under my hand, as one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, this 26th day of October, 1814.

James Massey.

nov. 1 4

IN CHANCERY.

OCTOBER 17th, 1814
**SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF
RICHARD E. HARRISON.**

ORDERED, on application, that the claim here tofore reported on by the Auditor, and those reported on this day, be examined and decided on during the first four days of the ensuing December Term.

By order—

James P. Heath,
Reg. Cur. Can.

november 1 3

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons holding shares in the BARCE, built last spring was a year, are requested to meet at Thomas HENRY'S Hotel, at 3 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY the 22nd inst. for the purpose of doing something with the above Boat.

James Stoakes.

november 5 8

LAND FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of 1000 acres of LAND, situated in Hurley's Neck, in Dorchester county, within half a mile of two navigable creeks on opposite sides of the tract, and less than two miles distant from Nantuxke river.

This property is a body of heavily timbered woodland, pine and white oak, and would be a great acquisition to the proprietor of a saw mill on the waters of the Nantuxke, or a person engaged largely in the ship building line, the adjoining shore of the river affording the most convenient situation for carrying on the latter business, and the neighborhood abounding in good sawyers, yielding a plentiful supply of provisions.

Mr. William Cape, who is the proprietor of an adjoining tract, will ride over the premises and point out the finest views and considerations of view thereon, and the terms of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber

James Steele.

Cambridge, oct. 25 4

FOR SALE.

The subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St. Michael's river, near the town of St. Michael's, containing 133 acres of Land, about fifty acres of which are woodland, the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet, nearly new—kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthiness of situation, it is not exceeded by any in the county. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser. Property in or near Easton would be taken in payment.

James Parrott.

sept. 27

FOR SALE.

A likely young NEGRO MAN, about 21 or 22 years of age. For further particulars apply at the

STAR OFFICE.

November 1—3

TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A valuable Negro Woman, who has been accustomed to house work, and is a good plain cook. For terms apply at this office.

november 8 3

AN OVERSEER

Is wanted for the ensuing year, by the subscriber.

John L. Bozman.

nov 8 3

MAIL STAGE.

From Easton to Chester-Town,

STARTS from the subscriber's Tavern every Monday and Thursday morning, after an early breakfast, and arrives at Chester Town before unknown same evening, where the line continues the next morning through Wilmington to Philadelphia. Returns leaves Chester Town every Tuesday and Friday morning, and arrives at the Eastern Hotel, (late Fountain Inn) same evening; where the best accommodations are prepared for Travellers, and conveyances furnished for those wishing to proceed to either of the lower counties.

The subscriber has a new Stage, good strong horses, and a careful driver, added to the certainty of progressing on the route without delay, renders the present establishment worthy the attention of the Public, in whom he solicits a share of patronage.

His Hotel is large, and will at all times enable him to furnish private rooms to Travellers—his figures of the best quality—his table spread with the varieties of the season; and his servants and lads for horses surpassed by none on the shore—added to his own personal attention, he flatters himself in being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

Thomas Henrix.

april 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That there will be a petition, handed in to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a public road to be opened, leading from Sudler's Cross Roads until it intersects the public road leading to Smyrna, at or near the mouth of Peregrine Peter's lane—the said road to be opened on as direct a line as may be thought most proper by commissioners hereafter appointed, between the lands of Joseph Thompson and Edward Coppage, and also between the lands of Noah Merchant and Sarah Peters, and through by Richard Holding's farm, until it reaches the woods of Benjamin Holding, and thence with a straight line until it reaches the Smyrna road aforesaid.

nov 8 3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1814.
Anna Domin 1814.

On application of JOHN DAWSON, administrator of Noah Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased—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 newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I, L. S. have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r

of Wills for Caroline county

nov. 8 3

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 third Monday in May next, or they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of October, 1814.

John Dawson, adm'r

of Noah Dawson, dec'd.

nov. 8 3

NOTICE.

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the redemption of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the Commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed, for the purpose then, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the State of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act, entitled 'an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this State (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes the said act,' passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, as may be found to have accrued to the U. S. by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said Commissioners by the act of the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, aforesaid.

James Monroe,

Acting Sec'y of State

Richard Rush,

Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 3, 1814.

oct. 11—3m

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of the 31st of March, 1814, relative to the Yazoo Claims, are of opinion, that it rests with the claimants to prepare, by themselves or their counsel, the releases, assignments, and powers, mentioned in the first section of the act. Desirous, nevertheless, to give every facility to the execution of the act consistent with what is taken to be its right construction, they recommend,

That claimants living at a distance, who may find it necessary to prefer their claims through an agent or attorney, should invest such agent or attorney with authority to add or alter the instrument aforesaid; or in any wise their form and manner, so that they may conform to such directions and decisions as the Commissioners may give when organized as a board, and proceeding to execute their functions under the act. By this course such changes, substitutions or amendments, as are susceptible of being made up on the spot, can take place without further inconvenience to the claimants.

James Monroe,

Acting Sec'y of State

A. J. Dallas,

Sec'y of the Treasury

Richard Rush,

Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 20, 1814.

The printers of newspapers authorised to publish the laws, will in this notice, as well as the former, once a week, until the first Monday in January.

november 1 9

LAST NOTICE.

The time having nearly expired that the law allows for closing the direct tax in the second Collection District of Maryland, the subscriber earnestly, and for the last time, requests all persons who have not discharged their tax, to do the same before the 20th day of November next—after which date he will proceed to execute all who may be in arrears. It is hoped, however, that a punctual attendance to this notice, will prevent the disagreeable alternative, and save the parties concerned an additional eight per cent. on the amount of their tax.

Mr. William Roberts, deputy collector for Talbot county, and Mr. Henry Meeds, deputy collector for Caroline and Queen Ann's counties, are authorised to receive the tax in the respective counties assigned them, and to pass receipts for the same.

William Chambers, Col-

lector of the Revenue for the

2d Maryland District.

Collector's Office, Centre

ville 25th Oct. 1814.

nov. 1 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT I intend petitioning the next session of Legislature of the State of Maryland, for a bill of divorce from my husband, William Glanville; and likewise to be empowered to keep, support and educate my infant son.

her

Sarah M. Glanville.

mark.

october 25 6

TO ALL WHOM IT DOETH CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, That a petition will be preferred to the next General Assembly, praying a law to extend the time of condemnation of so much of the mill-seat at present occupied by the subscriber, as is necessary for the practical operation of the mill.

JOHN LUCAS, 3d.

sept. 20

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, with a tolerable English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application at the

STAR OFFICE.

nov. 1 9

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near the Chapel, Talbot county, Maryland, on the 10th of October last, a negro man named Jake, calls himself Jacob Dobson; about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, black, with a long mouth, full set of good teeth, free spoken—his feet are very long, with a scar on the top of one of them, occasioned by the cut of an axe: had on white kersey clothing and wool hat, but may change both.

Jacob is supposed to have made for Milford, in the State of Delaware, where he has a brother, free fellow by the name of Harry, where he may be still lurking. The above reward will be paid to any person who will take up said negro and commit him to jail, if out of this State, so that the subscriber gets him again; or thirty dollars if taken up and committed in like manner in this State, by giving information to the subscriber.

John Arrington.

nov. 1 9

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. Thomas Gray, living in Easton, (to whom she was hired for this year) a dark mulatto woman, called FLORA, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, of a slender and delicate form, and a sickly countenance—is a very good washer and ironer, and plain cook—has a very bad temper, and apt to be impudent when spoken to with authority.

This woman was the property of Major Joseph Richardson, of Caroline county, lately deceased, and upon a distribution of his estate was allotted to the subscriber, who intermarried with one of the deceased's daughters. She has been hired in Easton, to different persons for several years past, and has a husband by the name of Jim Ricott, who went away with her, and who belongs to David Kerr, Jun. and is also now advertised.—Flora is about 35 or 37 years of age, and Jim about 40.—They went off together, on the night of the 27th of May last, with a cart and horse, loaded with various articles. She had such a variety of clothing, that it would be useless to attempt a description of them.

The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State of Maryland, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home—30 dollars and like charges paid if taken and secured within this State. All persons are warned not to harbor the said slave Flora, at their peril.

Anthony Ross.

Talbot county, Md. august 16

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of this State, on Sunday the 23d day of October last, a negro man named NEPHEN, about twenty five or six years old, five feet and in half inch high, very large thick lips, rather simple in his manner, with his teeth very wide apart—he chews tobacco rather awkwardly—stout and well made—never larger feet. He had on when he went away, blue and white striped over jacket, striped waistcoat, a pair of grey chambray pantaloons, a white linen shirt, a pair thin leather shoes bound, and a pair black yarn stockings footed this fall—with sundry other clothing not recollected.

Any person taking up said runaway, and securing him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Joshua Parker.

november 1

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the goal of Allegany county, on the 17th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is Sam, and that he belongs to Rezin Humphrey, near Wheeling, Virginia; and appears to be about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and lame in his right hip—the lower parts of his ears appear to have been bored, for the purpose of wearing ear rings; had on when committed, an old low linen shirt, an old cotton and wool vest, a blue linen round about, an old pair of striped overalls very much patched, and an old round hat. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

Thomas Pollard, Sheriff

Allegany County, Md.

Sept. 10, (27) 1814.—8

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th Sept. last, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself Jim.—He is supposed to be about 18 years of age, five feet high. His clothing when committed were a dark brown surtout coat very much torn, a new linen shirt, and old wool hat; he is pretty much pock marked, and stutters very much. Says he belongs to Elias Brown, living on Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. 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

Fred'k county, Md.

october 5 (18) 8

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 23rd day of August last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Paul he is supposed to be about 30 years of age, five feet three and a half inches high. His clothing when committed were a striped cotton round about very much faded, white cotton pantaloons and coloured merinoes waistcoat—Has a scar on his forehead, and a scar on his left ankle bone. Says he belongs to Mr. Eli Solters, near the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's or Calvert county, Maryland.

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.

sept. 13



[Vol. 13.....16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1814.

[No. 12.....784.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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.

SALE POSTPONED.

Will be sold at public sale, on a credit of nine months.

On MONDAY, 28th Nov. inst.

if fair, if not, on the first fair day following, on the farm of Tipton Needles, adjoining Robert Kemp's and the farm of the late Tipton Needles—valuable Stock and Farming Utensils, to wit: two yoke of Oxen, Cows, 30 or 40 head of thriving Sheep of a choice breed, two ox-carts and many other Farming Utensils, and Corn and Fodder. Attendance given by

Peter Harris.

Nov. 8 3

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his FARM, situate on Miles River, now in a good state of cultivation. There are about

Fifty-six Acres of Land,

On which are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c.—Also a WIND MILL in good order, with a promising young Apple Orchard of choice fruit.

As it is presumed persons inclined to purchase will view the property, further particulars are deemed unnecessary. For terms, and possession, &c. apply to the subscriber, living on the premises

Ananias Gossage.

November 15 5

NOTICE.

Intending to leave the State of Maryland, the subscriber particularly requests those indebted to him in any way, to make payment without delay; or he will be compelled to resort to compulsory measures to enforce the same, without respect to persons.

Ananias Gossage.

Miles River, Nov. 15 5

FOR SALE.

The subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St. Michael's river, near the town of St. Michael's, containing 133 acres of Land, about forty acres of which are woodland, the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet, nearly new—kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthiness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser. Property in or near Easton would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

Sept. 27

A TANNER WANTED.

The subscriber wish to employ by the year, a well acquainted with the Tanning Business, to work and conduct a Yard. To one who can give a satisfactory recommendation, liberal wages will be given.

M'Neale & Reardon.

N. B. The highest cash price given for Hides by

November 15 3

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and Talbot county, that he has commenced the

Boot and Shoe Making Business,

Next door to Mr. Samuel Nichols's store, and in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hopkins, fronting on Dover street—where he means to carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the best and most fashionable manner; and hopes from his knowledge of the business, and a strict attention thereto, to merit and receive a share of public patronage

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Which, together with the assortment on hand before, he will sell as cheap as the nature of the times will admit, for Cash, or Country Produce at a fair price.

Easton Nov. 1 4

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The Professors of Easton Academy deem it incumbent on them to inform the gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that in the English department of the Academy two classes have been opened, which are to be confined solely to the elements of Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, all simplified to the capacities of children.

As emulation and application increase in proportion to the number in a class, therefore the same Lecture given away of these branches, not being as instructive to four, as it would be to six, ten pupils, induced them to publish this; and they are, through their exertions and care, persuaded, that a boy of moderate abilities must, by being one year in such a class, lay the foundation of a solid English education

P. QUIN & T. MC CONNELL.

Sept. 20

N. B. Genteel boarding may be had for students, in my house, under my care, and that of the other Professor.

P. QUIN.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, and for returning the surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the tract reserved by Virginia, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers upon continental establishment, shall be allowed a further term of three years, from and after the passage of this act, to obtain warrants and complete their locations, and a further term of five years, from and after the passage of this act as aforesaid, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the General Land Office, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That no locations, as aforesaid, within the above-mentioned tract, shall, after the passing of this act, be made on tracts of land for which patents had previously been issued, or which had been previously surveyed; and any patent which may, nevertheless, be obtained for land located contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be considered as null and void.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

November 3, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Expressive of the sense of Congress relative to the capture of the British sloop Reindeer, by the American sloop Wasp.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Captain Johnston Blakeley, of the sloop Wasp, a gold medal, with suitable devices, and a silver medal, with like devices, to each of the commissioned officers, and also a sword to each of the Midshipmen and the Sailing-Master of the aforesaid vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew in the action with the British sloop of War Reindeer, on the twenty eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; in which action determined bravery and cool intrepidity, in nineteen minutes, obtained a decisive victory by boarding.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

November 3, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the sense of Congress, of the gallantry and good conduct with which the reputation of the arms of the United States has been sustained by Major General Brown, Major General Scott, Major General Porter, Major General Gaines, Major General Macomb and Brigadiers Ripley and Miller.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major Genl. Brown, and through him to the officers and men of the regular army, and of the militia under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the successive battles of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie, in Upper Canada, in which British veteran troops were beaten and repulsed by equal or inferior numbers; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of these triumphs, and presented to Major General Brown.

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems & devices, and presented to Major Gen. Scott, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the U. States.

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to Brigadier General Ripley, Brigadier General Miller, and Major General Porter, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of their gallantry and good conduct in the several conflicts of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Maj. Gen. Gaines, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Erie, on the fifteenth of August; repelling, with great slaughter, the attack of a British veteran army, superior in number, and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to Major Gen. Gaines.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General Macomb, and through him to the officers and men of the regular army under his command, and to the militia and volunteers of New York and Vermont, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Plattsburg on the eleventh of September; repelling, with one thousand five hundred men, aided by a body of militia and volunteers from New York and Vermont, a British veteran army, greatly superior in number; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to Major Genl. Macomb.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

November 3, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THE TRUE QUESTION.

The question before the Eastern States, is not, whether this or that man should hold the reins of power, but whether the Union should be sacrificed or saved?

Let the London Courier raise the cry, that James Madison must go out—and that Great Britain will not rest satisfied until he shall share the exile of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Let the Boston printers follow in its wake, repeating the cry of *Out with him!*

Let the Federal Republican spout its filth in torrents upon his head.

Let Mr. King, of Massachusetts, disgrace his seat in Congress by unheard-of calumnies against the President of the United States, and impudent assertions that he ought to be brought to the altar.

Let faction rage in every opposition print.

Her malignity will not be gratified—*Mr Madison will remain where he is!*

The choice of the people will never desert the station to which he has been elevated by their suffrages.

If the faction should see fit to turn all its resentment from the foreign enemy against the administration—

To raise the war-whoop against our own countrymen, instead of the nation which is the enemy of us all—

To swear that it will not contribute a mite towards the prosecution of the war, so long as it is conducted by the ruling party—

To suffer this country to become the prey of the enemy, until the reins of power are transferred to its own hands—

It is in vain that it pretends to patriotism, to the love of country—

The people will see through all these pretences—

They will see, through all this clamor, the ambition which stimulates the energies of faction.

This opposition is as vain as it will be groundless—as destitute of effect, as it will be of a cause.

Do they object to the President of the United States, that he is no soldier?

The answer is, that it is not necessary that he should be versed in tactics.—The selection of proper officers is the principal thing which is required at his hands.

Do they object to his cabinet, to the Secretaries whom he has selected? It is answered, that this cabinet is newly cast—and that the Secretaries cannot be censured for the incompetency which they have displayed; because they are yet scarcely warm in their seats, and their incapacity has not yet been proved.

Is it argued that the men are unfit, because their measures are destitute of vigor?

It is answered, in what respect have their measures been inefficient? Is Dallas's Report too weak? Is Monroe's Plan destitute of bone and muscle? No, no—we will venture to predict, that the cry of these gentlemen will speedily be changed—and that the only complaint will soon be, that their measures are too strong.

If the wise men of the East are willing to kiss the rod of the enemy, and subscribe to the demands of the enemy, let them declare it to assembled Congress of the Union—their views will then be understood, and the people will decide between them and their rulers.

If they are merely displeased with the measures devised for the prosecution of

the war, it is competent for them to propose new ones—

Why do they not come out with their own budget of measures?

Why do they not suggest new subjects of taxation?

New modes of swelling the ranks of our armies?—More efficient measures for the defence of the sea-board?

It is not the part of the patriot to believe, that his country is going to ruin & not to contribute to her salvation.

When the ship is tost upon the deep, exposed to the danger of shipwreck, what would be tho't of the lubberly seamen, who, thro' a dislike of his pilot, refuses to aid in the safety of the ship, but spends all his time in blustering upon the deck?

If by the rules of this ship, the pilot has been appointed for a certain period, and moreover if there was every reason to believe that the crew would appoint him over again, if they had the choice, what would be thought of the seaman, or even a minority of the crew, who should try, by foul abuse, to drive the pilot from his helm—nay, who should refuse to lend a hand towards the safety of the ship?

The present Chief Magistrate of this nation—the pilot who is attempting to weather the storm which assails us, has been put there by the crew. At the helm of the ship he will remain, until by the rules of the ship a successor is appointed. Shall we then waste this precious moment in outcry and abuse? Are we not all embarked in the same bottom? And can any man be so perverse or so misled by the lust of power, as at a moment of peril like this, to refuse to work the pump or to lash the spars, because the ship is not trimmed precisely as he pleases?

Mr. Madison will remain, therefore, where he is, until the constitution terminates his career. He will not so far weaken the government, over which he presides, as to yield the reins to a "village" or a clamorous "mob."

The only rule in this country, is the Constitution—The only lawgiver to the Republic, is the will of the majority.

If James Madison has abused his high functions, the remedy is laid down by the Constitution—he may be reached by impeachment.

If he is anxious to pursue improper measures, let the majority of the people's Representatives, the Congress of the United States set their faces against him, vote down his measures, and strip him of the power of abuse. This is the only check upon him—and we are bound to presume it is a sufficient check.—It is the check pointed out by the Constitution—and not the dictation of a violent opposition, the clamor of an infuriated faction.

There are many, many generous and noble spirits who belong to the Federal party, that will forget the distinctions of party to serve their country. We acknowledge their worth—we bow with reverence before their virtues.—And the men who administer our affairs ought to be proud to avail themselves of their talents.

But there are on the other hand, a set of dissatisfied men in the Eastern States whom no concessions can conciliate, whom no demands, no conduct of the enemy can rouse to vengeance, and who seem willing to run every risk, even tho' it should dissolve this blessed Union into atoms, sooner than unite in the present prosecution of the war.

Citizens of the Eastern States! awaken! These men would have you believe that it is Mr. Madison whom they are opposing; that it is his administration whom they wish to subvert; but they know that these views are visionary, and that Mr. Madison will not be driven from his post.

We call upon you, then, to consider what these men are meditating, what wild schemes of disorganization they have dared to indulge.

The Union is in danger!—Turn to the convention at Hartford, & learn to tremble at the madness of its authors. How far will these mad-men advance? Tho' they may conceal from you the project of disunion; tho' a few of them may have even concealed it from themselves; yet who will pretend to set bounds to the rage of disaffection? One false step after another may lead them to resistance to the laws, to a treasonable neutrality, to a war against the government of the United States.—In truth, the first act of resistance to the law is treason to the United States. Are you ready for this state of things?—Will you support the men, who would plunge you into this ruin?

No man, no association of men, no State or set of States has a right to withdraw itself from the Union, of its own accord.—The same power which knits us together, can only unknit. The same formality which forged the links of the Union, is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of States which form the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or obstruct the ef-

ficacy of its constitutional laws, is Treason to all intents and purposes.

Any other doctrine such as that which has been lately held forth by the Federal Republican that any one State may withdraw itself from the Union is an abominable heresy—which strips its author of every possible pretension to the name or character of a Federalist.

We call, therefore, upon the Government of the Union to exert its energies, when the season shall demand it—and seize the first Traitor who shall spring out of the hot-bed of the Convention of Hartford. This illustrious Union, which has been cemented by the blood of our forefathers, the pride of America and the wonder of the world must not be tamely sacrificed to the heated brains of the aspiring hearts of a few malcontents. The Union must be saved, when any one shall dare to assail it.

Countrymen of the East! We call upon you to keep a vigilant eye upon these wretched men, who would plunge us into civil war and irretrievable disgrace. Whatever be the temporary calamities which may assail us, let us swear, upon the altar of our country, to SAVE THE UNION.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

By the Prussian ship Hannibal, Capt. Leisewitz, which arrived within Sandy Hook yesterday morning, in 50 days from Bremen, whence she sailed on the 17th of Sept. the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of the London Courier to the 23 of September, and Bremen papers of the 5th. From the former the following extracts are made:

The passengers in the Hannibal inform us, that the negotiations at Ghent were considered as entirely broken off, and that the Neptune was to sail for America early in October.

The great European Congress were to meet at Vienna on the 8th of September, and several of the Ambassadors had arrived.

The passengers also inform us, that it was reported Lord Wellington was in Belgium, at the head of 40,000 men; and that Lord Hill was to leave England for the coast of America about the 2d of September.

The papers contain very few articles on the subject of hostilities with this country. The continental powers, lately belligerent, are occupied in their internal arrangements which their new situation calls for; and their proceedings fill the greater part of those papers which have come into our possession.

The Emperor of Austria continues the order of the iron crown—himself grand master.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

American Privateers.—The directors of the Royal Exchange and London Assurance Corporations, strongly impressed with the necessity for greater protection being afforded to the trade, in consequence of the numerous captures that have recently been made by American privateers, represented the same to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on Wednesday last, and on Saturday received an answer, of which the following is a copy:

(COPY.)

Admiralty Office, Aug. 19, 1814.

SIR, Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the letter of the 17th inst. signed by you and the Secretary of the London Assurance Corporation, on the subject of the depredations committed by the American privateers therein mentioned, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that there was a force adequate to the purpose of protecting the trade, both in St. George's channel and the Northern sea, at the time referred to.

I am, &c. J. W. CROKER.

Since Wednesday, the date of the letter to the Admiralty, accounts have been received that two privateers captured 5 brig between the Smalls & the Tuskar; and that the York privateer, of 14 guns and 120 men, took a ship from Miramichi to Liverpool, off Crookhaven on the 12th inst. The Constant gun brig which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday from Cork, chased an American privateer off Tuskar the day before, but was not able to get up with her, and gave over the pursuit. Should these depredations on our commerce continue, the merchants and traders will not be able to get any insurance effected, except at enormous premiums on vessels trading between Ireland and England, either by the chartered companies or individual underwriters, and as a proof of this assertion, for the risks which are usually written at 15s. 9d. per cent. the sum of five guineas is now demanded.

August 30.

Accounts from Bermuda state, that the number of troops from Bordeaux that arrived there on the 24th ult. was 12,000, and that they were to proceed immediately to the U. States, supposed against Long Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Gordon to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Norfolk, 8th Nov. 1814.

SIR,

I have to report to you the loss of one of our tenders (the Franklin) commanded by Mr. Hamersly, Master's Mate, after a very gallant defence of an hour and a half, against a tender and 14 barges and boats of the enemy, off Back River Point, on Sunday last.

From the late depredations of the enemy's boats upon the bay craft in Back river, and having also extended their operations into Hampton Roads, I was induced on Saturday evening last, to order the two tenders and four of my boats off Back river, for the purpose of conveying several craft which had been reported to me in that river and bound to this place, with positive orders to the officers to avoid separation in the night, and return to Hampton Roads with the craft without delay. Unfortunately, however, they were unavoidably separated in the night; the boats, owing to a rough sea, returned into Hampton, and the Franklin is reported to have separated from the Despatch at 11 P. M.

Lieutenant Sanders, of the Despatch, finding in the morning, from the ignorance of his pilot and a light wind, that he had drifted near the enemy's ships in Lynnhaven, and that they were aiming their boats to attack him, immediately ordered his sweeps and made a signal for our boats, who were under Old Point, and also to the Franklin, but lay nearly becalmed up the bay and considerably to the eastward. The boats immediately joined the Despatch, and a little breeze springing up, the enemy's boats and tenders, after exchanging a few shots, gave over the chase and directed their attention to the Franklin. They came up with and surrounded her at about 10, when the firing commenced, and were repulsed until half past 11, when she was carried by boarding.

I, of course, have no report from the Franklin, but have sent Lieut. Neale with a flag to ascertain the fate of her gallant officers and crew, which consisted of about thirty five; and as there is a Master's Mate and three seamen at present prisoners of war in Norfolk, I have authorized Lieut. Neale to make any temporary exchange the commanding officer at Lynnhaven may appear disposed to concede, with an assurance that on any practicable arrangements which might be entered into, such as paroling the whole until a communication could be made to the Commissary General of prisoners for an exchange, I would lose no time in making the necessary application for that purpose.

Owing to some changes among the boats and tenders while in the roads, I am unable to ascertain, at this moment, the precise number of the Franklin's crew, but judge them to be about thirty one men, besides Mr. Hamersly, her commander, one midshipman (Mr. Cook) and two acting masters' mates and pilots.

I have much satisfaction in assuring you, that every exertion was made by Lieut. Sanders to unite his whole force, until the whole of the enemy's force had effectually cut them off from the Franklin; and from the report of the inhabitants who were on the beach and witnessed the gallant defence of that vessel until completely surrounded, and carried by the boarding of five heavy boats at the same moment, and after having beaten off their tender and two heavy launches, at different periods of the action—I cannot refrain from soliciting your attention to her meritorious, though unfortunate, commander, should he have survived the action.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES GORDON.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington.

Copies of letters from Commodore Patterson, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

New Orleans, 10th Oct. 1814.

SIR,

I have very great satisfaction in reporting to you that the contemplated expedition against the pirates, so long and strongly established among the western Islands and waters of this State, of which I had the honor to inform you by my letter of the 10th ult. has terminated in the capture and destruction of all their vessels in port; their establishments on the Islands of Grand Terre, Grand Isle, and Cheniere Caminada, and the dispersion of the band themselves. The successful issue of this attack upon them will, I trust, prevent their ever collecting again in force sufficient to injure the commerce of this State.

The force of the pirates was twenty pieces of cannon, mounted, of different calibres, and as I have learnt since my arrival, from 800 to 1000 men of all nations and colors.

I have bro't with me to this City 6 fine schrs., 1 felucca, cruizers and prizes of the pirates, and one armed schr. under Carthaginian colors, found in company and ready to oppose the force under my command.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit a detailed account of this expedition, which, I hope, will prove satisfactory to the department, as also a copy of a letter from *Lafitte*, the chief of the pirates, to Capt. Lockyer, of H. B. M. brig Sophia, which forms the conclusion of a correspondence entered into between the English commanders in the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, and the pirates, copies of which his excellency Gov. Claiborne informs me he transmitted to the Department of State. This correspondence shews the importance of this expedition, and the important species of force we have prevented the enemy's receiving by their proposed alliance with the pirates, and added to our own.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

DANIEL T. PATTERSON.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

New Orleans, Oct. 10, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I departed from this City on the 11th ult. accompanied by Col. Ross, with a detachment of 70 of the 14th regt. of infantry—on the 12th, reached the schooner Carolina at Plaquemine and formed a junction with the gun boats at the Balize on the 13th; sailed from the south west pass on the evening of the 15th at half past 8 A. M. on the 16th made the Island of Grand Terre, (Barataria) and discovered a number of vessels in the harbor, some of which showed Carthaginian colors—at 9, perceived the pirates forming their vessels, ten in number, including prizes, into a line of battle near the entrance of the harbor, and making every preparation to offer me battle; at 10 wind light and variable, formed the order of battle with 6 six gun vessels, viz. No. 5, 23, 156, 162, 163, and 65, the Sea-horse tender, mounting one 6 pounder and 15 men, and a launch mounting one 12 pound carronade; the sch'r. Carolina drawing too much water to cross the bar; at half past 10, perceived several smokes along the coast as signals, and at the same time a white flag hoisted on board a schooner, at the fore, an American flag at the main mast head, and a Carthaginian flag (under which the pirates cruize) at her top-mast; at 11 discovered that the pirates had fired two of their best schooners; hailed down my white flag and made the signal for battle—noisting with it a large white flag, bearing the words "Pardon to deserters," having heard there were a number from the army and navy there, who wished to return if assured of pardon, and watch the President's proclamation until the 17th. At a quarter past 11, gun vessels No. 23 and 156 (the latter bearing my pendant) grounded, and were passed agreeably to my previous orders by the other 4 which entered the harbor; manned my barge and the boats belonging to the grounded vessels, and proceeded in, when to my great disappointment I perceived that the pirates had abandoned their vessels, and were flying in small boats, in all directions—I immediately sent the launch and two gun barges with small boats in pursuit of them; at meridian took possession of all their vessels in harbor, consisting of six schooners and one felucca, cruizers and prizes of the pirates, one brig, a prize, & two armed schooners under the Carthaginian flag, both in the line of battle, with the armed vessels of the pirates, and apparently with an intention to aid them in any resistance they might make against me, as their crews were at quarters, tom-pions out of their guns, & matches lighted. Col. Ross at the same time landed and with his command took possession of their establishment on shore, consisting of about 40 houses of different sizes, badly constructed, and thatched with Palmetto leaves.

When I perceived the enemy forming their vessels into a line of battle, I felt confident from their number and very advantageous position, and their number of men, that they would have fought me; their not doing so I regret; for had they, I should have been enabled more effectually to destroy or make prisoners of them and their leaders; but it is a subject of great satisfaction to me, to have effected the object of my enterprise, viz. capturing all their vessels in port, and dispersing the band without having one of my brave fellows hurt.

The enemy had mounted on their vessels twenty pieces of cannon of different calibres, and as I have since learnt, from 800 to 1000 men of all nations and colors.

Early in the morning of the 20th, the Carolina at anchor, about five miles distant, made the signal of a "strange sail in sight to the Eastward;" immediately after, she weighed anchor, & gave chase, the strange sail standing for Grand Terre, with all sail; at half past eight the chase hauling her wind off shore to escape; sent acting Lieut. Robert Spedden with four boats manned and armed to prevent her passing the harbor; at nine A. M. the chase fired upon the Carolina, which was returned; each vessel continued firing during the chase, when their long guns could reach—at 10 the chase grounded outside the Bar at which time the Carolina was, from the shoalness of the water, obliged to haul her wind off shore, and give up the chase—opened a fire upon the chase across the Island from the gun vessels—at half past ten, she hauled down her colours and was taken possession of by Lieutenant Spedden; she proved to be the armed schr. called the General Bolivar, under the Carthaginian flag, by grounding she broke both her rudder, pilotets, and made water, hove her off in the course of the day, & at day light on the 21st sent out a small prize schooner to lighten her; took from her her armament, consisting of 1 long brass 18 pounder, one long brass 6 pounder, 2 12 pound carronades, small arms, &c. and 21 packages of dry goods, and bro't her into port; and as I could not wait for the repairs necessary to her rudder, or-

dered her to this port for adjudication.—I am well convinced that she is one of the vessels belonging to, or connected with the pirates, as signals of recognition for her were found on board one of the pirate's cruizers; and at the time she was discovered she was standing directly for Grand Terre, which she still endeavored to gain, after being chased by the Carolina, not knowing of our being in possession of it; she fired several shots at the Carolina, after the latter had shown her colors.

On the afternoon of the 2d got under way, with the whole squadron, in all 17 vessels—but during the night one sch'r. under Carthaginian colors escaped) on the 24th entered the South West pass of this River, and on the 1st instant, arrived opposite this City with all my squadron.

The amount of the prizes and prize goods will probably be considerable; but at present cannot be ascertained.

Three of the schrs. are admirably adapted for the public service on this station, being uncommonly fleet sailers and light draught of water, and would be of infinite public utility.

I cannot speak in too high terms of commendation of the good conduct of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines whom I have the honour to command; nothing could exceed the zeal shown by all on this occasion.

Great credit is due to Lt. Louis Alexis and Mr. Thomas Shields, purser, for gallantly leading in, in the face of the enemy, the former in the Sea-horse tender, and the latter in the launch, when they had every reason to believe the enemy would open their whole battery upon them, supported by gun vessel No. 5, astern of them, commanded by Mr. J. D. Ferris; Mr. Shields very manfully volunteered his services on this occasion, and has from his being a seaman rendered me great assistance in taking charge of and bringing one of the prizes to this City.

Lt. Thomas A. C. Jones, particularly distinguished himself by boarding one of the schrs. which had been fired, and extinguished the fire after it had made great progress; a quantity of powder being left in the open cabin, evidently designed to blow her up; he is also with Lieutenant Norris, and acting Lieutenant Thomas S. Cunningham, entitled to my thanks for the severe duty performed by them in open boats for several days and nights.

Acting Lt. Spedden merits particular notice for the handsome manner in which he led the boats to cut off the General Bolivar, and afterwards bringing her into port.

I am also greatly indebted to Lieut. Alexis, acting Lieut. Spedden, and Mr. Keever, Sailing Master, J. D. Ferris, George Ulrich and Wm. Johnson, for their innumerable exertions in fitting the prizes for sea to acting Lieut. McKee, also, for his extreme attention to the duties devolving on him from his pendant being hoisted on board No. 23, under his command, I beg leave, sir, to seize this opportunity of recommending these officers to your particular notice, and to solicit a confirmation of their present rank for acting Lieut. Robert Spedden, Isaac McKee, & Thos. S. Cunningham.

It affords me great satisfaction to inform you that the most cordial co-operation of Col. Ross, and the detachment of his regiment, in every measure adopted or duty performed, the utmost harmony existed between the two corps during the whole expedition, himself, officers, and men sharing in every enterprise or arduous duty where their services could be useful.

Had it been possible for the Carolina to have entered the harbor, or prudent to have drawn her officers and men from her, when anchored in an open roadstead, and where I had every reason to expect the appearance of the enemy's cruizers, I should have derived great aid from Capt. Henley, his officers and crew, who all expressed the strongest desire to partake of our toils, and any danger there might be to encounter.—I have no doubt the appearance of the Carolina in the squadron had great effect upon the pirates.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

D. T. PATTERSON.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington.

Copy of a letter from Sailing Master Geisinger, of the U. States' Sloop of War Wasp, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Savannah, Nov. 4, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you of my arrival at this port in the British brig Atalanta, of 8 guns, prize to the United States' Sloop of War Wasp, captured off the Madeiras on the 21st September.

Capt. Blakeley's official despatches will be delivered to you by Mr. Robert R. Stewart, of Philadelphia, who left L'Orient, passenger in the Wasp. He will be detained here a day or two in order to give some testimony respecting the prize, and will immediately proceed to Washington.

The Atalanta was formerly the American sch. Siro, of Baltimore, captured in the Bay of Biscay, by the British sloop of war Pelina. Her cargo consists of brandy, wine, silks, fruits, &c.

I have the honor to be,

Your obt^d humble serv^t,
DAVID GEISINGER.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer, dated

U. STATES' SLOOP WASP,
At Sea, Sept. 23, 1814.

"There are but few disappointments in life without their attendant benefits, and but few pains unaccompanied by pleasure."

Yesterday I fully believed and expected to be deprived of the pleasure of writing a single line by this opportunity, other than our public service: but a disappointment has detained the Atalanta longer than was expected, and I am indebted to that circumstance for the time I now indulge in writing to friends.

Captain Blakeley I believe sends official accounts up to this date, doubtless for publication—to his letters therefore I refer you for nice and correct particulars regarding our cruise—several of my messmates send particular statements, extracts from which will no doubt be published, and reach you through the common channel of news.

The Wasp has been one of the most successful cruizers out of the United States. She has been the favorite of Fortune, and we offer thanksgiving to Divine Providence for its support and protection.

She has now been three months and five days at sea, with a complement of 173 men, whose ages average only 23 years—the greatest part so green, that is, unaccustomed to the sea, that they were sea-sick for a week. In that time however she has destroyed twelve British merchant vessels and their cargoes, the whole value of which, I presume, was not less than two hundred thousand pounds sterling. The thirteenth merchantman we are now dispatching to the United States—she is the first we have attempted to send in, but being an uncommon fast sailer, we have great hopes of her safe arrival; and for my part, with judicious management, I have no doubt of it—she is a very beautiful brig of 255 tons, coppered to the keels and copper fastened, and has a very valuable cargo on board, consisting of brandy, wines, cambrics, &c.—She was from Liverpool bound to Bordeaux, thence to Pensacola.

Besides these merchant vessels, we have whipped two of his Britannic Majesty's sloops of war, and (comparatively speaking) have lost nothing. Our first engagement was with the Reindeer of 21 guns, which we whipped in 19 minutes; our loss was 4 killed and 22 wounded—the enemy's loss 25 killed and 42 wounded; the greater part considerably mortally. The Reindeer was completely shattered to pieces—We fought her in a perfect calm, but a foremast fell over the side the moment a light breeze sprung up. Our principal (and in fact only) damage was a shot in our foremast, which obliged us to go into port to get it properly fixed.

Our second engagement took place between 9 and 10 at night, and lasted 45 minutes, when the enemy, we believe, sunk. We lost but 2 men killed and 1 slightly wounded. Mr. Stewart was on board of us at the time, and will inform you of particulars.

The Wasp is a beautiful ship, and the finest sea-boast, I believe, in the world; our officers and crew are young and ambitious—they fight with more cheerfulness than they do any other duty.—Capt. Blakeley is a brave and discreet officer—as cool and collected in action as at table.

The Atalanta is this moment ordered to proceed; and Mr. Stewart waits at my elbow for this. Adieu."

Copy of a letter from Capt. Gordon to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Norfolk, 8th Nov. 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the report of Mr. Hamersly, commander of the late United States' tender Franklin, from which it appears she was not carried by boarding, as reported by the citizens of Hampton, and fortunately did not lose a man; though, from the enemy's own account to Lieutenant Neale, she contended for an hour & a half against fourteen boats and a tender, in all mounting five 18 pounders and carrying two hundred and twenty men, commanded by Sir Edward Hamilton, of the frigate Havanna.

The circumstance of Mr. Hamersly being a prisoner would, of course, prevent him from stating other particulars in his report.

Captain Doyle, the senior officer at Lynnhaven, and Sir Edward Hamilton are reported by Lieutenant Neale to have behaved in the most gentlemanly manner, and have made a temporary exchange of our midshipman, Mr. Cooke, and three men, for the prisoners now in Norfolk, until finally settled by the Commissary General of prisoners. The names and rank of the prisoners remaining unchanged, together with those 4 exchanged in a temporary manner by Capt. Doyle and myself, shall be forwarded without delay.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CHARLES GORDON.

Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

ACTION AT LYON'S CREEK.
Camp, Frenchman's Creek,
October 22.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, that in obedience to your orders of the 18th inst. I proceeded with 900 men of my brigade, a company of riflemen, under Capt. Irvine, and a small party of dragoons, under Lieut. Anspaugh, by very bad roads and creeks, the bridges over which were broken down, to Cook's Mills, on Lyon's

Creek, a branch of the Chippewa, and encamped for the night; near that place the enemy had stationed a militia picket of 20 men, commanded by a captain, who made their escape on our approach. The captain excepted, who was taken. The picket of regulars found at this place was driven in, and a threw across, at this place (the only one at which it was practicable) the two elite companies under Capt. Dorman, 5th, and Lieut. Horrel, 16th Infantry, and the riflemen, under Capt. Irvine; our advanced picket on the Chippewa road, commanded by Captain Gassaway, was attacked in the night by two companies of Glangery light infantry, who were beaten off with the loss of one man only. On the morning of the 19th, we were attacked by the enemy in force; from the best information amounting to more than 1200 men composed of the 82d and 87th regts. of foot, detachments of the 100th, 104th, the Glangery light inf. a few dragoons and rockeers, & one piece of artillery; the whole commanded by the Marquis of Tweeddale, Col. of the 109th.

The light corps under Capt. Dorman, and Irvine's riflemen sustained the whole fire of the enemy for about 15 minutes, with the greatest gallantry, until the other troops were formed and brought to their support.

The 5th regiment under Col. Pinckney, aided by Maj. Baker of the 45th, attached to that regiment, was ordered to skirt the woods & turn the enemy's right flank, and if possible cut off the piece of artillery.

Major Bernard with his 14th, was ordered at the same time to form in front, advance to support the light troops and charge the artillery; the 15th regiment, under Major Grindage, and 16th under Col. Pierce, were ordered to act as circumstances might require.

The well directed fire of the elite corps, riflemen, and gallant charge of the 14th, soon compelled the enemy to give ground, and on discovering that his right flank was turned by the intrepid move of the 5th under Col. Pinckney, he retreated in the utmost confusion, leaving some killed, wounded and prisoners; we pursued to a ravine some distance from the scene where the action commenced; not knowing the ground, I did not think proper to push them further; but, soon after recomitted the country, and discovered they had retreated to their strong hold at the mouth of the river about seven miles distance.

To the officers and men engaged great credit is due for their zeal and intrepidity, and to those who had not an opportunity to come into action, for the promptitude with which they obeyed our orders. All did their duty; but the handsome manner in which Major Bernard brought his regiment into action, and the gallant conduct of the elite, under Capt. Dorman, deserve particular notice. I am much indebted to that distinguished officer, Col. Snelling, Inspector General, for his able services through the action, and much praise is due to my aid, Capt. Allison, (whose horse was shot under him) and Brigadier Major Lieut. Preston, for their intrepid and useful services in every situation. Lt. Anspaugh of the dragoons rendered me much service in communicating my orders. It is justly due, and I must be permitted to add that every officer and private behaved with that gallantry which will do honor to the American arms. We found in the mills at that place, about 150 or 200 bushels of wheat, belonging to the enemy, which I ordered to be destroyed. The enemy having retreated to his batteries on the Chippewa; in obedience to your orders, I returned, leaving the causeways, bridges, &c. entire. I annex for your information, a return of killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your obedient serv^t.

(Signed)

D. BISSELL,

Brig. Gen'l.

Major General IZARD,

Commanding Northern Army.

N. B. Acute nervous attacks must be my apology for the delay and imperfections of this report.

D. B.

Report of the kill and wound d of the 2d brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Bissell, in the affair of the 19th Oct. 1814.

5th Regt.—Killed 5 privates, wounded 1 capt. 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 9 privates—total 19.

14th Regt.—Killed 1 sergeant, 6 privates, wounded 1 subaltern, 2 corporals, 16 privates—total 26.

12th Regt.—Wounded 1 private—total 1.

16th Regt.—Wounded 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 6 privates, 1 prisoner—total 10.

Riflemen—Wounded 1 subaltern, 2 corporal, 8 privates—total 11.

Grand Total—Killed, wounded, and missing, 67.

Names of the Officers wounded.

5th Regt.—Capt. Bell, Ensign Whitehead, severely.

14th Regiment.—Lieutenant Becket, severely.

16th Regiment.—Lieutenant Thomas, slightly.

Riflemen.—Lieut. Spurr, severely.

NOVEMBER 17.

Extract of a letter from Captain ARTHUR SINGLAI, commanding the United States' Naval Force on the Upper Lakes, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Erie Roads, 11th Nov. 1814.

"Sailing master Champlin, who commanded the Tigress, has arrived here in the cartel from Mackinac, with some of the wounded. He has his thigh shattered by a grape shot, and has not yet been able to make out a detailed report of his

Capture. He appears not to have been surprised, but defended his vessel very bravely, killing and wounding a number of the enemy, who overpowered him with 150 sailors and soldiers and 250 Indians, the latter headed by Dickson. The Scorpion was overpowered, as mentioned in my letter of the 27th ult. The conduct of the enemy to our prisoners thus captured, and the inhuman butchery of those who fell into their hands at the attack of Mackinack, has been barbarous beyond a parallel. The former have been plundered of almost every article of clothing they possessed—the latter had their hearts and livers taken out, which were actually cooked and feasted on (and that too in the quarters of the British officers, sanctioned by Col. McDowell) by the savages.

"This Cannibal act, which has capped the climax of British atrocity, and must ever be viewed with indignant horror by the Christian world, will be sworn to by two respectable ladies, who came down in the cartel, and who were witnesses to it. I am further assured by Mr. Astor, who was detained there with his cartel for near two months, that it was not disowned by the garrison at Mackinack, and that when remonstrance was made by some who had not lost all sense of feeling and honour, they were threatened with arrest by the Colonel, if they checked the Indians in any of their wishes.—One of the prisoners was inhumanly murdered, by one of their militia, to decide a dispute between him and an Indian, of who had the best claim to the reward of his body or scalp, and no notice was taken of it by the Colonel. To relate to you, sir, all the acts of horror which have been practised upon those unfortunate victims who fell into the enemy's hands on the 4th August, would go far beyond the limits of a letter."

ERIE, (PENN.) November 11. INTERESTING.

Arrived on Sunday last, the cartel sch. Union, R. Martin, master, 16 days from Mackinaw, and 3 days from Detroit, laden with furs and peltry, the property of John J. Astor. Besides several other passengers, came Sailing Master Champlin, late commander of the Tigress, who we are happy to learn, is in a fair way of recovering from the wounds he received in gallantly defending his vessel. Lieut. Turner, and most of the officers and men of the captured schooners, have been sent to Quebec. Lieut. Worsley was at the head of the expedition sent against the Scorpion and Tigress. After the blockade and Nancy were blown up at Nowassaga, he coasted round from that place, in boats and canoes with 22 men, and arrived safe at Mackinaw. He immediately applied to Lieutenant Colonel McDowell for 100 of the N. W. land Regiment, (mostly fishermen) and said he would bring in the two American schooners.—Unfortunately for us, he succeeded.

The Union was detained at Mackinaw 25 days, until the schrs. made a trip to Nowassaga, and returned with provisions. During this time, her crew were closely watched. The commanding officer placed centinels over the vessel, who were permitted to plunder with impunity. When Mr. Champlin and 4 scamen (all paroled prisoners) were put on board the cartel, Lieut. Col. McDowell refused to order on board any provisions, saying he supposed Mr. Astor had a sufficient supply.

The passengers from Mackinaw, speak in high terms of the humane and gentlemanly conduct of Mr. Robert Dixon, at the same time they depict the conduct of Lieut. Col. McDowell as illiberal, rascally and contemptible. The principal agent of Mr. J. J. Astor, says that Lieutenant Colonel McDowell is unquestionably the greatest savage he saw on the Island.

About 10 days previous to the Cartel leaving Detroit, Gen. MacArthur with about 700 mounted men, and a few Indians, had gone on a secret expedition. Gov. Cass has gone on a visit to the State of Ohio.

PORTSMOUTH, (ENG.) Sept. 6.

Some of the staff corps ordered to America, were this morning ordered to embark.

A naval armament with troops sailed from Erest on the 1st, to take possession of the Islands we ceded to France, by the treaty of the 30th May.

Saxony is said to be anxious for the restoration of the King of Saxony, and Austria, it is suspected, secretly encourages this feeling, in order to thwart the designs of Prussia.

THE WASP AGAIN.

Capture of the British Schooner of War Avon, by the American Schooner of War Wasp.

By the Lady Arabella, packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday from Lisbon, but last from Cork, we learn that about an hour before the packet left the latter place, H. M. brig Castilian, 18 guns, arrived there, having on board the Captain and surviving crew of H. M. late brig Avon, of 18 guns, which had sunk after a desperate action with the American ship of war Wasp, of 22 guns, which sheered off on the Castilians coming up. The Avon lost thirty men in killed and wounded.—The slaughter on board the Wasp was also conjectured to be very great.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Whitney, of the cartel *Pesceadore*, from Barbadoes informs us, that

he saw Barbadoes papers containing London dates to the 13th Sept. but their contents were not of importance. The general impression in England appeared to be that the negotiation at Ghent had proved abortive. Lord Hill's expedition had not sailed at that time; and there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the British government to suspend the embarkation until the result of the Vienna Congress was known. The affairs of the Continent were very far from being permanently settled; and events of greater importance were apprehended.

The letter of marque schooner Englebert, Dillingham, of Baltimore, from New York for Porto Rico, is taken by the Barossa frigate, after a chase of 29 hours, and sent to Barbadoes.

COMFORT FOR BATCHELORS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton

Will excuse one of the weaker sex, (as custom will not admit of her speaking in public) if she takes the liberty of recommending to Congress, through the medium of this paper, a species of property for taxation which has escaped their notice.—I allude to *Old Batchelors*. An extra tax on that fraternity, proportionate to their wealth, would be attended with many advantages which they are not, perhaps, aware of. It would not only be a source of considerable revenue for the present, but would, ultimately, induce many of the fraternity, who are not very partial to taxation, to take unto themselves wives and live as christians ought to live; in which case they would render their country very essential service, as they would, some of them at least, raise up sons to fight its battles, and relieve the painful anxiety of many of our poor unhappy sisterhood who are constantly lamenting their hard fate; and who would, to get rid of the horrid idea of "leading Apes in Hell," unite themselves to an *Old Batchelor*. I am confident, when Congress takes into consideration all the benefits arising from such a tax, they will not hesitate to introduce a section into the tax bills, now before the House, to that effect.—And I can assure that honorable body, if they wish to secure the smiles of our sex, nothing will more effectually win them than by passing such an act. It will, perhaps, be argued, that I have interested views in recommending such a motion; but I most positively declare, that notwithstanding the appellation of *Old Maid* is affixed to me, my motives are entirely disinterested, pure and patriotic. Although what the world is pleased to term an *Old Maid*, I have no wish to change my situation. Had that been the case, I should have done so (for opportunity was not wanting) when my prospect for a happy selection was much more flattering than it now is.

TABITHA WISH-WELL.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, Washington, 18th Nov. 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

A General Court Martial, for the trial of Maj. Gen. JAMES WILKINSON, will assemble at some suitable place in the village of Utica, State of N. York, on the 3d January next.

The Court will be composed as follows, viz.

Maj. Gen. HENRY DEARBORN, President.

MEMBERS.

Maj. Gen. MORGAN LEWIS,
Maj. Gen. GEORGE IZARD,
Brig. Gen. J. BLOOMFIELD,
Brig. Gen. JOHN P. BOYD,
Brig. Gen. D. BISSILL,
Brig. Gen. E. W. RIPLEY,
Col. J. SIMMONS, 6th Infantry,
Col. J. KINGSBURY, 1st Infantry,
Col. P. P. SCHUYLER, 15th Infantry,
Col. JAMES BURN, 1st Infantry,
Col. ROBERT PURDY, 4th Infantry,
Col. D. BREARLEY, 15th Infantry.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

Col. DENNY MCCOMB, 45th Infantry,
Col. GEO. M'FEELEY, 25th Infantry,
Lt. Col. W. S. TALMADGE, 46th do.

E. A. BASCHER, Army Judge Advocate.

By order of the Secretary of War,

JOHN R. BELL, Insp. Gen.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

The two houses of the National Legislature having, by a joint resolution, expressed their desire, that in the present time of public calamity and war, a day may be recommended to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of Public Humiliation and Fasting, and of Prayer to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessing upon their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace—I have deemed it proper, by this Proclamation, to recommend that Thursday the twelfth of January next be set apart as a day on which all may have an opportunity of voluntarily offering, at the same time, in their respective religious assemblies, their humble adorations to the Great Sovereign of the Universe, of confessing their sins and transgressions, and of strengthening their vows of repentance and amendment.—They will be invited by the same solemn occasion, to call to mind the distinguished favors conferred on the American people, in the general health which has been enjoyed; in the abundant fruits of the season; in the progress of the arts, instrumental to their comfort; their prosperity and their security; and in the victories which have so powerfully contributed to the defence and preservation of our country; a devout thankfulness for

all which ought to be mingled with their supplications to the beneficent parent of the human race, that He would be graciously pleased to pardon all their offences against Him; to support and animate them in the discharge of their respective duties; to continue to them the precious advantages flowing from political institutions, so auspicious to their safety against dangers from abroad, to their tranquillity at home, and to their liberties, civil and religious; and that He would, in a special manner, preside over the nation, in its public councils and constituted authorities, giving wisdom to its measures and success to its arms, in maintaining its rights, and in overcoming all hostile designs and attempts against it; and finally, that by inspiring the enemy with dispositions favorable to a just and reasonable peace, its blessings may be speedily and happily restored.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty eighth JAMES MADISON.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING NOV 22 1814

BRITISH PRISONERS.

On Monday night three British prisoners were brought to the town from Dorchester, where one of the allies captured on ground and was captured by some of the inhabitants. They were taken out, and the men were ordered to take her down to the street, but accidentally ran her on shore. They were retained until Friday last, and then sent to Baltimore.

FLAG RETURNED.

On Thursday morning the flag sent down the bay to procure the release of the passenger-ship in the Eastern Port of returned, having procured that of four ladies, two children, two white men, and two negroes—the commanding officer retaining on board for exchange four men, to wit:

ROBERT SPENCER, SAMUEL HOLMES, & WM. BROWNELL. HENRY L. CLARK.

The three first of this place, the latter of Baltimore. Mrs. Brownwell remained on board with her husband; as did her mother, Mrs. Johns, of Baltimore.

It is understood all private baggage claimed by the ladies, was restored to them—but would not ransom the *Packer*.

By one of the released passengers we were informed, the prisoners taken at Baltimore had arrived in the bay from Bermuda, and that a flag had been sent up for their exchange; and it being understood that we have a surplus of their men, it is probable that not all those lately taken, will be exchanged without delay.

As might have expected the late appointment of Major C. B. Perry, as Major General of the 3d division, is likely to be attended with the most beneficial consequences among the officers of that division. Gen. Scott has officially announced the resignation of Brig. Gen. JOHN STRICKER, a meritorious officer and worthy man—than in whom confidence and ability could not have been more safely deposited. The determined hostility of the present Executive of Maryland, as respects grade, an efficient defence of the State against the enemy, is proverbial. While they advance every opposition in their power to the measures of the general government, they are breaking down the real patriotism and worth of the State appointments, as degrading to the competent acceptors, as disgraceful to the bestowers.

FOREIGN PROSPECTS.

By a late arrival at New York, (the mention of which will be found in our first paper) a variety of speculative information as to the future repose of Europe, has come to hand; but so circumscripted are the limits of a weekly paper, that we are obliged even an attempt at anything like a detail. Although present appearances wear a cloudy aspect as to the tranquility of most of the continental powers; yet the final issue must await the result of the contemplated General Congress at Vienna, which was to have taken place in September.

Up to the dates received, the following epitome is all we can this morning crowd to the view of our readers: Objections were understood would be made to the general blockade of the American coast by Great Britain, by several of the continental powers.—The Duke of Wellington was at the head of 100,000 troops in the Netherlands—the whole army of Austria was on the complete war establishment—the Hanoverian army has been re-established—the accounts from Germany and the Netherlands speak of military operations and movements in both countries; and the Hanoverian troops were marching into Belgium. It is also understood that France, who has in several instances discovered disaffection with respect to her circumscribed limits, will now her claims to an extension of territory on the side of Belgium, which, no doubt, will be objected to on the part of England—whether France will submit, without a resort to arms, is yet to be tested—her internal concerns, though not quiet, seem to have relaxed, to give place to pending events abroad. In a word, that rising commotion which appears to pervade the continental powers, with respect to the tyrannical claims of the British government, evinces the uncertainty of anything like a duration of peace in Europe: indeed there is but little doubt that war has been declared against England by Spain.

Letters from Niagara frontier, dated the 5th inst. mention, that Fort Erie had that morning been taken and abandoned by Col. Hindman, in obedience to general orders. The Col. with the garrison of 1500 men, originally intended for defence during the winter, had crossed over to Buffalo.

Wilson C. NICOLAS, Esq. has been by the Legislature of Virginia, appointed Governor of that State, vice James Barbour, whose term of service was about to expire; and who has by said body been elected Senator from that State in the Senate of the U. States, vice Mr. Brent resigned.

Maj. Gen. Scott has discharged the troops under pay of the U. States stationed at Baltimore—also those of the 3d division Mid. Militia were discharged on the 18th inst.

One of our Commissioners at Ghent wrote to his friend in the vicinity of Boston—that it was the opinion of the most sensible and discerning people that the peace of Europe would not be of long continuance. "This," says he, "is a view of our humors and French blood in France, that may require a foreign war to cool."

At a general Court Martial held at the City of Washington, whereof Brig. Gen. Smith of the Militia D. C. was President, the Court on the 12th inst. decided, that Captain SAMUEL T. DYSON, of the U. S. Corps of Artillery, being commanding officer of the U. S. fort Fort Washington, did on or about the 27th day of Aug. 1814, when an enemy was approaching said Fort, misbehave himself before the enemy and shamefully abandon the Fort and Fort which he then and there commanded, and which it was his duty to defend.

Also, that he did, at the same time and place, cast away and destroy his arms and ammunition, dismantle and destroy the fort; and, without any necessity therefor from the pressure of an enemy, did march off the garrison from the same, in violation of his duty, and contrary to his orders.

And the Court sentenced the said Samuel T. Dyson to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Which sentence has been approved by Major General Scott, commander of the 10th Military District.

THE PEBBLE BURST.

New Hampshire has already refused to join in the idle project of the New England Convention. And, by the following extract of a letter, from a member of the Vermont Legislature, it appears that Vermont repelled the proposition with a spirit becoming a people, who have by actions, instead of words, recently evinced their devotion to their country.

Montpelier, 1st Nov. 3.

"The Massachusetts resolutions have been before us, and the committee to whom they were referred, consisting of 3 republicans and 3 federalists from the House, and 3 federalists from the Council, have unanimously reported against the adopting them and appointing delegates, and when the report came before the House, it was unanimously accepted."

CONUNDRUM.

Why is a *Foetus* like half a dead hen?
Because he has but one eye (a party eye) and sees nothing with that.

A gentleman who left Paris a few days since, states, that the following placard had been posted on one of the gates of the Palais Royal:

"An old hot dog, fed twenty years in England, valued at *Eighteen Luns*, to be disposed of for *One Anguignon*."

Federal Text—"The administration must defend us, or we must withhold our taxes."

Translation—"The administration must give us offices, or we must rebel."

MARRIED, on the 10th inst. in Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, Mr. WILLIAM BROWNELL, of this town, to Miss MARIA JOHNS, of that city.

DIED, on Tuesday night last, in this town, Mr. THOMAS WOOD, brick maker.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the several writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, from Kent county court issued, and to me directed, will be offered for sale, on

SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

On the premises, at 10 o'clock, for cash, to the highest bidder—7 negro men and 2 women, the property of Frederick Bower, and 6 negro men, the property of Stephen Bower—taken under execution at the suits of Catherine Mili an; And at 2 o'clock the same day, 1 negro woman and 2 boys, the property of William Gale, taken at the suit of Elizabeth Medford, administratrix of John Latham. Attendance by

Edward Brown, Sh'ff.

November 9, 1814. 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two fieri facias, from Kent county court issued, and to me directed, will be offered for sale, on

MONDAY, 5th day of December,

At 10 o'clock on the premises, for cash—part of a tract of land called *Budley's Reserve*, containing thirty acres one rood and thirty perches, taken and seized as the property of William Mires, use of William Ferrell.

Also—part of the same tract of Land, laid out for forty four acres one rood and twenty two perches—taken and seized as the property of the same, at the suit of John Wiley and William Ferrell.

Edward Brown, Sh'ff.

Chester Town, November 9

1814. (22) 2

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees wish to employ a person to teach in the English Department of this Institution; and to one who can come well recommended by his ability and morality, a liberal salary will be given.

Kensley Harrison, Sec'ry.

nov. 22

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

FOR RENT THE ENSUING YEAR.

This large and commodious establishment situated on Washington street—formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, now by Mr. Thomas Henrix. It is well known, being the eldest in the place, and probably the best situated on the Eastern Shore. Every necessary convenience is attached, as also an extensive garden.

James Willson, Jun.

Easton, Nov. 22—3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Rawlings, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty fourth day of May next; they may otherwise be barred from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of November, 1814.

Lovey Rawlings, } adm's

Nathan Rawlings, } of Daniel Rawlings, dec'd.

november 22—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO MY CREDITORS.

THAT I intend to apply Kent county Court on the Third Monday of March next for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland.

George W. Reiley.

Nov. 22—3

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN INK POWDER, Fish supply, for sale at the Star office.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, to be applied, in addition to the monies now in the Treasury, or which may be received from other sources, to defray any expenses which have been, or during the present year may be, authorized by law, and for which appropriations have been, or during the present year, may be made by law: Provided, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed, at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the last day of December next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to employ an agent or agents, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan authorized by this act, or of selling any part of the stock to be created by virtue thereof. A commission not exceeding one quarter of one per cent. on the amount thus sold, or for which subscriptions shall have been thus obtained, may, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be allowed to such agent or agents; and a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for paying the amount of such commission or commissions as may be thus allowed, and also for defraying the expenses of printing and issuing the subscription certificates and certificates of stock and other expenses incident to the completing of the loan authorized by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to employ an agent or agents, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan authorized by this act, or of selling any part of the stock to be created by virtue thereof. A commission not exceeding one quarter of one per cent. on the amount thus sold, or for which subscriptions shall have been thus obtained, may, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be allowed to such agent or agents; and a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for paying the amount of such commission or commissions as may be thus allowed, and also for defraying the expenses of printing and issuing the subscription certificates and certificates of stock and other expenses incident to the completing of the loan authorized by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to receive in payment of any loan obtained under this act, or under any other act of Congress authorizing a loan, Treasury notes which have been issued according to law, and which shall become due and payable on or before the first day of January next, at the par value of such Treasury notes, together with the interest thereon accrued, at the time of the payment on account of the loan.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest and such part of the principal of said debt, as the United States are now pledged annually to pay or reimburse, is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the principal of the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. It shall accordingly be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest accruing on said stock, and to reimburse the principal as the same shall become due, and may be discharged in conformity with the terms of the loan; and they are further authorized, to apply, from time to time, such sum or sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, and at a price not above par, the principal of the said stock, or any part thereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, heretofore appropriated to the sinking fund, adequate and permanent funds shall, during the present session of Congress, be provided and appropriated, for the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the principal of said stock created by this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That an adequate and permanent sinking fund, gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the public debt contracted, and to be contracted during the present war, shall also be established during the present session of Congress.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any of the banks in the District of Columbia to lend any part of the sum authorized to be borrowed by virtue of this act, any thing in any of their charters to the contrary notwithstanding.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker

of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the

United States, and President of

the Senate.

November 15, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE AURORA.
THE EASTERN CONVENTION.
A NEW SONG.

Tune—"O fy, let's to the wedding."
O fy, let us all to the meeting,
For many fine lads will be there;
Explaining the wrongs of GREAT BRITAIN,
And pointing them out to a hair.
For BRITAIN, most wise, and most holy,
And of our GREAT CAUSE the bulwark,
Has been by republican folly,
Assaulted and stabbed in the dark.
For Madison he leagued with Boney,
The land of our fathers to vex;
So help them we must, though about ay,
And done at the risk of our necks.
The meeting is to be at Hartford,
The land of the pilgrims and saints;
And a committee we have appointed,
To hear all the British complaints.
O, there will be Harrison Otis,
Assisted by Quincy and Low;
And there will be Stephen Longfellow,
And with him the far famed Wadsworth.
And there will be Cabot and Prescott,
And Dana, and Bayley, and Bliss;
And there will be mild Joseph Lyman,
And Blake, who is surnamed Francis.
And there will be Joshua Thomas,
So sweet, and so mild, and so trim;
And Samuel S. Wilde will be followed
By one called Rigelow Tim.
And there will be Timothy Pickering,
Red hot from the Congress among;
And Lowell the rebel, a hickering,
And last, though not least, Deacon Strong.
The meeting assembled, so solemn,
Will hasten to save out the least;
And there will be rife the scolding,
Among the wits of the East!
O, Blake he will open the meeting,
With wonderful spirit and fire;
He'll prove that in fight with Great Britain
He's attended with troubles most dire.
"A separate peace we must make with
The land of our fathers and mothers;
My sin, quia non possumus late, but
The terms I leave to the others."
Then Otis will rise all so modest,
To recommend lenient measures;
Which will call up old Timothy Pickering,
As sharp as a long pair of scissors.
Timothus, with round and with fire,
Will cease to suffer and give no py;
Forgetting that England's distance,
A new in retirement not happy.
Discussion will follow discussion,
And hawling and squalling will follow;
Opposition! Opposition! Opposition!!!
The result of the day will follow.
O, some will call for division
While others want merely to fight;
While others will give a derision
To the cause of the meeting to fight.
"The time our oppressions are over,
But then we must have all our rights;
The British, our friends, must deliver us,
And then what reward would we gather?"
So the folks will proceed to adjourn,
Though opposed by Francis' slang;
And this PARLAMENT EASTERN CONVENTION,
Will end about where it began.
Then fy, let us all to the meeting,
Where the men of the East are to gather;
And with *Cabot* address to them greeting,
"We pray they may all—HANG TOGETHER!"

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

"Sweetly humming on the ocean,
Seamen feel no danger nigh;
Some folk slumber I've a notion,
When the Yankee ships pass by."

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

THE CONVENTION.

WARNING TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The views of the *Junto* begin to be developed. The object of the Hartford Convention is proclaimed as follows in the Boston Gazette, and no doubt it is written by the authority of one of the Boston members of the Convention.

"This Convention can, if they should, think proper take for their example, and the basis of their proceedings, the result of the Convention of 1778, of which the ever revered Washington was president, and form a new frame of government, to be submitted to the Legislature of the several States, for their approbation and adoption, &c. as was the case at that time, this new Constitution can go into operation as soon as two, three, four, five or any other number of States that may be named, shall have adopted it. The Convention can so form the frame of government as to exclude all persons from voting at elections except free. Native citizens of the country. And also so as to give any other States, besides those uniting in the first instance, which they may be willing to admit into the compact, the liberty of joining them whenever they may be so disposed. And they can exclude the newly created Western States from this privilege.
"The same frame of government may be so formed that the public debt, which originated prior to the present war, now due to the citizens of the States so associating, shall be assumed, and the payment of the interest provided for, and this may be done for citizens of each State as they shall come into the compact.
"And lastly, tho' not least important—This frame of government may provide that there shall be no alternative made, or States admitted into the compact except those named in that instrument, without the consent of all the other States.
"Having had the presumption to give these opinions with regard to what might be done, the reader will pardon me if I hazard another, viz.—That should something similar to what is above stated, be the result of the deliberations of this Convention, we shall very soon see all the States, with which New England ought

to wish any political connexion, again united in an improved, efficient and equitable government—leaving Madison, Monroe, and his coadjutors, as the first Jacobin Congress left the judges of the U. States Circuit Court; without any jurisdiction. That men of talents and political integrity would again be seen in the councils of the nation.—That the blessings of peace would immediately be restored; and, in fact, that under such a re-organized and re-united government, we should once more be a respected and happy people."

If the above purposes of the Convention be correctly stated, and we have no reason to doubt it, it is full time for the national government to look into the affair. If two or five States meet together and abrogate the Constitution, it is treason against the Union. If they should promulgate a new Constitution, dissolving the Union of the States, it will be an overt act of treason. If they refuse to pay their proportion of the debts due by the national government since the war it will be a manifest robbery on the national creditors. Stockholders look to this, and see how far you have encouraged such men—Men of honor and integrity, whether federal or republican, will view this proposed stab at the vitals of the national credit in its proper light. They will consider the proposers and authors of it as the tools of the British ministry, who are hired to sow disunion, and dishonour the nation. "Men of talents and political integrity, they say, would again be seen in the councils of the nation." If such purposes as are proclaimed are the objects of these men, we shall find none to appropriate them but traitors, and men hired by the enemy to aid them in the destruction of the liberties of our country; and we trust in God they will find nerve and spirit enough in the national government to put down the conspirators. If our rulers view this proposed Convention with contempt and unworthy notice, it is well; but if they have every reason to suppose that it will lead to civil war, and a dissolution of the Union, we say they are in duty bound, (yes, it is their inalienable duty) to proclaim them traitors to their country, and to take the necessary steps to have them arrested on the first overt act of treason being committed.—The people are ready to aid them; they have but to proclaim them traitors, and their power is gone in a moment.

MR. AIKIN'S SPEECH.

In the debate of the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, on the 5th article of the Resolutions in the reported answer to the Governor's Message.

MR. SPEAKER—I find a difficulty of some weight in my own mind in giving my vote for the passage of this resolve; although it may appear, after explanation, of small consequence to others. My objection, sir, is, the object of this resolve in connection with the second and third preamble, being accomplished, will necessarily infer the existence of an event which is not intended by the committee, who reported the answer. They openly and publicly disavow any wish or design for the separation of those resolutions. And yet, sir, this resolution is, that persons be appointed as Delegates from this Commonwealth to meet and confer with Delegates from the States of New England, or any of them, upon the subjects of their public grievances and concerns, and upon the best means of preserving our resources and of defending against the enemy, &c. Now, sir, compare this with this paragraph in the 3d page of the Report—"The state of the national treasury, as exhibited by the proper officers, requires an augmentation of existing taxes, and in addition to that, the people of Massachusetts, deprived of commerce, and harassed by a formidable enemy, are compelled to provide for the indispensable duty of self-defence, it must soon become impossible for them to sustain the burden. There remains to them therefore no alternative but submission to the enemy, or the control of their own resources, to repel his aggressions. It is impossible to hesitate in making the election. This people are not ready for conquest or submission." Here then, Mr. Speaker, is a prominent and indispensable object of the resolution, to devise "the best means of preserving our resources," and not to suffer them to go into the chest of the U. States. This is all important that we may be able to support and pay our army of ten thousand men, contemplated in the second resolve.

Now, sir, if the object of the resolution be obtained, it seems that we are to carry on the war separately and disconnected with the United States, and of course we shall make peace separately. And, sir, as our national constitution provides that "representation and direct taxation shall be apportioned among the people according to their whole number, &c." if we withhold our taxation or resources, we must of consequence our representation; hence then we shall be under the necessity of recalling our Senators and Representatives from Congress. So that, if these resolutions be carried into effect, it will destroy our political connection with the United States, which comprises all that can be understood by a division of the Union. How admirable, sir, it is, that this consequence should escape the notice of the honorable Committee, when it so irresistibly follows from the accomplishment of the resolves! Is it possible, Mr. Speaker, do you think, that this honorable House should give their support to this resolution, since the error is discovered? If they should do

it, will it not show that they are prepared for any thing? What shall I say to my constituents when I return home? for some of them are very inquisitive to know what is done in the General Court, and view the members of it as wise men. They will be apt to think so great a mistake was designed. I can only tell them, that, when wise men err, they err most egregiously.

IMPROVED METHOD OF PREPARING SHIP-TIMBER.

By Captain Layman's experiments, performed before the board of agriculture, it appears that a piece of green poplar, which broke with the weight of 336 lb. was made, by his process, in three hours, to support 868 lb.—a piece of seasoned English oak broke with 784 lb. prepared in 902 lb.—oak sap wood in its natural state broke with 535 lb. prepared it bore 950 lb.—common white deal broke with 539 lb. prepared it bore 508 lb. Such are the important effects of his method of preparing timber. Capt. Layman has made some interesting experiments before the board of agriculture, on a means discovered by him of extracting from green timber all the corrupting juices, so as to apply them at once to ship building, and other purposes. His process increases the strength from 20 to 50 per cent. in a few days, and it diminishes the specific gravity as the timber increases in strength.

London paper.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons holding shares in the BARGE, built last spring was a year, are requested to meet at Thomas Henrix's Hotel, at 3 o'clock P M on TUESDAY the 23d inst for the purpose of doing something with the above Boat.

James Stokakes.

november 3 3

NOTICE.

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the Commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed, for the purpose then or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such returns, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from the release of claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act, entitled 'an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this State (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of the State to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this State, and for other purposes,' passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, as may be found to have accrued to the U. States by operation of law; and generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said Commissioners by the act of the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, aforesaid.

James Monroe,
Acting Sec'y of State.
Richard Rush,
Attorney General.
Washington, Oct. 3, 1814.
oct. 11 3m

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of the 31st of March, 1814, relative to the Yazoo Claims, are of opinion that it rests with the claimants to prepare, by themselves or their counsel, the release, assignments, and powers, mentioned in the first section of the act. Desirous, nevertheless, to give every facility to the execution of the act consistent with what is taken to be its right construction, they recommend:

That claimants living at a distance, who may find it necessary to prefer their claims through an agent or attorney, should invest such agent or attorney with authority to add or alter the instruments aforesaid; or vary in any wise their form and manner, so that they may conform to such directions and decisions as the Commissioners may give when organized as a board, and proceeding to execute their functions under the act. By this course such changes, substitutions or amendments, as are susceptible of being made up on the spot, can take place without further inconvenience to the claimants.

James Monroe,
Acting Sec'y of State.
A. J. Dallas,
Sec'y of the Treasury.
Richard Rush,
Attorney General.
Washington, Oct 20, 1814.

The printers of newspapers authorized to publish the laws, will in effect this notice, as well as the former, once a week, until the first Monday in January.

AN OVERSEER

Is wanted for the ensuing year, by the subscriber.

John L. Bozman.

nov. 8 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Mary Newton*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of November, anno domini 1814.

Lewin Travers, ex'or
of Mary Newton, dec'd.
november 10 3q

MAIL STAGE.

From Easton to Chester-Town.

STARTS from the subscriber's Tavern every Monday and Thursday morning, after an early breakfast, and arrives at Chester-Town before sundown same evenings, where the line continues the next morning through Wilmington to Philadelphia. Returning, leaves Chester-Town every Tuesday and Friday morning, and arrives at the Easton Hotel, (late Fountain Inn), same evenings; where the best accommodations are prepared for Travellers, and conveyances furnished for those wishing to proceed to either of the lower counties.

The subscriber has a new Stage, good strong horses, and a careful driver, added to the certainty of progressing on the route without delay, renders the present establishment worthy the attention of the Public, in whom he solicits a share of patronage.

His Hotel is large, and will at all times enable him to furnish private rooms for Travellers, his liquors of the best quality—his table supplied with the varieties of the season; and his servants and fare for horses surpassed by none on the shore—added to his own personal attention, he flatters himself in being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

Thomas Henrix.

april 26

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henrix, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Peacock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his former customers, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured. Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the best provender; and very reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

SOLONON LOWE.

jan. 4—m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Solomon Harris*, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of November, anno domini 1814.

Margaret Harris, } adm's
Aaron Cook, }
of Solomon Harris, dec'd.
november 15 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Edward Sheehan*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of November, anno domini 1814.

Isaac Meekins, adm'r
of Edward Sheehan, dec'd.
november 15 3q

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, the 11th day of October,
Anno Domini 1814.

On application of *John Dawson*, administrator of *Nath Dawson*, late of Caroline county, deceased: 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 newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I, *John Young*, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county, do hereby seal my hand and affix the seal of my office, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1814.

Test—
John Young, Reg'r
of 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, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third Monday in May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of October, 1814.

John Dawson, adm'r
of Nath Dawson, dec'd.
nov. 8 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That there will be a petition handed in to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a public road to be opened, leading from Sudler's Cross Roads until it intersects the public road leading to Smyrna, at or near the mouth of Peregrine Peters' lane—the said road to be opened on as direct a line as may be thought most proper by commissioners hereafter appointed, between the lands of Joseph Thompson and Edward Coppage, and also between the lands of Nosh Merchant and Sarah Peters, and through by Richard Holding's farm, until it reaches the woods of Benjamin Holding, and thence with a straight line until it reaches the Smyrna road aforesaid.

nov. 8

TO ALL WHOM IT DOETH CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given,
That a petition will be preferred to the next General Assembly, praying a law to extend the time of condemnation of so much of the mill-seat at present occupied by the subscriber, as is necessary for the practical operation of the mill.

JOHN LUCAS, 3d

sept. 20

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That I intend petitioning the next session of Legislature of the State of Maryland, for a bill of divorce from my husband, William Glanville; and likewise to be empowered to keep, support and educate my infant son

her
Sarah M. Glanville,
mark.
october 25 6

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, with a tolerable English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application at the

Star-Office.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. Thomas Gray, living in Easton, (to whom she was hired for this year) a dark mulatto woman, called *FLORA*, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, of a slender and delicate form, and a sly countenance—is a very good washer and ironer, and plain cook—has a very bad temper, and apt to be impudent when spoken to with authority.

This woman was the property of Major Joseph Richardson, of Caroline county, lately deceased, and upon a distribution of his estate was allotted to the subscriber, who intermarried with one of the deceased's daughters. She has been hired in Easton, to different persons for several years past, and has a husband by the name of Jim Rigout, who went away with her, and who belongs to David Kerr, Jim, and is also now advertised. Flora is about 35 or 37 years of age, and Jim about 40—They went off together, on the night of the 27th of May last, with a cart and horse, loaded with various articles. She had such a variety of clothing, that it would be useless to attempt a description of them.

The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State of Maryland, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home—20 dollars and like charges paid if taken and secured within this State. All persons are warned not to harbor the said slave Flora, at their peril.

Anthony Ross.

Talbot county, Md. August 16

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Sunday the 23d day of October last, a negro man named *STANLEY*, about twenty five or six years old, five feet and an half inch high, very large thick lips, rather simple in his manner, with his teeth very wide apart—he chews tobacco rather awkwardly—stout and well made—very large feet. He had on when he went away, blue and white striped over jacket, striped waistcoat, a pair of grey shambay pantaloons, a white linen shirt, a pair thin leather shoes bound, and a pair black yarn stockings fastened this fall—with sundry other clothing not recollected.

Any person taking up said runaway, and securing him in any jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Joshua Parker.

november 1

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 10th day of October last, *Joshua*, an apprentice to the shoe and boot making business, aged twelve years, with light hair. Whoever will take up and bring home said apprentice, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid for trouble. All persons are forbidden harboring said boy at their peril, as I am determined to prosecute as the law directs.

Samuel Farrell.

Nine Bridges, Caroline county
ty, november 15 3q

WAS COMMITTED

To the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 17th inst a likely young negro man, who calls himself *Leroy*, and says he belongs to Mr. Ruben Hutchinson, of Loudon county, Va.—He appears to be about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, rather stout made than otherwise; no perceptible marks or scars about him. His clothing an old line black cloth coat, an old fancy cord waistcoat, a white shirt and trousers, a half worn fur hat, and old shoes. The owner is required to release him—if he does not, he will be sold agreeably to law.

Henry Sweetzer, Sh'ff

of Washington county.
oct. (nov 15) 3

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county on the 19th inst. a negro man named *Allen*, and a negro woman named *Betsy*.

Allen is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high, of a dark complexion, round face and pleasant countenance—Had on when committed, a linen shirt and trousers.
Betsy is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, round face, chunky made, stutters a little, and has a pleasant countenance—Had on when committed, a cotton frock and hemp petticoat—Said negroes say that they belong to Mrs. Mary Fowler, living near Hampton, in Elizabeth City county, in the State of Virginia. The owner of said negroes is requested to come and release them, otherwise they will be sold to discharge their prison fees, agreeably to law.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff
of Harford county.

Oct. 24, 1814.

The National Intelligencer and Easton Star will please copy the above and forward their accounts to this office for collection
nov. 1 8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, on the 9th inst, a negro man named *David*, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a light complexion, slender made—has a scar on his left cheek. Says he belongs to a Mrs. Ann Rawlings, of Anne Arundel county—Had on when committed, a green cloth coat, blue cloth jacket, Indian trousers, shoes and yarn stockings, and fur hat. The owner of said negro David is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his prison fees, agreeably to law.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff

of Harford county.

Oct. 24, 1814.

The National Intelligencer and Easton Star will please copy the above, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.
nov. 1 8

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th Sept. last, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself *Jim*. He is supposed to be about 18 years of age, five feet high. His clothing when committed were a dark brown surtout coat very much torn, tow linen shirt, and old wool hat; he is pretty much pock marked, and stutters very much. Says he belongs to Elias Brown, living on Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. 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

Fredk. county, Md.
october 5 (18) 8

ALMANACS FOR 1815,

For sale at the Star-Office.



[Vol. 13, No. 16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1814

[No. 13,785.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

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

SPEECH OF MR. BAYLY,
OF VIRGINIA.

ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS OF THE REVENUE.

MR. BAYLY said, there was a difficulty in voting for the proposition before the Committee until they had decided the principle by which the tax should be raised, whether entirely upon the capacity of the still, as the law now is, or upon the product of the still, or upon both, as the Committee of Ways and Means had recommended. I consider (said Mr. B.) as I always have, this article as a necessary and proper subject of taxation; but as to the best manner of laying and collecting the tax to make it productive to the Treasury and agreeable to the people, I differ from the hon. Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It is not probable that any system of taxation could be formed that would please all parts of the U. States, and in discussing a tax which will be paid by some States or parts of States, more than other States, we ought to remember that there are other articles in this report proposed to be taxed which will balance and equalize the burthen, so that taking the whole system there will be no cause of complaint by any other State of paying more into the Treasury than their proportion. It is admitted by all that the tax will be paid almost entirely by the consumer, and that whenever a high duty was laid upon any article the price would thereby be raised in the market. It would seem that as the army and navy of the United States consume much of domestic spirits, they would in fact raise the price in the market, and thereby enable the distiller to advance the tax which would eventually be paid by the U. States. But this tax may be so heavy as to put down some of the distilleries (especially the small ones) and the revenue from this article thereby fail; and Congress ought to be cautious that they do not tax the article so as to destroy the contemplated revenue which they expect to derive from it. But (said Mr. B.) I cannot agree to this double mode of taxing the capacity of the still and the product. I am opposed to the present tax upon the capacity of the still. It is unequal and inconvenient. The Secretary of the Treasury states the tax now established by law, equal to a duty of five cents a gallon on the spirits distilled. With some distilleries this may be the case; and distilleries on a large scale and in great perfection perhaps will not amount to more than two and an half cents on the gallon distilled. In small distilleries such as are used by farmers it will amount to not less than ten cents, and often fifteen. It was inconvenient because the farmer was compelled to be at much trouble in obtaining the license which he could not obtain for a shorter time than two weeks, although he might not have a use for his still half that time. The only reason the honorable Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means gave for continuing the present tax was, that it would be a guide by which the Collector might detect fraud when committed by the distiller. But the Collector must know the industry and skill of the distillers (which would be difficult) or his knowledge of the size of the still would be useless. The Collector might often raise groundless suspicions of fraud in the Revenue, which would inflame and irritate the public mind against the tax without obtaining one cent in the Treasury, which it is the duty of Congress to avoid. Mr. Bayly believed that fraud would be very seldom practised, and would not materially affect the Revenue. The duties on all imported spirits are and have been very high; yet, the American merchant held, as an exalted character for the honesty as the merchant of any country—and, surely, the farmer might with equal safety be trusted. Mr. B. wished the direct and excise taxes would be left as the last subject of taxation reported by the Committee of Ways and Means; that after ascertaining what might be raised from other objects, we might return to them and make up the deficiency from them. The taxes upon cotton manufactures, furniture, leather, hats, shoes, waxes, &c. are very objectionable; they will disturb the public mind, now more than sufficiently excited, and thereby weaken the government more than the taxes which they will produce will strengthen the Treasury. The excise and direct taxes upon equal & fair principles would always be favorite taxes with him, and the best

internal taxes under a popular government; they were certain, easy of collection, and the people knowing what they had to pay for the support of their government, would examine into all extravagant expenditures. But when the money is drawn from the people by indirect means, they give themselves little or no trouble to enquire how it is expended. If the Treasury had been supported partly by a direct tax, it is not probable that the people would have suffered their commerce to be destroyed by our non-intercourse restrictions & embargoes, and thereby lose the Revenue from our foreign trade, which must have been supplied in part by taxes on land—their Treasury would never have been emptied by schemes and experiments, nor would this war have existed. Mr. Bayly observed that no man was more averse to this war than he was, and it was well known that he was opposed to the administration; but opposed as he was to the war & administration, such was the danger in which the country was placed, and the character of conquest which this war had assumed on the part of the enemy, that he would not withhold the resources of the country from the administration, but would give every aid in his power to bring it to a glorious conclusion; and he was willing that the administration should possess all the honors gained by such a peace. He did not agree with most of his friends with whom he acted, that the campaign now drawing to a close was inglorious to our arms. It is true, that at the commencement of the war, the navy far outshone the army; and the reason is obvious: our small and gallant navy was manned by sailors who had been long accustomed to danger, and as soon as they were on board the ship they were ready for action; not so with the army, time was required to form the recruit into a useful soldier. Our armies are now formed and are equal in discipline and courage to our enemy, as this campaign has proved. He would, therefore, impose taxes upon such articles as would be paid by the community without complaint, and draw a safe and productive Revenue into the Treasury; and he was persuaded they would be cheerfully paid when the people were satisfied that they were necessary to their safety. But the honorable gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. McKee) and his honorable colleague (Mr. Eppes) are opposed to a great increase of the excise and direct tax, because they bear harder upon Kentucky and Virginia than some other States now advocating these taxes. Before this war the eastern States paid more than a proportion of taxes to the general government by the aid of their extensive commerce, which is now gone—their ships and fisheries are destroyed, and it may be recollected that this war is the cause which Kentucky and Virginia had a great agency in producing. If then by raising the money to carry on the war, it should be found that these States paid a fraction more than other States, they ought to pay it with cheerfulness.

Mr. B. observed he could not agree with many of his friends in desiring the President to take into his administration federal men. He believed it would be difficult to prevail upon federal gentlemen of high and commanding talents, to take any of the departments of the government, and he should think it a misfortune to the federal cause if such an arrangement should take place. For the affairs of the country could not prosper with a divided administration, and it is impossible for a government constituted as that of the U. States that any administration could conduct prosperously the affairs of the country at the present dangerous & perplexing crisis without the confidence and support of the people. I must therefore give to the administration now in power all the resources of the country, and I will not in my legislative capacity withhold all support from them & thereby endanger the existence of the Constitution. But, sir, at least as I shall, as I always have, use every fair and honorable exertion to displace them, and when a complete change is made in the public sentiment, then and not till then do I wish to see a federal administration.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

Aberdeen, Sept. 3.

The affairs of Norway are said to be finally settled, and Prince Christian has formally stipulated for the subjugation of the Norwegians, after having, as it would appear, placed their army in a situation where it was surrounded by that of Sweden. The letters and public documents of this Prince have for some time been of a very undecided description. He affected to be the warlike leader of a people resolved to sacrifice all for independence, and at the same time he informed his enemy, that he would faithfully represent to the people the dangers to which they were about to expose themselves in the war. In the present era of duplicity and underhand intrigue, it will not be very wonderful, if it appears that Prince Christian had merely gone over to manage the Norwegians; to take the lead among them in many patriotic declarations, in order to prevent some

more determined man from assuming the character of their chief, and finally to bring about their subjugation to the crown of Sweden. The spirit of the people was certainly good, their good discipline and valor unquestioned, and the passes of the country such, that a comparatively small army could effectually stop invaders. But with all these advantages, we find the fortresses on the frontiers given up without resistance, and after some unceasing movements in the field, on the part of the Norwegian army, an armistice agreed on which virtually resigns the independence of Norway.

With regard to Poland, no person can be sanguine enough to expect, that it will be restored to independence during the present order of things. The partitioning of Poland will form an important part of the discussions to take place at the approaching Congress. A report has been circulated, that the Emperor Alexander had some intentions of erecting it into an independent kingdom, under a Russian Prince, and were this to be accomplished, Poland would be but a vassal state of Russia; but the court of Vienna, it is said, will oppose this arrangement, and insist upon the dismemberment of the territory. It is thus that the allies give liberty to Europe; and when we reflect, that in Spain despotism in church and state is restored in all its horrors, while continued invasions upon liberty are made in France, and the most ridiculous attempts are made to restore priest craft & the exploded notions of the divine right of kings, we cannot help saying that, when our recollection, the liberties of Europe never appeared in a less threatening way.

And whatever we may think of the blessings we have conferred upon Europe by the late revolution, it is yet certain, that a majority of the continental states do not all thank us for our good offices. The French express no gratitude or good will for breaking their bonds—the Spaniards undo every thing we had done while endeavoring their deliverance—the Dutch, with much propriety, decline our commerce, and threaten to discontinue the Orange Borden, since their Prince imposed a tax of half a penny a pound on Dutch goods. The Austrians are apprehensive of renewed attacks from—and of all the nations of Europe, perhaps Russia and Prussia only, would thank Britain for her exertions, and Sweden while the Crown Prince retains his influence; all the three having to expect the treatment of treacherous allies, had France proved successful in the war.

For what reasons was so pertinaciously urged the war against France will ever be a very pertinent question, while the fatal effects arising from that war are felt. Indemnity for the past and security for the future we have not obtained.—We have added about six hundred millions to our national debt, and of course, thirty millions to our permanent taxes—and have just as little security, as at any period of the reign of Bonaparte.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

EUROPEAN POLITICS

Have lately presented a scene so whimsical and shifting, and the public attention in this country has been so exclusively devoted to our own affairs, that we have not thought it often necessary to draw the minds of our readers to a consideration of the transactions of the old world. But the approach of that period, when the results of the Congress at Vienna will be known here, render those transactions more interesting to the people of the U. States.

It will be recollected that we have always expressed an opinion that no peace would be durable, that did not give France her natural boundaries, and of course, include Belgium in her territory. If this be true, no much less probability is there, of the continuance of a peace, which not only severs Belgium from France, but annexes it to Great Britain! For such will be the result, whether the country be actually British, or nominally annexed to Holland. The ancient suzerainty of the Orange family to the British court is now strengthened and confirmed. British bayonets have extinguished the liberties of Holland, and restored the Prince of Orange, not as Stadtholder of the Republic, but as Sovereign of the Netherlands. A large British army is stationed in Belgium, the headquarters of which are at Brussels, and which (in case of war) is to be commanded by WELLINGTON, now minister at Paris. At the time when the preliminary treaty of peace was signed, Marshal Ney told Louis XVIII that though it might be prudent to abandon Belgium for the moment, yet France would never consent to lose it, and it could be retaken within six months. In fact, who is so credulous as to believe that such statesmen as Talleyrand, Seign, Carnot, Maltonet, and Barbe Marbois, who now have the ascendancy in the French cabinet, will ever, contentedly, see France degraded

to the rank of a second-rate power, whilst Britain is aggrandised with the richest colonies in the world—Russia with Poland, and Austria with Italy.—Who is so credulous as to believe that such military men as Soult, Blicher, Ney, Massena, Davoust, Augereau, and Suchet, will suffer all their conquests to be wrested from them by armies which they have uniformly vanquished in every combat? It is this discontented state of the political and military mind of France, which causes a fermentation throughout Europe. All the powers are arming to support their respective pretensions.

But a question arises, whether France, after recruiting her armies with the soldiers returned from other countries, where they have been prisoners of war, will be strong enough to resist Great Britain and the powers pensioned by her?—or, if not, whether she will find among them any friends to support her cause?

It is well known that we have been among those who have indulged the least in our hopes of any good from Russia.—It is not that the personal character of her sovereign is not as virtuous as a despot's can be. But he is not the government; and that government is imbued with a hereditary lust of dominion, which it has ever gratified at the expense of principle and consistency. Austria now stands in nearly the same relation to Russia that Russia did to France in 1811—and, therefore, an alliance with the cabinet of Vienna seems to be the most natural connexion which the cabinet of St. James can form. But this natural order of things may be reversed by intrigue and corruption. It is, therefore, difficult to decide how the parties to a new war in Europe, should it take place, will be arranged.

It is more easy to determine that such a war would make a diversion highly important to the success of the contest in which the U. States are engaged with Great Britain. If it be the intention of our enemy to carry the war to the south—to begin the campaign in Louisiana at the same moment it is ended in Canada, such a diversion can have no influence upon that campaign. It will, however, be felt in the operations of the next year; and, possibly, to so great a degree as to us.

The nation ought not, however, to be influenced by this consideration to relax to the smallest degree the preparations necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the contest. In the words of the unanimous resolution of the two houses of the Legislature of this State, we would say: "that however ardently we may desire the restoration of peace to our country, we can never consent to purchase it with the sacrifice of national honor and dignity." Though the enemy's demands are now limited to the cession of 165,000,000 of acres of land, and 128,000 people—yet in the event of the failure of the present winter & of the next summer campaign, they may be extended to the cession of Louisiana, and we know not what other States and people. To do him justice, he has been very plain in his overtures, and has declared that he will not abide by those he now makes, unless the fortune of the war should render it expedient. In other words, he will rise in his demands in proportion to his success—and we presume, by the same rule, will fall in proportion to his defeat. Let the American people bear this in mind, and act accordingly.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

The public seem to be impressed with sentiments favorable to the character of Governor Chittenden. We must confess that when we saw the Governor's proclamation, we rejoiced to find that even at this stage of the war he had laid aside his former principles and feelings. But we are again obliged to say that in this we have been greatly mistaken. A writer in the Burlington Northern Intelligencer, has come out with a statement of facts respecting Gov. Chittenden's late conduct, which shows him in a more odious point of view than ever his former conduct placed him. It appears that on the first of Sept. Gen. Macomb sent an express to Gov. Chittenden, informing him of the approach of the enemy. On the 3d of Sept. he was at Burlington, and returned home the same day, determined not to do any thing in any event whatever. On the 4th the Gov. received another express from General Macomb, stating that the enemy would march for Plattsburg that day. On Monday Gen. Newell wrote to Governor Chittenden that his brigade would cheerfully obey any order from him to repair to Plattsburg, or any other place, to oppose the enemy. The Gov. on the same day, in reply to General Newell's letter, wrote that he did not consider himself authorized, either by the constitution or laws under which he acted, to order out the Militia of the State. On Tuesday the 6th of Sept. a tremendous cannonading at Plattsburg was heard during the greatest

part of the day at Burlington and at Jerico, the Gov's place of residence. This aroused the fire of our brave and patriotic citizens of all parties, and on the afternoon and evening of the same day, without any call from his excellency, for his voice was not heard—without any advice from him, for he did not shew himself—they began to cross the Lake and to VOLUNTEER their services in defending their brethren and their country. Information had on this day been received, that the enemy had entered Plattsburg, and that General Macomb was in the utmost distress for reinforcements.

The people were aroused to a sense of their situation and their duty; but Gov. Chittenden (forgive him, Heaven!) remained quietly at Jericho! On Sunday, the 11th Sept. that ever memorable day, before the fate of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain was known at Burlington, the Gov. unequivocally declared, that so far from ordering out the militia, HE HAD ADVISED THEM AGAINST GOING! It is as well known that at the time the proclamation is dated (Sept. 19th) the British army, instead of "indicating future aggressions, were pursuing their retreat as fast as was practicable, without the least appearance of returning to Plattsburg." Four days previous to Gov. Chittenden's proclamation a brigade of New York militia were discharged by General Macomb.

The volunteers from Vermont had all been discharged. These facts will certainly shew whether the enemy indicated a disposition to return to the attack, or whether General Macomb at this time wanted any aid from his Excellency. Now, when the danger is all over, he had just discovered that he has a right to order the militia "to meet invasion at every point, and to chastise and expel the invader!"—How Governor Chittenden can reconcile these things to his country and to his God, remains to be seen.

FROM THE AURORA.

This is a brief history of the whole matter.

AMERICA was discovered a few centuries ago, one part was taken by one European nation, another part by another. England took a large share for herself, and might have kept it for a long time, if she had not got out of her senses.

She wanted us to be a sort of white slaves, but we resolved to be a nation. Many doubt what would have been the issue of their struggle, had not France, Spain and Holland helped us.

By our own energy and the aid of those powers, England was compelled to acknowledge us a free nation.

But this did not quiet the claims of England; on the contrary, she secretly resolved to revenge herself, whenever and however she could.

Accordingly she paid the savages to murder our people in 1794-5, her own officers were found by Gen. Wayne disguised amongst the Indians, who were butchering our frontier inhabitants.

She also began to plunder our ships & steal our seamen.

She also laid heavy duties to be paid by us and cripple our trade, altho' she did not make others pay them.

In short, she sent her ships to block up our harbours, actually attacked and took one of our frigates in our own waters, killed many of our seamen, and committed every other outrage short of open war, which jealousy and long rankling resentment at our successful struggle for freedom could prompt her to inflict.

In order to hold a nation's rank, and to oblige England to treat us as we deserved, and not as vassals, we resorted to arms, and if the war in Europe had continued, we would have been, by this time, able to command respect.

Peace in Europe, however, soon permitted England to fight us singly and alone.

Our government, now that war has ceased in Europe, offered to make peace without any stipulation on former points of dispute—it agreed to make peace on the same footing or terms as those existing before the war.

But England said "no"—you are now alone, you no longer have France, Spain, and Holland your allies; you must now fight me single-handed; I have ten soldiers and fifty ships to your one; I will punish you for your conduct in 1776; your ships of war have shewn me what you may be, if I suffer you to grow up to manhood—I will not make peace with you, except upon certain conditions.

1st. You must not fish on the banks of Newfoundland, unless you pay me such sum as I choose to ask.

2d. You must give me the exclusive command of all the Lakes.

3d. You must give me so much of Massachusetts as will make my north eastern frontier and settlements compact and suitable for more extensive smuggling.

4th. You must give me the free use of the Mississippi.
5th. You must give up the State of Ohio, the Indiana, Mississippi and Michigan Territories, &c. to the Indians—so that they may become powerful enough to burn and destroy your frontier settlements whenever I think proper.

6th. You must be cooped up at home, and you must ask my permission to go abroad. As for your navy, I will not make peace till I annihilate it. So that in fact England now declares war against us, and shows by her conditions that peace is not her wish.

We have said—the causes of war are now over, let us be at peace on the old terms, & say nothing about impressment or plunder, or any thing of that kind."

Britain answers—"No, you shall not have peace on the old terms, we are strong and you are weak, we will beat you into submission."

The matter is really so, nor could a volume make it clearer.

Of course, we must now set about fighting in good earnest, not for what we wanted before, but for what we always had and supposed was our own—in short for life, freedom, our country, our honor, our posterity and our property.

The nature of the war is absolutely & completely changed—we are now defensive, England assails us; so that to fight or submit is all that is left us.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Notwithstanding the rumor of the expedition for America being stopped, the fact is, that the preparations for sending considerable forces to that quarter of the world, proceed upon a scale of rather increased than diminished extent, and with the greatest promptitude. Whatever may be the progress of the negotiation at Genoa, the war will, meanwhile, be on the part of this country, prosecuted with the utmost vigor. It is probable that the rumor of Lord Hill's being appointed to the command of the forces in Scotland was the foundation of the inaccurate statements which have been made on this subject.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 19. THE GREAT EXPEDITION SAILED.

Sailed yesterday, his majesty's ships Bedford, Norge, Dover, Alceste, Belle Poule, Hydra, Fox, Gorgon, Ulysses, Bucephalus, Niobe and Porcia, with the Norfolk transports. The above ships constitute the expedition to America, and the most of them are full of troops. Among the regiments embarked are the 43^d, 44th, 93^d, and 95th of foot; a Brigade of Artillery and Rocket Brigade are The Valiant of 74 guns, Cap. Mudge, which has been nominated to take out Lord Hill to America, and was fitted up with Congreve's guns, and is under the command of Sir John Ross, Bart. Buzards, with the Duncan of 74 guns, to convey the royal family of Portugal from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 22.

The Emperor of Russia was expected to set out from St. Petersburg on the 12th, and to arrive at Vienna about the 26th. It was currently reported at Vienna, that the Archduke Charles was to be married to the Duchess of Orléans. His Imperial Highness has returned to the Capital from Egypt. It appears that he has been on a visit to the Archduchess at that place, where it was supposed she would remain until the meeting of Congress.

Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on or about the 10th of November.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Bonaparte has issued a gold coinage from his mint at Elba, amounting to about thirty seven pounds. On one side of these new Napoleons is his profile, and on the other an eagle, with its head under its wing.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF SEPT. 14.

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.

At a very numerous meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, ship owners and underwriters of the City of Glasgow, called by a public advertisement, & held by special requisition of Lord Provost, on Wednesday, the 7th of Sept. 1814, the Lord Provost in the Chair, it was

Unanimously resolved, That the number of American privateers with which our channels have been infested, the audacity with which they have approached our coasts, and the success with which their enterprises have been attended, have proved injurious to our commerce, humbling to our pride, and discreditable to the directors of the naval power of the British nation, whose flag, till of late, waved over every sea & triumphed over every rival.

That there is reason to believe, in the short space of less than twenty four months, above eight hundred vessels have been captured by the power, whose maritime strength we have hitherto impolitically held in contempt.

That at a time when we are at peace with all the rest of the world, when the maintenance of our marine costs so large a sum to the country, when the mercantile and shipping interest pay a tax for the protection under the form of convoy duty, and when, in the plenitude of our power, we have declared the whole Ame-

rican coast under blockade, it is equally distressing and mortifying, that our ships cannot with safety traverse our own channels, that insurance cannot be effected but at an extensive premium, & that a horde of American cruizers should be allowed, unheeded, unresisted, unmolested, to take, burn or sink our own vessels in our own inlets, and almost in sight of our own harbors.

That the ports of the Clyde have sustained severe loss from the depredations already committed, and there is reason to apprehend still more serious sufferings, not only from the extent of the coasting trade and the number of vessels yet to arrive from abroad, but as the time is fast approaching when the outward bound ships must proceed to Cork for convoys, and when during the winter season the opportunities of the enemy will be increased, both to capture with ease and escape with impunity.

That the system of burning and destroying every article, which there is a fear of losing, a system pursued by all the cruizers and encouraged by their own government, diminishes the chances of recapture, and renders the necessity of prevention more urgent.

That from the coldness and neglect with which previous remonstrances from other quarters have been received by the Admiralty, this meeting reluctantly feel it an imperative duty at once to address the throne, and therefore that a petition be forwarded to his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, representing the above grievances, and humbly praying that his royal highness will be pleased to direct such measures to be adopted, as shall promptly and effectually protect the trade on the coasts of this kingdom, from the numerous insulting and destructive depredations of the enemy; and that the Lord Provost be requested to transmit the said petition accordingly.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Ewing for the ability with which he prepared and introduced the business of this day.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentleman who signed the requisition.

K. FINLAY, Provost.

The Lord Provost having left the chair, Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to his Lordship for his prompt compliance with the requisition, and for the manner in which he conducted himself in the Chair.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.

The barque Mary, from Newfoundland, cargo oil and seal skins, taken 12 miles by the Mammoth privateer, was boarded on Sunday, 6 leagues from Lundy, by some Bristol pilot boats, and carried into Liffordcombe. The prize master supposed Lundy to be an island on the coast of France.

The Victoria, Corrie, from George's Bank privateer, and sent for America.

FALMOUTH, SEPT. 12.

Arrived the Horatio, having been taken and given up by the David Porter privateer. She was chased by three privateers, after her release.

His majesty's sloop Blisk, re-captured the Harmony, which was taken by the Prince of Neufchatel privateer, to whom she gave chase, but could not come up with her, owing to her superior sailing.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Royalist sloop of war has, it is said, ascertained that the Americans are in possession of our private signals. Whilst cruising, she observed a large sloop of war, which, on being telegraphed, answered she was the Wanderer, and desired the Royalist to close. On doing so, the Royalist made her out to be an enemy, and gave chase, but without effect.

SEPTEMBER 6.

A small expedition, it is said, will probably sail from Plymouth in a few days, consisting of the Norge, 74 guns, and the Dover and Alceste frigates, with troops to America. The 43^d, 93^d and 95th regiments, which were reviewed on Monday, at Plymouth dock, by Prince Frederick of Orange, will, it is said, constitute part of the expedition.

SEPTEMBER 9.

At a meeting of merchants, ship owners, &c. at Liverpool, to consider of a representation to government on the subject of the numerous captures made by American cruizers, Mr. Gladstone proposed an address to the Lords of the Admiralty; but after many severe observations that representations had been made to that department without redress—Mr. Clear proposed an address to the Prince Regent, which, after warm opposition on the part of Mr. Gladstone, was carried. The address conveys a censure upon the Admiralty. Subsequently a counter-address to the Admiralty was voted at another meeting, to which Mr. Croker replied on the 3d inst. that an ample force had been under the Admirals command, the western stations; and that during the time when the enemy's depredations are stated to have taken place, not fewer than 3 frigates and 14 sloops were actually at sea for the immediate protection of St. George's Channel, and the western and the northern parts of the United Kingdom.

In the memorial of the merchants, &c. of Liverpool to the Admiralty complaining of a want of sufficient naval protection against American captures, they speak of privateers destroying vessels as a novel and extraordinary practice, which they say they are informed is promoted by pecuniary rewards from the Ameri-

can government, and they wish measures adopted to prevent, as much as possible, the ruinous effects of this "new system of warfare."

SEPTEMBER 13.

Seven colliers, says a Falmouth letter, from Wales to Waterford & Cork, have been taken and sunk within the last fortnight by American privateers.

By a letter from one of the 61st regiments of foot, now lying at Ferny, Ireland, it appears of the 1400 men of which the corps was composed just previous to the battle of Corunna, only ten veterans are now left; three of whom are commissioned officers, the others privateers. Among the latter, it is remarkable that there are two brothers, of the name of Hogg.

The Emperor of Russia appears to be turning his attention to a navy. Two ships of the line have been launched in St. Petersburg in his presence, and the keel of the Leipzig, 110, laid.

The barony of Middlethorpe, in Ireland, is, by proclamation, declared in a state of disturbance.

Talleyrand, in presenting the French budget to the House of Peers at Paris, says the taxation in England is 120 francs per head, in the United States 23 francs, in France 22. He commends England and the U. States for their justice to public creditors.

The French Legislature proposes to permit the cultivation of tobacco in France; and to permit importations of that article solely by the ports of Havre, Dunkirk, St. Maloes, and Marseilles.

An author of anecdotes of Bonaparte, declares his conviction, that in projecting the expedition to Egypt, Napoleon had exclusively in view the establishment of an independent kingdom for himself.

So inveterate are the old prejudices of the Spaniards, and so great their antipathy to the French, a lady was lately torn to pieces at Madrid, for wearing a transparent French veil. They were enraged because it was transparent, and they were further enraged because it was French.

DISTURBANCES AT CHERBOURG.

It appears that the inhabitants of this town entertained an idea that a great shipment of corn was about to take place for England, and on Sunday last night, the number of English vessels having much increased, they became very turbulent. After assaulting the English in the streets, they proceeded on board the English vessels, maiming the crews, and throwing every thing overboard—pigs, sheep, poultry, &c. They also got on board some smugglers, many of whose hogs they threw into the water, and the rest they got on shore, which, with what live stock reached the shore, they took up the country; they then attacked the English hotel, demolished the walls of the house; but a guard of 200 soldiers arriving, they contented themselves with assaulting all who had the appearance of being English. Two English ladies were separately maltreated. The next day (Sunday) the riot was at its height, which was excited by two more English vessels arriving from Weymouth. On their approach they armed themselves with large stones, and when the vessels entered the harbor, which is so narrow that it only admits one at a time, they fired the steep shores on each side, and commenced a violent attack with the stones. The symptoms now became so alarming, that all on English shore were obliged to shelter themselves in houses guarded by the military, and the whole of the English vessels in the harbor got under weigh with an intention of proceeding to sea, but a stronger guard arriving, order was enforced, after apprehending about 200 of the mob. On the stocks in the naval yard were one 120 gun ship, two 74's and 2 frigates, in an apparent forward state, but at present few artificers are at work.

By the latest advices, we learn, that Cherbourg was restored to tranquillity—Some of the ringleaders of the riot on the Sunday were sent to Paris. The remainder of those arrested continued in confinement in the town.

The first day after the imprisonment of the rioters, a feeble attempt was made to liberate them; but the soldiers shewing their determination to do their duty, deterred the mob from further outrage.

POOLE, AUG. 13.

Arrived last night from Cherbourg, the Lord Nelson cutter, Thomas Wills, master, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Hawker, and Mr. Leech, and about 200 large stores, with which this vessel was politely assaulted on arriving in that port. Mr. Wills stood firmly to his helm within ten yards of at least 200 Frenchmen, but was so severely wounded, that he was afterwards confined under the care of a surgeon. The Nelson being driven into Barleur, was at first kindly treated, but afterwards assailed by about one hundred and fifty of the rabble, principally women, of that port.

It may perhaps be worthy of notice, that there is now in Cherbourg most cordially received, one of Bonaparte's Imperial Guards, on leave from Elba, to which place he will return at the expiration of his furlough.

CORK, SEPT. 7.

On Thursday last, his majesty's ship Castilian, Lieut. Lloyd, (acting) and Avon, Hon. Capt. Arbuthnot, having sailed hence about a month ago, gave chase

to an American schooner privateer, (hatched, the 12 pound carronade was directed, previously re-captured a vessel taken by her) but owing to the superior ed sailing of the Castilian, she left the Avon capping, and at 29 minutes after 9, commenced the action. At 10 o'clock, better a short time, found herself in sight of a vessel, which she hailed and demanded, who she was? Upon which she replied, "I am," (this was about nine at night) and having recommenced, it was again fired a gun at the Avon, when a most extraordinary action commenced, which continued until 11 o'clock: she then sheered off, and said, "this is the Wasp." She I hailed him the second time to know if appeared in a sinking state and glad to be had surrendered, when he answered get off. The Avon then fired signal in the affirmative. The guns were then guns to the Castilian. Upon the Castilian coming to the Avon, she fell in withered to take possession. In the act of the Wasp, and demanded who she was? lowering the boat, a second brig was dispatched to which she made no answer. The covered, a little astern and standing for Castilian luffed under her lee quarter us. Sent the crew to their quarters, prepared every thing for another action, and again—but no answer, nor yet a single gleam of light. The Castilian finding after 19, discovered two more sails astern the sinking state of the Avon, made a standing towards us. I now felt myself very effort to save the lives of her brave crew; fortunately the whole were saved, destroying the prize. Our braces having As the last boat with the wounded had got been cut away, we kept off the wind about half way to the Castilian, the Avon went down head foremost.

We lament to say, that between the 2d and 3d broadside, Lieut. Prendergrast, appointed first Lieutenant of the Avon, received a mortal wound across the belly, from a grape shot, whilst in the act of entering the crew. The Avon had one killed and 33 wounded. As soon as the Castilian had discharged the duties of humanity, in taking on board the Avon's crew, she made all sail for the Wasp, who appeared so cut up, as to be in a sinking state, but could not make out any trace whatever of her.

Names of the superior officers on board the Avon: Hon. John James Arbuthnot, captain; John Harvey, first lieutenant; John Prendergrast, 2d do; James Allen, master.

The Tartarus sloop of war, joined the Castilian as the Avon was sinking, and took on board 40 of her men.

[The London papers say the Wasp had twenty four 32 lbs. and 300 men; the Avon eighteen 24's and 100 men. The former upwards of 600 tons, and the latter only 200 tons.]

The Wasp has 18 guns, and the Avon has 20 guns.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 23.

CRUIZE OF THE WASP.

Copies of letters from Johnston Blakeley, Esq. commander of the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. S. WASP, AT SEA.

Off Belle Isle, 27th August, 1814.

SIR, It is with sincere sorrow I have to announce to you the decease of Midshipman Henry S. Blakeley, and Frank Fox, who were on board the Wasp, and all our efforts to save them after our arrival proved unavailing. It was their first essay, and unhappily terminated. The constancy and courage with which they bore their sufferings I owe to the country the melancholy tho' proud reflection of what they might have been, had Providence ordained otherwise. Every respect due to worth was shewn to their memory.

It is with regret that I have to inform you of the delays we have experienced at this place, but had they been of shorter duration we could not possibly have sailed, as one continued westerly wind has prevailed from the hour of arrival up to the present day.

The course pointed out in your instructions having been interrupted, I shall endeavor to fulfil your further intentions as far as may possibly be in my power.

With great satisfaction I add that every aid and information in the power of Mr. Crawford has been promptly afforded, and that I feel under many obligations to him for his attention and assistance.

We are now off this place with a fair wind and favorable prospects.

I have the honour to be, Very respectfully, Your most obed^t serv^t, J. BLAKELEY.

U. S. S. WASP, AT SEA.

11th Sept. 1814.

Lat. 40, N. Long. 16, W.

SIR, AFTER a protracted and tedious stay at L'Orient, I had at last the pleasure of leaving that place on Saturday 27th Aug. On the 30th captured the British brig Lottice, Henry Cockbain, master; and 31st Aug. the British brig Ben Accord, Adam Durno, master. In the morning of the 1st Sept. discovered a convoy of ten sail to leeward, in charge of the Armada 74, and a bomb ship, stood for them and succeeded in cutting out the British brig Mary, John D. Allen, master, laden with brass cannon taken from the Spaniards, iron cannon and military stores from Gibraltar to England, removed the prisoners, set her on fire and endeavored to capture another of the convoy, but was chased off by the Armada. On the evening of the same day, at half past six, while going free, discovered 4 vessels nearly at the same time, two on the starboard, and two on the larboard bow, hauled up for the one most on the starboard bow, being the farthest to windward. At 7, the chase (a brig) commenced making signals with flags, which could not be distinguished for want of light, and soon after made various ones with lanterns, rockets and guns. At 26 minutes after 9, having the chase under our lee

resumed his fire and we continued ours; the 12 pound carronade was directed to be fired into him, which he returned; ran under his lee to prevent his sailing of the Castilian, she left the Avon capping, and at 29 minutes after 9, commenced the action. At 10 o'clock, better a short time, found herself in sight of a vessel, which she hailed and demanded, who she was? Upon which she replied, "I am," (this was about nine at night) and having recommenced, it was again fired a gun at the Avon, when a most extraordinary action commenced, which continued until 11 o'clock: she then sheered off, and said, "this is the Wasp." She I hailed him the second time to know if appeared in a sinking state and glad to be had surrendered, when he answered get off. The Avon then fired signal in the affirmative. The guns were then guns to the Castilian. Upon the Castilian coming to the Avon, she fell in withered to take possession. In the act of the Wasp, and demanded who she was? lowering the boat, a second brig was dispatched to which she made no answer. The covered, a little astern and standing for Castilian luffed under her lee quarter us. Sent the crew to their quarters, prepared every thing for another action, and again—but no answer, nor yet a single gleam of light. The Castilian finding after 19, discovered two more sails astern the sinking state of the Avon, made a standing towards us. I now felt myself very effort to save the lives of her brave crew; fortunately the whole were saved, destroying the prize. Our braces having As the last boat with the wounded had got been cut away, we kept off the wind about half way to the Castilian, the Avon went down head foremost.

comparisons, but in this last we were disappointed. The 2d brig continued to approach us until she came close to our stern, when she hailed by the wind, fired her broadside which cut our rigging and sails considerably, and shot away a lower main cross tree, and retraced her steps to join her consort—when we were necessitated to abandon the prize, he appeared in every respect a total wreck. He continued for some time firing guns of distress and until probably delivered by the two last vessels who made their appearance. The 2d brig could have engaged us if he had thought proper, as he neared us fast, but contented himself with firing a broadside, and immediately returned to his companions.

It is with real satisfaction I have again the pleasure of bearing testimony to the merits of Lieut. Blakeley, Tillinghast, Baury, and Sailing Master Carr; and to the good conduct of every officer & man on board the Wasp. Their divisions and departments were attended and supplied with the utmost regularity and abundance, which, with the good order maintained, together with the vivacity and precision of their fire, reflects on them the greatest credit. Our loss is 2 killed, and one slightly wounded with a bad. The hull received 4 round shot, and the foremast many grape shot. Our rigging and sails suffered a great deal. Every damage has been repaired the day after, with the exception of our sails.

Of the vessel with whom we were engaged, nothing positive can be said, with regard to her name or force. While sailing him previous to his being fired in, it was blowing fresh (then going ten knots) and the name was distinctly understood. Of her force, the four shot which struck us are all 32 pounds in weight, being so good and three quarters heavier than any belonging to this vessel. From this circumstance, the number of men in her tops, her general appearance and great length, she is believed to be one of the largest brigs in the British navy.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your most obed^t serv^t, J. BLAKELEY.

The Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. I am told the enemy, after his surrender, asked for assistance and said he was sinking—the probability of this is confirmed by his firing single guns for some time after his capture.

The action took place in lat. 47, 30, N. long. 11, W.

Minutes of the action between the United States ship Wasp, J. Blakeley, Esquire, Commander, and His Britannic Majesty's sloop of War Wasp; Lat. 47, 30, Long. 11, on 1st Sept. 1814.

At 7 o'clock, called all hands to quarters and prepared for action; 7 h. 26 m. hoisted an American jack at the fore, and pendant at the main; 7 h. 30 m. set the mainsail; 7 h. 34 m. perceived the chase making signals with lights, &c.; 7 h. 45 m. set the mizen and hoisted an American ensign at the peak; 7 h. 48 m. hoisted a light at the peak, and brailled up the mizen; 7 h. 54 m. set the mizen to come up with the chase; 8 h. 3 m. the chase hauled down his lights; 8 h. 4 m. burned a blue light on the forecable; 8 h. 17 m. set the flying jib; 8 h. 34 m. hauled down the light at the peak; 8 h. 38 m. the chase fired a gun from his stern; 8 h. 45 m. hauled up the mainsail; 8 h. 48 m. set the main sail; 9 h. 18 m. the chase fired a gun to leeward; 9 h. 20 m. being then on the weather quarter of the chase, he hailed and enquired, "What ship is that?" not answered, but asked "What brig is that?" he replied "His Majesty's brig." blowing fresh, the name was not distinctly understood. He again hailed and asked "What ship is that?" when he was told to leave to and he would be informed. He repeated his question, and was answered to the same effect. Mr. Carr was then sent forward to order him to leave to, which he declined doing; at 9 h. 25 m. the enemy set his fore-topmast studdingsail; at 26 minutes after 9, fired the 12 pound carronade to make him leave to; when the enemy commenced action, by firing his larboard guns. We then kept away, ran under his lee, and 29 minutes after 9 commenced the action. At 10 o'clock ordered the men to cease firing, and hailed the enemy to know if he had surrendered; no answer was returned to this—he resumed his fire and we continued ours;



FROM THE LEXINGTON REPORTER.

BY A MARRIED LADY OF LEXINGTON

[The subject alone of the following little effusion, even without its merit, would be sufficient apology for presenting it to the public. The circumstances which produced it, were the return of the gallant Col. Croghan from his late perilous expedition to Mackinack.]

Bright honor's child, in glory dawning,
Twice welcome to thy native state;
Fame, like the golden rays of morning,
Spreads o'er the world thy deeds so great.
Peace for a while from Heaven descending,
Sheaths thy bright sword and bids it rest,
Whilst pleasures rose with honors bending
Entwine a wreath thy brow to dress.
Haste then, and bless the present hours,
So bravely won, so richly crown'd;
See beauty's smile in love's gay bowers,
Beaming a rosy welcome round.
Sweet is the wreath, and fresh the flowers
Which gratitude to valor owes;
An' warm the blissings, bright the showers,
From every heart and eye that flows.
But whilst around thy brow thine twining
The laurel wreath with honors bright;
May glory with fame combining
Within thy gallant soul unite.
Think not the modest gem will tarnish
The richest crown the world can give;
Q'no, it lends a brighter varnish,
And bids the soul in glory live.
Pride of the West, thy early dawning
Fetters a bright, a splendid day;
Q'no, thy evening, like thy morning,
Beams o'er the West with glory's ray.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AN OLD WAR SONG OF '76—NEW VAMPED.

Time—"The British Grenadiers."

That seat of science, Athens—and earth's great mistress, Rome—
Where now are all their glories?—We scarce can find their tomb!
Then guard your rights, Americans! Nor stoop to foreign sway;
And hush in immortality the fame of free America!
Proud Albion bow'd to Caesar, and numerous lords before;
To Domes, to Picts, to Normans, and many masters more;
But we can boast, Americans, we never fell a prey;
Hu za, huza, huza, huza, for brave America!
Our sires led freedom hither, when, lo! the desert smiled;
A Paradise of pleasure was opened in the wild;
You harvest, free Americans, no power shall snatch away;
Huza, huza, huza, huza, for brave America!
To quit the realm of tyrants, our fathers cross'd the main;
Hail'd a new dominion, and founded Freedom's shrine;
Britain must own her masters here:—Fate urg'd on the day,
When Napoleon's Tiber shall be swayed by free America!
Deeds more sons of B'rain! think not our threats are fair;
We, too, have New Orleans, and wield a Mortar's car;
Such a giant pretensions as ye else have display;
We will appal the hardy sons of free America!
Though barbarous British black guards, with Cockburn's train,
May rob defenses, burn roots, and strike our lives with dread;
Ye when they meet "dam'd Yankee" arms,
And tremble to behold the Stars of North America!

When fame makes known in Britain the deeds her troops have had,
George Custer will cup his Council's, and pour John Bull's in aid!
Where they madly speed more force, we'll meet it in array;
And crowd fresh Laurels on the brow of fair America!
Washington City, Oct. 30, 1814.

"Dam'd Yankee"—an epithet with which British Officers are pleased to honor all natives of the United States who have the spirit to act in opposition to their pretensions.

MASSACHUSETTS AS SHE WAS.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN,
In looking over the Journals of the Old Congress, a day or two ago, at page 112, of the 1st volume (in the year 1775) I was perfectly astonished at the contrast between the conduct of the State of Massachusetts then, and now. In 1775, she solicited the advice and protection of Congress; in 1814, she put herself forward to dictate to the United States! What is the cause of this alteration? I know not, unless it be, what is openly avowed in a late "Boston Gazette," that there is no hope of certain men in that commonwealth getting into power without a change of the Constitution! But would the change really answer the purpose? And where would the doctrine lead to? Were it possible for Massachusetts to set up a new form of government upon such an unhalloved pretext, another minority would spring up, and being stimulated by an ambition equally hot, might, to gratify their impatient lust of rule, frame a third constitution; and so on, without end. The ground which the "Boston Gazette" takes is, that a minority, not being able to obtain power by fair election of the people, may, to effect their object, set up new civil institutions, when they please. I annex the passage in the Journals to which I allude, and ask the favour of you to reprint it. I do not believe it will make

Harry Otis blush, or touch the sensibility of Mr. Pickering:—But there are many good men in Massachusetts to whom it will, I doubt not, be gratifying. There is a fine relish of virtue and wisdom in it, which puts to shame the silly pranks of the weak and wicked men who are, at present, misleading that commonwealth.

DETA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1779.

"The Congress met according to adjournment."
"The President laid before the Congress a letter from the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts Bay, dated May 16th, which was read, setting forth the difficulties they labored under for want of a regular form of government, and as the other colonies are now compelled to raise an army to defend themselves from the butcheries and devastations of their implacable enemies, which renders it still more necessary to have a regular established government, requesting the Congress to favor them with 'explicit advice respecting the taking up and exercising the powers of civil government,' and declaring their readiness to 'submit to such a general plan as Congress may direct for the Colonies, or make it their great study to establish such a form of government there, as shall not only promote their advantage, but the union and interest of all America.'"

* The British were, it seems, the same sort of enemies in 1775 that they are now.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

A SAFE & CERTAIN REMEDY!

The multitude of quack advertisements that fill the columns of our newspapers, too often make us look with contempt on inventions, that really and truly effect the object proposed. It is the lot of genius to meet the prejudices of the vulgar, as well as the cold caution and damping half praise of the better informed; whereby many most important projects have been lost to the world—some forever, and others for a series of years. The immortal GALLIBO had like to have been "roasted alive for the good of Christianity," for asserting as a truth, what we should now call a man a fool to doubt. So, perhaps, it may be the case with me, the inventor of a remedy for that late terrible disease known to gentlemen of the faculty by the name of *amor sacchari*, commonly called "sWEET TOOTH."

But conscious of its efficacy, and better assured of the truth of my hypothesis upon Gallibo could be, and and, as it will cost them nothing, I shall at least have the character of disinterestedness.

The formidable ravages of the *amor sacchari* for some months past, has made many heads of families look wild!—The disease seemed to rage the more as the old remedy grew scarcer and dearer, until it reached that point that the remedy was really worse than the disease. To cure it easily and cheaply, became a consummation devoutly to be wished.

After great consideration and research, I discovered a principle that every one may apply for himself. It may be used by "pregnant women or new-born infants," for "it does not contain one particle of mercury, or any other hurtful ingredient whatsoever." Of this I am willing to make affidavit.

The following certificate, selected from thousands that might be obtained, may suffice.

"On the black day of blank, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, who would be a justice of the peace, Thomas Thoughtful, who deposes and says—that for many years past he and his whole family had been afflicted with the *amor sacchari*, and that he spent great sums on grocers for sugar at three *seven penny bits* per lb. which, tho' it moderated, never could cure the disease; but that on taking one dose of coffee, according to Dr. —'s directions, without ANY SUGAR AT ALL, and expressing a determination at the same time to continue the practice, he found his whole family relieved of the complaint, and himself of an expense of one hundred dollars a year. And he further saith, that said prescription, while it has so materially benefited his pocket, hath not in the least injured the health of any concerned. And further the deponent saith not. In witness whereof, &c. &c. &c. &c.

TIMOTHY, &c.

Baltimore, Nov. 16.

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees wish to employ a person to teach in the English Department of this Institution; and to one who can come well recommended for his ability and morality, a liberal salary will be given.

Kensley Harrison, Sec'y.

nov. 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO MY CREDITORS.

THAT I intend to apply Kent county Court on the Third Monday of March next for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland.

George W. Reiley.

Nov. 22. 3

TO ALL WHOM IT DOETH CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the next General Assembly, praying a law to extend the time of condemnation of so much of the mill-seat at present occupied by the subscriber, as is necessary for the practical operation of the mill.

JOHN LUCAS, 3d.

sept. 20

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his FARM, situated on Miles River, now in a good state of cultivation. There are about

Fifty-six Acres of Land,

On which are, a good dwelling house, Kitchen, barn, &c.—Also a WIND MILL in good order, with a promising young Apple Orchard of choice fruit.

As it is presumed persons inclined to purchase will view the property, further particulars are deemed unnecessary. For terms, and possession, &c. apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Ananias Gossage.

november 15 5

NOTICE.

Intending to leave the State of Maryland, the subscriber particularly requests those indebted to him in any way, to make payment without delay; or he will be compelled to resort to compulsory measures to enforce the same without respect to persons.

Ananias Gossage.

Miles River, nov. 15 5

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St. Michael's river, near the town of St. Michael's, containing 133 acres of Land, about forty acres of which are woodland, the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 15 by 21 feet, nearly new—kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthiness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser. Property in or near Eastern would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

sept. 27

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

THE Professors of Eastern Academy deem it incumbent on them to inform the gentlemen of Eastern and vicinity, that the English Department of the Academy two classes have been opened, which are to be confined solely to the students of Reading, Wicomico, Worcester, and Kent Counties, with the one of the Eastern M. P. all simplified to the capacities of the students.

A curriculum and application increase in proportion to the number of students, and the same Lectures given as in the other branches, not being a theoretical, but a practical, and they are, through their exertion and perseverance, that a boy of moderate ability must, by being one year in such a class, lay the foundation of a solid English education.

P. QUIN & T. M'CONNELL.

sept. 20

N. B. Genteel boarding may be had for students in my house, under my care, and that of the other Professors.

P. QUIN

A TANNER WANTED.

THE subscriber wish to employ by the year, a man well acquainted with the Tanning Business, to work and conduct a Yard. To one who can give a satisfactory recommendation, liberal wages will be given.

M'Neale & Reardon.

N. B. The highest cash price given for Hides

november 15 3

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber, having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henrich, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Perock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his numerous customers, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured. Price in room and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and recreation, can be had at all times, as well as good beds, and the best provisions, and a very reasonable attention paid to all who may avail upon him.

SOLOMON LOVE.

Jan. 4—m

MAIL STAGE.

From Eastern to Chester-Town.

STARTS from the subscriber's Tavern every Monday and Thursday morning, after an early breakfast, and arrives at Chester-Town before sundown same evenings, where the line continues the next morning through Wilmington to Philadelphia. Returning, leaves Chester-Town every day and Friday morning, and arrives at the Eastern Hotel, late Fountain Inn, same evenings; where the best accommodations are prepared for Travellers, and conveyance furnished for those wishing to proceed to either of the lower counties.

The subscriber has a new Stage, good strong horses, and a careful driver, added to the certainty of progressing on the route without delay, renders the present establishment worthy the attention of the Public, to whom he solicits a share of patronage.

His Hotel is large, and will at all times enable him to furnish private rooms to Travellers—his liquors of the best quality—his table served with the varieties of the season; and his servants and fare for horses surpassed by none on the shore—added to his own personal attention, he flatters himself in being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

Thomas Henrich.

april 26

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Solomon Harrison, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of November, anno domini 1814.

Margaret Harris, } adm'r
Aaron Cook, }
of Solomon Harris, dec'd.

november 15 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT I intend petitioning the next session of Legislature of the State of Maryland, for a bill of divorce from my husband, William Glanville; and likewise to be empowered to keep, support and educate my infant son

her
Sarah M. Glanville,
mark.

october 25 8

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Rawlings, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty fourth day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of November, 1814.

Lovey Rawlings, } adm'r
Nathan Rawlings, }
of Daniel Rawlings, dec'd.

november 22 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Johnson, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of November, anno domini 1814.

Isaac Meekins, adm'r
of Edward Johnson, dec'd.

november 15 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Johnson, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of November, anno domini 1814.

Leah Travers, ex'or
of Mary Johnson, dec'd.

november 15 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the will of a person handed in to the next session of the Assembly of Maryland, for a public sale of the goods, lying on the public road leading to Smyrna, at or near the mouth of Peregrine Creek, and the said road to be opened as a public line as may be thought most proper in consequence of a heretofore application, between the lands of Joseph Thompson and Edward C. Crippage, and also between the lands of Noah Meritt and Sarah Peters, and through the woods of Benjamin Holding, and hence with a straight line until it reaches the Smyrna road aforesaid.

nov. 8

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the redemption of certain claims of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunction of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the Commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed, for the purpose then, as aforesaid, of ascertaining the sufficiency of all such claims, and of ascertaining the same, as may be directed and determined by the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of ascertaining and finally determining upon all claims, and of ascertaining the same, as may be directed and determined by the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of ascertaining and finally determining upon all claims, and of ascertaining the same, as may be directed and determined by the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of ascertaining and finally determining upon all claims, and of ascertaining the same, as may be directed and determined by the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; 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