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Thomas Perrin Smith,
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THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months, ending the first and payable the 4th of October, to the Stockholders or their representatives.

James Earle, Cash'r.
Easton, Sept. 22, 1813—(28)—3

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

September 20, 1813.
The Stockholders in this Institution will please take notice, that the second instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer Stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board—
J. Sterrett, Cash'r.
sept. 28—10

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale at Peacock's tavern in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 12th of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.

The real estate whereof John Roberts, died, seized, consisting of part of a tract of Land called "FINNEY'S HERMITAGE," and part of another called "BITE THE BITE," commonly known by the name of SKIPPON FARM, containing together 293 acres, lying and being in Talbot county. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. This Land will be sold in two lots or farms, or together, as may best suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

september 21—4
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with good security to the Trustee for payment of the purchase money within one year from the day of sale with interest thereon, and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will by a good deed convey the premises.

The creditors of John Roberts, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

VENUE.

Will be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day—All the personal property of Margaret Hamilton, dec'd at her late dwelling, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, beds and bedding, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—At the same time, 12 or 13 young heavy black people, consisting of men, women and children. A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums over \$5 dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums under eight dollars, the cash will be required.

Thomas & Alfred Hambleton.

sept. 14—5
N. B. The blacks are not to be sold out of the State—There will be some of them sold for a term of years; they will be designated on the day of sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland.

Will be exposed to public sale, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of October next, to the highest bidder—All that part of Lot No. 23, in the town of Snow-Hill, whereof John Cutler, late of Worcester county, dec'd died seized. This Lot is situated near the centre of the town, and tolerably well improved, having a new two-story framed dwelling house, a good cook room, stable, and other convenient buildings thereon. It is an excellent stand for a tavern, and has been occupied as such for several years past. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises—The terms of sale will be, the purchase money to be paid at the option of the purchaser, either on the day of the sale, or on the day of the ratification thereof by the court.

Matthew Hopkins, Trustee.

sept. 14—3

FOR SALE,

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Peck's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton-Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land.—The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy ship timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of life, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fences to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land.—The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, Stock of any of the State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine,
Ex'x. of Sam'l Chamberlaine.

sept. 14—

ROBERT SPENCER,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR

SALE—
Superfine Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Brown, Claret, Carbo, Scarlet and Drab Cloths Cassimores; Bedford, Imperial and Constitution Cords and Velvets
Flannels, Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Blankets Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hose
Fine Irish Linens and Shirting Muslins Russia and Irish Sheetings
Ticklenburgh Hessians
Calicoes
Cambric and Domestic Gingham
Ladies' long and short white and coloured
Gloves
Men's Gloves
Cambric and Fancy Muslins
Capes
Umbrellas
Whips
Maidens,
Linen, &
Sherry
French Brandy
Jamaica Spirit
Whiskey (of a superior quality)
Teas, Coffee
Brown and Loaf Sugars
White Havana do. (suitable for preserving), &c. &c. &c.
All which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.

Easton, sept. 28—3

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,

TEA DEALER & GROCER,
No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.
Informs his Eastern Shore friends and customers that he has on hand an assortment of the very best Powder that is manufactured in the United States, suitable for all size guns. Also, PATENT SUGAR of all sizes, very perfect & round, Gun Flints—a large and choice assortment of

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS,
and sold in their pure state. Also, a complete assortment of FRESH TEAS, both Green and Black, and in different size packages.

—All the above mentioned Goods are sold with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.

Baltimore, september 28—7q

EASTON ROSE HILL JOCKEY CLUB

R A C E S.

Will be run for over the Easton Rose Hill Course, on Wednesday, the sixth day of October, the Jockey Club purse of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS—the four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday, the seventh day of October, the Easton purse of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS—the three mile heats; given by Thomas Henrix, free as by rules of Club.

On Friday, the eighth day of October, the Jockey Club colts' purse of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

N. B. The Jockey Club purses will be composed of the \$10 subscribed by each member, by which they will be regulated. The members are requested to attend at Mr. Henrix's, on Tuesday evening, preceding the races.

Thomas Henrix, Sec'y
of Club, &c. &c. &c.

sept. 14—4

IN CHANCERY.

August 9, 1813.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Dwyer, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 9th day of October next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 9th day of September next.

The Report states that one Lot containing 23 1/2 acres and 20 perches, sold at \$7 1/2 per acre; the other Lot containing 302 3/4 acres 25 perches, sold at \$6 52 per acre.

True Copy—
James P. Heath, Reg. C. C.

sept. 28—3

WAS LOST OR MISLAIN.

A few days since, a manuscript paper, which will be found upon reading it, to belong to the subscriber. It contains one sheet and an half of paper—it can be of no use to any person. The person finding or giving information of it, will be rewarded.

Thomas Jones, Jun'r.

sept. 28—m

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SHERWOOD & JEFFERIS, Hatters, Easton, are informed that the accounts of said concern must be closed without delay—those neglecting will have their accounts put into officers hands for collection.—Those having claims, will bring them in to the subscriber.

John W. Sherwood,
Surviving partner of S. & J.

sept. 28—3

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of January next.

The dwelling and store house now occupied by Mr. John Meredith, opposite the Court House in Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber in St. Michaels.

Imphy Dawson.

sept. 28—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all persons indebted, either by bond or note, for property bought at the late sale of Mary Stevens, are requested to come forward, on or before the 1st day of the 10th month, (say October) and settle off their respective bonds or notes, as I am anxious to close the same as speedily as possible.—Those persons that do not comply, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

William Wilson,
Acting administrator.

sept. 21—3

FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Parrott, Washington street.

DAVID KERR, Junior.
Easton, July 27—m

TAN YARD FOR SALE or RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the Land he holds near the Trappe, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a sma house for a Tanner to live in, a large shop, beam house, and about 30 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well planned to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying business, and a complete stable, granary and carriage house, a paved garden, and nearly all the land inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale.—If the above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that if the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will shew the same.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

august 31—m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, Maryland, letters of administration, will annexed, on the personal estate of William Matthews, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the legal vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next 1814, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand this 23th day of September, 1813.

Lynch, Adm'r
N. Matthews, dec'd.

Will annexed
september 23—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Webb, 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 thirty-first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23th day of September, Anno Domini, 1813.

Francis Webb,
Acting adm'r of Th. Webster, dec'd.

sept. 23—3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost by the subscriber, on Wednesday the 22nd inst. a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing twenty dollars, in three notes, one of ten dollars, and two of five dollars each, all of the Bank of Smyrna—and a number of papers of no use to any person but the owner, amongst which were two notes of bond, one drawn by William Lindsay, lately deceased.—Payment of the notes will be stopped. Any person finding the above described Pocket Book, and will return it to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

Thomas Godwin.

Centreville, sept. 24—5

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

September 14th, 1813.

On application of JONAS BOON, administrator of Isaac Boon, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against 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 published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—
J. Richardson, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

sept. 21—3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

September 14th, 1813.

On application of JAMES T. FAIRBANKS, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered by the court 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 published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—
J. Richardson, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

sept. 21—3

FOR RENT,

The Store-Room at present occupied by Mr. Garey. Possession first of January next. Enquire at the Star office.

aug. 17—3

FROM CORBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

SWEDISH TREATY.

Of this Treaty, the Whigs disapprove, because as they say, it makes great sacrifices, without gaining anything in return. To be sure it is not easy to discover what our government has gained by the Treaty; for, it does not seem likely, that his royal highness the crown prince, will be able, if he be willing, to do much in the fighting way against his old friend and patron; but we, the people, of this country, and of every country in the world, have gained greatly by this treaty, which acknowledges the legitimacy of the right

and to die game.

aug. 17—3

A GLORIOUS VICTORY

Has been achieved by the gallant PENNY on Lake Erie. Our readers will bear witness how highly we have appreciated the valor and skill recently displayed by our sons of the ocean in their several encounters with an arrogant enemy on its broad expanse; and will not accuse us of injustice to their merits, when we say that this victory, in its present magnitude and its future consequences, will prove to have been the most important event which has occurred since the commencement of the war.

Its present importance is so great as not to be readily appreciated at first view. We had learnt from the public prints, previous to the rencontre, that the new ship which had been built at Malden, was nearly ready for sea; we knew that the addition of this ship to the British fleet would give it a decided superiority of force on the Lake; we knew too that our fleet was short of men. We knew indeed the gallant daring of American tars; but we feared that very spirit would operate against us, as it would prompt our fleet to seek the foe, even under disadvantageous circumstances. We knew also that the British were safe under the guns of their Fort at Malden, and would not venture out without a moral certainty of success. We looked with anxiety to the meeting of the two fleets where so much was at hazard, where such a harvest of glory was to be reaped or so great a disaster to ensue to one or the other.

But they have met; and the most decisive and fortunate victory which ever graced the annals of any nation, has crowned a good cause with the most brilliant success. We have no particulars of the manner in which the action commenced, of its duration, or of the number of the killed and wounded.—But we have the dazzling, the astonishing fact, that a fleet inferior in force, inferior in number of men, has not only vanquished but captured EVERY VESSEL of the fleet of a stronger antagonist.—The pages of history, we repeat, do not afford a parallel case. Gun to gun, and man to man, our tars have already conquered the flag of that nation which had before been considered as invincible. Now, fleet to fleet, we have for the first time beat them—and we must be excused for indulging in more than usual triumph at so gratifying a result.

The consequences which will certainly result from this event, are not less cause of congratulation, than the lustre which it sheds on our arms. The possession of Lake Erie being secured beyond redemption, some of the lighter vessels of the fleet will doubtless be detached to pass through the river St. Clair, scour Lake Huron and break up at once the nest of infernal butchers whose agency has precipitated the savages on our unoffending frontier. The channels of communications with the Indians will be entirely cut off; & these deluded wretches, already disgusted with the failure of the British arms at Fort Meigs and Sandusky, will abandon them and retire to their fastnesses, or, what we rather deprecate than desire, retaliate on their tutors the horrid barbarities of which they have been guilty towards us. Having complete possession of the Lake, our military forces will pass without opposition to Malden, where certain victory awaits them. Upper Canada will be overrun in a few weeks, and we now hope, at the expense of little or no bloodshed. These are a few of the physical effects which will certainly result from this brilliant affair.

Its moral consequence cannot but be highly auspicious to the future success of our infant navy. The charm of British naval invincibility is destroyed. We have met the enemy fleet to fleet on worse than equal terms, & we have conquered them more decisively than ever they vanquished their enemies.

It would be great injustice to omit this opportunity of giving that credit to the naval department which it so well deserves for its indefatigable exertions in preparing a naval force, on the Lakes.—Not long ago the British flag floated triumphantly over both Lakes, and bid defiance to our arms. A few short months have passed—and on two of the Lakes the fleets of the enemy trust to the winds for safety in their flight, and on the third another fleet has fallen into the hands of our victorious tars. This naked fact proves, more loudly than any encomium we could bestow, the correctness of the administration of our naval affairs.

Aurora.

FROM CORBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

SWEDISH TREATY.

Of this Treaty, the Whigs disapprove, because as they say, it makes great sacrifices, without gaining anything in return. To be sure it is not easy to discover what our government has gained by the Treaty; for, it does not seem likely, that his royal highness the crown prince, will be able, if he be willing, to do much in the fighting way against his old friend and patron; but we, the people, of this country, and of every country in the world, have gained greatly by this treaty, which acknowledges the legitimacy of the right

and to die game.

aug. 17—3

of Bernadotte to the crown and dominions of Sweden, to the exclusion of the King, who was, some time ago, driven out of his throne. A principle is here proclaimed by our gov't. of the utmost importance to the welfare of Europe and the world. We here see it settled that a people may discard their King and choose another in his place, though that other be a foreigner; and that they may settle a succession in the family of that foreigner, to the exclusion of the heirs of the King discarded.

When Dr. Price preached a sermon, in which he stated that at the Revolution in England the point was settled that the people had a right to discard their Kings for their misconduct, Burke bellowed forth against him all the curses in the anti-jacobin list. He denied the fact. He said, that though, indeed, the order of succession was changed, it was only changed from one branch of the old king's family to another; that, in fact, the order of succession was preserved as closely as possible, and that it was confined to the protestant part of the old royal family; that there was no right acknowledged, or claimed, of choosing a King, or of discarding a King, or of making any change in the nature of the government. Something of the same sort is said by Blackstone, who labors very hard to make it appear that the thing was right in practice, but wrong in principle; or in other words to make his readers believe, that it was very right to effect such a change as would put the present family upon the throne; but that it would be very wrong to effect such a change as would put them off from the throne.

Whatever might be the motives of these writers, and however they might be able to raise disputes no doubt can be raised upon this point in the case of Sweden. For here, it is not a branch of the whole family excluded in favour of another branch; here there was no dispute about religion; there was no question about protestantism or catholicism. The nation put away the late King & his heirs, and gave the crown to Mr. Bernadotte and his heirs, in due succession, after the death of the late King's uncle. And observe, our government in the name of a most holy and undivided trinity, recognize the full and complete right to the crown and dominions of Sweden to be in the said Mr. Bernadotte and his heirs.—Nothing can be more complete than this case.—It is perfect in all its parts. Here is a King cashiered; here is an old reigning family set aside in the order of succession; here is a settlement of the crown in another family; and to complete the whole thing, the persons at the head of that family is a foreigner; nay, and a Frenchman too? What comfort this Treaty must pour into the souls of the Bourbons and the other cashiered princes of Europe! I wish the anti-jacobins now to tell us what they think.—Will they say that the Treaty is necessary in order to make war with success against Bonaparte? If they do, let them shew us what Mr. Bernadotte has done or what he is likely to be able to do. If he should, from whatever cause, do nothing, I shall call upon them for their openly expressed opinion of this Treaty, of which I highly approve, because it fully recognizes the right of the crown prince to the throne and dominions of Sweden.

Every newspaper in England, we observe, whether governmental or in the opposition, unite in the exultation at the capture of the Chesapeake. We see no attempts there made studiously to understate the force of the American, or to check the honest feelings of national pride which such a victory would naturally excite. What a contrast is this to the scene we witness in our own country! No sooner does any event occur, calculated to reflect honor on our arms, than immediately the base hireling prints devoted to federalism and falsehood, lost to all sense of honor and the feelings which dwell in every patriot bosom, devote themselves to the fabrication of the most atrocious misrepresentations to wound the feelings of the gallant men who achieved it, and to deaden the national sensations of joy and pride. In a young country like ours, whose character for arms is yet to be established, engaged in a contest for the support of its rights as a nation, what punishment is not due to the miscreants who endeavour to cast a shade over the brilliant exploits of our countrymen, and persuade the enemy that we are a defenceless, divided people? Such mean, cold-blooded, dastardly traitors, should not be suffered to breathe the vital air of a country which they openly proclaim to the enemy, in terms of the most glaring falsehood, as contemptible in every requisite necessary to conduct the war we are waging against them. [Aurora.]

The following technical toast, in British style, was lately given at an entertainment in Salem:

The memory of the heroic Burrows of the Enterprise—who taught the scientific Boats of England the three first lessons of pugilism—to fight, fair—to conquer, and to die game.

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Our government is often abused for making bad appointments. Yet those who utter this abuse, know that it cannot always be avoided. Recommendations are often obtained by men who are both unworthy of and unfit for office; and how any government, unless it was omniscient, always know which of the candidates is trust-worthy, and which is not? Men of liberal minds would be as ready to make allowance for unavoidable mistakes, as to censure wilful misconduct. But liberality & the leading federalists seem to have shaken hands and parted. They are bent on pulling Republicans down, that they may get up themselves; and they are by no means delicate about the means by which they accomplish their ends.

The enemies of the government calculate on a change in their favor from the imposition of taxes. We trust they will be disappointed. It cannot be that Americans would rather pay an immense tribute to Britain than light taxes to their own government. It cannot be that any Republican would sooner part with his principles than with a small portion of his property to support a just and unavoidable war. They may be one in five thousand base enough to act, but we would hope not even that proportion. On the contrary we believe many federalists will be convinced that a vigorous war is the only way in which an honorable peace can be obtained; and who constitutes chiefly all the means in their power to give energy to the government in its struggle to maintain the rights and redress the wrongs of the nation. We know of several who have lately declared this to be their opinion and determination; and we are decided if the result of the Election does not prove that the people are becoming more united & zealous in the support of their own government, and in resistance to the usurpation, aggression, and injustice to the British government.

Some "Peace-men" lately called on a respectable Farmer in a neighbouring county, and attempted to frighten him by telling him that his share of the new taxes would amount to above \$100. He replied, that he did not believe it would amount to any thing like that; but if it should, he would pay it cheerfully rather than desert his government and abandon his countrymen to be plundered, impressed and abused by the British. Such ought to be the conduct and language of every American.

The amount of taxes now laid upon this State to carry on the war, is very little larger than Federalists when in power laid on it when the country was at peace.

The amount saved to the people by the Republicans repealing the taxes which Federalists formerly laid on, is greater than all that the people would have to pay in taxes for the support of the present war should it last seven years. But instead of seven, it would not probably last more than one, if all parties would unite as they ought to in supporting the Government in carrying it on. Britain would soon be compelled to do us justice; and as soon as that took place, the restoration of free trade and a flourishing revenue would enable us to dispense with the taxes, and also, in a very short time, to pay off all the money which has been or may be borrowed. The quickest way to get rid of the taxes, is to support the Government in its endeavours to bring G. Britain to just and honorable terms of peace.

Those who clamour the most against taxes, are doing the most to keep them on. Every obstacle thrown in the way of carrying the war effectively to successful issue, tends to put off peace to a more distant day, and consequently to make taxes the longer necessary. There is no truth more certain than this.

If a party of travellers, were attacked by a band of robbers, which would be the most honorable to submit without a struggle, or to resist while they were able? Certainly the latter. And if they agreed on the latter, which would be the best policy, for all to unite in resistance to the highwaymen, or for a part to refuse to fight, and to discourage the rest as much as possible? To unite, would unquestionably be the wisest. It is just as honorable for the Americans to resist the British, as for the travellers to resist the robbers. And it is just as foolish in the "Peace-men" to withhold their aid from the war, as it would be for a part of the travellers to refuse to assist in repulsing the highwaymen. In either case, Union & Vigor are the best policy.

Federalists speak of making peace, as if it was an easy matter. But they do not believe what they say. They know better. They know that our Government is disposed to peace, and tried all they could to preserve it before war was declared. They know that it has made several offers of peace since the war commenced, on terms which no sensible and honest man can say were unreasonable. They know, too, that Great Britain, who dragged us into the war by her injustice, outrages and insults, has rejected all the offers we have made. And they must believe, that Great Britain will not make peace, until she is forced to it; because if she would she might have done it before. How knavish it is, then, to endeavor to persuade the people that our Government might make peace if they would, when they know it cannot—when they know that the British Government is solely to blame for occasioning and continuing the war.

The idea that peace can be restored by electing "peace-men" to the Legislature, is so absurd that no man of sense can entertain it for a moment. If every man was

a "peace-man," it could have no effect that way. The General Government has the authority and the means to carry on the war, and a vast majority of the people will support it in carrying it on until the freedom of our commerce and the security of our seamen is obtained. Electing "peace-men" can have no other effect than to encourage the enemy in the belief that we are a divided people, and can be conquered if he perseveres; and thus lengthen out the war, and increase the expense of blood and treasure. This will be the case, doubt it who may. The British know how our elections go on almost as well as we do; and if they see us distracted among ourselves, and a large body in favor of submitting to their demands, does it not seem reasonable that it will encourage them to continue the war? On the contrary, if they should see seven millions of people all united like a band of brothers in opposing their unjust pretensions at the risk of life and property, is it not likely they would give up the contest? I appeal to common sense.

Last fall, Federalists promised us peace in a few weeks if we would elect them to the Legislature. They were elected. Did they bring about peace? Every one knows they did not. And they knew beforehand they could not, as well as they know it now. But they wanted the government of the state, and did not mind a few misdeeds to obtain it. But one would think they would be ashamed to tell the same story over again. But it is not so. They are busy in persuading the people, that if they are elected peace will be restored. They know it is no more true now than it was before; but they think it may impose upon a few who are uninformed, and a few votes may turn the scale in some of the counties, and perhaps in the state. We trust they will be disappointed. The people have been deceived by them once, and they are too cunning to be duped again. Old birds are not to be caught with chaff. Their electioneering stories will not obtain credit. When they tell any man, "if you will elect Federalists to the Legislature, we will give you peace in a very short time," he will reply, "you told me so last year. I believed you, and you deceived me. I will trust you no more. The man who deceives me once, I will never confide in again. You promised me peace, and instead of trying to bring that about, you employed your power to deprive me of my vote for President and Vice President, and you sacrificed the property of the state for less than half its value. If such was your conduct last year, what may we not expect from you this? I will not trust you. I will support my Government, and rely upon that." This will be the language of many, who last fall voted the peace ticket. They were shamefully imposed on; they know it, and will resent it. The State Legislature has nothing to do with making peace. The General Government have the power all in their own hands. Those who say the contrary, only do it to deceive. They know that what they say is false.

Last fall the Federalists said, that if the Federal Electors were chosen from this state they would have a Federal President. Did it turn out so? No. Mr. Madison was re-elected by a great majority. The people of this state were robbed of their rights for nothing. And the very men who robbed them of their rights, are now begging their votes again! They will assuredly be disappointed. Good sense will teach every honest man that those who deceived him once will deceive him again; and that those who practice deceit must do it for some bad purpose.

Last winter the leading Federalists told us, that if peace men were elected to Congress, they would soon restore peace to the country. And as the State had been very ingeniously carried up for that purpose, so that a majority of the people should choose a majority of the Representatives, they succeeded in four peace men to Congress. What good did they do? What did they try to do? Did they do any thing to put an end to the war? No—Did they say any thing against the war? No—They were as mute as fish. And long before the session ended, several of them came off home, to attend to their own business, instead of attending to that on which they were sent. What must those who voted for the peace men think of this? Must they not see they were grossly deceived? And will they let the same men with the same lies in their mouths, deceive them again? We trust not. We hope better things. We believe the people who were imposed on last winter, will see the imposition, and despise the impostors.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEPREDACTIONS OF THE ENEMY.

In the Federal Republican of Aug. 18, there is an extract from the Alexandria Gazette, stating among a great number of other equally unfounded stories—that when the British landed in St. Mary's, near Point Lookout, on the 26th July last, "that nothing was taken without pay being offered, and then only provisions." The families were treated with every mark of attention and civility—Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Elwiley Smith had the most of their company.

Gross and abominable falsehoods and misrepresentations of this kind would create more astonishment than they do, if the torrents of falsehood with which the public ear is assailed had not caused the American people to cease to wonder at any thing.

So far from treating the inhabitants with every mark of civility and attention, and taking nothing without offering pay, there was hardly a house they visited, that

was not robbed and plundered of all its furniture and a variety of articles besides provisions. True it is, that where Admiral Cockburn & Genl. Beckwith went in person, that is to 2 or 3 houses, they themselves did not steal or break open doors, but on the contrary talked very civilly, while parties were out in every direction within the line they had formed from Potomac to the Chesapeake, under the direction of officers plundering and behaving in the most outrageous manner. They did offer to pay Mr. Armstrong who refused it, and Mr. Elwiley Smith who received it, and Mr. Elwiley Smith and Mr. Mordecai Jones were treated with civility, but every one else within their lines was treated differently, as the following memorandums, 3 of which are given and signed by the parties themselves, will show:

Things plundered by the British.

From Wm. and Elizabeth Smoot—1 cow and yearling, 1 small looking glass, 2 new knives and 3 forks, 2 new metal spoons, 1 earthen pitcher of cream, and a glass salt cellar, 2 new piggins and a bucket, 2 tea cups and a cream cup, 1 towel and tea cloth, 2 pair of yarn gloves, comb pocket and a fine tooth comb, 1 large stone jug, 1 small pair of scissors, 1 hand-saw, 1 neck handkerchief, 1 bridle.

From Rebecca Loker, (widow)—two horses about 4 years old, 1 yearling, one spy glass, 1 new bridle and stirringle, one new table cover, 1 blanket and sheet, 1 set combs, 1 decanter, 1 sugar bowl, one neck handkerchief, 2 decors and 1 case of bottles broke open.

From Ann Bennett—3 head of cattle, 23 head of sheep, 5 head of turkeys, 9 silver spoons.

From Capt. William Smith—knives, forks, plates, bristles, saddles, charts, nautical instruments all he had, after despoiling as much as they wanted of a barrel of whiskey I locked out the bung and poured the rest out; threw a bottle of castor oil against the floor and broke a great deal of furniture, took every vegetable in the garden and tore off the pailings in a variety of places, and took and destroyed almost every thing, leaving Captain Smith to begin house keeping anew.

From James Kirk—various kinds of furniture—all the knives, forks & spoons they could lay their hands upon. Broke open several doors—and considerable amount of property of various kinds.

From Robert Duncanson—all his cattle to a considerable amount.

From Josiah Biscoe—The greater part of his cattle to a considerable amount.

From M'Key Biscoe—all his sheep.

From Richardson—a vast number of turkeys, and 100 geese, for which Mrs. Richardson went in person to Admiral Cockburn and asked compensation and received one moidore. She observed it was not enough. He replied carelessly—if you don't choose it, give it back.

From Tyler Thomas, (a very poor man)—two cows, all he had. This man went with Mr. Elwiley Smith to Cockburn and told him, and got Mr. Smith to tell him that he ought to pay him—and he had a large family and these cows were necessary for their support. Cockburn answered facetiously—I am poor too, and turned from him contemptuously.

From Benjamin Williams—a saddle and bridle, and some other things not recollected.

From Robert Armstrong—his cattle, horses and pigs—plundered his garden of almost every thing, and his house of several things—several of his negro men and women children, property to the amount of at least \$1000, for which he refused pay when offered.

The above included by far the greater part of the losses beside the British line. We are so harassed by St. Marys that very few have time or inclination to give long and detailed statements of the conduct of the enemy, or it would probably have been done by some long ago. I should scarcely have troubled myself to send you this hasty sketch of their conduct, had I not seen the attempts to impose on the public and been furnished with the memorandums herein inserted, which are here all well known to be correct.

Our friendly enemies just pay enough to give those who are well inclined to the British interest an opportunity of imposing upon a number of the credulous a belief that they pay for every thing.

I am yours, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

General D. R. Williams reached this city yesterday from Fort George, under orders for the sixth military district.

GRUMBLING IN CANADA.

His Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada are beginning to grow like their native bears—They think, that their rulers in England pay more attention to Spain and Sweden than they ought to do. Speaking of Spanish victories and Swedish subsidies—"But what (say they) are all these fine things to us?—This valuable appendage (Canada) of the British Crown is neglected, whilst a RENEGADO Prince of Sweden is subsidized with a million of money and £50,000 sterling!"

The bit is a good one, but they should have compelled the odious picture, by stating, that all this money was bestowed on "the renegade Prince," IN THE NAME OF THE HOLY TRINITY—to do what?—To rob Denmark of one half of its dominions!—And yet these robbers talk of religion—and what is more wonderful, there are people in America, who either believe, or pretend to believe them—"O, Religion, what crimes are committed in thy sacred name!"

LOAN OF 5,500,000 DOLLARS.

On Saturday last, being the day fixed for receiving proposals for the loan of 5,500,000 dollars, authorized by an act of the last session of Congress, proposals for more than twelve millions and a half of dollars were offered to the Secretary of the Treasury. The loan was taken at 83 dollars 25 cents in money for 100 dollars in stock bearing an interest of 8 per cent. The privilege of prompt payment for the later instalments not being given to the lenders in this loan, a measure which subjects the Treasury to pay an interest on the money before it is wanted, the terms are 1 per cent. better to the government, than those on which the loan of 16,000,000 was contracted for six months since.

It thus appears that the loan closed in a manner the most satisfactory, and promising very great facility and advantage on any future occasion. The several offers accepted were by the excess of their amount beyond the sum authorized to be loaned, obliged to be reduced 26 per cent. on their amount. This result affords a sure pledge to the government of ample resources, as far as may be necessary to resort to loans in future. It is the more gratifying to the friends of the government and to good men of all parties, who must rejoice in the good credit of their government, inasmuch as this loan has been fitted to overflowing, during a state of things truly discouraging; among the prominent circumstances of which we may enumerate the blockade of our harbors by ships of war; the vexatious depredations of the enemy on our foreign and coasting commerce; the consequent temporary suspension of both, and particularly the former; the excessive expenditures occasioned by the increased military force brought into service, and particularly of the militia, the most expensive & exclusively defensive force—and all this, too, when no success of our own occurred to enliven the feeling or loosen the purse strings of our citizens—for, let it be remembered, that the glorious victory on Lake Erie, the only event of moment which has recently occurred, and which was well calculated to inspire confidence on the part of the lenders in the speedy and glorious termination of the war, was not known until the terms of the offer had all been fixed and handed into the Treasury Department.—Let all these circumstances be collated with the opposition of a most daring and wicked faction, which strove to undermine the credit and cripple the resources of the government—when we are

dared, yes, most impudently and basely dared, to menace those who ventured to lend their money to their own government, with exclusion, not only from the pale of the political church, but from the altar of their God!—(Remember this—it should never be forgotten)—and the result is as surprising as it is delightful.

Yes, fellow citizens, friends of the government—a beneficent Providence smiles on the efforts of those who are engaged in nobly supporting the cause of our country. By sea, by land, at home, they prosper. Under such auspices, who are the most timid and faint-hearted can doubt of a triumph as glorious as our cause is righteous and just?

National Intelligencer.

TURREAU'S LETTER—AGAIN.

This worn out letter has again been made the instrument of a bold and desperate stroke, by which a sinking faction hope to deceive the people, and aid their cause in the approaching elections in Maryland and New Jersey.

On Friday last a handbill was issued from the office of the Federal Republican newspaper of Georgetown, containing a string of absurd and ridiculous allegations respecting Turreau's letter, which it states can be proven, & concluding with the following charge:

"That the letter remained in the Office of State until after Mr. Jackson's dismissal, when De Cebre [Secretary to the French minister] called and took the letter away."

This assertion we can, and do, in the most positive and unequivocal manner, pronounce to be false, and we dare the writer, whoever he may be, to the promise proof.

The real facts are, that Gen. Turreau was compelled to withdraw his letter some time before Mr. Jackson offered his offensive communication to our government; that when, notwithstanding he was admonished to desist, Jackson repeated his odious conduct and reiterated his insults, and was consequently dismissed. Mr. Smith, then Secretary of State, remarked to a gentleman of office, it was well for Gen. Turreau that he had withdrawn his letter; intimating that had he done otherwise he would have subjected himself to more unpleasant consequences.

The other parts of the handbill are not entitled to the respect of a serious remark. Their effrontery only may claim for them some notice at a future moment.

Ibid.

THE RECAPITULATION.

The eastern factionists are beginning to "back out" as the sailors say.—They seem to be ashamed of the strong man's ungoverned expression "that England is the bulwark of our Religion."—A writer in a Boston paper, after a long-winded story about what England has been, fairly acknowledges, that she is not now so choice in her religious alliances—she even goes farther, and says, that Bonaparte may be considered as more favorable to protestantism than that pattern of all virtue, the Prince Regent.—Now, if such an expression had come from a writer in Baltimore or Richmond, how it would

have shocked the religious feelings of the New England saints: what a loud cry would have been raised about "French Influence," &c. &c. &c.

Baltimore American.

LATEST FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

From a Correspondent of the Columbian.

CAMP AT CUMBERLAND HEAD, Sept. 17.

We have moved across the lake to Cumberland head, in the state of New York. We have a large army here, and regiments of infantry are coming in every night three regiments came in yesterday, and one last night. As soon as we get a sufficient force we shall march for Canada—and I expect it in the course of a week. The 4th regiment, that was at Fort George, is a fine regiment; all young men, and completely disciplined; much will be done by them in my opinion.

David Hutchings, of New York, was shot yesterday in the afternoon; he was taken up a few miles from Canada, and 8 miles from our camp; his crime was desertion; and he entered away with him a young fellow by the name of Howard, both belonging to Capt. McKeon's company, of the 3d artillery; but Howard was reprieved. We are now within 12 miles of the lines, and we shall be in action in the course of a few days.

We have patrolling parties almost to the lines night and day, picking up stragglers, getting information, &c.

Yesterday towards night, the patrol took up a citizen, just going to cross the lines—he had a draft of our whole northern army, the number it contained, where and how they were situated; together with a map of all our fleet and batteries, where they lay, and every particular. He is now at the main guard house, and his trial will take place to-morrow.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 20.

FROM BELOW.

A division of the five blockading men of war from Lynhaven Bay, viz. a frigate of 44 guns and a brig of war of 14 guns, anchored off Smith's Point Light House, about 12 miles north eastward of it on the 24th inst. They were preceded by the Bay by a well rigged schooner, with a large white flag with red spots or stars in a guessed to be a cartel from Halifax bound to Annapolis, she having made no attempt to molest or stop a loaded sloop off St. Jerome's creek which was entirely in her power.

The frigate and brig are apparently a blockade for the Potomac River and upwards. They weighed anchor on Saturday the 23th and brought to about 10 miles off Point Look Out, rather above it, where they have taken a few by craft traders, chiefly by decoying them, as the first they took was disguised to entrap others, having armed men concealed in the hold. There is some danger to be apprehended to the Baltimore packet, (the Armistead) which some 6 or 7 days back went to the Navy Yard with a load of powder with an officer and some seamen designated for the Constellation frigate at Norfolk. These blockaders will be a considerable evil to the bay traders and lumber vessels which have uninterruptedly passed up and down the Potomac and in sight of Point Look Out for the last three weeks.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE!

We are informed, by good authority, that the following remarkable case, occurred in the upper part of South Carolina, a few weeks ago: A husband who supposed he had cause to suspect the virtue of his wife, and the guilt of his neighbor, charged her with the crime, and a quarrel ensued.—The husband in a few hours afterwards went from home. Soon after he had gone, the suspected intruder came, and the wife went off with him. On the return of the husband he enquired where his wife was, and was informed by the children that she had gone away with Mr.—He immediately alarmed the neighborhood, and searched for her.—A day or two afterwards, the criminal lovers were found, both dead, at the root of a small tree—and in a position that fully established their guilt. They were killed by lightning; and what is very singular, there was only one flash and that so faint as not to be perceived by many in the neighborhood.

Georgia Paper.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.

A FRESH MISFORTUNE.

The late rains have caused a prodigious swell and raised the stream of James river to an unusual and alarming height. We are concerned to state, that on Monday night, in consequence of some defect, which rendered its foundation incapable of resisting the gradual sap of the waters, the lofty and elegant round building, erected by Mr. Charles Whitlock, for a shot tower, suddenly gave way and was laid completely in ruins. The fabric had ascended to nearly one hundred feet in height, & being on the bank of the river, near the bridge, began to form a striking object in the landscape, and an interesting ornament to the city.

We are happy to learn that no lives were lost on the occasion; but from the midnight hour at which the accident happened, & the thundering crash with which so huge & lofty a mass of brick work descended, the neighborhood around were thrown into some consternation. Neither the mind resources of the proprietor, however, will feel the shock much, we believe; and we expect, during the next season, to see the edifice rising again, and like Antaeus, strengthened by the fall.

OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCHANT, Sept. 26th.

This morning arrived in this harbor the U. S. frigate President, Commodore Rodgers, from a cruise of 5 months.—We have been favored with the following account of her cruise:

May 8th, lat. 39, 13, long. 59, separated from the Congress.

9th June, lat. 43, 19, long. 52, 27, captured the brig Kitty, from Newfoundland for Alicant, with a cargo of fish, ordered her for France.—(retaken.)

10th June, captured the British Packet Duke of Montrose, from Falmouth to Halifax.

11th June, captured the British brig Maria, letter of marque, from Newfoundland, bound to Spain with a cargo of fish; ordered her for France, and dispatched the Duke of Montrose to England as a cartel, with the crews of the captured vessels, on parole, being 78 in number.

June 12, captured the British schooner Falcon, from Newfoundland, bound to Spain, with a cargo of fish; ordered her for France.

June 27, arrived at Bergen, Norway—the distressed situation of which prevented our getting any supplies except water, and sailed from thence 2d July.

July 13, captured off North Cape, White Sea, British Brig Jane & Ann, from N. Shields for Archangel, in ballast, and destroyed her.

July 15, captured British brig Daphne, from Cork, bound to Archangel, in ballast, and destroyed her.

July 19, was chased from our cruising ground off N. Cape, by a line of battle ship and a frigate. From the lightness of the wind, and several shiftings of it in their favor, the chase was prolonged to 83 hours.

July 24, captured British whale ship Eliza Swan, returning from Greenland, with a cargo of fish and blubber—ransomed her, and put on board the crews of the captured vessels, which, together with her own crew, were permitted to proceed to England on parole, being 76 in number.

July 29, off the Ferro Islands, captured the British brig Alert, from Archangel bound to England, with a cargo of pitch and tar, and destroyed her.

August 2, between the Ferro Islands and the coast of Ireland, captured the British barque Lyon, returning from a whaling voyage, with a cargo of fish and blubber; ransomed her, and sent the crew of the Alert, together with her own, being 62, to England, on parole.

Aug. 30, lat. 47, 17, long. 46, 42, captured the hermaphrodite brig Shannon, from Antigua for London, with a cargo of rum and sugar—ordered her to the first American port.

Sept. 9, lat. 43, long. 50, 26, captured brig Fly, from Jamaica for London, with a cargo of coffee; ordered her for the first American port.

Sept. 23, off Nantucket Shoals, captured H. B. M. schr. Hyghlyer, formerly of Baltimore, commanded by lieutenant Hutchison, five guns and 39 men; ordered her to the first American port.

The President was bound to Boston, but on obtaining information by the Hyghlyer, that the Majestic and a frigate were in Boston bay, commodore Rodgers stood for this port.

Com. Rodgers obtained information of the loss of the American signals, from vessels which he spoke in the North Sea, which took him for an Englishman.

The President has kept the sea, until her provisions were nearly exhausted.—She has seen no enemy's cruisers, except the squadron and schooner mentioned above. The crew of the President are all in good health.

The President & her prize the Highflyer, proceeded this evening up Providence river. Com. R. has sent 216 prisoners to England on parole, and has now on board 34 including 5 officers.

Also, arrived this afternoon, the Highflyer schooner of 5 guns Lieutenant Hutchinson, tender to Admiral Warren, prize to the frigate President. Lieutenant H. supposing the President to be a British frigate, came on board, and informed Com. Rodgers that he was looking for the President, and as soon as he should obtain information of her, he should inform the commanders of the squadrons in the Sound, and in Boston Bay. He gave to Com. R. the private signals of the British Navy, and Admiral Warren's instructions.

Also arrived this evening, the Portuguese ship Maria Louisa, 45 days from Lisbon. She brings no later Lisbon papers than those received in Boston. On Thursday last, off Long Island, was boarded by the Syth sloop of war, who put on board Capt. Wood, of the sloop Nancy, from this port for Wilmington, which they had captured and burnt.

The report that Com. Rodgers had taken the gunbrig Cruiser was incorrect.—The Com. in the N. Sea, was informed of the capture of the Chesapeake with the American private signals. The Congress parted 5 days after sailing, & had not been met afterwards.

Com. R. had not sent ashore at Scotland. If he could have procured provisions he would have prolonged his cruise. The frigate has a quantity of dry goods on board.

Sept. 22, the frigate President parted from two of her prizes, an hermaphrodite brig and a schr. loaded with rum, sugar, &c. Sept. 23, boarded a Swedish brig from Bermuda, (where she had been carried in and cleared) bound to Boston or Bath.

LATE FROM HALIFAX.

Boston, Sept. 25.

The ship Hope (a released American) arrived here yesterday in six days from Halifax. The papers to the 17th instant state:

That Adm. Warren's squadron had arrived there from the Chesapeake, & landed the troops that had been employed therein;—and that there were then in port 4 74's, 2 64's, 9 frigates, 4 sloops of war and 1 schr.

That 65 American prisoners had been sent to England in the Regulus as British subjects; and that 15 persons had been confined in a dungeon, by order of Government, in retaliation for British prisoners confined by order of the American government. Of the American prisoners confined were Captains Lane, Morgan, Trask, Perry, Swain, and Light; and ten belonged to the Chesapeake, of whom was the Carpenter and the Gunner.

That no further exchange of prisoners would take place until further orders from government; or until the balance of prisoners due there was paid.

That the American officers and others were paroled in Dartmouth, and that no communication with them (except by official permit) was allowed.

That Lieutenant Budd had written to the British Agent in Halifax, but his letter had been returned unopened, as no communication was allowed except through the American Agent, who, it is said, had been ordered seven miles into the country.

That the Shannon, in company with a Portuguese ship of about 250 tons, which she had detained, was going in as the Hope came out.—It was reported in Halifax, that the Shannon would take Captain Brooke to England; and that he had not entirely recovered from his wounds.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1813.

TALBOT ERECT.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

Yesterday came on the annual election for Delegates to the General Assembly.—On counting the votes, they stood for Talbot county, as follows:—

	CHAPPEL	TRAPE	ST. MICHAELS	EASTON	TOTAL
Republican.					
JOHN BENNETT, . . .	250	189	151	159	749
DANIEL MARTIN, . .	219	189	157	154	719
JONATHAN SPENCER, .	250	190	145	159	744
SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.	248	188	150	150	736
Federal.					
Jabez Caldwell, . . .	182	153	201	151	687
Edward N. Hensbitt, .	178	186	197	151	712
John Seth,	180	180	196	155	711
Alexander Hands, . .	180	180	194	147	701

Majority of the lowest Republican } over the highest Federalist, } 49

POSTSCRIPT. At 5 o'clock this morning we received the following from Caroline, as the result of the election in that county:

THOMAS SAULSBURY,	672
THOMAS COLBRETH,	666
PETER WILLIS,	661
William Potter,	669

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. schooner Alert, off Portage River, Sept. 20, 1813.

SIR, Since I last did myself the honor of writing you, the vessels under my command have been employed in moving the army from the camps at Portage River and Fort Meigs to Put-in-Bay.—A considerable body of troops have already arrived at that place. Gen. Cass, commanding at the Bay, mentioned to me a few moments before I left this morning, that a man had arrived from Detroit, who reported that the Indians had burnt that place. The General had not seen the man; two of his officers conversed with him.

Very respectfully,
I have the honor to be, &c.
O. H. PERRY.

The hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.

The following copy of a handbill was received in Philadelphia by the Northumberland & Reading stage.

Office of the Wellbath, Reading, (Penn.) Sunday evening, Sept. 26, 1813.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Gen. Harrison has captured Malden, with the whole of Proctor's army.

Lower Sanawsky, Sept. 13.

"It is supposed we have taken 900 prisoners. The British officers say it was with reluctance the fleet came out—the Indians forced them to it—for they were determined to know which of the two canoes had command of the Lake, or they would commence a general massacre. Two regiments of regulars left this place last night to guard the prisoners.

The capture of the Boxer, is thus mentioned in a Halifax paper:

"It is said, that H. M. brig Boxer has been taken by the U. S. brig Enterprise, after a most severe and bloody action. The former had 40 men, having sent two boats to cut out some small vessels; the latter is said to have had about 120 men, and was every way far superior to the Boxer."

Forty men on board! Moderate souls! The Americans took about seventy out of her, 44 (out of the 100) (how reckoning) being killed and wounded. How many had Com. Barclay, on Lake Erie?

A SINGULAR POSTPONEMENT.

At Montgomery in this State, (N. York) the late General Fast was postponed till the next week.

THE RECENT NAVAL VICTORY

Was celebrated in Centerville, Queen-Ann's, on Tuesday last, the 26th September, in a very appropriate manner, by a numerous and respectable assembly of citizens from different parts of the county. The joy and hilarity manifested on the occasion by its present, evinced their just consideration of this glorious exploit, as one of the most brilliant in itself, and decisive in its consequences, which was ever destined to adorn the page of history.

After night the town was handsomely illuminated.

The Honorable ROBERT WRIGHT and the Honorable JUDGE EARLE were called on to preside at dinner; after which the following Toasts were drunk, accompanied by discharges of Artillery:

1. Commodore Perry.—The first to teach the haughty Britons that their fleets are not invincible: His was a most glorious victory.
2. The United States of America.—Her heroes are fast developing her high destinies.
3. The President of the United States.—His lamp is lighted by a spark from the altar of '76."
4. The war of '76.—Its principles, the rights of man; its fruits, American Independence.
5. The war of 1812.—Its principles, the recovery of 6257 impressed American Seamen, from the gripes of tyranny, slavery and death, and reparation for 511 ships, with millions of merchandise, captured and condemned in time of peace.
6. The revolution—war.—It struck from the quarry the immortal Washington, a diamond of rugged lustre, to dazzle future generations.
7. The memory of the martyr'd heroes of the revolution.—They form a bright constellation in our political horizon.
8. The memory of Pike and Nicholson.—They will always live in the recollection of patriots.
9. The memory of Lawrence, Ludlow and Burrows.—A grateful country will forever mourn their loss.
10. The victories of Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Jones, Lawrence, Burrows, and Perry.—British patriots are humbled in the dust.
11. The intrepid Chauncey.—He has whipped his tutor all round the school room, and shut him up in the closet.
12. Commodore Rogers.—Vigilance and bravery are his characteristics: He wants but an opportunity to add to our naval triumphs.
13. The army of the United States.—Imitating the achievements of their forefathers in arms.
14. The undaunted Crogan.—The hero of Sandusky.
15. The army of the United States.—Their brilliant exploits have astonished the world.
16. Peace upon honorable terms.—The just object of the present war.
17. The union of the States.—The ark of our political safety.
18. The Fair Sex.

[The President and Vice President were then borne by the principal part of the company from the table, amidst shouts and hurrahs, to the Court House, where Mr. Wright delivered a very short but appropriate address. In their absence the following were given:]

The President of the day.—He deserves well of his constituents.

The Vice-President.—A learned Judge and worthy citizen.

At 10 o'clock, Sept. 28.

We received nothing new from the latter of the quick steps. The report of Commodore Chauncey's having captured two of the enemy's vessels on Lake Ontario, we are sorry to find is without foundation. We hope soon to hear that he has gone for the whole, following the example of the intrepid Perry, who, we are informed, was selected to the command of the fleet on Lake Erie, by Com. Chauncey. This is an important fact, as it respects the department of the commander of our fleets on the two lakes, and is a circumstance from which a calculation may be made in favor of the success of Chauncey, in the event of his succeeding in bringing Sir James to action.

A BEAUTIFUL LAUNCH.

Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the U. S. sloop of war PEACOCK (one of the handsomest vessels ever built in this port) was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Adam and Noah Brown. She descended majestically into her destined element, amidst the plaudits of many thousand male and female spectators, without the occurrence of the smallest accident.

The Peacock is to mount 25 guns, (22 of them 32 pound cannon, and two long eighteens,) and is to be commanded by Capt. WARRINGTON. We understand it is not 90 days since the architects laid the keel of the above vessel.

Capt. Lincoln of the sloop William, from Newport, informs, that a pilot boat, belonging to a southern port, arrived at Newport on Thursday last from Bordeaux.

A passenger came down the sound in a sloop boat from New London, and arrived here yesterday morning, informs that he, and 9 others, were captured on Thursday last by the Valiant, and was detained on board 24 hours. He states, that he left the British squadron on Friday afternoon, and that the force then at anchor off Black Point consisted of the Valiant 74, Acacia, frigate, and Atlanta sloop of war. They had made no captures lately.

DREADFUL CONFLICT.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated Fort St. Stephen, Sept. 4, 1813.

"The storm which has been so long gathering, and so often predicted by honest, respectable citizens, has at length fallen on our infant defenceless settlements. On Monday last the Creek Indians commenced hostilities against us, and on that day reduced one fort at Tensas, about fifteen miles from Stoddard, in which there were between three and four hundred persons of every description. Of these, about one hundred and thirty-five were volunteers in the service of the United States, and local militia. 'Tis said the fort was surprised, and that the Indians entered at one of the gates and set fire to an old framed house in the centre of the pickets. All was done that could be effected by cool, determined bravery; but overpowered by numbers, they were literally butchered, the house set on fire, and the old men, women and children (who were in an upper room) burnt to death. Our little Spartan band sold their lives well, having killed (as stated by the few who escaped) about two hundred, and wounded many more. Of all that were in the fort, eight only have got in, and they escaped by cutting down the pickets. Under the double influence of British gold and furious fanaticism, the savages fought in a manner scarcely to be credited. The fight was so obstinately maintained for a long time, that the opponents, overcome by fatigue and exertion, loaded their pieces deliberately and shot each other down, or were mutually dispatched by the bayonet and tomahawk.

"The brave and much lamented Maj. Reasley commanded, and was killed at the gate, very early in the action; at this place sixty three of the savages were killed. Not an officer of the fort survived—they fell bravely discharging their duty to their country. This disastrous event has stricken a pang into many of the citizens east of Tombigbee, and they are flying in every direction. At this place we have made a stand, and must either repulse the enemy or share the fate of those who fell in the fort at Tensas."

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Deacon late commander of the Schr. Growler.

"On the night of the 10th of Aug. both Deas

were in sight of each other; the order of battle was formed and mystation was ahead of the Gen. Pike to windward.

"At 10 o'clock the British fleet bore down & a general action was expected. At 10 o'clock our schooners commenced a fire with their long guns. At this time the enemies fleet had a fresh breeze, which enabled them to come down very rapidly; they being to windward, it appeared to be Sir James Yeo's intention to run down to engage our Commodore but on our Fleet keeping away he hauled his wind and cut us off. In this situation I had the whole of the enemies Fleet to contend with, and only the assistance of the Julia, a schooner of about the size of the Growler. We held out for some time doing all we could to make our escape, but our Fleet still keeping away, and no assistance at hand, we being then close under the guns of two of the enemies largest ships, we were under the unpleasant necessity of surrendering to a superior force. My loss was 1 man killed; the Growler was much cut in her rigging and spars.—Should any thing be said in public, prejudicial to my character or conduct as an officer, you may contradict it without fear, as it will soon be in my power to clear up that point, to the satisfaction of every body.

"The moment I am exchanged, which will perhaps be soon, I will send you a detailed account of all our proceedings, since I have been on the Lakes. My health is tolerably good, except the fatigue occasioned by a long journey, being now on my way from York to Quebec (a distance of 600 miles) where all American prisoners are sent.

"As this letter will come open, you will not find it very interesting. You will not forget to recollect, when you write to me, that all letters are opened before I can receive them."

FACTIOUS ASSERTIONS.

It having been asserted in the factious prints, that Com. Perry is a federalist, and that all our victories have only been on water, and gained only by federalists. On this subject we beg leave to quote the words of the able Editor of the National Advocate:—

It is meant that the gallant Perry is a friend to the federal Union—most certainly he is "a federalist." But if he be understood in a party sense, he, and his whole family, are of the REPUBLICAN PARTY. What is meant by the squadron upon Lake Erie being part of "a federal navy," we cannot understand. It is sufficient to observe, that it was built under the naval administration of Mr. Secretary Jones. And as to our victories being gained only upon "the water," it is an atrocious libel upon the army, which we will not suffer to pass without notice. Were not the affairs of Little York, of Sacket's Harbour, of Fort George, of Cranes Island, of Sandusky—victories?

None but the enemies of the country will compliment NAVY at the expense of the ARMY. Both have valor, and discipline, and skill. If the latter have been placed under such chiefs as HULL and VAN RENSSLAER, it has been their misfortune, and not their crime. But wherever their commanders have been brave and faithful—they have never been found wanting; and we venture the prediction, that the present campaign will show them to be the worthy successors of the heroes who won the trophies of Trenton, Saratoga, Yorktown.

FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

The Federal Republican of yesterday, with more than usual impudence, and with a desperation of wickedness which could only have been excited by the prospect of losing the Maryland election, has claimed of us, in the following paragraphs, the admission of all its allegations in relation to Turreau's letter, which we have not thought worth notice of denial.

"It [the N. A.] has admitted, that Turreau was called upon both by an unnamed gentleman in Baltimore, under the president's directions, and by the secretary of the treasury, who went thither for the express purpose, but that in both instances he peremptorily refused to take it back.

"It has admitted, that hereupon he was written to by the secretary of state to come to Washington, and that he contemptuously declined taking any notice whatever of the request.

"It has admitted, that Mr. De Cade, first secretary of the Legation, informed one of the Ministers of the President, that it had been well considered and was approved by the Legation, that it had been enrolled in the ministerial archives, that copies had been sent to France, and that it could not be taken back."

Just Heavens! to what infamous purposes is the press next to be prostituted! You know, reader, that these three paragraphs contain the most barefaced falsehood—as a reference to our two or three last papers will prove. So far from admitting or even believing any of the statements of that factious print, experience had taught us, as it ought to have done all its readers, that nothing which it states, on its own authority alone, is entitled to credit. The above paragraphs, literally extracted from the paper in question, convict it of deliberate and premeditated untruth, and put the seal to the character we have already given it.

FOR THE STAR.

A regard for my character and cloth forbids me entering into a newspaper controversy with John W. Cleves; but I aver, that his statement and affidavit in the Star of the 21st of September, are utterly false.

THOMAS DODSON.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith, If you will turn to my manuscript, enclosed to you last week, for publication, you will find, that by omitting a few words you have completely perverted my meaning. The paragraph beginning in the 4th line, second column, as published in the Star, "I don't mean to say," and ending in the 5th line, with "pry question," ought to read thus:

"I don't mean to say, that because a law has been regularly enacted, & has received the sanction of every branch of the government, that therefore the people are bound to approve of it, and support its authors; for that would be denying the right of free suffrage, the basis of our civil institutions; but if the people are convinced that a declaration of war was a just and necessary measure, and indispensable to maintain our national character, it ought not to be considered a deviation from strict political principle, to vote for men who are determined to prosecute it with vigor; and against those who reprobate the measure, and throw every obstacle in the way of success.—It ought not to be considered a party question."

In the 8th line, second column, for "retaliation," read "restitution"—in the 11th line, read "in no case has our flag been dishonoured; we have snatched the trident," &c.

CATO.

ERRATUM. In No. 3 of "Don't give up the Ship," addressed to the Governor of Maryland, for "pensioner," read "pioneer."

COMMUNICATION.

Departed this life, on Tuesday, 28th Sept. at the residence of William Stewart, in Kent county, Md. Mrs. Mary Wright, consort of Samuel Wright, of this county. In the death of this amiable lady, society has lost one of its best members, and the Methodist Church (of which she was a member some years) one of its brightest ornaments. Mild, affectionate and benevolent, she

had the good fortune to conciliate the esteem, all who knew her. She died triumphing in the knowledge of her acceptance with God—and she has gone to receive that reward that awaits the righteous at the right hand of her maker, leaving a husband, two children, a sister, and a large and faithful circle of relatives and a numerous acquaintance to lament her loss.

"Happy soul thy days are ended,
"All thy days of grief below."
"Go, by Angel hands attended—
"To the arms of Jesus go."

Easton, Oct. 2, 1813.

JAMES BURGESS,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, at the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Moph Rice; and that he has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the shoe business. He hopes from his particular attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

Easton, October 5—m

NEW SHOES.

The subscriber is now opening an assortment of Ladies

Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Children's Shoes, Mens and Boys do, which he will sell low for Cash, opposite the Market.

Henry Willis.

October 5—3

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Denton, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Denton; and from his knowledge of the business, having worked sometime in Baltimore, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

William Mullikin.

Oct 5—3q

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post Office, Easton, Md. October 1st, 1813.

A.	Nicholas Kellum,
B.	Michael Lucas,
C.	Richard Loring,
D.	Benj. & Sarah Leek,
E.	Capt. S. C. Leakin,
F.	Daniel Merrick,
G.	Wm. Meloy (2)
H.	Miss Catherine Medcalf,
I.	Denton Marshall,
J.	Hagar Money,
K.	Rev. Thomas Monnell,
L.	George Moffett,
M.	Mary Martindale,
N.	Capt. Newnam,
O.	James Neale,
P.	Wm. Nelson,
Q.	Howell Powell,
R.	John Ute & H. Parrot,
S.	Thomas Parsons,
T.	James Plummer,
U.	Sarah Pearce,
V.	George Plummer,
W.	Capt. Jas. Robinson,
X.	Thomas Robinson (2)
Y.	Tilghman Reed,
Z.	Joseph V. Reynolds,

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post Office at Chester-Town, October 1st, 1813.

B.	Daniel Briscoe,
C.	John Bradley (Negro)
D.	Rebecca Bosick,
E.	Louis Bianchi,
F.	Joseph Cay,
G.	Philip Christfield,
H.	Mary Creswell,
I.	David Crane,
J.	Elizabeth Comegs,
K.	John Clark,
L.	Peter Damby,
M.	Sarah Dames,
N.	Sarah Downey,
O.	Deriah Dunn,
P.	James Dawson,
Q.	Bartholomew Etharington,
R.	James Earle,
S.	Wm. F. Gleaves—2
T.	Ann Gibson—2
U.	Mr. Granger,
V.	William Hackett,
W.	Ringgold Hynson,
X.	Isaac Jackson,
Y.	Ann Jones,
Z.	Howard Kennard,

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of September, inst. as a runaway negro man who calls himself SAM. He is about 25 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet, 8 and a half inches high, his clothing when committed were a homespun linsey roundabout, homespun striped waistcoat, an oxburg shirt, tow linen pantaloons, and a chip hat covered with black velvet has a scar on his right thigh, says it proceeded from the discharge of a gun, says he belongs to Mr. James Rawlings, of Montgomery county, Maryland.—The owner is hereby requested to come and receive him otherwise he will be sold for his insolvent fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland
Sept. 21, (Oct. 5) 1813

OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCHANTS, Sept. 26th.

This morning arrived in this harbor the U. S. frigate President, Commodore Rodgers, from a cruise of 5 months. We have been favored with the following account of her cruise:

May 8th, lat. 39, 13, long. 59, separated from the Congress.

9th June, lat. 42, 19, long. 52, 27, captured the brig Kitty, from Newfoundland for Alicant, with a cargo of fish, ordered her for France.—(retaken.)

10th June, captured the British Packet Duke of Montrose, from Falmouth to Halifax.

11th June, captured the British brig Maria, letter of marque, from Newfoundland, bound to Spain with a cargo of fish; ordered her for France, and dispatched the Duke of Montrose to England as a cartel, with the crews of the captured vessels, on parole, being 78 in number.

June 12, captured the British schooner Falcon, from Newfoundland, bound to Spain, with a cargo of fish; ordered her for France.

June 27, arrived at Bergen, Norway—the distressed situation of which prevented our getting any supplies except water, and sailed from thence 2d July.

July 13, captured off North Cape, White Sea, British Brig Jane & Ann, from N. Shields for Archangel, in ballast, and destroyed her.

July 18, captured British brig Daphne, from Cork, bound to Archangel, in ballast, and destroyed her.

July 19, was chased from our cruising ground, off N. Cape, by a line of battle ship and a frigate. From the lightness of the wind, and several shiftings of it in their favor, the chase was prolonged to 83 hours.

July 24, captured British whale ship Eliza Swan, returning from Greenland, with a cargo of fish and blubber—ransomed her, and put on board the crews of the captured vessels, which, together with her own crew, were permitted to proceed to England on parole, being 76 in number.

July 29, off the Ferro Islands, captured the British brig Alert, from Archangel bound to England, with a cargo of pitch and tar, and destroyed her.

August 2, between the Ferro Islands and the coast of Ireland, captured the British barque Lyon, returning from a whaling voyage, with a cargo of fish and blubber; ransomed her, and sent the crew of the Alert, together with her own, being 62, to England, on parole.

Aug. 30, lat. 47, 17, long. 46, 42, captured the hermaphrodite brig Shannon, from Antigua for London, with a cargo of rum and sugar—ordered her to the first American port.

Sept. 9, lat. 43, long. 50, 26, captured brig Fly, from Jamaica for London, with a cargo of coffee; ordered her for the first American port.

Sept. 23, off Nantucket Shoals, captured H. B. M. schr. Hyghflyer, formerly of Baltimore, commanded by Lieut. Hutchinson, five guns and 39 men; ordered her in.

The President was bound to Boston, but on obtaining information by the Hyghflyer, that the Majestic and a frigate were in Boston bay, Commodore Rodgers stood for this port.

Com. Rodgers obtained information of the loss of the American signals, from vessels which he spoke in the North Sea, which took him for an Englishman.

The President has kept the sea, until her provisions were nearly exhausted. She has seen no enemy's cruisers, except the squadron and schooner mentioned above. The crew of the President are all in good health.

The President & her prize the Hyghflyer, proceeded this evening up Providence river. Com. R. has sent 316 prisoners to England on parole, and has now on board 54 including 5 officers.

Also, arrived this afternoon, the Hyghflyer schooner of 5 guns Lieutenant Hutchinson, tender to Admiral Warren, prize to the frigate President. Lieutenant H. supposing the President to be a British frigate, came on board, and informed Com. Rodgers that he was looking for the President, and as soon as he should obtain information of her, he should inform the commanders of the squadrons in the Sound, and in Boston Bay. He gave to Com. R. the private signals of the British Navy, and Admiral Warren's instructions.

Also arrived this evening, the Portuguese ship Maria Louisa, 45 days from Lisbon. She brings no later Lisbon papers than those received in Boston. On Thursday last, off Long Island, was boarded by the Sylph sloop of war, who put on board Capt. Wood, of the sloop Nancy, from this port for Wilmington, which they had captured and burnt.

The report that Com. Rodgers had taken the gunbrig Cruiser was incorrect.—The Com. in the N. Sea, was informed of the capture of the Chesapeake with the American private signals. The Congress parted 5 days after sailing, & had not been met afterwards.

Com. R. had not sent ashore at Scotland. If he could have procured provisions he would have prolonged his cruise. The frigate has a quantity of dry goods on board.

Sept. 22, the frigate President parted from two of her prizes, an hermaphrodite brig and a schr. loaded with rum, sugar, &c. Sept. 23, boarded a Swedish brig from Bermuda, (where she had been carried in and cleared) bound to Boston or Bath.

LATE FROM HALIFAX.

Boston, Sept. 25.

The ship Hope (a released American) arrived here yesterday in six days from Halifax.—The papers to the 17th instant state:

That Adm. Warren's squadron had arrived there from the Chesapeake, & landed the troops that had been employed therein;—and that there were then in port 4 74's, 2 64's, 9 frigates, 4 sloops of war and 1 schr.

That 65 American prisoners had been sent to England in the Regulus as British subjects: and that 18 persons had been confined in a dungeon, by order of Government, in retaliation for British prisoners confined by order of the American government. Of the American prisoners confined were Captains Lane, Morgan, Trask, Perry, Swain, and Light; and ten belonged to the Chesapeake, of whom was the Carpenter and the Gunner.

That no further exchange of prisoners would take place until further orders from government; or until the balance of prisoners due there was paid.

That the American officers and others were paroled in Dartmouth, and that no communication with them (except by official permit) was allowed.

That Lieutenant Budd had written to the British Agent in Halifax, but his letter had been returned unopened, as no communication was allowed except through the American Agent, who, it is said, had been ordered seven miles into the country.

That the Shannon, in company with a Portuguese ship of about 250 tons, which she had detained, was going in as the Hope came out.—It was reported in Halifax, that the Shannon would take Captain Brooke to England; and that he had not entirely recovered from his wounds.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1813.

TALBOT ERECT.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

Yesterday came on the annual election for Delegates to the General Assembly.—On counting the votes, they stood for Talbot county, as follows:—

	CHAPMAN	TRAPPE	ST. MICHAELS	EASTON	TOTAL
Republican.					
JOHN BENNETT, . . .	250	189	151	159	749
DANIEL MARTIN, . .	219	189	157	151	716
JONATHAN SPENCER, .	250	190	145	159	744
SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr. & S.	245	183	150	150	728
Federal.					
Jabez Caldwell, . . .	182	153	201	151	717
Edward N. Hamilton, .	178	186	197	151	712
John Seth,	180	180	196	155	711
Alexander Hands, . . .	180	180	194	147	701
Majority of the lowest Republican over the highest Federalist,					49

POSTSCRIPT. At 5 o'clock this morning we received the following from Caroline, as the result of the election in that county:—

THOMAS SAULSBURY,	672
THOMAS COLBRETH,	666
PETER WILLIS,	661
William Potter,	669

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.
U. S. Schooner Arch, off Portage River, Sept. 20, 1813.

SIR, Since I last did myself the honor of writing you the vessels under my command have been employed in moving the army from the camps at Portage River and Fort Belais to Put-in-Bay.—A considerable body of troops have already arrived at that place. Gen. Cass, commanding at the Bay, mentioned to me a few moments before I left him this morning, that a man had arrived from Detroit, who reported that the Indians had burnt that place. The General had not seen the man; two of his officers conversed with him.

Very respectfully,
O. H. PERRY.
The hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.
The following copy of a handbill was received in Philadelphia by the Northumberland & Reading stage.

Office of the Wellbath, Reading, (Penn.) Sunday evening, Sept. 25, 1813.
GLORIOUS VICTORY.
Gen. Harrison has captured Malden, with the whole of Proctor's army.

Lower Sandusky, Sept. 13.
"It is supposed we have taken 900 prisoners. The British officers say it was with reluctance the fleet came out—the Indians forced them to it, for they were determined to know which of the two canoes had command of the Lake, or they would commence a general massacre. Two regiments of regulars left this place last night to guard the prisoners."

The capture of the Boxer, is thus mentioned in a Halifax paper:—
"It is said, that H. M. brig Boxer has been taken by the U. S. brig Enterprise, after a most severe and bloody action. The former had 40 men, having sent two boats to cut out some small vessels; the latter is said to have had about 120 men, and was every way far superior to the Boxer."

Forty men on board! Moderate souls! The Americans took about seventy out of her, 44 (out of the 10 Halifax reckoning) being killed and wounded. How many had Com. Barclay on Lake Erie?

A SINGULAR POSTPONEMENT.
At Montgomery in this State, (N. York) the late General Fast was postponed till the next week.

THE RECENT NAVAL VICTORY

Was celebrated in Centerville, Queen-Ann's, on Tuesday last, the 28th September, in a very appropriate manner, by a numerous and respectable assembly of citizens from different parts of the county. The joy and hilarity manifested on the occasion by all present, evidenced their just consideration of this fishing exploit, as one of the most brilliant in itself, and decisive in its consequences, which was ever destined to adorn the page of history.

After night the town was handsomely illuminated. The Honorable ROBERT WRIGHT and the Honorable Judge EARLE were called on to preside at dinner; after which the following Toasts were drunk, accompanied by discharges of Artillery:

1. Commodore Perry.—The first to teach the haughty Britons that her fleets are not invincible: His was a most glorious victory.

2. The United States of America.—Her heroes are fast developing her high destinies.

3. The President of the United States.—His lamp is lighted by a spark from the altar of "76."

4. The war of "76"—Its principles, the rights of man; its fruits, American Independence.

5. The war of 1812—Its principles, the recovery of 6337 impressed American Seamen, from the grip of tyranny, slavery and death, and reparation for 611 ships, with millions of merchandise, captured and condemned in time of peace.

6. The revolutionary war.—It struck from the quarry the immortal Washington, a diamond of religious lustre, to dazzle future generations.

7. The memory of the martyr'd heroes of the revolution.—They form a bright constellation in our political horizon.

8. The memory of Pike and Nicholson.—They will always live in the recollection of patriots.

9. The memory of Lawrence, Ludlow and Burrows.—A grateful country will forever mourn their loss.

10. The victories of Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Jones, Lawrence, Burrows, and Perry.—British justice is humbled in the dust.

11. The intrepid Chauncey.—He has whipped his tutor all round the school room, and shut him up in the closet.

12. Commodore Rogers.—Vigilance and bravery are his characteristics: He wants but an opportunity to add to our naval triumphs.

13. The army of the United States.—Imitating the achievements of their forefathers in arms.

14. The undaunted Crogan.—The hero of Sandusky.

15. The army of the United States.—Their brilliant exploits have astonished the world.

16. Peace upon honorable terms.—The just object of the present war.

17. The union of the States.—"The ark of our political safety."

18. The Fair Sex.
[The President and Vice President were then borne by the principal part of the company from the table, amidst shouts and hurrahs, to the Court House, where Mr. Wright delivered a very short but appropriate address. In their absence the following were given:—

The President of the day.—He deserves well of his constituents.
The Vice-President.—A learned Judge and worthy citizen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.
We received nothing new but at by either of the quick stages. The report of Commodore Chauncey's having captured two of the enemy's vessels on Lake Ontario, we are sorry to find is without foundation. We hope soon to hear that he has gone for the whole, following the example of the intrepid Perry, who, we are informed, was selected to the command of the fleet on Lake Erie, by Com. Chauncey. This is an important fact, as it respects the discernment of the commander of our fleets on the two lakes, and is a circumstance from which a calculation may be made in favor of the success of Chauncey, in the event of his succeeding in bringing Sir James to action.

A BEAUTIFUL LAUNCH.
Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the U. S. sloop of war PEACOCK (one of the handsomest vessels ever built in this port) was launched from the slip yard of Messrs. Adam and Noah Brown. She descended majestically into her destined element, amidst the plaudits of many thousand male and female spectators, without the occurrence of the smallest accident.

The Peacock is to mount 21 guns, (22 of them 32 pound cannon), and two long eighteens, and is to be commanded by Capt. WARRINGTON.

We understand it is not 90 days since the architect laid the keel of the above vessel.

Capt. T. Leach of the sloop William, from Newport, informs, that a pilot boat schr. belonging to a southern port, arrived at Newport on Thursday last from Bordeaux.

A passenger came down the sound in a sloop boat from New London, and arrived here yesterday morning, informs that he, with 9 others, was captured on Thursday last by the Valiant, and was detained on board 24 hours. He states, that he left the British squadron on Friday afternoon and that the force then at anchor off Black Point consisted of the Valiant 74, Acacia frigate, and Atlanta sloop of war. They had made no captures lately.

DREADFUL CONFLICT.
Extract of a letter received in this city, dated Fort St. Stephens, Sept. 4, 1813.

"The storm which has been so long gathering, and so often predicted by honest, respectable citizens, has at length fallen on our infant defenceless settlements. On Monday last the Creek Indians commenced hostilities against us, and on that day reduced one fort at Tensaw, about fifteen miles from Stoddert, in which there were between three and four hundred persons of every description. Of these, about one hundred and thirty-five were volunteers in the service of the United States, and local militia. 'I' said the fort was surprised, and that the Indians entered one of the gates and set fire to an old framed house in the centre of the pickets. All was done that could be effected by cool, determined bravery; but overpowered by numbers, they were literally butchered, the house set on fire, and the old men, women and children (who were in an upper room) burnt to death. Our little Spartan band sold their lives well, having killed (as stated by the few who escaped) about two hundred, and wounded many more. Of all that were in the fort, eight only have got in, and they escaped by cutting down the pickets. Under the double influence of British gold and furious fanaticism, the savages fought in a manner scarcely to be credited. The fight was so obstinately maintained for a long time, that the opponents, overcome by fatigue and exertion, loaded their pieces deliberately and shot each other down, or were mutually dispatched by the bayonet and tomahawk."

"The brave and much lamented Maj. Reesley commanded, and was killed at the gate, very early in the action: at this place sixty three of the savages were killed. Not an officer of the fort survived—they fell bravely discharging their duty to their country. This disastrous event has stricken a panic into many of the citizens east of Tombigbee, and they are flying in every direction. At this place we have made a stand, and must either repulse the enemy or share the fate of those who fell in the fort at Tensaw."

[Nat. Intel.]
Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Deacon late commander of the Schr. Growler.
"On the night of the 10th of Aug both fleets

were in sight of each other; the order of battle was formed and my station was ahead of the Gen. Pike to windward."

"At 10 o'clock the British fleet bore down & general action was expected. At 10 o'clock our schooners commenced a fire with their long guns. At this time the enemies fleet had a fresh breeze, which enabled them to come down very rapidly; they came to windward, it appeared to be Sir James Yeo's intention to run down to engage our Commodore but on our fleet keeping away he hauled his wind and cut us off. In this situation I had the whole of the enemies fleet to contend with, and only the assistance of the Julia, a schooner of about the size of the Growler. We held out for some time doing all we could to make our escape, but our fleet still keeping away, and no assistance at hand, we being then close under the guns of two of the enemies largest ships, we were under the unpleasant necessity of surrendering to superior force. My loss was 1 man killed; the Growler was much cut in her rigging and spars.—Should any thing be said in public, prejudicial to my character or conduct as an officer, you may contradict it without fear, as it will soon be in my power to clear up that point to the satisfaction of every body."

"The moment I am exchanged, which will perhaps be soon, I will send you a detailed account of all our proceedings, since I have been on the Lakes. My health is tolerably good, except the fatigue occasioned by a long journey, being now on my way from York to Quebec (a distance of 600 miles) where all American prisoners are sent."

"As this letter will come open, you will not find it very interesting. You will not forget to recollect, when you write to me, that all letters are opened before I can receive them."

FACTIOUS ASSERTIONS.
It having been asserted in the factious prints, that Com. Perry is a federalist, and that all our victories have only been on water, and gained only by federalists. On this subject we beg leave to quote the words of the able Editor of the National Advocate—

"If it be meant that the gallant PERRY is a friend to the federal Union—most certainly he is 'a federalist.' But if it be understood in a party sense, he, and his whole family, are of the REPUBLICAN PARTY. What is meant by the squadron upon Lake Erie being part of 'a federal navy,' we cannot understand. It is sufficient to observe, that it was built under the naval administration of Mr. Secretary Jones. And as to our victories being gained only upon 'the water,' it is an atrocious libel upon the army, which we will not suffer to pass without notice. Were not the affairs of Little York, of Sacket's Harbour, of Fort George, of Cranes Island, of Sandusky victories?"

None but the enemies of the country will compliment NAVY at the expense of the ARMY. Both have valor, and discipline, and skill. If the latter have been placed under such chiefs as HULL and VAN RENSSLAER, it has been their misfortune, and not their crime. But wherever their commanders have been brave and faithful—they have never been found wanting; and we venture the prediction, that the present campaign will show them to be the worthy successors of the heroes who won the trophies of Trenton, Saratoga, Yorktown.

FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.
The Federal Republican of yesterday, with more than usual impudence, and with a desperation of wickedness which could only have been excited by the prospect of losing the Maryland election, has claimed of us, in the following paragraphs, the admission of all its allegations in relation to Turreau's letter, which we have not thought worth notice of denial.

"[The N. A.] has admitted, that Turreau was called upon both by an unnamed gentleman in Baltimore, under the president's directions, and by the secretary of the treasury, who went thither for the express purpose, but that in both instances he peremptorily refused to take it back."

"It has admitted, that hereupon he was written to by the secretary of state to come to Washington, and that he contemptuously declined taking any notice whatever of the request."

"It has admitted, that Mr. De Cade, first secretary of the Legation, informed one of the Ministers of the President, that it had been well considered and was approved by the Legation, that it had been enrolled in the ministerial archives, that copies had been sent to France, and that it could not be taken back."

Just Heavens! to what infamous purposes is the press next to be prostituted! You know, reader, that these three paragraphs contain the most barefaced falsehood—as a reference to our two or three last papers will prove. So far from admitting or even believing any of the statements of that factious print, experience had taught us, as it ought to have done all its readers, that nothing which it states, on its own authority alone, is entitled to credit. The above paragraphs, if literally extracted from the paper in question, convict it of deliberate and premeditated untruth, and put the seal to the character we have already given it."

FOR THE STAR.
A regard for my character and cloth forbids me entering into a newspaper controversy with John W. Gleives; but I aver, that his statement and affidavit, in the Star of the 21st of September, are utterly false.

THOMAS DODSON.
FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith, If you will turn to my manuscript, enclosed to you last week, for publication, you will find, that by omitting a few words you have completely perverted my meaning. The paragraph beginning in the 45th line, second column, as published in the Star, "I don't mean to say," and ending in the 61st line, with "perjury question," ought to read thus:

"I don't mean to say, that because a law has been regularly enacted, & has received the sanction of every branch of the government, that therefore the people are bound to approve of it, and support its authors; for that would be denying the right of free suffrage, the basis of our civil institutions; but if the people are convinced that a declaration of war was a just and necessary measure, and indispensable to maintain our national character, it ought not to be considered a deviation from strict political principle, to vote for men who are determined to prosecute it with vigor; and against those who reprobate the measure, and throw every obstacle in a way of success. It ought not to be considered a party question."

In the 84th line, second column, for "retaliation," read "restitution"—in the 113th line, read "in no case has our flag been dishonoured; we have snatched the trident," &c.

CATO.
Cecil, Oct. 1813.

ERRATUM. In No. 3 of "Don't give up the Ship," addressed to the Governor of Maryland, for "pensioner," read "pioneer."

COMMUNICATION.
Departed this life, on Tuesday, 28th Sept. at the residence of William Stewart, in Kent county, Md. Mrs. Mary Wright, consort of Samuel Wright, of this county. In the death of this amiable lady, society has lost one of its best members, and the Methodist Church (of which she was a member some years) one of its brightest ornaments. Mild, affectionate and benevolent, she

had the good fortune to conciliate the esteem of all who knew her. She died triumphing in the knowledge of her acceptance with God—and she has gone to receive that reward that awaits the righteous at the right hand of her maker, leaving a husband, two children, a sister, and a grand father, beside other relatives and a numerous acquaintance to lament her loss.

"Happy soul thy days are ended,
"All thy days of grief below;
"Go, by Angel hands attended—
"To the arms of Jesus go."
Easton, Oct. 2, 1813.

JAMES BURGESS,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, at the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Rice; and that he has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the shoe business. He hopes from his particular attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

Easton, October 5—m

NEW SHOES.
The subscriber is now opening an assortment of Ladies

Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Children's Shoes, Mens and Boys do, which he will sell low for Cash, opposite the Market.

Henry Willis.
October 5—3

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Denton, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Denton; and from his knowledge of the business, having worked sometime in Baltimore, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

William Mullikin.
Oct 5—3q

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md., October 1st, 1813.

Nicholas Kellum,
A. Wm. Arrington (2)
Thomas Abbott,
Joseph Anderson,
Miss Louisa Atty.
B. Mary Baldwin,
Benjamin Blackiston,
Miss Eliza Bowman,
Sophia Bolen (2)
Henry Buckley,
John Burridge,
Frederick Beers (2)
G. Blades,
A. Botfield.
C. Richard Cmy,
Edw. Courney, jun. (2)
Wright Callahan,
Henry Council,
Turbett Callahan,
Henry Catrup,
Eliza D. Cray,
Minney Colston.
D. Wm. M. Daniel,
Thomas I. Desk,
Deborah Dray,
Margaret Dray,
Peter Delawar,
Thomas Dudley,
Wm. Dobson,
Benjamin Denay.
E. Samuel Eason (2)
John Edmondson (2)
Thomas Egarte,
Joseph Erskine.
F. Isaac Framptom,
Samuel Fullen,
Ann Fountain,
Richard Framptom.
G. John Gains,
Rebecca Green,
Dr. Samuel Griffith,
Miss Mary Gordon.
H. Joseph Hunt,
Francis Hale,
Wm. Harrison, (of Jaa.)
Thomas Harper,
Richard Harrington.
J. John Jones,
Samuel Jackson.
K. John Kent,
Wm. Kennedy,
October 5—3

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Chester-Town, October 1, 1813.

L. Daniel Briscoe,
John Bradley (Negro)
Rebecca Beckick,
Louis Bianchi.
C. Joseph Cay,
Philip Chrisfield,
Mary Creswell,
David Crane,
Elizabeth Comegys,
John Clark.
D. Peter Dombey,
Sarah Dames,
Sarah Downey,
Deriah Dunn,
James Dawson.
E. Bartholomew Etharington,
James Earls.
G. Wm. F. Gleaves—2
Ann Gibson—2
Mr. Giarer.
H. William Hackett,
Ringgold Hynson.
J. Isaac Jackson,
Ann Jones.
K. Howard Kennard
October 5—3

NOTICE.
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of September, inst. as a runaway negro man who calls himself SAM. He is about 25 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet, 8 and a half inches high, his clothing when committed was a homespun linsey roundabout, homespun striped waistcoat, an oxburg shirt, tow linen pantaloons, and a chip hat covered with black velvet has a scar on his right thigh, says it proceeded from the discharge of a gun, says he belongs to Mr. James Rawlings, of Montgomery county, Maryland.—The owner is hereby requested to come and receive him otherwise he will be sold for his impoundment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland
Sept. 24, (Oct. 5) 1813—3

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Concerning Invalid Pensioners.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, & he hereby is directed to place the following named persons on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, who shall be entitled to and receive pensions according to the rates, and commencing at the times herein mentioned, that is to say:

Benjamin Randall, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

George Hill, at the rate of three dollars and twenty five cents per month, to commence on the twenty fifth of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Leonard Clarke, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

George Shannon, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Hezekiah Thorndike, at the rate of three dollars thirty three and one third cents per month, to commence on the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Benjamin Brockway, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the eleventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Paul Bebee, at the rate of three dollars and seventy five cents per month, to commence on the seventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Zachariah Sherwood, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the thirteenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Braxton Carter, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Patrick Logan, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month to commence on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Joseph Davidson, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twenty third of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

John Jourdan, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty sixth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

James Russell, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Nathaniel Henry, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Abraham Merryfield, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Joshua Patrick, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Jonathan Morris, at the rate of ten dollars, to commence on the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Samuel White, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensions of the following named persons already placed on the pension list of the United States, whose claims for an increase of pension have been transmitted to Congress, pursuant to the act for that purpose, be increased to the sums herein respectively annexed to their names, the said increase to commence at the times herein mentioned, and to be instead of the pensions they at present receive, that is to say:

Ebenezer Bean, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the ninth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Samuel Morrell, at the rate of three dollars and seventy five cents per month, to commence on the eleventh of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Moses Trussel, at the rate of five dollars per month to commence on the twenty fifth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Samuel Count, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth of November, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Joshua Jones, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty fifth of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Stephen Everts, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Amazin Chappell, at the rate of three dollars and seventy five cents, to commence on the seventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Samuel Sullivan, at the rate of three dollars and seventy five cents per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of November, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Israel Dibble, at the rate of four dollars fifty cents per month, to commence on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Samuel Sawyer, at the rate of four dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Jacob Williams, at the rate of two dollars and an half per month, to commence on the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Benjamin Tower, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

John Talman, alias Tallman, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the first of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Younger Grady, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON: July 25, 1813.

AN ACT For the relief of Thomas Denny.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Thomas Denny, who imported and introduced into the U. States from the dependencies of the U. Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland a quantity of card wire, part whereof has been so introduced since the twenty seventh day of February last past, shall be entitled to, and may avail himself of, all the benefits, privileges and provisions of the act, entitled "An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned," passed on the said twenty seventh day of February, in like manner and under the same conditions as though the same card wire had been introduced into the United States prior to the passing of the act aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON: August 2, 1813.

AN ACT To continue in force for a limited time, certain acts authorizing corps of Rangers for the Protection of the Frontier of the United States, and making appropriations for the same.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the United States," passed January second, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and also the act supplementary thereto, passed July first, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be and the same are hereby continued in force for one year from and after the passage hereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of four hundred and seventy two thousand one hundred and forty one dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the pay, subsistence and forage during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, of the seven companies of rangers raised or to be raised for the United States, pursuant to the above recited acts, and of the ten companies of rangers authorized by the act of the twenty fifth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

For the pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the said companies, the sum of four hundred and fifty one thousand and hundred and eighty dollars.

For the subsistence of the officers, eleven thousand one hundred and sixty nine dollars.

For forage, the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and ninety two dollars.—The said sums to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON: July 24, 1813.

AN ACT For the relief of Alexander Scott.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be directed to cause to be settled the accounts of Alexander Scott, for his trouble and expenses in liberating from confinement, in supplying with provisions and other necessaries, and in sending from Porto Cavallo to the port of New York, the crew of the private armed schooner Rosamond, who were confined on board a Spanish armed vessel at that place: and also for his trouble and expenses in supplying with provisions and other necessaries, and in sending sundry distressed American seamen from Porto Rico to the port of New York, and that he allow the said Alexander Scott full reimbursement for all expenses incurred for the purposes aforesaid, and also such compensation for his trouble therein as may be deemed just and equitable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON: July 22, 1813.

AN ACT For the relief of Elisha J. Winter.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers be authorized to adjust and liquidate the claims of Elisha J. Winter, of the state of New York, for a pair of horses with a sleigh and harness, taken from him for the use of the army of the United States, in the month of March last, and on due examination to allow him therefor such amount as may appear equitable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and forty three dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for satisfying the claim of the said Elisha J. Winter.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON: July 25, 1813.

AN ACT To regulate the allowance of forage to officers in the army of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the officers in the military service of the United States, who are by law entitled to forage, shall receive in lieu thereof, when not drawn in kind, an equivalent in money, at the rate of eight dollars per month for each horse to which they may be entitled: Provided, That no allowance shall be made to any officer for more horses than he shall actually employ in the public service.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON: July 22, 1813.

AN ACT To establish the town of Mobile a Port of Entry.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of August next, the town of Mobile shall be, and the same is hereby established the sole port of entry for the district, including the shores, waters and inlets of the bay and river Mobile, and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets and bays emptying into the gulph of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile and west thereof to the eastern boundary of the state of Louisiana.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON: July 22, 1813.

AN ACT Authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding seven millions five hundred thousand 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 authorised to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied in addition to the moneys now in the Treasury, or which may be received from other sources, to defray any expenses which have been or which may be authorised for the service of the years one thousand eight hundred & thirteen, and one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, and for which appropriations have been or may be made by law during those years: Provided, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sums or sums thus borrowed, at any time after the expiration of twelve years, from the first day of January 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 authorised to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a Commissioner of Loans, for the sum to be borrowed by this act, or any part thereof, & the same to be sold: Provided, That no such certificate shall be sold at a rate less than eighty eight per centum, or eighty eight dollars in money for one hundred dollars in stock: And the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be laid before Congress, on the first Monday in February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, or as soon thereafter as Congress may be in session, an account

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Approved, JAMES MADISON: July 22, 1813.

AN ACT Authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding seven millions five hundred thousand 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 authorised to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied in addition to the moneys now in the Treasury, or which may be received from other sources, to defray any expenses which have been or which may be authorised for the service of the years one thousand eight hundred & thirteen, and one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, and for which appropriations have been or may be made by law during those years: Provided, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sums or sums thus borrowed, at any time after the expiration of twelve years, from the first day of January 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 authorised to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a Commissioner of Loans, for the sum to be borrowed by this act, or any part thereof, & the same to be sold: Provided, That no such certificate shall be sold at a rate less than eighty eight per centum, or eighty eight dollars in money for one hundred dollars in stock: And the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be laid before Congress, on the first Monday in February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, or as soon thereafter as Congress may be in session, an account

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON: July 22, 1813.

of all the monies obtained by the sale of the certificates of stock in manner aforesaid, together with a statement of the rate at which the same may have been sold.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised, 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 authorised by this act, or of selling any part of the stock created by virtue thereof. A commission not exceeding one quarter of one per cent. on the amount thus sold, or for which subscribers shall have been thus obtained, may, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be allowed to such agent or agents; and a sum not exceeding twenty two 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 & issuing the subscription certificates, and certificates of stock, and other expenses incident to the receiving of subscriptions, and completing the loan authorised by this act.

Sec. 4. 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 interest, and for the reimbursement of the principal of the said debt 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 the 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 authorised 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. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter take place in the funds hereby appropriated for paying the said interest, and principal sums, or any of them in manner aforesaid.

Sec. 5. 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 authorised to be borrowed by virtue of this act, any thing in any of their charters of incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON: August 2, 1813.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Firm of W. G. & J. L. ELBERT, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having claims against said Firm, are desired to exhibit the same: and all persons indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to W. G. Elbert, who is properly authorised to receive the same. It is hoped that all persons concerned, will pay strict attention to this request, as the subscribers are particularly anxious to bring the business of the Partnership to a close.

W. G. Elbert, J. L. Elbert.

Centre ville, sept. 21.—

N. E. The GROCERY BUSINESS will be carried on as usual, by the subscriber at the old stand.

W. G. ELBERT.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of Edward Corner, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 3 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of genteel appearance, and by profession a Silversmith. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT, Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragons.

August 31.—

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Md.

On application of Joseph Merriken, of Queen Ann's county, in writing to me, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application; and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said Joseph Merriken—I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Joseph Merriken be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Queen Ann's county, on the first Saturday in October term next, and at such other days and times as the said court shall direct, to answer such a legal and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit: and I do further order and direct, that the said Joseph Merriken do give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in October term next. Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1813.

LEWEL PURNELL, Clerk.

July 22.—

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living in New Market, Dorchester county, Maryland, on the 5th of September, inst. a bright mulatto negro man, late the property of Thomas Webster, deceased, of said county. He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, smiling countenance, but down look when spoken to. Whoever takes up said negro, and lodges him in jail, so that the subscriber gets him, shall receive the above reward, with all necessary charges if he's home.

Francis Webb, Acting adm'r of Thomas Webster, dec'd.

sept. 22.—

FIFT



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 continued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale at Peacock's tavern in Easton, on Tuesday, the 12th of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.

The real estate whereof John Roberts, died, seized, consisting of part of a tract of Land called "FINNEY'S HERMITAGE," and part of another called "BITE THE BITE," commonly known by the name of SKIPPON FARM, containing together 233 acres, lying and being in Talbot county. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. This Land will be sold in two lots or farms, or together, as may best suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

September 21—4
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with good security to the Trustee for payment of the purchase money within one year from the day of sale with interest thereon, and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will by a good deed convey the premises.

L. G.
The creditors of John Roberts, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereon to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

VENUE.

Will be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day—All the personal property of Margaret Hamilton, deceased, at her late dwelling, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, beds and bedding, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—At the same time, 12 or 14 young negro black people, consisting of men, women and children. A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums over \$5 dollars; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums under eight dollars, the cash will be required.

Thomas & Alfred Hambleton.

Sept. 14—5
N. B. The blacks are not to be sold out of the State—There will be some of them sold for a term of years; they will be designated on the day of sale.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

September 20, 1813.
The Stockholders in this Institution will please take notice, that the second instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer Stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board—J. Sterett, Cash'r.

Sept. 23—10
FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months, ending the first and payable the 1st of October, to the Stockholders or their representatives.

James Earl, Cash'r.

Easton, Sept. 22, 1813—10—3
NEW SHOES.

The subscriber is now opening an assortment of Ladies
Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes,
Children's Shoes, Mens and Boys do. which he will sell low for Cash, opposite the Market.
Henry Willis.

October 5—3
JAMES BURGESS,
Boot & Shoe Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Rice; and that he has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the above business. He hopes from his particular attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.
Easton, October 5—m

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Denton, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Denton; and from his knowledge of the business, having worked sometime in Baltimore, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
William Mullikin.

Oct 5—3g

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SHERWOOD & JEFFERIS, Easton, are informed that the accounts of said concern must be closed without delay—those neglecting will have their accounts put into officers hands for collection—Those having claims, will bring them in to the subscriber.
John W. Sherwood,
Surviving partner of S. & J.

Sept. 28—3

WAS LOST OR MISLAID.

A few days since, a manuscript paper, which will be found upon reading it, to belong to the subscriber. It contains one sheet and an half of paper—it can be of no use to any person. The person finding or giving information of it, will be rewarded.
Thomas Jones, Jun'r.

Sept. 29—m

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a Direct Tax of three millions of dollars shall be and is hereby laid upon the United States, and apportioned to the states respectively, in the manner following—

To the state of New-Hampshire, ninety six thousand seven hundred and ninety three dollars and thirty seven cents.
To the state of Massachusetts, three hundred sixteen thousand two hundred seventy dollars and ninety eight cents.
To the state of Rhode-Island, thirty four thousand seven hundred two dollars and eighteen cents.

To the state of Connecticut, one hundred eighteen thousand one hundred sixty seven dollars and seventy one cents.
To the state of Vermont, ninety eight thousand three hundred forty three dollars and seventy one cents.

To the state of New York, four hundred thirty thousand one hundred forty one dollars and sixty two cents.
To the state of New Jersey, one hundred eight thousand eight hundred seventy one dollars and eighty three cents.

To the state of Pennsylvania, three hundred sixty five thousand four hundred seventy nine dollars and sixteen cents.
To the state of Delaware, thirty two thousand four hundred six dollars and twenty five cents.

To the state of Maryland, one hundred fifty one thousand six hundred twenty three dollars and ninety four cents.
To the state of Virginia, three hundred sixty nine thousand and eight hundred dollars and forty four cents.

To the state of Kentucky, one hundred sixty eight thousand nine hundred twenty eight dollars and seventy six cents.
To the state of Ohio, one hundred four thousand one hundred fifty dollars and fourteen cents.

To the state of North Carolina, two hundred twenty thousand two hundred thirty eight dollars and twenty eight cents.
To the state of Tennessee, one hundred ten thousand eight hundred six dollars and fifty five cents.

To the state of South Carolina, one hundred fifty one thousand nine hundred fifty dollars and forty eight cents.
To the state of Georgia, ninety four thousand nine hundred thirty six dollars and forty nine cents.

And to the state of Louisiana, twenty eight thousand two hundred ninety five dollars and eleven cents.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the quotas or portions payable by the states respectively shall be laid and apportioned on the several counties and state districts of the said states, as defined with respect to the boundaries of the said counties and state districts by an act, entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," in the manner following:

IN THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
On the county of Rockingham, twenty five thousand two hundred ninety eight dollars and fifty nine cents.

On the county of Stafford, seventeen thousand six hundred ninety eight dollars and sixty six cents.
On the county of Hillsborough, twenty thousand two hundred nineteen dollars and sixteen cents.

On the county of Cheshire, nineteen thousand three hundred eighteen dollars and three cents.
On the county of Grafton, eleven thousand nine hundred ten dollars and forty three cents.

On the county of Coos, two thousand three hundred forty eight dollars and twenty cents.
IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

On the county of Washington, two thousand six hundred twenty three dollars and fifty nine cents.
On the county of Hancock, nine thousand one hundred ninety dollars and sixty five cents.

On the county of Lincoln, thirteen thousand six hundred seventy two dollars.
On the county of Kennebeck, nine thousand six hundred ninety six dollars and fifty two cents.

On the county of Somerset, three thousand five hundred four dollars and sixty three cents.
On the county of Oxford, five thousand five hundred fifty nine dollars and sixty cents.

On the county of Cumberland, fifteen thousand seven hundred eighty seven dollars and ninety nine cents.
On the county of York, fourteen thousand one hundred seventy five dollars and three cents.

On the county of Essex, forty one thousand six hundred forty three dollars and one cent.
On the county of Middlesex, twenty six thousand four hundred thirty three dollars and forty five cents.

On the county of Suffolk, forty three thousand six hundred seventy six dollars and eighty three cents.
On the county of Norfolk, fifteen thousand six hundred twenty nine dollars and eighty eight cents.

On the county of Plymouth, fourteen thousand four hundred seventy eight dollars and sixty six cents.
On the county of Bristol, fourteen thousand four hundred sixty nine dollars and sixteen cents.

On the county of Barnstable, six thousand five hundred fifty three dollars.
On the county of Dukes, one thousand one hundred seventy three dollars and thirty three cents.

On the county of Nantucket, four thousand nine hundred twenty four dollars and thirty one cents.
On the county of Worcester, thirty thousand one hundred seventy one dollars and seventy one cents.

On the counties of Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden, twenty nine thousand six hundred thirty four dollars and five cents.
And on the county of Berkshire, thirteen thousand two hundred seventy three dollars and fifty seven cents.

IN THE STATE OF VERMONT.
On the county of Windham, eleven thousand eight hundred sixty seven dollars and eighty five cents.

On the county of Windsor, fifteen thousand five hundred forty two dollars and thirty two cents.
On the county of Orange, eleven thousand seven hundred eighty four dollars and five cents.

On the county of Caledonia, seven thousand six hundred forty three dollars and eighty four cents.
On the county of Orleans, two thousand one hundred twenty eight dollars and ten cents.

On the county of Essex, one thousand one hundred ninety seven dollars and ninety six cents.
On the county of Bennington, eight thousand three hundred ninety dollars and twelve cents.

On the county of Rutland, fourteen thousand thirty six dollars and eighty nine cents.
On the county of Addison, ten thousand seventy nine dollars and eleven cents.

On the county of Grand Isle, one thousand five hundred fifty three dollars and thirty seven cents.
On the county of Franklin, five thousand eight hundred ninety dollars and forty cents.

And on the county of Chittenden, eight thousand two hundred twenty nine dollars and seventy cents.
IN THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

On the county of Providence, fourteen thousand five hundred sixty dollars.
On the county of Newport, eight thousand fifty six dollars.

On the county of Washington, five thousand three hundred ninety four dollars.
On the county of Kent, four thousand two hundred ninety four dollars.

On the county of Bristol, two thousand three hundred ninety five dollars and eighteen cents.
IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

On the county of Litchfield, nineteen thousand six hundred fifty dollars and seventy two cents.
On the county of Fairfield, eighteen thousand eight hundred ten dollars and fifty six cents.

On the county of New Haven, sixteen thousand seven hundred twenty three dollars and ten cents.
On the county of Hartford, nineteen thousand six hundred three dollars and two cents.

On the county of New London, thirteen thousand three hundred ninety two dollars and four cents.
On the county of Middlesex, nine thousand six hundred four dollars and twenty cents.

On the county of Windham, fourteen thousand five hundred twenty four dollars and thirty eight cents.
And on the county of Tolland, six thousand nine hundred eighty four dollars and sixty nine cents.

IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
On the county of Suffolk, nine thousand thirty dollars.
On Queens county, nine thousand two hundred fifty dollars.

On Kings county, six thousand nine hundred thirty dollars.
On the city and county of New York, one hundred nine thousand two hundred thirty dollars.

On the county of West Chester, thirteen thousand one hundred twenty dollars.
On the county of Dutchess, twenty four thousand one hundred forty dollars.

On the county of Orange, fifteen thousand dollars.
On the county of Rockland, two thousand six hundred eighty dollars.

On the county of Ulster, ten thousand six hundred seventy dollars.
On the county of Sullivan, two thousand four hundred fifty dollars.

On the county of Schoharie, five thousand six hundred ninety dollars.
On the county of Columbia, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars.

On the county of Rensselaer, fifteen thousand one hundred ninety dollars.
On the county of Washington, fifteen thousand six hundred fifty one dollar and sixty two cents.

On the county of Saratoga, nine thousand eight hundred thirty dollars.
On the county of Essex, two thousand seven hundred eighty dollars.

On the county of Ontario, two thousand two hundred eighty dollars.
On the county of Franklin, seven hundred seventy dollars.

On the county of Albany, nineteen thousand four hundred twenty dollars.
On the county of Schenectady, four thousand one hundred dollars.

On the county of Montgomery, sixteen thousand four hundred twenty dollars.
On the county of Herkimer, seven thousand ninety dollars.

On the county of Oneida, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.
On the county of Lewis, one thousand nine hundred sixty dollars.

On the county of Jefferson, four thousand six hundred ten dollars.
On the county of St. Lawrence, three thousand dollars.

On the county of Otsego, eleven thousand six hundred ninety dollars.
On the county of Chenango, six thousand one hundred twenty dollars.

On the county of Madison, seven thousand four hundred thirty dollars.
On the county of Tioga, one thousand nine hundred thirty dollars.

On the county of Broome, one thousand nine hundred ninety dollars.
On the county of Steuben, one thousand seven hundred seventy dollars.

On the county of Onondago, seven thousand eight hundred sixty dollars.
On the county of Cortland, two thousand one hundred seventy dollars.

On the county of Cayuga, nine thousand two hundred ninety dollars.
On the county of Seneca, five thousand dollars.

On the county of Ontario, fourteen thousand two hundred seventy dollars.
On the county of Genesee, four thousand eighty dollars.

On the county of Niagara, three thousand one hundred ninety dollars.
On the county of Allegany, four hundred seventy dollars.

On the county of Richmond, two thousand two hundred twenty dollars.
On the county of Greene, seven thousand eight hundred fifty dollars.

And on the county of Delaware, five thousand four hundred ninety dollars.
IN THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

On the county of Bergen, seven thousand twenty seven dollars and thirty cents.
On the county of Essex, nine thousand nine hundred nine dollars and eight cents.

On the county of Somerset, seven thousand two hundred thirty three dollars and twenty eight cents.
On the county of Middlesex, nine thousand one hundred eighty two dollars and fifty two cents.

On the county of Sussex, eleven thousand twenty two dollars and seventy three cents.
On the county of Morris, eight thousand eight hundred eighteen dollars and twenty nine cents.

On the county of Hunterdon, twelve thousand two hundred fifty one dollar and seventy eight cents.
On the county of Burlington, eleven thousand nine hundred twenty nine dollars and thirty six cents.

On the county of Gloucester, eight thousand eight hundred twenty three dollars and sixty three cents.
On the county of Monmouth, ten thousand two hundred four dollars and twelve cents.

On the county of Cumberland, four thousand three hundred fifty seven dollars and sixteen cents.
On the county of Salem, six thousand five hundred twenty eight dollars and seventeen cents.

On the county of Cape May, one thousand five hundred eighty four dollars and forty one cents.
IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On the city of Philadelphia, seventy nine thousand five hundred dollars.
On the county of Philadelphia, thirty eight thousand two hundred thirty three dollars.

On the county of Chester, eighteen thousand two hundred twenty dollars.
On the county of Delaware, seven thousand sixty dollars.

On the county of Montgomery, fifteen thousand three hundred dollars.
On the county of Bucks, sixteen thousand six hundred dollars.

On the county of Lancaster, thirty seven thousand four hundred dollars.
On the county of York, eleven thousand five hundred forty dollars.

On the county of Adams, five thousand four hundred fifty dollars.
On the county of Northampton, eleven thousand one hundred forty dollars.

On the county of Wayne, two thousand six hundred forty dollars.
On the county of Berks, twenty one thousand five hundred fifty dollars.

On the county of Dauphin, seventeen thousand six hundred fifty dollars.
On the county of Cumberland, ten thousand three hundred dollars.

On the county of Franklin, nine thousand dollars.
On the county of Northumberland, seven thousand five hundred eighty dollars.

On the county of Millin, three thousand five hundred dollars.
On the county of Huntington, three thousand seventy dollars.

On the county of Bedford, two thousand six hundred ten dollars.
On the county of Somerset, two thousand dollars.

On the county of Cambria, four hundred dollars.
On the county of Fayette, four thousand five hundred dollars.

On the county of Greene, two thousand one hundred thirty dollars.
On the county of Washington, six thousand nine hundred twenty dollars.

On the county of Allegheny, five thousand two hundred ten dollars.
On the county of Armstrong, one thousand two hundred fifty dollars.

On the county of Westmoreland, five thousand four hundred forty dollars.
On the counties of Indiana and Jefferson, one thousand three hundred twenty dollars.

On the county of Centre, three thousand one hundred fifty dollars.
On the counties of Clearfield, Potter and McKean, three hundred dollars.

On the county of Luzerne, having the same limits as before the formation of the counties of Susquehanna and Bradford, two thousand seven hundred twenty dollars.

On the county of Lycoming, having the same limits as before the formation of the county of Bradford, two thousand five hundred dollars.

On the county of Tioga, three hundred eighty nine dollars and sixteen cents.
On the county of Mercer, one thousand seven hundred ten dollars.

On the county of Butler, one thousand five hundred dollars.
On the county of Beaver, two thousand five hundred ten dollars.

On the county of Crawford, one thousand two hundred sixty dollars.

On the counties of Venango and Warren, eight hundred dollars.
On the county of Erie, seven hundred eighty dollars.

IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE.
On the county of New Castle, twelve thousand two hundred eighty dollars and eight cents.

On the county of Kent, ten thousand six hundred eighty two dollars and seven cents.
And on the county of Sussex, nine thousand one hundred fifty six dollars and six cents.

IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
On the county of Somerset, five thousand five hundred forty dollars.
On the county of Worcester, four thousand one hundred dollars.

On the county of Dorchester, five thousand five hundred ten dollars.
On the county of Talbot, four thousand one hundred forty dollars.

On the county of Queen Anne, five thousand six hundred thirty dollars.
On the county of Caroline, two thousand two hundred fifty dollars.

On the county of Kent, four thousand two hundred thirty three dollars and ninety four cents.
On the county of Cecil, five thousand nine hundred fifty dollars.

On the county of Harford, five thousand three hundred fifty dollars.
On the city and county of Baltimore, forty eight thousand six hundred seventy dollars.

On the county of Anne Arundel, nine thousand eight hundred ten dollars.
On the county of Prince George, seven thousand six hundred ninety dollars.

On the county of Calvert, two thousand four hundred ten dollars.
On the county of St. Mary, three thousand nine hundred fifty dollars.

On the county of Charles, six thousand seven hundred forty dollars.
On the county of Montgomery, five thousand one hundred ten dollars.

On the county of Frederick, fourteen thousand one hundred seventy dollars.
On the county of Washington, seven thousand three hundred seventy dollars.

And on the county of Alleghany, two thousand two hundred ten dollars.
IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

On the county of Lee, three hundred forty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Washington, one thousand eight hundred ninety four dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Grayson, two hundred thirty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Russell, one thousand three hundred thirty six dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Wythe, one thousand five hundred thirty eight dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Tazewell, one thousand two hundred sixty seven dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Botetourt, three thousand one hundred fourteen dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Montgomery, one thousand three hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Giles, five hundred forty dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Monroe, one thousand thirty dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Green Brier, one thousand six hundred fifty dollars and forty four cents.
On the county of Kenhawa, two thousand one hundred sixty seven dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Cabell, one thousand five hundred forty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Mason, one thousand one hundred thirty dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Randolph, five thousand four hundred sixty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Harrison, two thousand six hundred seventy two dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Wood, one thousand three hundred thirty eight dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Monongalia, two thousand nine hundred ninety two dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Ohio, one thousand nine hundred seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Brooke, one thousand one hundred ninety five dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Bath, two thousand three hundred five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Pendleton, one thousand four hundred twenty eight dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Hardy, two thousand one hundred twenty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Hampshire, three thousand seven hundred ninety five dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Rockbridge, three thousand three hundred ninety one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Augusta, six thousand seven hundred thirty nine dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Rockingham, six thousand one hundred sixty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Shenandoah, five thousand nine hundred seventy eight dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Frederick, eleven thousand eight hundred twenty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Berkeley and on the county of Jefferson, thirteen thousand twenty two dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Bedford, five thousand two hundred thirty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Patrick, seven hundred seventy dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Henry, one thousand three hundred four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Franklin, two thousand four dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Campbell, three thousand eight hundred fifty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Charlotte, four thousand ninety dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Pittsylvania, four thousand three hundred sixty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Halifax, six thousand seven hundred eighty six dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Mecklenburg, six thousand eight hundred sixty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Linnburg, three thousand eight hundred twenty one dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Brunswick, four thousand eight hundred seventy nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Nottoway, four thousand three hundred twenty two dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Prince Edward, four thousand four hundred fourteen dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Buckingham, five thousand seven hundred forty one dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Cumberland, four thousand seven hundred fifty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Amelia, five thousand two dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Powhatan, three thousand eight hundred ninety nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Chesterfield, six thousand four hundred forty dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Dinwiddie and town of Petersburg, eight thousand one hundred and ninety two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Prince George, two thousand nine hundred eighty eight dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Greenville, two thousand six hundred thirty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Sussex, three thousand nine hundred forty five dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Southampton, four thousand six hundred fifty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Surry, two thousand two hundred and forty four dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Isle of Wight, two thousand six hundred eighty eight dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Nansemond, three thousand two hundred three dollars and fifty cents.

On the county and borough of Norfolk, nine thousand eight hundred sixty seven dollars and fifty cents.
[To be continued.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. **RODGERS' CRUIZE.**

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sept. 27th, 1813.

SIR, Your having been informed of my sailing from Boston on the 23d of April last, and of my departure from President Road in company with the Congress, on the 30th of the same month, it now only remains for me to make you acquainted with my proceedings since the latter date.

In a few hours after getting to sea, the wind, which had been light from the westward shifted to the S. E. and obliged me to beat, consequently prevented our getting clear of the Bay until the 3d of May, when in the afternoon while in chase of a British brig of war, near the shoal of George's Bank, we passed to windward of 3 sail, two of which, from their appearance and the information previously received, I judged to be the La Hogue 74, and Nymph frigate, and the third a merchant brig. After getting clear of George's Bank, the wind veered to the north westward, and we continued along east southerly, in the direction of the southern edge of the Gulf Stream until the 8th of May, in long. 69 W. lat. 29, 30 N. when I parted company with the Congress. After parting company I shaped a course as near as the wind would permit, to intercept the enemy's West India commerce passing to the southward of the Grand Bank; not meeting with any thing in this direction except American vessels from Lisbon and Cadiz, I next pursued a route to the northward on a parallel with the eastern edge of the Grand Bank, so as to cross the tracks of his West India, Halifax, Quebec and St. John's trade. In this route experiencing constant thick fog a number of days, and not meeting anything, after reaching the latitude of 48 N. I steered to the S. E. towards the Azores, of which, in different directions, I continued until the 6th of June, without meeting a single enemy's vessel, or any others, except two Americans. At this time falling in with an American ship bound to Cadiz, and receiving information that she had, 4 days before, passed an enemy's convoy from the West Indies bound to England, I crowded sail to the N. E. and, although disappointed in falling in with the convoy, I nevertheless made 4 captures, between the 9th and 13th of June.

Being now in the lat. of 45, N. and long. 29 W. I determined on going into the North Sea, and accordingly shaped a course that afforded a prospect of falling in with vessels bound to Newfoundland from St. George's Channel, by the way of Cape Clear, as well as others that might pass north about to the northward of Ireland: to my astonishment, however, in all this route I did not meet a single vessel, until I made the Shetland Islands, and even off there nothing but Danish vessels trading to England under British licenses. At the time I reached the Shetland Islands, a considerable portion of my provisions and water being expended, it became necessary to replenish these previous to determining what course to pursue next; and accordingly, for this purpose, put into North Bergen on the 27th of June; but, much to my surprise and disappointment, was not able to obtain any thing but water, there being an unusual scarcity of bread in every part of Norway, and at the time not more in Bergen than a bare sufficiency for its inhabitants for 4 or 5 weeks. This being the case, after replenishing my water I departed on the 2d of July, and stretched over towards the Orkney Islands, and from thence toward the North Cape for the purpose of intercepting a convoy of 25 or 30 sail, which it was said would leave Archangel about the middle of July under the protection of 2 frigates, or two sloops of war; and which was further confirmed by two vessels I captured on the 13th and 18th of the same month. In this object however the enemy had the good fortune to disappoint me, by a line of battle ship and a frigate making their appearance off the North Cape on the 19th of July, as I was in momentary expectation of meeting the convoy: on first discovering the enemy's two ships of war, not being able, owing to the hoiness of the weather, to ascertain their character with precision, I stood toward them until making out what they were, I hauled by the wind on the opposite tack to avoid them; but, owing to light, variable winds, calms, & entire day light (the sun in that lat. at that season, appearing at midnight several degrees above the horizon) they were enabled to continue the chase upwards of 80 hours; during which time, owing to different changes of the wind in their favor, they were bro't quite as near to us as was desirable. At the time of meeting with the enemy's two ships, the privateer schooner Scourge, of N. York, which I had fallen in with the day before, was in company; but their attention was so much engrossed by the President that they permitted the Scourge to escape without appearing to take any notice of her.

Being thus disappointed in meeting with the convoy, and as still farther portion of my provisions being expended, I determined to proceed to a more westerly station, and accordingly steered to gain the direction of the trade passing out of and into the Irish Channel. In this position between the 25th of July and 2d of August, I made three captures, when finding that the enemy had a superior force in that vicinity, I found it expedient to change my ground; and after taking a

circuit round Ireland, and getting into the latitude of Cape Clear, steered for the banks of Newfoundland, near to which I made two more captures, and by the latter one found that the Bellerophon 74 and Hyperion frigate were on the eastern part of the Bank, and only a few miles to the westward of me; I however did not fall in with them. From the eastern edge of the Grand Bank, to which I had beat all the way from the N. W. coast of Ireland (the wind having prevailed, without intermission, from the 1st of Aug. to the middle of Sept. from west to southwest.) I steered for the U. States without seeing a single vessel of any kind until the 22d of the present month, being near the south shoal of Nantucket, I met with a Swedish brig and an American cartel (the Russian ship Hoffnung) from London, bound to New Bedford.

By this time my provisions, and particularly bread, was so nearly consumed as to make it indispensably necessary that I should put into the first convenient port after gaining the requisite information of the disposition of the enemy's cruisers as could enable me to steer clear of a superior force; and this I was enabled to do in a manner which I shall communicate in another letter. On the 23d inst. I captured his Britannic majesty's schr. High Flyer, (tender to admiral Warren) with which vessel I now have to inform you of my arrival at this port.

Annexed is a list of vessels captured and destroyed, in which were made 271 prisoners. I have now, however, only 53 prisoners on board, having sent to England on parole 78 in the Duke of Montrose; 76 in the Greenland ship Eliza Swan, and 62 in the barque Lion, of Liverpool.

During my cruise, altho' I have not had it in my power to add any additional lustre to the character of our little navy, I have nevertheless rendered essential service to my country, I hope, by harassing the enemy's commerce, and employing to his disadvantage more than a dozen times the force of a single frigate.

My officers and crew have experienced great privations since I left the United States, from being nearly five months at sea, and living the last three months of that time upon a scanty allowance of the roughest fare; and it is with peculiar pleasure I acquaint you that they are all in better health than might be expected, altho' you may well suppose that their scanty allowance has not been of any advantage to their strength or appearance.

The High Flyer was commanded by Lieut. Hutchinson, second of the St. Domingo. She is a remarkable fine vessel of her class, sails very fast, would make an excellent light cruiser, provided the government have occasion for a vessel of her description.

Just at the moment of closing my letter a newspaper has been handed me containing captain Brooke's challenge to my late gallant friend captain Lawrence, in which he mentions with considerable emphasis the pains he had taken to meet the President and Congress with the Shannon and Tenedos.

It is unnecessary at present to take further notice of capt. Brooke's observations than to say, if that was his disposition, his conduct was so glaringly opposite as to authorize a very contrary belief. Relative to captain Brooke, I have only further to say, that I hope he has not been so severely wounded as to make it a sufficient reason to prevent his re-assuming the command of the Shannon at a future day.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JNO. RODGERS.
 The Hon. Wm. Jones,
 Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

List of Vessels captured and destroyed.

9th June, brig Kitty, of Greenock, Robert Love, master, of 2 guns and 11 men, from Newfoundland, bound to Alicanti, (Spain) with a cargo of codfish. Ordered her for France.
 10th June, Packet brig Duke of Montrose, A. G. Blewett, commander, of 12 guns and 31 men, from 1st mouth, bound to Halifax. Sent her to England as a cartel, with 78 prisoners.
 11th June letter of marque, brig Martin of Port Glasgow, (Scotland) John Bala Master, of 14 guns and 35 men, from Newfoundland, bound to Spain with a cargo of fish; ordered her for France.
 12th June Schooner Falcon, of Guernsey, John Mauger Master, of 2 guns and 10 men, from Newfoundland, bound to Spain, with a cargo of cod fish; ordered her for France.
 July 12, Brig Jane & Ann, of Salt Coats, Robert Caldwell master, from Cork bound to Archangel, in ballast, took out her crew and sunk her.
 July 18, Brig Daphne, of Whiteby, William Gales master, of 2 guns and 9 men, from South Shields bound to Archangel, in ballast; took out her crew and sunk her.
 July 24, Ship Eliza Swan, of Montrose, John Young master, of 8 guns and 48 men, from a Greenland, whaling voyage, bound to Montrose, with fish blubber, ransomed her for 5000 pounds sterling.
 July 29, Brig Alert, of Peterhead, Geo. Shand master, from Archangel, bound to Oporto (via England) with a cargo of pitch and tar; took out the crew & burnt her.
 August 2, Barque Lion, of Liverpool, Thomas Hawkins master, of 8 guns and 52 men, from Greenland, whaling voyage, bound to Liverpool, with fish blubber; ransomed her for 3000 pounds sterling.
 August 30, Hermaphrodite brig Shannon, of St. Kitts, John Perkins master, from

St. Kitts, bound to London, with a cargo of rum, sugar and molasses; ordered her for the United States.
 Sept. 9, brig Fly, of Bermuda, James Rowley, master, of 6 guns and 9 men, from Jamaica bound to London, with a cargo of coffee; ordered her to the United States.
 Sept. 23rd, His Britannic Majesty's schr. Hyghflyer, Lieut. George Hutchinson, commander, of 5 guns, 5 officers and 24 men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.
 Copy of a letter from Commodore O. H. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sept. 24th, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint you that about twelve hundred troops were yesterday transported to a small island, distant about 4 leagues from Malden, notwithstanding it blew hard, with frequent squalls. This day, although the weather is not settled, the squadron will again take over as many more. We only wait for favorable weather to make a final move.

I need not assure you, sir, that every possible exertion will be made by the officers and men under my command to assist the advance of the army, and it affords me great pleasure to have it in my power to say, that the utmost harmony prevails between the army and navy.
 I have the honor to be, &c.
O. H. PERRY.
 The Hon. Wm. Jones,
 Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant John J. Yarnall to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sept. 23d, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to announce to you my safe arrival here with the U. S. schooner Lawrence. She has on board all the sick and wounded of the squadron. I have made such arrangements as will contribute much to their relief. Died of the typhus fever Richard Williams & Henry Vanpool, marines, during our passage from Put in Bay.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JOHN J. YARNALL.
 The Hon. Wm. Jones,
 Secretary of the Navy.

FROM THE AURORA.

OUR NAVAL HEROES ARE NOT FEDERALISTS.

Mr. Printer, Our naval commanders have for some time past, engrossed much of the conversation of men of every political description. A brilliant achievement is scarcely announced before the gentry who are styled *federalists*, claim each as one of their party—their impudence on these occasions has exceeded all calculation; their accustomed effrontery alone can sustain them, for it must, on the slightest reflection, be evident to every man, that these *federal* assertions are unfounded. To settle the question, it is only necessary to bring into view the qualifications which these high-toned gentlemen consider as essential to the character of a *federalist*; we shall soon discover that our naval heroes are not endowed with any one of these virtues.

A *federalist*, in these days, is a man who favors the acts of the British government, and declares it "unbecoming a moral and religious people" to rejoice at our own victories—he who rejoices at their successes every where—he who clamours that the present war is unjust, wicked, ruinous, unrighteous and iniquitous—that it is a war waged to gratify the Emperor of France—and he who declares he will do all in his power to produce disaster and the defeat of the armies of the U. States and further, swears he will withhold all aid, whether to the loans necessary for the purposes of the government, or such as may conduce otherwise to the honour and dignity of our country—any man having the characteristics just recited, is uniformly styled a *federalist*; if, in addition, he be a member of the Washington benevolent society, no one will venture to doubt his claims.

Now, then, Mr. Printer, if such be the qualifications necessary to constitute a *federalist*, I do declare that our brave naval commanders and their intrepid and jolly tars are not *federalists*, but that they constitute a very different genus; they are Americans, and love their country; these men do their duty in support of the honor, glory and independence of our country—they have convinced the enemy that they will hazard their lives to ensure personal liberty and free trade—no one has ever heard these heroes denounce the war as unjust, wicked and iniquitous—they despise Pickering, Otis and Quincy, and all traitors to their country—they have not vilified the administration of their country—they give no preference to G. Britain—they do not declare those to be "damned fools" who have subscribed to the loans authorized by Congress; they did not exult when our army under Hull was basely surrendered on the Canada frontier; in fine, they cannot be identified by a single requisite which constitutes a *federalist*; they form the converse of that character, and have no connection with these men. It is hoped the question is now put at rest, and that those who have all the just claims to being ranked as *federalists*, will no longer misplace our worthies, and confound them with the rascals of our government.
 AN AMERICAN.

FROM THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN—

EXTRA.
 Cantonment, Mount Vernon,
 Near Fort Stoddard, 4th Sept. 1813.

MR. BAKER, SIR—However painful to communicate to my fellow citizens of Natchez, and through your press to the rest of the territory, the loss which our brave and patriotic volunteers have sustained—yet I am compelled, being intimately acquainted with all the circumstances, to give this to the public. Reports, with which you are already acquainted, of a meditated attack from the Creeks in this quarter, have kept the whole country in a state of the greatest alarm. Arrangements were made by gen. Claiborne with the utmost industry to endeavor to secure as much as possible the most exposed points. Major Beasley, with about 140 volunteers, were stationed at Meems, on Tennessee. Colonel Carson, with about 150, in the Forts of Tombigby and Alamaha, and captains Dent, Scott, Foelkel and Morrison were sent to aid in the defence of St. Stevens. About the 25d ultimo, information was received that the Indians were embodying on the Tombigby and would descend the river—General Claiborne went immediately with captains Dent's and Scott's companies, with a detachment of dragoons and two detachments of militia, under colonel Haines and captain Cassidy to the upper post on the river, which had been said to be the object of the first attack, and in consequence was nearly abandoned by the citizens who built it. Scouts were sent out in every probable direction, but did not discover any enemy—from the information of two Chactaws it was judged that no attack would soon be made. The General left that place and arrived here about 12 or 1 o'clock, in the morning of the 2d instant. On his way down he got information of the fall of Major Beasley & almost his entire command. The emotions felt are indescribable; they were the feelings of a father for the loss of many children. The corps were raised by his exertion—they were his friends and fellow citizens. They acted bravely, they remembered no doubt the many and warm exhortations of their leader, to bravery and patriotism. The attack was made on Major Beasley at 11 o'clock A. M. of the 30th ult.—it was sudden and unexpected at the moment, but the whole garrison were instantly under arms; the front gate was open, and the enemy in a body to possess themselves of it. The slaughter was great on both sides. The Indians at last possessed themselves of part of the post—they fought with a determination and bravery unexampled.

The port holes were contended for and were taken and retaken several times. A block house was contended for by captain Jack at the head of his rifle company—although badly wounded himself, for an hour, they were overpowered and obliged to retreat into a house in the fort. The Indians had now stepped most of the port holes with the ends of rails and possessed themselves of the entire stockade. Our men retreated to the houses and made gallant defence—the enemy set fire to the roofs, which the greatest exertions of our men could not extinguish, as the enemy had possessed themselves also of the well. Cornet Rankins, of dragoons, was killed in attempting to extinguish the flames. They continued fighting till about 5 o'clock in the evening, when the few remaining attempted to retreat under the direction of Captain Bailey of the militia and Ensign Chambers of volunteers, the only officers then living, and both badly wounded. But few escaped, 16 men out of the whole garrison having reached this, & they are probably all that ever will—both officers are missing.

It is needless to repeat that the officers and men fought with the greatest courage; if any were more distinguished for their valor, they were those who made good their retreat—two hundred of yelling savages, after destroying and throwing into the flames all the guns of the dead men they could collect. All the families in the place were killed or burnt in their houses, with circumstances too horrible to relate.

Will not this tide of horror excite emotions of sorrow and vows of revenge from every part of our Territory? It seems like that of Tensaw be looked on with unbelief—if the young men of our country do not rise in arms and revenge their lost countrymen, they are not worthy of the name of Americans.

Our little but patriotic corps of volunteers will die to a man, or revenge our brothers in arms.
 Genl. Claiborne is making every arrangement in his power for defence—his very limited means will not allow him to do more at present, we shall make a stand against the enemy at this place; if we receive no succor, we will either repel the enemy, or like the brave Major Beasley and his brave men, bury ourselves under the ruins of our post. We expect an attack every hour.

List of Officers killed at Meems Station, Tennessee.

Major Beasley—Capts. Jack and Middleton—Lieutenant S. M. Osborn—Ensigns Swan and McDonald and Cornet Rankins, of M. T. Volunteers.
 Wounded and Missing.
 Ensign Chambers, of Volunteers, and Captain Bayly of Volunteer Militia—About sixty five Volunteers, twenty seven Militia, and many numerous families of respectable citizens [killed and missing.]
 I am, sir, with respect,
 Your friend and
 Very humble servant,
GEO. DOUGHERTY,
 Ensign 1st Regt. M. T. Volunteers.
 * Number of Indians, 745.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. **TREMENDOUS BATTLE ON LAKE ONTARIO.**

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"Head Quarters, Fort George, Sept. 29, 1813.

"I enclose you a letter from commodore Chauncey, which he put in my hands the day before yesterday, and beg leave to add the following brief but interesting detail.

"The commodore entered this port on the 24th inst. with his squadron. On the 26th we received satisfactory information direct from York, that on the day of the commodore's arrival here (Friday the 24th) the British squadron was on the opposite coast. This communication being made to the Com. he promptly ascertained the fact to his satisfaction, and on the 27th in the evening left port in quest of his antagonist. Yesterday morning his squadron was descried near mid-channel, between this place and York, standing for the latter place, and about noon we discovered by the smoke in which his vessel were occasionally enveloped, that he was closely engaged and had the wind of the enemy, who were scarcely discernable. We could, however, with the aid of our glasses, distinctly perceive that the British squadron was forced to leeward towards the head of the lake; and the action continued without intermission until we lost sight of the sternmost of our vessels about 5 o'clock, P. M. The issue must therefore have been decisive, because the breeze freshened, without any change in its direction, and the narrowness of the lake made it impossible for the vanquished party to escape by any manoeuvre.

"I have no doubt the victory is ours, but am apprehensive it has cost us dear; since the batteries of the enemy were superior to those of our squadron, and the British commander is an officer not only of desperate resolution but of great naval skill.

"If Commodore Chauncey has survived, which I implore heaven may be the case, we shall behold him mantled with glory, his ship was yesterday beheld wrapt in the flame and smoke of other batteries.

A postscript to the above letter, dated late in the evening, says—"A flag was sent to the British camp on the lake last evening; the receiving officer acknowledged we had the wind, and observed that a vessel had been dismantled; this was observed from the heights of Lewistown also, and it is believed it was the Royal George, by the Pike. A vessel, supposed to be the Wolf, bore up to the relief of the crippled ship and engaged the Pike, and they went out of sight, covered with smoke, and apparently about to board."

"September 29th, 8 o'clock, P. M.—We have not yet heard from Chauncey; the utmost does not exceed 50 miles to the end of the Bay—but the wind is still adverse. I begin to fear his victory may have cost too much—I have sent out several small craft to look for him; but the sea which is running has forced them back. It was visible the Pike bore the brunt of the engagement."

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. ship General Pike, Niagara River, 25th Sept. 1813.

SIR,

After I had the honor of addressing you on the 13th, I continued to blockade the enemy until the 17th, when the wind blowing heavy from the westward, the enemy having run into Kingston, and knowing that he could not move from that place before a change of wind, I took the opportunity of running into Sacket's Harbor.

I remained but a few hours at the Harbor, and left it at day light on the morning of the 13th, but did not arrive here until yesterday, owing to continual head winds, not having laid our course during the passage. On the 19th I saw the enemy's fleet near the False Ducks, but took no notice of him, as I wished him to follow me up the Lake.

There is a report here, and generally believed, that Capt. Perry has captured the whole of the enemy's fleet on Lake Erie. If this should prove true in all its details (and God grant that it may) he has immortalized himself and not disappointed the high expectations formed of his talents and bravery.

I have learnt from a source that can be relied upon, that we did the enemy much more injury in the encounter on the 11th than I had expected—I find that we killed Capt. Mulcaster of the Royal George and a number of men, and did considerable injury to that ship, as well as several of the other vessels. It was truly unfortunate that we could not bring the enemy to a general action on that day, as I am confident that the victory would have been as complete as that upon Lake Erie. I however have the consolation to know that every exertion was used to bring him to a close action.—If we did not succeed it was not our fault.

I have the honor to be,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY,

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
 Secretary of the Navy.

FROM LAKE ONTARIO

We cannot receive further news until the arrival of the express Mail from Buffalo this day. Never before was the patience of the public so severely tried, or its hopes and fears so wide awake. Whilst our ardent wishes lead us to for news of glorious victory, we yet

Know the great superiority of force against Chauncey and his compatriots have to contend, and we tremble in anticipation of a possible inauspicious termination of the conflict which we know has taken place on the Lake. If the issue shall prove to have been happy, Upper Canada is ours at once; if otherwise, its occupation will be somewhat delayed, it is true, but not frustrated, even for the present campaign.

FROM HARRISON'S ARMY.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Warren, (Ohio) Oct. 2, 1813.

"The mail carrier left Cleveland this morning, at which time the mail had not arrived at Sandusky. A vessel had arrived at Cleveland, with an officer of the army on board, who states that General Harrison had landed at Malden, that the British had destroyed all their works there, and retreated to Sandusky, where, it is said they will make a stand. They have 700 regulars, besides Indians. Colonel Ball has driven the Indians from Brownstown and destroyed the place. It is said the Indians are highly dissatisfied with the British and think they have been imposed upon. This is brought by the mail carrier."

OUR NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Gazette says, "The victory on Lake Erie was accomplished by another federalist." Thereby implying that the officers of the Navy are all federalists. In the first place, we know it to be a fact, that a vast number of the gallant officers who adorn the American Navy are professedly and decidedly of the Republican party; and what is more, ALL our naval officers heartily & from their very souls, despise the conduct of the leaders of the federal party, and they loathe and scout the detestable & infamous assertion, that "it is unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories" obtained over the common enemy. They both feel and know, the present is a most just and glorious war, and are eager to meet the foe. But let us admit, for argument sake, that they are all federalists—what then, why they are just such federalists as we like; they hog the British wherever they are to be found! They are ready and willing to fight the "Bulwark of the religion we profess," in defence of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights."—They do not belong to that heterogeneous mass—that "image and superscription" of insignificance the Peace Party. They are all true blooded American Republicans, and scorn the contemptible asses who mingle censures with their praises to answer the views of a base British faction—a faction that are willing to surrender our gallant seamen to the British press-gang—a faction that is for surrendering the essential and violated rights of this country to the mandates of Britain. Boston Patriot.

It is curious to hear some of our tory papers boasting of Perry as a Federalist. Now, the young commodore is about as much of a Federalist as the veteran Rogers. There is as much difference between these Federalists and Boston Federalists, as there is between the Angels of Light, and the Devils in the regions of torment. The former are so strongly attached to their government and to the administration that they risk every moment of their lives in their support; while the hearts of the latter are wrapt up in the cause of England; which accounts for the dismal countenance on the receipt of the news from the lakes and from the ocean. Boston Patriot.

NEW JERSEY FEDERALISM.

Personally appeared before me, James Lee, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, Ephraim Leake, and was duly sworn according to law, and on his solemn oath does dispose & say, that on the 17th day of July last, a man by the name of Bond, an agent of the Trenton Federalist, a paper printed at Trenton, New Jersey called on this deponent for his subscription money for his said paper; after this deponent paid him he remarked to Mr. Bond, that he thought some of the paragraphs in the Trenton Federalist were rather tough towards government; Mr. Bond said, to be sure they were tough, but true; and that the design of that paper was to dissolve the union; and pressed the deponent to continue and encourage the paper, for that he believed that within two years there would be a civil war, for that the eastern states would not harmonize with the southern states, in that case their object in separating the states would be effected.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of September. JAMES LEE.

LONDON, July 28.

The partial victories of the American ships at the commencement of hostilities, over the British frigates, are said to be attributable in a great measure, to an improvement in their shot. The cartridge (instead of being made in canvases,) is ascertained to have been eased with lead. This enabled them to load with greater dispatch, and to fire with additional effect—hence the destructive havoc of their broadsides. The Commissioners of the Admiralty are now in full possession of all the circumstances, which are stated to have been communicated by a Lieutenant in our navy.—Such is rumoured, are the consequences attached to this discovery, that the officer who made it, and gave the important information, has, very properly, by way of reward, been promoted by their Lordships to the command of a vessel.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.

DISTRESSING GALE AT THE SOUTH.

The southern mail due here on Tuesday last, arrived on Thursday. On account of the bad state of the roads, the contractor was compelled to bring it from Darien, by water to Thunderbolt. The following are extracts of letters brought by the above mail.

At St. Simon's Island, the gale was at its greatest violence on Thursday the 16th, from 12 to 4 o'clock—at 2 the heaviest—wind from north east to east, with great rains and excessive high tides. Colonel Couper's house stood with loss of one chimney, several of his negro houses and sheds blown down; and most of the trees around his house, torn up—every fence levelled and cotton ruined.

At major Butler's place, his dwelling house unroofed and three chimneys blown down, and from every place that has been heard from, most of the small buildings are destroyed. Mr. Memere, Jr.'s house, is said to have been washed away, and even his bedding and clothes lost. The crop on Broughton Island is totally destroyed—out of 400 barrels of rice not 20 will be saved—the barn blown down; people's lives saved in a hurricane house, fortunately erected. A Butler's Island, the crop is generally gone—at gen. Butler's place, the crop shared the same fate (about 1400 barrels of rice) it having all been swept into the river.

At St. Mary's the gale has been very severe. All the shipping in the harbor excepting a brig laden with coffee, supposed to be Saucy Jack's prize, and the ship Wanship, were driven ashore into the town. Three gun boats sunk—the commander (Greyson) and two men only saved belonging to one—no lives lost in any of the others—only one gun boat rode out, two went on shore much damaged, the rest are in Florida high and dry. The sloop Hester, captain Timmons, sunk—the schr. Kitty Ann is on shore between Waterman's Bluff and Low's, she will be got off without much difficulty. A number of houses and stores blown down, and many goods destroyed by the high tide. The schooner Live Oak, capt. Hussey, is on top of a wharf. Some dead bodies are exhibited in the streets, and many missing.

At Amelia Islands, there is but one vessel afloat. The Portuguese ship Florida Guadiana (late Alexander Hamilton) is ashore and bilged on Cumberland, and is totally lost; she had on board between 8 or 900 bales cotton.

At Fernandina, 28 houses blown down, and scarcely one remains uninjured. The task assigned us in recording the calamities produced by the gale, is truly a melancholy one; we have endeavored to give our readers, as far as lay within our power, some faint description of it—apologizing at same time for the hurry in which it is thrown together as well as the little time we have had to gain it in. By the next mail we shall, no doubt, have further and more detailed accounts of this most serious calamity. Ledger.

A scouting party was sent out last June from Fort George, in search of a famous British captain Ball, an active and cruel commander of Indians. When they arrived at six mile creek. Sergeant James Rouse, volunteered with two dragoons, and proceeding with his small party to the short hills, discovered the house where this Ball was supposed to be at about 9 o'clock in the evening. In order to reach this place, they were obliged to pass within half a mile of a British picket guard. Sergeant Rouse, having entered the house, was told that Ball was not there. He, however, fired a pistol through a door he could not break open, when Ball opened it, and surrendered himself with his guard, in number prisoners. They were all placed in horses, & carried 18 miles through the enemy's country, to Fort George. Since this handsome partisan affair, sergeant Rouse was taken prisoner (with colonel Bostler's detachment) and complaining to general Vincent of the ill treatment he met with from the Indians, was by him threatened to be sent to Quebec and hanged. Being put in prison with many others, he escaped with two of them, through a shower of balls, and plunged into the wilderness without arms or food. On the shores of Lake Erie, they took a British sentinel by surprise, and made him row them across to black Rock in a canoe; but sergeant Rouse was so exhausted with hardship and fatigue as to be unfit for duty for a long time after. It is hoped that this gallant non-commissioned officer will be promoted as a reward for his enterprise and spirit. Nat. Adv.

STRANGE DOINGS AT THE "HEAD QUARTERS."

Mr. Quincy's "moral and religious people," who have "expressed so much discontent at our naval victories," assembled yesterday in pursuance of a notification in the *Citizen*, and voted a sworn to commodore PERRY—Frailty, thy name is Federalism. Boat Chron.

WORTHINGTON, [Ohio] Sept. 30.

General Harrison, with his army embarked on Thursday last for Malden. He would land on Hog Island, about 3 miles this side, where about 1000 men had gone a few days previous, as we are informed, to make preparations for the attack.

The officers taken prisoners by commodore Perry, passed through this place yesterday on their way to Chillicothe. They were furnished with horses at Lower Sandusky, and passed this place in pomp. How dissimilar this treatment to that which our countrymen receive when in their power. From their guard, (which consisted of a Lieut. and two men only)

we have the information that the remainder of the prisoners, (about 300) will probably be here to-morrow evening. These prisoners state, that they went into action with about 900 men; that about one third were killed, another third wounded, and the balance is what are coming on prisoners.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1813.

ALLEGANY ELECTION.

By a gentleman who left Baltimore on Saturday evening, we understand, that official returns from three districts, hitherto federal, had given a democratic majority, which is considered as conclusive of the election of four democratic candidates. A federal gentleman who left Cumberland after the mail, and arrived at Baltimore on Saturday evening, stated that he had seen the official returns of the election of four democratic candidates. This information was also confirmed from other quarters, so that there can be no doubt whatever of our next Executive being Republican.

Contrary to all reasonable calculation, thus has the fate of the State been decided by the patriotic exertions of the citizens of Talbot, Caroline, and Allegany, though federalism of the Boston stamp was brought fully into action—but of no avail.

By the above authority we understand that the express mail arrived at Washington on Friday, but brought neither letters or papers giving further particulars as to the engagement on Lake Ontario.

POSTSCRIPT.

A gentleman arrived late last evening from Annapolis, has obligingly furnished the Editor of the Star with the following, as the amount of his memory, as received from a member of the Legislature from Harford county, who left Baltimore on Sunday, after the arrival of the mail, by which accounts were received (and extras were printed) that Com. Chauncey had captured Sir James Yeo, with all his fleet, on Lake Ontario. That a cartel from England had arrived at New York, bringing information that the General Congress had been broken off, and that Austria joined Bonaparte with an army of 150,000 men, and hostilities had recommenced between the contending powers.—That the United States' brig Argus, captain Allen, had been captured in St. George's channel, by a much superior force, after an engagement of 45 minutes (in which capt. Allen was killed); that she had previously captured and sent for France nineteen prizes. He also corroborates the account that not less than three democrats are elected in Allegany county.

Latest accounts from the Northern army, are to Wednesday last. The army was then encamped at the Four Corners, (so called) Chatanga, forty miles west of Champlain.

Com. McDonough, we understand, has sent a challenge by a flag to Com. Secie, the British commander on Lake Champlain, to come out & fight him.

The third brigade of the northern division of the militia of the state of Vermont, arrived at this point, on Saturday and Sunday last. On Wednesday the brigade was reviewed by his excellency the commander in chief. Same day the first and second regiments left town for Cumberland Head. The third regiment marched yesterday to join the brigade.

On Sunday last, 1500 militia of the state of New York, left Cumberland Head to join the northern army.

A letter from Cleveland, dated the 20th instant, states, that Gen. Harrison's army had been in motion for several days; and that they were supposed to be at or near Melton.

Another report has reached us from the other side of the river.—That Gen. Harrison had taken Malden, together with 600 prisoners, and that Gen. Proctor had been killed.

On Friday evening last, a party under command of Major Chapin, crossed Lake Erie, and landed near Sugar Loaf, and brought away four prisoners, 2 of whom are now in jail. On the same evening another party under Capt. Sackrider, went down Niagara river, and captured seven kegs of Tobacco, a quantity of tea, and some other goods, which had been purchased in this village for the purpose of being smuggled into Canada. The persons concerned in this traffic have been apprehended.

About 200 Indians arrived in this village on Saturday last, principally from the Onondaga tribe. They are destined to Fort George.

Major Chapin and his corps, together with the Onondaga Indians, marched for Fort George. Mr. Lorin Hodge, of this town, has raised a company of Volunteers, and has joined Major Chapin.

From our attentive Correspondent at Plattsburg, (on Lake Champlain) to the Editors of the Boston Chronicle.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1812.

Yesterday morning Gen. Hampton's headquarters were at Chazy, and in the course of yesterday the army marched west towards Chateaugay. Two new galleys, each 45 feet long, to carry long eighteen pounders, are now building at this place to the right of my house. Until the United States build an extensive navy, row galleys or barges mounting long eighteen, twenty-four or thirty-two pounders, and carrying 40 men, at least, will be the effectual and only competent force to expel the British ships and vessels of war from our sounds, bays, and rivers. Yesterday 300 men from the independent companies of the militia of this state, arrived here in the steam boat and in sloops from the rendezvous at Watford. Gen. Hampton slept at Robinson's last night, eleven miles from Plattsburg, on the road to Chateaugay. The army marched this morning from Robinson's at 6 o'clock, towards Chateaugay, to which place 100 teams are wanted to-day to carry provisions. The weather is very fine, the roads were never better, though bad at best.

IMPORTANT.

"I have this moment learned that Dr. Bell has written a friend, of date Sept. 29, Fort George, that the two fleets were then engaged.—that Chauncey had evidently the advantage as Yeo was driving in shore and no possibility of escape, so that the action must be decisive. I hope to be able to send you an express to-morrow."

MARYLAND ELECTION.

CECIL.					Total
War.	Elk.	Charles.	Rising.	Sun.	
Wick.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Vozay	99	554	81	238	972
Williams	93	548	80	240	961
Flordelice	91	519	83	248	963
Groome	91	864	80	323	963
FEDERAL.					
Lusby	245	175	313	274	1007
Hogg	234	174	318	268	992
R. Evans	210	176	316	275	1007
J. R. Evans	210	180	315	275	1012

KENT.					Total
First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Moffit	208	163	198		569
Massey	190	163	188		550
Stuart	195	164	192		551
Harris	180	164	203		556
FEDERAL.					
Dwyer	205	221	175		611
Spencer	201	222	187		610
Hinds	191	223	120		606
Brown	191	222	192		605

QUEEN ANN'S.					Total
Upper.	Centerville.	A. Island.	Lower.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Stevens	483	397	000	000	880
Wright	479	398	000	000	877
Burgess	488	403	000	000	891
T. Emory	486	411	000	000	897
FEDERAL.					
Betts	138	204	000	000	342
Massey	137	209	000	000	346
Holbs	133	202	000	000	335
G. Emory	189	132	000	000	321

CAROLINE.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Culbreth	229	220	217		666
Saulsbury	240	226	216		672
Boon	227	207	210		644
Willis	219	210	232		661
FEDERAL.					
Potter	151	329	188		668
Young	147	323	178		648
N'Donald	149	810	158		647
Hughlett	160	399	170		629

DORCHESTER.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Lake	397	205	126		728
Stanford	406	406	104		916
Grogghegan	296	200	100		596
Waggoner	405	205	108		718
FEDERAL.					
Lecompte	162	430	539		1131
Stewart	167	440	536		1143
Gillich	164	431	515		1110
Toothle	168	444	539		1151

TALBOT.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Bennett	719	Caldwell			717
Martin	749	Hambleton			712
Spencer	714	Seth			711
Stevens	736	Hinds			701

Worcester and Somerset federal throughout.

PRINCE GEORGE.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
M'Eldery	613	Callis			871
Worthington	637	Somervell			874
Spigg	611	Hall			881
Bowie	638	Herbert			879

FREDERICK.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Gizendaur	2564	J. Thomas			2896
Cockey	2560	H. Thomas			2794
Schley	2564	Delaplane			2801
Hawkins	2553	Graham			2821

BALTIMORE CITY.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Barney	2355				2355
Donaldson	1359				1359
Hughes	1373				1373

BALTIMORE COUNTY.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Stansbury	2349	Howard			543
Harryman	2345	Worthington			524
Warner	2360	Hillen			584
Randall	2322	Hood			495

ANNE ARUNDEL.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
T. R. Dorsey	1155	Ridgely			906
Sellman	1179	Allen			870
Hill	1682	Ridout			815
Bek	1696	A. Dorsey			863

ANNAPOLIS CITY.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Claude	157	Bowie			90
Duval	152				

HARFORD COUNTY.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Forwood	1494	Jarrett			682
Forwood	1375	Rutledge			534
Dallam	1370				
Maulsby	1333				

The peace party ran but two candidates.

WASHINGTON.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Tilghman	1741	Van Lear			7042
Mason	1722	Smith			7040
Kashner	1721	Mill			7021
Gashby	1719	Hogbes			7019

CALVERT.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Johns	375	Reynolds			405
Sellers	365	Blake			397
Leland	373	Turner			390
Keat	371	Janey			392

CHARLES COUNTY.					Total
Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Island.	Island.	
REPUBLICAN.					
Mearns	300	Stonestreet			300
Stonestreet	300	Ford			300
Stonestreet	300	Parnham			300
Stonestreet	300	and Rogers			300

Mearns, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, and Rogers, (federalists) are chosen.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Extract of a letter, dated "Hampton, 2 P. M. 1st Oct. "News has this moment reached us, that a British tender built by the Dragon

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who, on the first day of January next, shall be the owner of any still or stills, or other implements in lieu of stills, used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, or who shall have such still or stills, or implements aforesaid, under his superintendence either as agent for the owner or on his own account, shall before the said day, and every person who after the said day shall use or intend to use any still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, either as owner, agent or otherwise, shall before he shall begin to use such still or stills, or other implements in lieu thereof, for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, apply for and obtain from the collector appointed by virtue of the act entitled "An act for the assessment and the collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the collection district in which such person resides [or to the deputy of such collector duly authorized,] a license for using the said still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid; which license respectively shall be granted at the option of the proprietor or possessor of such still or stills for any or either of the terms mentioned in this act, upon the payment in money by said proprietor or possessor of the duties payable on the said license or licenses according to the provisions of this act, if the said duties shall not exceed five dollars; and if they shall exceed five dollars, on such proprietor or possessor executing and delivering to the collector or to his deputy as aforesaid a bond with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of such collector or deputy, conditioned for the payment of said duties at the end of four months after the expiration of the term for which such license or licenses respectively shall have been granted. And the said bond shall be taken in the name of the United States of America, and in such form as shall be prescribed by the Treasury department. And if any person shall after the said first day of January next, use or cause to be used any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, in distilling spirituous liquors, or shall be the owner of, or have under his superintendence either as agent or otherwise, any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, which shall after the said day have been used as aforesaid, without having a license therefor as aforesaid, continuing in force for the whole time during which the said still or stills, or implement as aforesaid, shall have been thus used every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of duties which would have been payable for the term during which such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, shall be thus used, had the said still or stills, or implements aforesaid, been entered according to the provisions of this act, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the licenses aforesaid shall and may be granted for and during the following terms or periods, and on the payment or securing of payment as aforesaid of the duties undermentioned, namely:

For a still or stills solely employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, for a license for the employment thereof for and during the term of two weeks, five cents for each gallon of the capacity of every such still, including the head thereof; for a license for and during the term of one month, eighteen cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of two months, thirty-two cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of three months, forty-two cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of four months, fifty-two cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of six months, seventy cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for one year, one hundred and eighty cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; Provided, That there shall be paid upon each still employed wholly in the distillation of roots, but one half the rates of duties above mentioned, according to the capacity of such still.

For a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from foreign materials, for a license for the employment thereof for and during the term of one month, twenty-five cents for each gallon of the capacity of every such still including the head thereof; for a license for and during the term of three months, sixty cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of six months, one hundred and five cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for one year, one hundred and thirty-five cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid.

And for every boiler, however constructed, employed for the purpose of generating steam in those distilleries where wooden or other vessels are used instead of metal stills, and the action of steam is substituted to the immediate application of fire to the materials from which the spirituous liquors are distilled, for a license for the employment thereof, double the amount of each gallon of the capacity of the said boiler including the head thereof, which would be pay-

able for the said license if granted for the same term and for the employment on the same materials of a still or stills to the contents of which, being the materials from whence the spirituous liquor are drawn, an immediate application of fire during the process of distillation is made.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors, within their respective districts, to grant licenses for distilling, which licenses shall be marked with a mark, directing the rate of duty thereupon, & shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and being countersigned by the collector who shall issue the same or cause the same to be issued, shall be granted to any person who shall desire the same, upon application in writing and upon payment or securing of payment as aforesaid, of the sum or duty payable by this act upon each license requested.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the application in writing to be made by any person applying for a license for distilling as aforesaid, shall state the place of distilling, the number and contents of the still or stills, boiler or boilers, and whether intended to distil spirituous liquors from foreign or domestic materials. And every person making a false statement either of the said particulars, or who shall distil spirituous liquors from materials other than those stated in the application aforesaid, as well as the owner or superintendent of any distillery, still or stills, with respect to which such false statement shall have been made, or which shall be thus unlawfully employed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every such collector or his deputy duly authorized under his hand and seal, shall be authorized to apply at all reasonable times for admittance into any distillery or place where any still or stills are kept or used within his collection district, for the purpose of examining and measuring the still or stills, boiler or boilers. And every owner of such distillery, still or stills, or persons having the care, superintendence or management of the same, who shall refuse to admit such officer as aforesaid, or to suffer him to examine and measure the said still or stills, boiler or boilers, shall for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the collector with in whose district any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred by bill, plaint, or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, if other than a collector, shall first inform of the same, matter or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state, within which the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with Great Britain and Ireland and their dependencies and for one year thereafter, and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 24, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FOR SALE,

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Peck's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land. The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a good object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy ship timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fences to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land. The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a stock fund, six of any of the State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine, Ex'x of Sam'l Chamberlaine.

sept 14—m

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a number of my friends and acquaintances, I offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of said office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THOMAS BARNETT, Sen'r.

aug 17—m

ROBERT SPENCER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR

SALU—
Superfine Black, Blue, Bottle Green, Brown, Claret, Carmine, Scarlet and Deak Cloths Cassimores; Bedford, Imperial and Constitution Corded and Velvets
Flannels, Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Blankets Vestings assorted
Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hose
Fine Irish Linens and Shirting Muslins Russia and Irish Sheetings
Ticklenburgh
Hessians
Calicoes
Cambric and Domestic Gingham
Ladies' long and short white and coloured Gloves
Men's Gloves
Cambric and Fancy Muslins
Crapes
Umbrellas
Whips
Maidens
Lisbon, & WINES
Sherry
French Brandy
Jamaica Spirit
Whiskey (of a superior quality)
Teas, Coffee
Brown and Leaf Sugars
White Havana do. (suitable for preserving), &c. &c. &c.
All which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.
Easton, sept. 28—3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post Office, Easton, Md. October 1st, 1813.

A.	Thos. Arrington (?)	Nicholas Kellum,
B.	Thos. Abbott,	L.
C.	Joseph Anderson,	Michael Lucas,
D.	Miss Louisa Arey.	Richard Lamore,
E.	Mary Baldwin,	Benj. & Sarah Leek,
F.	Benjamin Blackiston,	Capt. S. C. Leskin.
G.	Miss Eliza Bowman,	Daniel Merrick,
H.	Sophia Bolen (?)	Wm. Meloy (?)
I.	Henry Buckley	Miss Catharine Medcalf,
J.	John Beidge,	Dentist Marshall,
K.	Frederick Beers (?)	Hagar Money,
L.	G. Blades,	Rev. Thomas Monnelly,
M.	A. Bould.	George Moffett,
N.	Richard Cray,	Mary Martindale.
O.	Edw. Courser, jun. (?)	Capt. Newnam,
P.	Wright Callahan,	James Neale,
Q.	Henry Council,	Wm. Nelson.
R.	Timothy Callahan,	Howel Powell,
S.	Eliza D. Cray,	John U. & H. Parrell,
T.	Miner Colston.	Thomas Parson,
U.	Wm. Daniel,	James Palmer,
V.	Thos. I. Deak,	Sarah Parson,
W.	Dorah Denny,	George Palmer.
X.	Margaret Dorian,	Capt. J. Robinson,
Y.	Peter Debow,	Thomas Robinson (?)
Z.	Thos. Dudley,	Tughman Reed,
A.	Wm. Dobson,	Joseph W. Reynolds.
B.	Benjamin Denny.	Thos. Salisbury,
C.	Samuel Eason (?)	James Sears,
D.	John E. Eason (?)	Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer,
E.	Thos. E. Eate,	Peter Stevens,
F.	Joseph E. Eate,	Hughes Smith,
G.	Isaac Frampton,	Dr. Geo. T. Spraton (?)
H.	Samuel Folien,	John B. Singleton,
I.	Ann Fountain,	John Sney,
J.	Richard Frampton.	Wm. Sewell,
K.	John Gustus,	Wm. Slaughter,
L.	Rebecca Green,	Samuel Short,
M.	Dr. Samuel Griffith,	Peter Stow,
N.	Miss Mary Gordon,	Wm. Tarr (?)
O.	Joseph Hunt,	Miss Rachel Thomas,
P.	Francis Hale,	Edmund Taggart,
Q.	Wm. Harrison, (of Jas.)	Joshua Taggart,
R.	Thos. Harper,	Thos. Valiant.
S.	Richard Harrington.	Wm. W. W. W.
T.	John Jones,	Mrs. W. W. W.
U.	Samuel Jackson.	James Willis (?)
V.	John Kent,	Henry Willis (?)
W.	Wm. Kennedy,	Leslie White,
X.		Wm. White,
Y.		Thos. Walters,
Z.		October 5—3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post Office in Chester-Town, October 1st, 1813.

A.	Daniel Briscoe	Capt. S. C. Leskin.
B.	John Bradley, (Negro)	Richard Lynch.
C.	Rebecca Bostick	M.
D.	Leuis Bianchi	Miss Eliza Medford
E.	Joseph Cay	Thos. Atwey
F.	Ennis Christfield	Capt. Jos. J. Merrick
G.	Mary Creswell	Ann E. Miller
H.	David Crane	Thos. Nicholson
I.	Elizabeth Comery	John Peck
J.	John Clark	Amos Read
K.	Peter Dombey	Samuel Resin
L.	Sarah Dames	Thos. Resin
M.	Samuel Downey	John Smith
N.	Deriah Dunn	John Swoops
O.	James Dawson	Thos. Smith
P.	Bartholomew Ethering-	Wm. Spencer
Q.	ton James Earle	Richard Simpson
R.	Wm. F. Gleaves—2	Abraham Vickers
S.	Ann Gibson—2	W.
T.	Mt. Granger	John Willis
U.	William Hackett	Edw. Wright
V.	Ringgold Hayson	Simon Wickes
W.	Isaac Jackson	Donah Young
X.	Ann Jones	John Zehley
Y.	K.	October 5—3
Z.	Howard Kennard	

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, Maryland, letters of administration, with annexed, on the personal estate of William Matthews, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the legal vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next 1813, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand the 22d September, 1813.

John Lynch, Adm'r Will annexed of Wm. Matthews, dec'd.

september 28—3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERVED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of Edward Ward, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of genteel appearance, and by profession a Silversmith. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT, Lieut. U. S. L. Dragoons.

August 31—m

WILLIAM NOBLES, JUNIOR,

TEA DEALER & CROCK,

No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.
Informs his Eastern Shore friends and customers that he has on hand an assortment of the very best POWDER that is manufactured in the United States, suitable for all size guns. Also, PAYSON'S of all sizes, very perfect & round, Gun Flints—a large and choice assortment of OLD WINES AND LIQUORS, and sold in their pure state. Also, a complete assortment of FRESH TEAS, both Green and Black, and in different size packages.
All the above mentioned Goods are sold with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.
Baltimore, September 28—Tq

IN CHANCERY,

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Draper, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 9th day of October next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 9th day of September next.
The Report states that one Lot containing 284 1/2 acres and 20 perches, sold at \$7 10 per acre; the other Lot containing 302 3/4 acres 25 perches, sold at \$6 52 per acre.
True Copy—
James P. Heath, Reg. C. C.
sept. 28—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Barker, 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 thirty-first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of September, Anno Domini, 1813.
Francis Webb,
Acting adm'r of Th. Webster, dec'd
sept. 28—3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost by the subscriber, on Wednesday the 22d inst. a RED HORSEPOCKET BOOK, containing twenty dollars, in three notes, one of ten dollars, and two of five dollars each, all of the Bank of Smyrna; and a number of papers of no use to any person but the owner, amongst which were two notes of hand, one drawn by William Lindsey, lately deceased—Payment of the notes will be stopped. Any person finding the above described Pocket Book, and will return it to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
Thomas Godwin.
Centerville, sept. 24—3

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On a petition to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jacob Harrison, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said county court, at the court house, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jacob Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand, this 19th of April, 1813. LEMUEL PURNELL.
July 6—1e2w3m: 36,20:43,17,31:14,28:012

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Harrison, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Harrison having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and he having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do order and adjudge, that the said William Harrison be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once in every two weeks for three months, before the first Saturday of next October term, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House before eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Harrison should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th June, 1813. R. T. EARLE.
July 6—1e2w3m: 36,20:43,17,31:14,28:012

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of September, inst. as a runaway a negro man who calls himself SAM. He is about 25 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet, 8 and a half inches high, his clothing when committed were a homespun lincey roundabout, homespun striped waistcoat, an ornamental shirt, tow linen pantaloons, and a chip hat covered with black velvet has a scar on his right thigh, says it proceeded from the discharge of a gun, says he belongs to Mr. James Rawlings, of Montgomery 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, Maryland.
sept. 28, (oct. 5) 1813—3

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of January next.
The dwelling and store house now occupied by Mr. John Meredith, opposite the Court House in Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber in St. Michaels.
Ingey Dawson.
sept. 28—3

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of Maryland, by Thomas Welch, of Talbot county, in the recess of Talbot county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Welch is in actual confinement for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said Thomas Welch be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Talbot county court on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors; and I do further order, that the said Thomas Welch give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every two weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in the said November term, before Talbot county court on the first Saturday in November term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
LEMUEL PURNELL.
True copy. J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
July 20—1e2w3m: 36,20:43,17,31:14,28:012,28

FOR RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

My late dwelling on Aurora street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Peter Harris—also a two story brick house, occupied by Mr. Henry Barrett, Washington street.
DAVID KERR, Junior.
Easton, July 27—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the name of PEARCE, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 35 years of age. He has since been seen near Hill's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thick-bottomed shoes of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected. A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith. He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centerville jail, or if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid.
WILLIAM F. BOURKE.
Near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 25—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and crops so as to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
All masters of vessels and others are warned harboring him at their peril.
JAMES WAINWRIGHT.
Easton, Md. June 1—m

NOTICE.

The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.
J. W.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Isaac HARRIS. He is 5 feet, 3 inches high, well made, supposed to be about 30 years of age, much pitted in the face with the small pox. His clothing, when committed, were a striped cotton waistcoat and pantaloons, a homespun low shirt, a black fur hat, and a pair of old shoes. He has a small scar across his forehead, one on the left eye, and a scar on the left side of his under lip, has a scar on his cheek. Says he belongs to a Mr. James Ogg, of Baltimore 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.
september 3, (14) 1813—3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of JOB. He is small for his age, weighing when thin clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.
SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
June 8—m

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living in New Market, Dorchester county, Maryland, on the 5th of September, inst. a bright mulatto negro man, late the property of Thomas Webster, deceased, of said county. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, smiling countenance, but down look when spoken to. Wherever takes up said negro, and lodges him in jail, so that the subscriber gets him, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges if brought home.
Francis Webb,
Acting adm'r of Thos. Webster, dec'd
sept. 28—3



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States.
IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

[Concluded from our last.]

On the county of Princess Anne, two thousand four hundred seventy dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Elizabeth City, eight hundred thirty nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Warwick, eight hundred fifty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of York, one thousand three hundred seventy three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of James City, one thousand five hundred twenty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of New Kent, two thousand six hundred eighty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Charles City, two thousand one hundred fifty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Henrico, eight thousand fifty dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Gloucester, four thousand five hundred fifty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Hanover, six thousand forty nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Amherst, and on the county of Nelson, nine thousand five hundred thirteen dollars.
On the county of Albemarle, nine thousand four hundred ninety seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Phyllis, two thousand one hundred thirty one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Orange, five thousand two hundred six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Madison, four thousand two hundred forty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Culpeper, eight thousand six hundred ninety two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Fauquier, eight thousand nine hundred forty dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Prince William, five thousand two hundred fifty one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Stafford, three thousand five hundred seventy nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Loudon, eight thousand one hundred thirty dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Fairfax, six thousand three hundred fifty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Spotsylvania, six thousand two hundred sixty dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Louisa, four thousand four hundred twenty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Caroline, seven thousand one hundred four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of King George, two thousand seven hundred thirty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Westmoreland, three thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Richmond, two thousand six hundred twenty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Northumberland, three thousand six hundred dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Lancaster, one thousand nine hundred fifty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of King William, three thousand four hundred fifty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of King and Queen, two thousand eight hundred sixty dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Essex, three thousand three hundred thirty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Middlesex, one thousand nine hundred forty one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Gloucester, three thousand three hundred ninety seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Matthews, one thousand six hundred eleven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Accomac, five thousand one hundred thirty nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Northampton, three thousand one hundred seven dollars and fifty cents.

IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

On the county of Currituck, two thousand two hundred four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Camden, two thousand four hundred sixty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Pasquotank, three thousand four hundred ninety three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Perquimans, two thousand one hundred seventy dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Gates, two thousand one hundred thirty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Chowan, two thousand six hundred forty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Halifax, two thousand nine hundred and fifty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Bertie, five thousand two hundred sixty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Martin, two thousand three hundred thirty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Northampton, six thousand seven hundred sixty dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Halifax, seven thousand seven hundred twenty dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Washington, one thousand eight hundred fifty dollars.
On the county of Tyrrel, one thousand three hundred ninety one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Hyde, two thousand three hundred eighty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Pitt, three thousand four hundred ninety six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Edgecombe, six thousand six hundred sixty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Beaufort, two thousand eight hundred twenty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Green, one thousand six hundred forty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Craven, five thousand five hundred fifty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Currituck, one thousand three hundred seventy three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Jones, two thousand two hundred thirty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Lenoir, two thousand one hundred seventy eight dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Johnson, three thousand two hundred sixty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Wayne, three thousand thirty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Franklin, four thousand five hundred seventy six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Nash, two thousand nine hundred eighty eight dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Granville, six thousand four hundred forty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Onslow, two thousand two hundred thirty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Warren, five thousand five hundred twenty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of New Hanover, six thousand six hundred ninety dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Duplin, three thousand two hundred thirty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Sampson, two thousand nine hundred fifty one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Brunswick, one thousand nine hundred eighty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Bladen, two thousand seven hundred two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Columbus, one thousand two hundred thirty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Cumberland, five thousand six hundred thirty eight dollars and fifty cents.

On the county of Robeson, three thousand three hundred twenty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Chatham, four thousand three hundred thirty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Lincoln, five thousand six hundred fifty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Mecklenburg, five thousand four hundred sixty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Cabarrus, two thousand six hundred forty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Buncombe, two thousand eight hundred sixty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Haywood, eight hundred six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Burke, two thousand seven hundred sixty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Rutherford, three thousand nine hundred seventeen dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Surry, three thousand three hundred ninety seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Wilkes, one thousand eight hundred seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Ashe, seven hundred twenty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Iredell, three thousand eight hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Montgomery, two thousand eight hundred seventy five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Richmond, two thousand three hundred eighty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Anson, two thousand seven hundred ninety two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Moore, two thousand three hundred ninety seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Orange, seven thousand three hundred and sixty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Wake, six thousand four hundred forty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Person, two thousand eight hundred fifty one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Rockingham, three thousand nine hundred sixty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Caswell, four thousand six hundred seventy one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Guilford, four thousand four hundred ninety one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Stokes, three thousand eight hundred forty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Rowan, eight thousand eight hundred eighty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Randolph, two thousand seven hundred sixty four dollars and fifty cents.

IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

On the county of Ross, three thousand eight hundred seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Highland, eight hundred seventy five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Clinton, four hundred ninety one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Madison, four hundred one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Champaign, eight hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Greene, one thousand five hundred seventeen dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Delaware, six hundred ninety one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Franklin, one thousand five hundred seventy three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Tuscarawas, four hundred five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Knox, four hundred dollars and fifty cents.
On the counties of Columbiana and Stark, two thousand six hundred eighty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Jefferson, one thousand nine hundred eighty eight dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Warren, two thousand ninety nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Scioto, four hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Licking, seven hundred eighty nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Guernsey, two hundred thirty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Montgomery, one thousand five hundred fifty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Washington, one thousand seven hundred forty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Muskingum, one thousand five hundred forty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Pickaway, one thousand two hundred two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Belmont, one thousand one hundred seventy three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Adams, one thousand four hundred thirty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Clermont, one thousand six hundred ninety seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Hamilton, two thousand eight hundred seventy five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Miami, four hundred twenty one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Preble, three hundred twenty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Butler, one thousand three hundred fifty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Athens, two hundred seventy two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Gallia, five hundred two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Portage, one thousand four hundred sixty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Geauga, eight hundred fifty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Cayahoga, five hundred eighteen dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Trumbull, including Ashtabula, two thousand two hundred six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Fairfield, one thousand nine hundred twenty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Fayette, two hundred eighty three dollars and fifty cents.
Which several quotas on the counties of the State of Ohio, are exclusively of the taxes on lands lying in the said counties respectively, and owned by persons not residing in the State, and on lands owned by persons not residing in the State, sixty one thousand five hundred twenty nine dollars and fifty cents.

IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

On the county of Clarke, four thousand eight hundred sixteen dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Estill, three hundred fifty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Montgomery, two thousand six hundred fifty eight dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Bath, one thousand two hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Fleming, two thousand four hundred forty eight dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Greenup, eight hundred seventy four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Floyd, six hundred sixty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Fayette, fourteen thousand five hundred eighty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Jessamine, three thousand three hundred dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Woodford, four thousand seven hundred seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Scott, four thousand four hundred forty nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Harrison, two thousand nine hundred

four three dollars and ten cents.
On the county of Pendleton, seven hundred twenty one dollar and fifty cents.
On the county of Campbell, one thousand three hundred fifty nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Boone, one thousand eighty nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Gallatin, one thousand one hundred forty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Franklin, four thousand six hundred ninety one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Bourbon, seven thousand one hundred seventy four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Nicholas, one thousand three hundred twenty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Mason, five thousand three hundred eleven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Bracken, one thousand two hundred thirty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Lewis, six hundred fifty seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Livingston, one thousand three hundred sixty one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Caldwell, one thousand three hundred ninety seven dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Christian, three thousand four hundred seventy six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Breckinridge, nine hundred seventy two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Ohio, one thousand two hundred sixty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Grayson, five hundred twenty dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Muhlenberg, one thousand two hundred thirty six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Henderson, one thousand three hundred two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Hopkins, nine hundred sixteen dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Union, seven hundred six dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Barron, three thousand three hundred forty four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Warren, three thousand one hundred one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Logan, four thousand two hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Butler, five hundred ninety two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Cumberland, one thousand seven hundred two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Mercer, five thousand eight hundred eighty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Garrard, three thousand four hundred twenty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Madison, four thousand nine hundred thirty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Clay, five hundred twenty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Bullitt, one thousand nineteen dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Jefferson, eight thousand six hundred thirty five dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Henry, two thousand three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Shelby, five thousand four hundred thirty one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Lincoln, three thousand eight hundred fifty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Rockcastle, five hundred sixty dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Knox, one thousand three hundred eighteen dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Pulaski, one thousand two hundred sixty two dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Wayne, one thousand three hundred forty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Adair, one thousand eight hundred eight dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Casey, seven hundred one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Harlan, two thousand three hundred eighty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Nelson, five thousand one hundred four dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Washington, three thousand eight hundred fifty eight dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Greene, two thousand five hundred forty four dollars and fifty cents.
Which several quotas on the counties of the State of Kentucky are exclusively of the taxes on lands lying in the said counties respectively and owned by persons not residing within the state.
And on lands owned by persons not residing in the state, eighteen thousand four hundred ninety three dollars and fifty cents.

IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the district of Charleston, forty seven thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.
On the district of Colleton, twelve thousand nine hundred eighty nine dollars and fifty cents.
On the district of Beaufort, fifteen thousand four hundred twenty dollars and fifty cents.
On the district of Barnwell, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
On the district of Orangeburgh, four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
On the district of Lexington, two thousand and fifty dollars.
On the district of Richland, three thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.
On the district of Edgefield, five thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.
On the district of Abbeville, four thousand nine hundred dollars and fifty cents.
On the district of Pendleton, two thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.
On the district of Greenville, one thousand, four hundred five dollars and forty eight cents.
On the district of Spartanburg, two thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.
On the district of Union, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
On the district of York, one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.
On the district of Chester, one thousand eight hundred dollars and seventy cents.
On the district of Laurens, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
On the district of Newberry, two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.
On the district of Fairfield, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
On the district of Lancaster, nine hundred and eighty dollars.
On the district of Kershaw, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.
On the district of Sumter, six thousand and thirty dollars.
On the district of Chesterfield, one thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars.
On the district of Darlington, two thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.
On the district of Georgetown, eleven thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

On the district of Horry, one thousand and sixty dollars.
On the district of Marion, three thousand and ten dollars.
On the district of Williamsburg, two thousand three hundred dollars.
And on the district of Marlborough, one thousand three hundred thirty dollars.

IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

On the county of Washington, two thousand four hundred ninety two dollars.
On the county of Sullivan, two thousand two hundred five dollars.
On the county of Greene, three thousand one hundred twenty seven dollars.
On the county of Hawkins, two thousand four hundred sixty one dollars.
On the county of Carter, one thousand three hundred forty nine dollars.
On the county of Cooke, one thousand six hundred fifty nine dollars.
On the county of Knox, three thousand two hundred dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Jefferson, two thousand three hundred fifty three dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Sevier, one thousand four hundred eighty dollars.
On the county of Blount, two thousand eight hundred forty six dollars.
On the county of Grainger, two thousand and sixty dollars.
On the county of Claiborne, one thousand five hundred and forty five dollars.
On the county of Anderson, one thousand two hundred seventy five dollars.
On the county of Campbell, eight hundred fifty nine dollars.
On the county of Roan, one thousand seven hundred ninety seven dollars.
On the county of Blount, one thousand and forty nine dollars.
On the county of Itasca, eight hundred and six dollars.
On the county of Smith, five thousand six hundred twenty six dollars.
On the county of Jackson, two thousand six hundred nine dollars.
On the county of Overton, two thousand seven hundred twenty five dollars.
On the county of White, one thousand nine hundred forty four dollars.
On the county of Warren, two thousand seven hundred sixty five dollars.
On the county of Franklin, two thousand seven hundred sixty seven dollars.
On the county of Bedford, three thousand nine hundred eighty one dollars.
On the county of Lincoln, two thousand nine hundred forty eight dollars.
On the county of Sumner, six thousand six hundred sixty dollars.
On the county of Davidson, seven thousand five hundred thirty nine dollars.
On the county of Williamson, six thousand three hundred fifty three dollars.
On the county of Rutherford, four thousand nine hundred fifty eight dollars.
On the county of Wilson, five thousand seven hundred seventy three dollars.
On the county of Maury, five thousand and three dollars.
On the county of Giles, two thousand one hundred ninety six dollars.
On the county of Hickman, one thousand two hundred forty seven dollars.
On the county of Humphries, seven hundred and thirty dollars.
On the county of Stewart, two thousand fifty eight dollars and thirty cents.
On the county of Dixon, two thousand one hundred eighty one dollars.
On the county of Montgomery, three thousand eight hundred seventy four dollars.
And on the county of Robertson, three thousand five hundred eleven dollars.

IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

On the county of Chatham, nineteen thousand three hundred fifteen dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Bryan, nine hundred fifty one dollars and fifty cents.
On the county of Liberty, three thousand fifty eight dollars and fourteen cents.
On the county of McIntosh, one thousand six hundred seventy eight dollars and forty eight cents.
On the county of Glynn, one thousand seven hundred eighty four dollars and twenty cents.
On the county of Camden, one thousand six hundred sixty seven dollars and forty one cents.
On the county of Wayne, two hundred fifty two dollars and eight cents.
On the county of Effingham, eight hundred forty six dollars.
On the county of Bullock, six hundred forty one dollars and eighty eight cents.
On the county of Tatnall, four hundred seventy dollars and ninety six cents.
On the county of Scriven, one thousand three hundred fifty dollars and sixteen cents.
On the county of Burke, three thousand six hundred one dollars and sixty seven cents.
On the county of Richmond, six thousand eight hundred four dollars and eighty nine cents.
On the county of Jefferson, two thousand one hundred eighty eight dollars and seventy eight cents.
On the county of Washington, two thousand five hundred sixty five dollars and five cents.
On the county of Montgomery, six hundred, seventy dollars and sixteen cents.
On the county of Columbia, three thousand seven hundred sixty six dollars and forty two cents.
On the county of Warren, two thousand three hundred thirty five dollars and eleven cents.
On the county of Hancock, four thousand, nineteen dollars and seventy three cents.
On the county of Greene, three thousand seven hundred two dollars and thirty two cents.
On the county of Lincoln, one thousand four hundred seventy three dollars and twelve cents.
On the county of Wilkes, four thousand six hundred eighty two dollars and fifty one cents.
On the county of Elbert, three thousand two hundred ninety five dollars and forty seven cents.
On the county of Franklin, one thousand six hundred forty seven dollars and seventy two cents.
On the county of Oglethorpe, three thousand seven hundred eighty eight dollars and sixty three cents.
On the county of Jackson, one thousand nine hundred sixty seven dollars and forty four cents.
On the county of Clark, two thousand twenty four dollars and one cent.
On the county of Morgan, two thousand twenty one dollars and fifty five cents.
On the county of Laurens, four hundred seventy five dollars and eighty eight cents.
On the county of Pulaski, six hundred and sixty four dollars.
On the county of Wilkinson, including the county of Tallapoosa, five hundred sixty nine dollars and thirty three cents.
On the county of Twiggs, eight hundred eighty six dollars and fifty eight cents.
On the county of Baldwin, three thousand ten dollars and nineteen cents.
On the county of Jones, one thousand five hundred seventy dollars and twenty seven cents.
On the county of Putnam, two thousand seven hundred fifty dollars and seventy three cents.
And on the county of Randolph, now called Jasper, two thousand five hundred eight dollars and forty nine cents.

IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

On the parish of Orleans, ten thousand six hundred fifty seven dollars and fifty five cents.
On the parish of St. Bernard, two hundred thirty six dollars and forty cents.

[Continued on last page.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

From London papers to August 27th, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the Robert Burns.

London, August 20.—The crown prince of Sweden was, during the armistice, fired on at Custrin, while reviewing some troops in the neighborhood, and the shot fell within 80 yards of him. The Cossacks would have cut off a great number of troops who were at work outside the walls, but the crown prince would not allow it; and a satisfactory explanation is said to have taken place.

August 21.—According to the accounts, war has recommenced. A traveler just arrived says, that on the 17th the bombardment of Stettin again commenced.

August 22.—A messenger has just arrived from Reichenbach with the news that Austria declared war against France on the 10th inst. On the 13th, in the morning, the whole of the army was put in motion. Head quarters were removed to Prague, to which place the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and Lord Carnarvon were gone. We are assured that official intelligence of this event has been received.

General Morcan sailed from Ystad on the 4th inst. and by accounts received had a favorable wind to Stralsund, where he would be met by the Crown Prince of Sweden, the latter having purposely left Berlin to receive his old friend. No doubt something grand will soon be done by those two great military men.

August 18.—Austria declared on the 11th in favor of the Allies, and it is said that Lubek is again free from the French yoke.

August 22.—The Cressy, 74, with admiral Cochrane, governor of Guadeloupe on board, has arrived at Portsmouth. The Cressy brought in the American ship Fame, with 1200 barrels of oil, from the South Seas. She had not heard of the war.

On Wednesday night, £17,180,000 of the loan had been paid up.

The valuable fleet from Jamaica, has arrived in the channel. The Frolic, of 18 guns, has arrived from the Halifax station.

August 27.—The dispatches brought by Mr. Sylvester, announcing the recommencement of hostilities, are from Lord Cathcart. Mr. Johnston, another messenger, arrived this morning with dispatches to the same effect from Sir Charles Stuart.

An Heligoland Mail arrived last night, with intelligence from Hamburg, to the 20th, containing an account of the attack made by Devout on Dauenberg.

Lord Whitworth was expected in Dublin on Wednesday last.

Lord Aberdeen reached Gottenburg on the 11th. Nine thousand English troops have landed at Stralsund.

On Saturday night, some person or persons entered a field belonging to Mr. Oliver, butcher of Maidstone, and cut the ears from fifteen sheaves of wheat, with which they made off.

The following account of the funeral honors paid to the late gallant and much lamented captain ALLEN, is taken from a London paper of the 27th of Aug. No official statement of the action had appeared in print before the ship sailed.

The new battalion of the 60th regiment is intended for North America, and to be formed into a rifle corps for that service.

The Clara Swan, Young, captured by commodore Rodgers, and ransomed for £5000 arrived at Matrose on the 9th inst. Informing that the Alexandria frigate chased the President 400 miles.

The official details of the capture of the American sloop Argus were received yesterday and will appear in the Gazette of this evening.

The delay in the publication of the official account of the capture of the Argus arises from the circumstance of its being transmitted thro' Admiral Thornborough on the Cork station, to which the Pelican belongs, and to which she immediately returned after the engagement, while the Argus was sent to Plymouth. In the mean time the following account of the action from the Plymouth Telegraph will be read with interest:—

"The Americans wanted another proof of British superiority on the ocean. The Pelican has offered it in the capture of the Argus. On the 14th inst. at a quarter past six, A. M. the Pelican descried a vessel on fire between Milford Haven, and Saltees, and a brig in company; on approaching nearer, the brig stood away under easy sail from the vessel on fire, when the Pelican crowded all sail in pursuit of her. The brig continued her course for some time, until being ready for action, she took in her royals, and hove to the wind on the larboard tack. When close enough, the brig gave three cheers and a broadside. Soon afterwards, the Pelican being also prepared for action, returned the salute of three cheers, and a broadside with a similar compliment. The opponents closed, and after a contest of 40 minutes, in which the brig was raked five times, Captain Maples gave directions for boarding on the starboard bow, and she was instantly carried, the Americans making no resistance whatever, and running below. In the act of boarding, the American ensign was lowered, and after the brig had struck, Mr. Young, the Master's mate, received his death wound by a ball from the fore-top. The Argus fought well while the cannonading continued; but her guns were not leveled with precision, and many shots passed through the Pelican's royals.

The Argus's hammocks were cut away fore and aft, and her sides shew evident marks of the dexterity of her antagonist. The Pelican's sides are also full of grape shot; but her rigging and sails are injured the most. Two shots, however, found their way through the boatswain's and carpenter's cabins. The British, though justly irritated with American braggadocio, were cool and steady, and their enthusiasm was regulated by the most attentive discipline. A spent ball, after passing through the hammocks, struck one of captain Maples's buttons, and fell on the deck. Lieut. Walsh, and Mr. Granville, master, highly distinguished themselves; but it is perhaps, invidious to mention names, where one and all did their duty. The Argus carries eighteen, twenty-four pounders and two long twelves, formerly belonging to the Macedonian, and had 130 men at the commencement of the action; of whom six men were killed and sixteen wounded, besides her captain. The Pelican mounts 16 32 pounders and 3 long sixes, and began the battle with only 113 men (Mr. Peane and five men being absent with a prize) of whom two were killed, and three wounded. Captain Allen, the commander of the Argus, lost his leg at the second broadside; but did not leave the deck, until from his fainting away through the loss of blood, it became absolutely necessary to remove him below."

Admiralty office, Aug. 24.

Extract of a letter from captain Maples of his majesty's sloop Pelican, to vice admiral Thornborough, and transmitted by the latter officer to John William Croker esq.

H. M. sloop Pelican, St. David's Head, east five leagues, Aug. 14.

I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders to me of the 12th instant, to cruise in St. George's Channel, for the protection of the trade, and to obtain information of the American sloop of war, I had the good fortune to board a brig, the master of which informed me he had seen a vessel, apparently a man of war, steering to the N. E.; at four this morning I saw a vessel on fire, and a brig standing from her, which I soon made out to be a cruiser; made all sail in chase, and at half past five came alongside of her (she having shortened sail) and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance) when, after giving her three cheers our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides 45 minutes, when we lay her alongside, and were in the act of boarding, when she struck her colors. She proves to be the U. States sloop of war Argus, of 360 tons, eighteen 24 pound cannonades, and two long 12 pounders; had on board when she sailed from America (2 months since) a compliment of 119 men, but in action 127, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, who I regret to say was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice to the merits of my gallant officers and crew (which consisted of 116); the cool courage they displayed, and the precision of their fire, could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves; but I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my first lieutenant Thomas Welsh; of Mr. Granville, acting master—Mr. Wm. Ingram, the purser, who volunteered his services on deck; and Mr. Richard Scott, the boatswain.

Our loss I am happy to say, is small; one master's mate, Mr. William Young slain in the moment of victory, while animating by his courage and example, all around him; 1 able seaman, John Kitey; besides five seamen, wounded who are doing well; that of the enemy I have not yet been able to ascertain, but it is considerable; her officers say about 40 killed and wounded. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed)

J. F. MAPLES, Commander.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 24.

On Saturday last the 21st was interred with military honors, William Henry Allen, Esq. late commander of the U. States sloop of war Argus, who lost his left leg in an action with his majesty's sloop of war Pelican, J. F. Maples, the 14th inst. where of he died in Mill Prison Hospital, on the 15th, following.

PROCESSION.

Guard of Honor.

Lieutenant Colonel of Royal Marines, with two companies of the Corps.

The Captain, Subalterns, and Field Adjutant, (Officers with hat bands and scarfs.)

Royal Marine Band.

Vicar and Curate of St. Andrew's.

Clerk of ditto.

THE HEARSE.

With the Corps of the deceased Captain, Attended by eight Seamen, late of the Argus, With craps round their arms, tied with white craps ribbon.

Also, eight British Captains of the Royal Navy, As Pall Bearers, with hat bands and scarfs.

Captain Allen's servants in Mourning.

The Officers late of the Argus, in uniform, with craps sashes and hat bands, two and two.

John Hawker, Esq. late American Vice Consul, and his Clerks, Capt. Pellowe, Commissioner for Prisoners of War.

Dr. M'Grath, Chief Medical Officer at Mill Prison Depot.

Captains of the Royal Navy, in port, two and two.

Followed by a very numerous and respectable retinue of Inhabitants.

The procession left Mill Prison at 12 o'clock the coffin was covered with a velvet pall, on which was spread, the American ensign, under which the action was fought, and on that the hat and sword of the deceased were laid. On the coffin being removed to the hearse, the guard saluted; and when deposited in the hearse, the procession moved forward, the band played the "Dead march in Saul." On their arrival near the church,

the guard halted and saluted, and the procession passed into the church, where the interment took place.

Those marked thus * have gone to Halifax, 9th. Aug. 1813.

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To the editor of the Mercury.

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so conspicuous or so evidently decisive of the fate of the battle, as in this. When he discovered that nothing further could be done in the Lawrence, he wisely removed to the Niagara, and by one of the boldest and most judicious manœuvres ever practised, decided the contest at once. Had the Niagara shared the fate of the Lawrence, it was his intention to have removed to the next best vessel, and so on as long as one of his squadron continued to float. The enemy saw him put off, and acknowledged that they fired a broadside at him. With his usual gallantry he went off standing up in the stern of the boat; but the crew insisted on his sitting down.

The enemy speak with admiration of the manner in which the Lawrence bore down upon them. She continued her course so long and so obstinately that they thought we were going to board them. They had a great advantage in having long guns. Many of our men were killed on the deck and in the steerage, after they were taken below to be dressed—midshipman Lamb was of this number. One shot went through the light room, and knocked the snuff of the candle in the magazine—the gunner happened to see it immediately and extinguished it with his hands; two through the cabin—three or four came into the wardroom; but I believe only one went through, and that passed a few inches over the surgeon's head as he sat in the cockpit. Our short guns lodged their shot in the bulwarks of the Detroit; where a number of them now remain. Her bulwarks however were vastly superior to ours, being of oak and very thick. Many of their grape shot came through ours. They acknowledged that they threw combustible matter on board of us, which set our sails and rigging on fire in several places. I am clearly of opinion that they were better manned than we were. They had a much greater number—they had veteran troops—their men were all well. We had as motley a crew as ever went into action, and our vessels looked like hospital ships.

During the whole of the action the most complete order prevailed on board the Lawrence—there was no noise, no bustle, no confusion—as fast as the men were wounded they were taken below and replaced by others—the dead remained where they fell until the action was over. Capt. Perry exhibited that cool, collected, dignified bravery which those acquainted with him would have expected. His countenance all the time was just as composed as if he had been engaged in ordinary duty. As soon as the action was over he gave all his attention to the securing of the prisoners and to the wounded on both sides. Capt. Barclay declared to one of our officers, several days after the action, that Capt. Perry had done himself immortal honor by his humanity and attention to the wounded prisoners. The action was fought on Friday—we got into harbor next day. On Sunday all the officers on both sides, who fell, were buried on South Bass Island, at Put in Bay, with the honors of war.

I am sorry to inform you that midshipman Chilton died of his wound this morning.

There were two Indian chiefs on board the Detroit. The 21 lieutenant informed me that as soon as the action became general they ran below.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.
We are yet without the official account of Chauncey's vain attempt to bring his antagonist to action on the upper end of Lake Ontario, or of his recent and more successful enterprise. It is perfectly clear, however, from concurring accounts, that we have now the command of that Lake, inasmuch as the British commander dare not face our Chauncey, and as, should he think proper to meet him, the inequality of force, though it may still exist, is not so great as to excite any fears for the result. The accumulation of force at Sackett's Harbor indicates some immediate movement, probably against Kingston; and, it may be, that within one week we shall have an account of a assault and capture of that strong hold of the British in upper Canada. We shall only at this moment make a single remark on the agreeable news (in our last) of the capture of four of the enemy's vessels by Chauncey; and that is, that this accomplished officer, under the blessing of God, has given the lie direct to the predictions of those factious tools, who are his enemies, who are the enemies of Rodgers, and would avow themselves equally the enemies of all our gallant cars. If the brilliancy of their good fortune had not placed them beyond the reach of their malice. They said, he dared not meet Yeo, that he was beaten, that Yeo would speak the Lake of every thing that floated, and a hundred things quite as true. We are told from divine authority, that "false prophets shall arise in the latter day." Verily, these are they.—*Nat. Int.*

Lieut. Forest, of the navy, arrived in this city on Sunday last, with the flags of the six vessels taken by Com. Perry, in the glorious action of Lake Erie.—16.

To the editor of the Mercury.
CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.

"In my letter of the 1st I informed you of the landing of general Harrison and the troops under his command, at Malden. In addition to the above, we learn by captain Dobbin, of the schooner Ohio, who arrived yesterday from Detroit, our army marched for Detroit on the 28th September, and took possession of that place on the same day. The British had evacuated and burnt the citadel and all the public buildings. The friendly Indians took thirteen or fourteen of the savage enemy and brought them in. I have learned nothing further of importance.

It is understood that our army will follow up the enemy. All the men had left Sandwich with the British army, leaving some women and children.

ILLUMINATION.

On Friday last, lieutenant Forrest, of the Navy, passed through this place on his way to Washington, with the flags of the British squadron captured by the gallant Perry. This memorable event was commemorated here the same evening by a splendid and general illumination of the town and surrounding country; a grateful tribute of a patriotic people to the brave defenders of their country's flag.

WARREN, (O.) Oct. 5.

BY THE EXPRESS.

We announce the glorious intelligence Michigan Territory is once more ours. Our army took possession of Detroit on the 23rd of Sept. The British retreated from Malden at the first appearance of our fleet. They burnt up the public buildings and stores, both at Malden and Detroit. The army landed without opposition, and pursued its course up Detroit river to Sandwich; the fleet sailed at the same time for Detroit. The British have retreated for Lake Ontario by the way of the river De France. The Indians with Tecumseh at their head, have turned upon their allies, and are harassing their retreat. A has been sent in by the Indians soliciting peace. "The British, when they began their retreat, had but two days provisions.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1813.

It is with infinite pleasure we have it in our power to lay before the readers of the Star the following glorious intelligence, which we were politely favored with by a gentleman who arrived in Easton yesterday, from Baltimore.

Washington, Oct. 15.

Messrs. French & Co.
Gentlemen—An express has this moment arrived here with the pleasing intelligence of the capture of General Proctor's army. The letter is as follows.

WM. STEUART,
Lieut. Col. 39th U. S. Inf.

Head-Quarters, near Moravia Town,
on the River Thames, 80 miles from
Detroit, 5th Oct. 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that the blessing of Providence, the army under my command has obtained a complete victory over the combined Indian and British forces under the command of Gen. Proctor. I believe that nearly the whole of the enemy's regulars are taken or killed, amongst the former are all the superior officers, except Gen. Proctor. My mounted men are now in pursuit of him.

Our loss is very trifling. The brave Colonel R. M. Johnson is the only officer that I have heard of that is wounded; he badly, but I hope not dangerously.

I have the honor to be, &c.
WM. H. HARRISON.

[On the receipt of the above important news at this place, a national salute was fired, and at night the town was handsomely illuminated.] Star.

CHAUNCEY'S LATE CRUISE.

From the Albany Express of October 12.

Handbills were issued from this office on Friday evening and Saturday morning, containing the most authentic information we had obtained on this subject; since which the editor of the Argus has had the pleasure of conversing with one of the officers of the Pike, who has obligingly communicated the following interesting particulars.

On the 28th September our squadron sailed from Fort George, in pursuit of the enemy, whom they desired next day in the direction of York, and immediately gave chase towards the head of the lake, our squadron being to windward. About one o'clock, P. M. the Pike, being the van-ship, and outstriking the rest of the squadron, commenced an action with the enemy, at half gun shot; and sustained his fire singly for two hours, before our other ships came up. The schooner Since, the enemy's stern vessel, struck her colors; but the commodore's anxiety to pay his respects to Sir James, induced him to leave her for others of our squadron to take possession of, and she escaped. About 4 o'clock, the enemy bore away, and came to anchor near the shore, under the guns of Burlington heights. The commodore, apprehensive of getting aground, the wind blowing a gale directly on shore, deemed it prudent to follow; he therefore beat up to Ft. George, off which place he anchored on the morning of the 1st. The Pike had 3 men killed and 19 wounded by the bursting of a 24 pounder, and 1 killed and 4 wounded by the fire of the enemy. But one shot passed through her hull, though several struck. The injury done to the enemy appeared to have been considerable. The Wolf had her main and mizen top masts shot away, and the Royal George lost her foremast. One of our schooners lost a mast in the gale.

On the 2d October the squadron having repaired damages, and seen the army pass down our shore in about 300 boats, proceeded again in quest of the Knight of the Lake. He was detected on the 4th, but lost sight of during the night. On the morning of the 5th Commodore Chauncey, suspecting the enemy had gone down the lake, immediately crowded all sail for the False Ducks, with an intention of cutting off his retreat from Kingston. At 2 o'clock P. M. three sail were descried ahead; the Pike and Sylph immediately cast off the two schooners they had in tow, and gave chase, leaving the rest of the squadron under the command of Capt. Crane, of the Madison. On nearing the enemy there were discovered to be 7 sail, viz. 5 schooners, a sloop and a gun boat. The schooners were captured without resistance; the sloop was abandoned and set on fire by the enemy; and the gun boat ran on shore. Our squadron arrived at Sackett's Harbor on Wednesday morning, with the 5 prize schooners, each carrying 1 gun, except the Growler, which carried two, and having on board 259 men of De Rottenburgh's regiment, Major Grant, aid to De Rottenburgh and 48 other prisoners, making a total of 307. The enemy's schooners were on their way from the head of the lake to Kingston.

Our squadron also captured and destroyed 20 of the enemy's boats.

[In addition to the above particulars, we learn, by a naval officer who has been in Com. Chauncey's squadron since its first cruise, and who has just arrived from Sackett's Harbor, that Yeo had arrived at Kingston. Twenty-two of the enemy's boats were destroyed at York.

We have also been favored by him with the following extracts from the journal of the ship Madison.] [Nat. Int.]

Friday, 28th September, came to anchor in Niagara river.

Monday, 27th at 8 P. M. got under way, and stood for the lake. Light wind from the East.

Thursday, 28th, commenced with fresh breezes and cloudy, wind E. At half past 12, wore ship to the northward, and bore to wind the main top sail to the first. At day light, discovered the enemy's fleet bearing N. W. by W. Wore to the southward to close the squadron. At 7, A. M. wore to the northward and took the enemy in tow. At 8 A. M. the enemy on the larboard tack. Bore up in chase. At 9 A. M. gaining fast on the chase, bearing N. W. by W. beat to quarters, cleared for action, and set top gallant sails. At 10 A. M. fired top gallant sails, it blowing fresh. At 11 the enemy set top gallant sails and all sail they could carry. We set top gallant sails and courses, and edged off to bring them to action. At 5 minutes before 12, the enemy's van ship (the Wolf) hoisted her colors, & commenced firing with her bow guns, and immediately after the whole broadside, as also on feet, which could bring their guns to bear. At 20 m. past 12, the Pike's main top gallant mast was shot away. At 25 m. after 12, the Wolfe's main and mizen top masts went over the side. At 10 m. before 1 P. M. wore, still keeping up a heavy fire upon the enemy; they bore the wind. At 2 P. M. hoisted on the larboard tack. At 20 m. after 2, wore on the larboard tack. At 25 m. before 3 P. M. the Commodore hoisted sail by the wind on the larboard tack—bore down and spoke him, who ordered us to keep close by the wind, as he deemed it imprudent to pursue the chase any farther into the Bay, it blowing a heavy gale direct on shore, and looked dirty. Replied to sail, and towed the jib, the enemy bore W. S. W. distant 4 miles. The Gov. Tompkins' foremast went over the side. The Commodore sent the Sylph to tow her. This day ends with strong gales from the E.

Wednesday, 29th Sept. commences with fresh gales from E. by S. Stretching across until day light, when we bore up for the Gov. Tompkins, about 8 miles to leeward, the enemy in chase of her. At 10, the Commodore took her in tow, and hoisted by the wind. The enemy bearing W. N. W. two of them under way, the others at anchor. Close reefed, still stretching from one shore to the other. The gale increasing. This day ends with fresh gales, & cloudy, wind N. E. Thursday, 30th Sept. commences with fresh gales from E. N. E. At 9, moderating. At 10, York light bore N. E. distant 3 miles, the enemy not in sight. Beating to windward.—Ends blowing fresh—wind S. E. Friday, 1st October, wind S. E. Fresh gales. At 4 A. M. wore for Niagara. At 4 A. M. signal made to anchor—wind W. S. W. At 11, anchored off Four Mile Creek.

Saturday, 2d October, commences with fresh gales and cloudy, wind S. E. At 10, wind W. and clear, saw the enemy before the wind under all sail, and bore up anchor—prepared for action. Hoisted by the wind on the larboard tack. At 4, the wind S. E. bore up in chase—wind light and baffling. At sundown, Niagara bore W. S. W. the enemy W. on the larboard tack, we on the harbor in chase, wind S. W.—formed in order for the night.

Sunday, 3d October. Nothing material occurred.

Monday, 4th October. At 6 made sail, enemy in sight. At 10, wind variable. The Lady on the Lake was sent out to reconnoitre Burlington Bay. At 3 P. M. stood into the Bay. A 6 was joined by the Lady of the Lake—ends clear and pleasant, wind N. W.

Tuesday, 5th October, commences with fresh breezes & clear, wind W. N. W. At 11, abreast of Nicholson's Island. At half past 3, discovered a fleet bearing N. E. by E. and N. made sail in chase. At 4 P. M. the Commodore bore up, spoke Captain Crane, and ordered him to take charge of the fleet as he was going in chase carrying a very heavy press of sail. At 5, P. M. the Commodore and Sylph, closing with the chase, fired. One of them directly bore foe, and soon after the whole, consisting of 6 sail, from York, bound to Kingston, struck. Among them were the Julia and Growler, and all had troops on board.

Wednesday, 6th October, anchored in Sackett's Harbor.

Return of the troops of his majesty's Newwarrville Regiment, captured on the 5th October.

1 Major
1 Captain
3 Subalterns
1 Surgeon
10 Sergeants
4 Drummers and Bugles
202 Rank and File
(Signed) C. W. GRANT,
L. C. B. M. L. C.

Officers and Marines.
1 Lieutenant
2 Master's Mates
35 seamen and marines
4 sailing masters, Provincial Navy.

Inspector General's Office,
Sackett's Harbor, October 7.

SIR, I have the honor herewith to furnish you with the names, rank, and regiment of the officers landed from on board the fleet on the 6th inst. viz.

C. W. Grant, L. C. B. M. L. C.
Charles D. Villatte, Major, Waterville Regt.
Frederick Zehender, Capt. do.
Francis Dicenier, Lieut. do.
W. A. Steel, Lt. & Adj. 89th do.
Arthur Castor, Lt. Royal Artillery.
Charles Morris, Volunteer do.
David Duval, Lt. Waterville Regt.
Albert Manuel, Lt. do.
Mart. McMahon, Lt. 8th or Kings Regt.
Torbert, Assistant Surgeon, Waterville do.

I am, sir, J. GIBSON, Ins. Gen.
Com. Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy.

Washington, October 13.

Copy of a letter from Com. Rogers to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
U. S. Frigate President,
Patuxent, Oct. 7th, 1813.

SIR, Enclosed I have the honor of transmitting you a letter this moment received from Lieut. Nicholson, commanding the gun boats at Newport, informing me of the capture of the British private armed sloop Dart.

I have great respect,
JOHN RODGERS.
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of the letter from Lieutenant Nicholson to Commodore Rogers.
Newport, October 5th, 1813.

SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the British armed sloop "Dart," by the Revenue Cutter of this place last evening. She appeared off the harbor before sunset; the Captain of the Cutter offered his services to go out; I put on board 5 sailing masters and about 20 men; she immediately made sail and laid aboard the Dart, and carried her by boarding; her first officer was killed; two of our men were wounded slightly. The prisoners I send you for disposal.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH NICHOLSON.
Commodore John Rodgers,
U. S. Frigate President.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated, CHILLICOTHE, Oct. 6.

SIR—This is in haste, it is just brought in by express to the Governor, who is here.

Head-Quarters, Amherstburg,
(Malden) Sept. 27, 1813.

DEAR SIR—The enemy has given us this important place without opposition, having destroyed the Fort and all the public buildings, which was very extensive and valuable, particularly the Navy Yard; Proctor was yesterday at Sandwich with his regulars and Indians; it is supposed that he is bending his course to the river French, there to fortify and make a stand. I shall follow him as soon as I collect a few horses to mount the general officers and some of the staff. A miserable French pony, upon which the venerable and patriotic Governor of Kentucky was mounted, is the only one now in the army. We landed three miles below the town. I wish your dogs to remain at one of the Sandusky's for orders.

Your friend,
WM. H. HARRISON.
Governor Michs.

ALLEGANY ELECTION.

Brace, 584
Tomlinson, 584
Hilkey, (Federal) 583
Greenwell, 583

The report in circulation in the adjoining counties that certain United States troops passing through Easton on the day of the late Election, voted for Delegates to the Assembly from this county, we are authorized to say is without foundation.

Married, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Sharpley, Rev. JOHN EMORY, of Queen Ann's county, to Miss CAROLINE SELLECK, of Caroline county.

Died, on Thursday last, at Centerville, Dr. PERCY E. NOEL, for many years an eminent Physician in Queen Ann's county.

VENDUE.
Will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, the 8th of November next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, final, the next fair day, at the place I now reside, in Clinton Creek Neck, Caroline county, a number of valuable Farm Houses, Cols., a yoke of young Steers, a number of Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, in good order, a good Wheat Fan, Farming Utensils, &c. A credit of nine months will be given for all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date, all sums under 6 dollars the cash will be required.

Percegrine P. Bayard.
Caroline county, Oct. 19—3

CHANCELLOR'S POINT FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale upon advantageous terms Chancellor's Point, containing a sufficient quantity of wood land annexed 200 acres. Those who may be desirous of becoming purchasers, are invited to come and take a view of the premises, which for beauty of situation are excelled by none on Choptank River, being at the mouth of Bolensbrooke Creek, which separates it from Jenkins's Ferry, and nearly opposite Cambridge in Delaware county. Both creek and river abound in fish, and wild fowl in their season. The soil is good, and capable of high improvement. There is also a Ferry which might be made a profitable one, but like the buildings, is gone very much down.

Henry Ozman.
Bolensbrooke, Talbot county, Oct. 19—3

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 20th, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Correct and accurate returns of all the militia, arms, accoutrements and munitions of war of this State, will be made as soon as practicable. The company officers will take care to have every man subject to militia duty, belonging to their respective districts, enrolled and their returns completed and made to the officer commanding the regiment or extra battalion to which they belong, by the 26th day of October. The commanding officers of regiments or extra battalions will forward their returns to the Brigadier, by the 10th of November, who will cause their brigade returns to be placed in the Adjutant General's office by the 1st of December; a duplicate of these composing the first and second divisions to be forwarded at the same time to the Generals commanding those divisions, returns of which will be made to the Adjutant General's office as early as practicable. The commanding officers of regiments of Cavalry, regiments and extra battalions of Infantry, and corps of Riflemen and Artillery, will make accurate returns of all ammunition and other public property delivered to them, since the first day of April last, for the use of their corps, specifying by whom delivered, the quantity now on hand, where stored, and in whose custody. These returns will be made distinct from those ordered above, but will be forwarded at the same time, and through the same channel.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
Jno. Gassaway, Adj. Gen.

The Brigadier expects returns from all the Cavalry and Artillery belonging to the 12th Brigade. By order—
Sol. Dickinson,
B. M. 12th M. M.

FOR SALE.

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Pock's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton-Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land. The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy ship timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauty of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fences to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land. The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, Stock of any of the State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine,
Ex't of Sam'l Chamberlaine.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Denton, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Denton; and from his knowledge of the business, having worked sometime in Baltimore, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

William Mullikin.
Oct. 5—3

IN CHANCERY.

October 15th, 1813.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Louis GASSAWAY, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John R. Brice, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of December next. Enrolled a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 15th day of November next.

The Report states the amount of sale to be \$2541 50.

Test—
James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Con.,
Oct. 19—3

TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A young Negro Woman who has been accustomed to all kinds of house work, is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook. A negro boy 13 years of age—also a smart active negro girl 12 years old. For terms apply at the Star Office.

October 19—m

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Tuesday, the 12th October, 1813.

On application of Gov. SAULSBURY, administrator of James Wooten, 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 have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—
J. Richardson, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—
Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Gova Saulsbury, Adm'r
of James Wooten.

October 19—3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Tuesday, October 12th, 1813.

On application of Mary MORGAN, administratrix of James Morgan, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that she 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 have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Test—
J. Richardson, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—
Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Mary Morgan, Adm'r
of James Morgan.

October 19—3

TALBOT COUNTY, To wit.

I hereby certify that Thomas M. Cooper, of the said county, brought before me a stray trespassing dog, of the name of BLACK GELDING, about 9 years of age, 14 hands high, white collar, white spots on his shoulders, white the collar generally goes, trots and canters, and has been worked in gear. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this fourteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Benjamin Banny.

To the Clerk of
TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

The owner of the above Horse is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOS. M. COOPER.

October 19—3

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR.

TEA DEALER & CRACKER,
No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.

Notifies his Eastern Shore friends and customers that he has on hand an assortment of the very best POWDER, that is manufactured in the United States, suitable for all size guns. Also, PATENT SHOT of all sizes, very perfect & round, Gun FINTS—algebra and choice assortment of

OLD WINES and LIQUORS,
and sold in their pure state. Also, a complete assortment of FRESH TEAS, both Green and Black, and in different size packages.

All the above mentioned Goods are sold with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.

Baltimore, September 28—7q

SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th inst. a negro man who calls himself Jacob Haskins, of a light complexion; no marks recollected, but one of his foreteeth broken. His clothing cannot be described, as he had several sorts of it, and may probably change them. I will give forty dollars if taken in the county; if out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if out of the State, the above reward, with all reasonable charges if lodged in the jail at Easton, Maryland.

Mary Norris.

Near Easton, Oct. 19—m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 23d of September last, as a runaway, a dark mulatto boy, who calls himself JOSEPH, supposed to be about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. His clothing when committed were so indistinct as to be difficult to describe. Has a small scar on his right cheek; says he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Perry, near Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby desired to come and reclaim him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland.

October 2, (15) 1813—3

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
EXTRA.
Saturday, October 25th,
12 o'clock, A. M.
We lose no time in laying before our
readers the following heart-cheering
intelligence:—
Extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison to
the Department of War.
Head Quarters, Sandwich, U. C. ?
September 30, 1813.

SIR,
Gen. Proctor has with him 475 regu-
lars of the 41st and Newfoundland regts;
60 of the 40th regt. of veterans; 45 dra-
goons; and from 600 to 1000 Indians.—
Some deserters who left him the night
before last, give the latter as his number.
The citizens of Detroit suppose the for-
mer to be correct.
The Ottawas and Chippewas have
withdrawn from the British, and have
sent in three of their warriors to beg for
peace, promising to agree to any terms
that I shall prescribe. I have agreed to
receive them upon condition of their giv-
ing hostages for their fidelity, and immu-
nely joining us with all their warri-
ors. The Wyandots, Miami's, and the
band of Delawares, which had joined the
enemy, are also desirous to be received
upon the same terms.
The celebrated chief Main Pock is at
the head of the hostile band on the De-
troit side of the Straits. Tecumseh
heads that which remains with the Bri-
tish. The inhabitants of Detroit, who
were in daily communication with them,
make the former from 1000 to 1200.—
Their object in dividing their force was
to make a night attack upon the part of
the army, which crossed over to Detroit,
or that which remained on this side, by
junction of their force some miles above.
A detachment of the army, and some
of the vessels of war, will set out for
the reduction of Mackinac and St. Joseph's
in a few days.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. HARRISON.
Hon. JOHN ARNSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter from Gen. M'Arthur
to the Secretary of War.
DETROIT, Oct. 6, 1813.

You have no doubt been advised by the
commanding General, that Malden and
this place were abandoned by the enemy
previous to the arrival of our army, and
that all the public buildings, &c. were
destroyed: On our arrival at Sandwich,
my Brigade was ordered across the Ri-
ver to disperse some Indians who were
pillaging the town, and to take possession
of this place. Information was received
that several thousand Indians had retir-
ed a small distance into the woods, with
instructions to attack Genl. Harrison's
army on its passage, for the purpose of
retarding its progress, consequently my
Brigade is left to garrison this place.
Since Gen. Harrison's departure, five
nations of Indians, viz. the Ottawas, Chip-
pewas, Pottawattomies, Miami's and
Kickapoo's, who were but a few miles
back, have come in for peace, and I have
agreed that hostilities should cease for
the present, on the following conditions:
"They have agreed to take hold of the
same tomahawk with us, and to strike all
who are, or may be, enemies to the Uni-
ted States, whether British or Indians."
They are to bring in a number of their
women and children and leave them as
hostages, whilst they accompany us to
war. Some of them have already bro't
in their women, and are drawing rations.
I have just received a note from Gen
Harrison, advising that he had last even-
ing overtaken Gen. Proctor's force, and
had gained a complete victory; that all
the principal officers, Gen. Proctor ex-
cepted, were in his possession, which no
doubt ends the war in that quarter.

I have the honor, &c.
DUNCAN M'ARTHUR,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.
Copy of a letter from Commodore Chaun-
cey to the Secretary of the Navy, dat-
ed,
United States' Ship General Pike, ?
Sackett's Harbor, 6th Oct. 1813.

SIR,
I have the pleasure to inform you, that
I arrived here this morning, with five
of the enemy's vessels, which I fell in with
and captured last evening off the Ducks.
These were part of a fleet of seven sail,
which left York on Sunday with 234 troops
on board, bound to Kingston. Of this
fleet five were captured, one burnt, and
one escaped; the prisoners, amounting to
nearly three hundred; besides, having
upwards of 800 of our troops on board
from Niagara, induced me to run into
port for the purpose of landing both.
I have an additional pleasure in in-
forming you, that amongst the captured
vessels are the late U. S. s. s. Julia and
Growler, the others are gun vessels.
I have the honor to be, very respect-
fully, Sir, your most obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

TEN DOLLAR REWARD.
DE. SET. T. D. from my residence, in Mon-
day the 23d August, a recruit by the name of Ed-
ward A. Corner, he was born in Talbot county, a
25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high,
light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of gentle
appearance, and by profession a Silversmith.—
Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person
who may apprehend the deserter and return him
to me at Concordville, or deliver him to any officer
in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT,
Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragoon.

The following is a correct list of vessels cap-
tured by the Argus American ship of war, cap-
tured from a Plymouth paper of August 24—
Sch'r Salamanca, of Poole, from Oporto, to
Newfoundland, destroyed.
Sch'r Salamanca, from Madeira to London, car-
go destroyed; vessel sent to England with pri-
soners.
Sch'r Matilda, an American privateer, cap-
tured by the Lion privateer, & since recaptured and
brought here.
Sch'r Richard, from Gibraltar to London, de-
stroyed.
Sch'r Fowey, from Limerick, with provisions,
destroyed.
Sloop Lady Frances, from Limerick to Liver-
pool, with provisions, destroyed.
Ship Barbadoes, a transport from Cork to Li-
merick, in ballast, destroyed.
Brig Alliance, transport, from Cork to Lime-
rick, in ballast, destroyed.
Sch'r Cordelia, from Antigua to Bristol, de-
stroyed.
Ship Retsey, of Bristol, sent to France; re-
captured and brought to this port.
Ship Mariner, of Bristol, destroyed.
Sloop, name unknown, from Poole to Liver-
pool, with clay, destroyed.
Brig Helena, with clay, sent to England with
prisoners.
Brig, name unknown, from Wales to London,
with slaves; this brig was quite new, being her
first voyage, destroyed.
Cutler Diana & Betty, from Ireland to Li-
merick, with bullocks, destroyed.
Ship Defiance, from Greenock to Newfound-
land, destroyed.
Brig Baltic, from Barbadoes to Dublin, de-
stroyed.
Sloop, name unknown, with slaves, iron, &c.
cargo destroyed, vessel sent as a cartel.
Brig Belford, from Dublin to London, cargo
16,500 pieces of linen, destroyed.
A pilot boat belonging to Bristol, liberated.
Another vessel destroyed, particulars not
known.

FOR SALE.

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called
"Pock's Point," beautifully situated on the west
side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town
of Oxford, about five miles from Easton Point by
water, and eight miles from Easton by land.—
The advantages of this place are very remarkable,
and such as to recommend it to all kinds of pur-
chasers. To a ship-builder it presents a good ob-
ject of speculation and profit, in the large quan-
tity of heavy ship timber it contains; and to a man
of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and
healthy residence, the beauty of the situation and
the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant
there in season, it holds out every temptation to
secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and
liberal price. The whole body of the land does
not contain more than three hundred acres, and
forms a neck which requires a very inconsider-
able line of fence to enclose—a comfortable farm-
house has very lately been built on this land.—
The particular terms of sale may be known by
applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As
the sole object of the sale is to convert the value
of the land into a stock fund, Stock of any of the
State Banks will be taken in payment either for
the whole or part of the purchase money.
Henrietta M. Chamberlaine,
Ex'x of Sam'l Chamberlaine
sept 14—m

TAN YARD FOR SALE & RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard,
and all the Land he holds near the Tanager,
consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story
brick house, a small house for a Tanner to live
in, a large shop, beam house, and about 30 vats,
supplied from a never failing spring. It is well
planned to work in a stock in winter, with
necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying
business, and a complete marble slab. There is a
small house, stable, granary and carriage
house, a paved garden, and nearly all the land
inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All
which I am desirous to sell at private sale.—The
above property is not sold on or before the 1st of
September next, it will be rented out for the en-
suing year. I wish it to be understood, that if
the property is not sold on or before the 1st of
September, and is rented for the next year, it
will be still for sale, and will be rented from year
to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the
subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on
the premises who will state the same.
JOSEPH MARTIN.
august 31—m

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

The day, October 12th, 1813.
On application of MARY MORGAN, admin-
istratrix of James Morgan, late of Caroline county
deceased.—It is ordered that she 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 have hereto set my hand, and the seal
of my office affixed, this fourteenth day
of October, Anno Domini eighteen hun-
dred and thirteen.

J. Richardson, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

To comply with the above order.
Notice is hereby given, that all persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th
day of April next, they may otherwise be lawfully
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—
Given under my hand this fourteenth day of Oc-
tober, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thir-
teen.

Mary Morgan, Adm'x
of James Morgan

TALBOT COUNTY, To wit.

I hereby certify that Thomas A. Cooper, of the
said county, brought before me a stray trespass-
ing on his enclosure, a BLACK GELDING, about 9
years of age, 14 hands high, well set, some white
spots on his shoulders, where the collar general-
ly goes, trots and canters, and has been worked
in gear. Given under hand of me, one of the
Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this
fourteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and
thirteen.

BENJAMIN BENNY
The owner of the above Horse is hereby re-
quested to come forward, prove his property, pay
charges and take him away.

THOS. M. COOPER.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Dorchester county, Maryland,
letters of administration on the personal estate of
Tammey Pierce, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—
All persons having claims against said deceased,
are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the
legal vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or
before the 6th day of April next, they may oth-
erwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of
said estate. Witness my hand this 5th day of
October, 1813.

George Pierce, adm'r
of Tammey Pierce, dec'd.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

HARRISON'S VICTORY.

Copy of a letter from Major General Har-
rison to the Secretary of War.
Head Quarters, Detroit,
9th Oct. 1813.

SIR,
In my letter from Sandwich of the 30th
ultimo, I did myself the honor to inform
you, that I was preparing to pursue the
enemy the following day. From various
causes, however, I was unable to put the
troops in motion until the morning of the
2nd inst. and then to take with me only
about one hundred and forty of the Regu-
lar troops, Johnson's Mounted Regiment
and such of Governor Shelby's Volun-
teers as were fit for a rapid march, the
whole amounting to about three thou-
sand five hundred men. To General
McArthur (with about seven hundred ef-
fectives) the protecting of this place and
the sick was committed. Gen. Cass's
Brigade and the corps of Lieut. Col. Ball
were left at Sandwich, with orders to fol-
low me as soon as the men received their
knapsacks and blankets, which had been
left on an Island in Lake Erie.

The unavoidable delay at Sandwich was
attended with no disadvantage to us. Gen-
eral Proctor had posted himself at Dai-
son's on the right bank of the Thames (or
French) fifty six miles from this place,
where I was informed he intended to for-
tify and wait to receive me. He must
have believed, however, that I had no dis-
position to follow him, or that he had se-
cured my continuance here, by the reports
that were circulated that the Indians
would attack and destroy this place upon
the advance of the army; as he neglected
to commence the breaking up the bridges
until the night of the second inst. On
that night our army reached the river,
which is twenty five miles from Sandwich
and is one of four streams crossing our
route, overall of which are bridges, and
being deep and muddy, are unfordable
for a considerable distance into the coun-
try—the bridge here was found entire, &
in the morning I proceeded with John-
son's Regiment to save if possible the
others. At the second bridge over a
branch of the river Thames, we were for-
tunate enough to capture a Lieut. of Dra-
goons and eleven privates, who had been
sent by Gen. Proctor to destroy them.—
From the prisoners I learned that the
third bridge was broken up and that the
enemy had no certain information of our
advance. The bridge having been im-
perfectly destroyed, was soon repaired
and the army encamped at Drake's farm,
four miles below Daison's.

The river Thames, along the banks of
which our route lay is a fine deep stream,
navigable for vessels of considerable bur-
then, after the passage of the bar at its
mouth over which there is six and a half
feet water.

The baggage of the army was brought
from Detroit in boats protected by three
Gunboats, which Commodore Perry had
brought from the lake. The boats were
covered the passage of the army over the
Thames itself, or the mouths of its tribu-
taries, the banks being low and the
country generally open (Prairies) as
high as Daison's, these vessels were well
calculated for that purpose. Above Dai-
son's, however, the character of the
river and adjacent country is considerably
changed. The former, though still deep,
is very narrow and its banks high and
moody. The Commodore and myself
therefore agreed upon the propriety of
leaving boats under a guard of one hun-
dred infantry, and I determined to trust
to fortune and the bravery of my troops
to effect the passage of the river.

Below a place called Clathamancour mile
above Daison's is the third unfordable
branch of the Thames; the bridge over
its mouth had been taken up by the In-
dians, as well as that at McGregor's Mills,
one mile above—several hundred of the
Indians remained to dispute our passage
and, upon the arrival of the advanced
guard, commenced a heavy fire from the
opposite bank of the creek as well as that
of the river. Believing that the whole
force of the enemy was there, I halted
the army, formed in order of battle, and
brought up two six pounders to cover
the party that were ordered to repair the
bridge—a few shot from these pieces,
soon drove off the Indians and enabled us,
in two hours, to repair the bridge & cross
the troops. Colonel Johnson's Mounted
Regiment being upon the right of the ar-
my, had seized the remains of the bridge
at the Mills under a heavy fire from the
Indians. Our loss upon this occasion,
was two killed and three or four wound-
ed—that of the enemy was ascertained to
be considerably greater. A house near
the bridge containing a very considera-
ble number of muskets had been set on fire
—but it was extinguished by our troops
and the arms saved. At the first farm a-
bove the bridge, we found one of the en-
emy's vessels on fire, loaded with arms
and ordnance stores, and learned that they
were a few miles ahead of us, still on the
right bank of the river with the great bo-
dy of the Indians. At Bowles's farm, four
miles from the bridge, we halted for the
night, found two other vessels and a large
distillery filled with ordnance and other
valuable stores to an immense amount in
flames—it was impossible to put out the
fire—two twenty four pounders with their
carriages were taken and a large quan-
tity of ball and shells of various sizes. The
army was put in motion early on the mor-
ning of the 5th, I pushed on in advance
with the Mounted Regiment and request-
ed Gov. Shelby to follow as expeditiously
as possible with the infantry; the Gov-
ernor's zeal and that of his men enabled
them to keep up with the cavalry, and by
3 o'clock, we were at Arnold's Mills hav-
ing taken in the course of the morning two

Gunboats & several batteries loaded with
provisions and ammunition.

A rapid at the river, at Arnold's Mills
afforded the only landing to be met with for
a very considerable distance, but, upon
examination, it was found too deep for
the infantry. Having, however, fortu-
nately taken two or three boats and some
Indian canoes on the spot, and obliging
the horsemen to take a foot man behind
each, the whole were safely crossed by
12 o'clock. Eight miles from the cross-
ing we passed a farm, where a part of the
British troops had encamped the night
before, under the command of col. War-
burton. The detachment with General
Proctor had arrived the day before at the
Moravian towns, 4 miles higher up.—
Being now certainly near the enemy, I
directed the advance of Johnson's reg-
iment to accelerate their march for the
purpose of procuring intelligence. The
officer commanding it, in a short time,
sent to inform me, that his progress was
stopped by the enemy, who were formed
across our line of march. One of the
enemy's waggoners being also taken pri-
soner, from the information received from
him, and my own observation, assisted by
some of my officers, I soon ascertained en-
ough of their position and order of battle,
to determine that, which it was proper for
me to adopt.

I have the honour herewith to enclose
you my general order of the 27th ult. pre-
scribing the order of march and of battle
when the whole army should act together.
But as the number and description of the
troops had been essentially changed, since
the issuing of the order, it became nec-
essary to make a corresponding altera-
tion in their disposition. From the place
where our army was last halted, to the
Moravian towns, a distance of about three
and a half miles, the road passes through
a beech forest without any clearing, and
for the first two miles near to the bank of
the river. At from two to three hundred
yards from the river, a swamp extends
parallel to it, throughout the whole dis-
tance. The intermediate ground is, dry,
and although the trees are tolerably thick,
it is in many places clear of underbrush.
Across this strip of land, its left affayed
upon the river supported by artillery
placed in the wood, their right in the
swamp covered by the whole of their In-
dian force, the British troops were drawn
up.

The troops at my disposal consisted of
about one hundred and twenty regulars
of the 27th regt. five brigades of Kentuck-
y volunteer militia infantry under his
Excellency Gov. Shelby, averaging less
than five hundred men, and col. Johnson's
Regiment of Mounted Infantry, making
in the whole in aggregate something a-
bove 3000. No disposition of an army
opposed to an Indian force can be safe un-
less it is secured on the flanks and in the
rear. I had therefore no difficulty in ar-
ranging the infantry conformably to my
general order of battle. Gen. Trotter's
Brigade of 500 men, formed the front line,
his right upon the road and his left upon
the second line, 150 yards in the rear of Trot-
ter's and Chiles's brigade as a corps of re-
serve in the rear of it. These three bri-
gades formed the command of Major Gen.
Henry; the whole of Gen. Desha's divi-
sion, consisting of two brigades, were form-
ed en bataille upon the left of Trotter's.

Whilst I was engaged in forming the
infantry, I had directed col. Johnson's re-
giment, which was still in front, to be for-
med in two lines opposite to the enemy,
and, upon the advance of the infantry,
to take ground to the left and forming
upon that flank to endeavour to turn the
right of the Indians. A moment's reflec-
tion, however, convinced me that from the
thickness of the woods and swamps of
the ground, they would be unable to
do anything on horseback, and there was
no time to dismount them and place their
horses in security. I therefore determined
to refuse my left to the Indians, and to
break the British lines at once by a charge
of the mounted infantry; the measure
was not sanctioned by any thing that I
had seen or heard of but I was fully con-
vinced that it would succeed. The Amer-
ican backwoodsmen ride better in the
woods than any other people. A musket
or rifle is no impediment to them, being
accustomed to carry them on horseback
from their earliest youth. I was persua-
ded too that the enemy would be quite
unprepared for the shock and that they
could not resist it. Conformably to this
idea, I directed the regiment to be drawn
up in close column, with its right at the
distance of fifty yards from the road, (that
it might be in some measure protected by
the trees from the artillery) its left upon
the swamp, and to charge with full speed
as soon as the enemy delivered their fire.

The few regular troops of the 27th regt.
under their col. (Paul) occupied, in col-
um of sections of four, the small space
between the road and the river, for the pur-
pose of seizing the enemy's artillery, and
some ten or twelve friendly Indians were
directed to move under the bank. The
Crotches formed by the rout line and
Gen. Desha's division was an important
point. At that place the venerable go-
vernor of Kentucky was posted, who at
the age of sixty six preserves all the vi-
gor of youth, the ardent zeal which dis-
tinguished him in the Revolutionary war,
and the undunted bravery which he man-
ifested at Kings mountain. With my
Aids-de-camp, the acting assist. adj. gen-
eral capt. Butler, my gallant friend com-
modore Perry who did me the honor to serve as
my volunteer Aid-de-camp, and Brigadi-
er General Cass, who having no com-
mand tendered me his assistance, I placed
myself at the head of the front line
of infantry, to direct the movements of the
cavalry and give them the necessary sup-
port. The army had moved on in this
order but a short distance, when the action

mounted men received the fire of the In-
dian line, & were ordered to charge. The
horses in the front of the column recoiled
from the fire; another was given by
the enemy, and our column, at length get-
ting in motion, broke through the enemy
with irresistible force. In one minute,
nearly taken two or three boats and some
Indian canoes on the spot, and obliging
the horsemen to take a foot man behind
each, the whole were safely crossed by
12 o'clock. Eight miles from the cross-
ing we passed a farm, where a part of the
British troops had encamped the night
before, under the command of col. War-
burton. The detachment with General
Proctor had arrived the day before at the
Moravian towns, 4 miles higher up.—
Being now certainly near the enemy, I
directed the advance of Johnson's reg-
iment to accelerate their march for the
purpose of procuring intelligence. The
officer commanding it, in a short time,
sent to inform me, that his progress was
stopped by the enemy, who were formed
across our line of march. One of the
enemy's waggoners being also taken pri-
soner, from the information received from
him, and my own observation, assisted by
some of my officers, I soon ascertained en-
ough of their position and order of battle,
to determine that, which it was proper for
me to adopt.

I can give no satisfactory information
of the number of Indians that were in the
action, but they must have been consid-
erably upwards of one thousand. From the
documents in my possession, (Gen. Proctor's
official letters, all of which were taken)
and from the information of respect-
able inhabitants of this territory, the In-
dians kept in pay by the British were
much more numerous than has been gen-
erally supposed. In a letter to General
De Rottenburg, of the 27th inst. General
Proctor speaks of having prevailed upon
most of the Indians to accompany him.—
Of these it is certain that fifty or sixty
Wyandot warriors abandoned him.

The number of our troops was certain-
ly greater than that of the enemy, but
when it is recollected, that they had chosen
a position, that effectually secured
their flank, which it was impossible for us
to turn, and that we could not present to
them a line more extended than their own,
it will not be considered arrogant to claim
for my troops the palm of superior brave-
ry.

In communicating to the President
through you, Sir, my opinion of the con-
duct of the officers who served under
my command, I am at a loss how to men-
tion that of Governor Shelby, being con-
vinced that no eulogium of mine can reach
his merits. The Governor of an inde-
pendent state, greatly my superior in
years, in experience and in military cla-
racter, he placed himself under my com-
mand, and was not more remarkable for
his zeal and activity, than for the prompti-
tude and cheerfulness with which he ob-
eyed my orders. The Major Generals,
Henry and Desha, and the Brigadiers Al-
len, Caldwell, King, Chiles and Trotter,
all of the Kentucky volunteers, manifes-
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years, in experience and in military cla-
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Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That whenever the quotas or portions of direct tax payable by the states respectively shall be laid and apportioned by law on the counties or state districts, and such counties or counties, state district or districts, shall contain more than one assessment district, then, and in that case, the principal assessors shall have power, on examination of the lists rendered by the assistant assessors according to the provisions of this act, to revise and adjust and equalize the valuations of lands, lots of ground with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, between such assessment districts, by deducting from or adding to either such a rate per centum as shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That whenever the quotas or portions of direct tax payable by the states respectively shall be laid and apportioned by law on the counties or counties, state district or districts, shall contain more than one assessment district, then, and in that case, the principal assessors shall have power, on examination of the lists rendered by the assistant assessors according to the provisions of this act, to revise and adjust and equalize the valuations of lands, lots of ground with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, between such assessment districts, by deducting from or adding to either such a rate per centum as shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That immediately after hearing appeals, and adjusting and equalizing the valuations according to the provisions of the preceding section, the principal assessors respectively shall make out lists containing the sums payable according to the assessments aforesaid, and according to the provisions of this act, upon every object of taxation within their respective districts, as to raise upon the county or counties, state district or districts, contained within the collection districts established by this act, for which they are respectively appointed, the quota of the direct tax laid by the United States, which shall have been imposed on such county or counties, state district or districts, by the law laying such direct tax, which lists shall contain the name of each person residing within the collection district liable to pay the direct tax, or of the person residing within the said district and having the care of superintendence of property lying within the said district, which is liable to the payment of said tax, where such person or persons are known, together with the sum payable by each such person or persons aforesaid, on account of the said direct tax as aforesaid. And where there is any property within any collection district, liable to the payment of the direct tax, not owned or occupied by or under the superintendence of any person resident therein, there shall be a separate list of such property specifying the sums payable, and the names of the respective proprietors, where known.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That each of the collectors to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, within six days from the day on which the principal assessors shall have received the list from the assistant assessors, be furnished by the principal assessors with one or more of the lists prepared in conformity with the preceding sections by the principal assessor, signed and certified by such assessor. And each collector on receiving a list as aforesaid, shall subscribe three receipts, one of which shall be given on a full and correct copy of such list, which list and receipt shall remain with the principal assessor and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same; and the other two receipts shall be given on aggregate statements of the list aforesaid, exhibiting the gross amount of taxes to be collected in each county or state district contained in the collection district; one of which aggregate statements and receipts shall be transmitted to the Secretary and the other to the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That each collector, before receiving any list as aforesaid for collection, shall give bond, with one or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, in at least double the amount of the taxes assessed in the collection district for which he may be appointed: which bond shall be payable to the United States, with condition for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law, and particularly for the due collection and payment of all monies assessed upon such district, and said bond shall be transmitted to and deposited in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the taxes assessed shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, and all slaves of the individuals who may be assessed for the same, during two years after the time it shall become due and payable; and the said lien shall extend to each and every part of all tracts or lots of land of dwelling houses, notwithstanding the same may have been divided or alienated in part.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That each collector shall be authorized to appoint, by an instrument of writing under his hand and seal, as many deputies as he may think proper, according to each deputy, by that instrument of writing, such portion of his collection district as he may think proper; and also to revoke the powers of any deputy, giving public notice thereof in that portion of the

district assigned to such deputy. And each such deputy shall have the like authority in every respect to collect the tax so assessed within the portion of the district assigned to him, which is by this act vested in the collector himself; but each collector shall in every respect be responsible both to the United States and to individuals, as the case may be, for all monies collected, and for every act done as deputy collector by any of his deputies whilst acting as such: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any collector from collecting himself the whole or any part of the tax so assessed and payable in his district.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That each of the said collectors, or his deputies, shall within ten days after receiving his collection list, advertise in one newspaper printed in his collection district, if any there be, and by notifications to be posted up in at least four public places in his collection district, that the said tax has become due and payable, and state the times and places at which he or they will attend to receive the same, which shall be within twenty days after such notification; and with respect to persons who shall not attend, according to such notifications, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person or by deputy, to apply once at their respective dwellings within such district, and there demand the taxes payable by such persons, which application shall be made within sixty days after the receipt of collection lists by the collectors; and if the said taxes shall not be paid, or within twenty days thereafter, it shall be lawful for such collector and his deputies to proceed to collect the said taxes by distress and sale of the goods, chattels or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid, with a commission of eight per centum upon the said taxes to and for the use of such collector: Provided that it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, or of the plough, necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms or household furniture, or apparel necessary for a family.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That whenever goods, chattels or effects, sufficient to satisfy any tax upon dwelling houses, or lands and their improvements, owned, occupied, or superintended by persons known and residing within the same collection district cannot be found, the collector having first advertised the same for thirty days in a newspaper printed within the collection district, such there be, and having posted up in at least ten public places within the same, a notification of the intended sale, thirty days previously thereto, shall proceed to sell at public sale, so much of the said property as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with an addition of twenty per centum to the said taxes. And if the property so advertised for sale cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said additional per centum thereto, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the United States, for the amount aforesaid. Provided, that the owner or superintendant of the property aforesaid, after the same shall have been so advertised and advertised for sale, and before it shall have been actually sold, shall be allowed to pay the amount of the tax thereon with an addition of ten per centum on the same, on the payment of which the sale of the said property shall not take place: Provided also, That the owners their heirs, executors or administrators, or any person in their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem the lands and other property sold as aforesaid, within two years from the time of sale, upon payment to the collector, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs, or assigns, of the amount paid by such purchaser with interest for the same at the rate of twenty per centum per annum; and no deed shall be given in pursuance of such sale, until the time of redemption shall have expired; and the collector shall render a distinct account of the charges incurred in offering and advertising for sale such property, and shall pay into the Treasury the surplus, if any there be, of the aforesaid addition of twenty per centum, or ten per centum, as the case may be, after defraying the said charges.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That with respect to property lying within any collection district, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing therein and on which the tax shall not have been paid to the collector within ninety days after the day on which he shall have received the collection lists from the principal assessor, the collector shall transmit lists of the same to one of the collectors within the same state to be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the collector who shall have been thus designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall transmit receipts for all the lists received as aforesaid, to the collector transmitting the same, and the collectors thus designated in each state by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall cause notifications of the taxes due as aforesaid, and contained in the lists thus transmitted to them, to be published for sixty days in at least one of the newspapers published in the state; and the owners of the property on which such taxes may be due, shall be permitted to pay to such collector, the said tax with an addition of ten per centum thereon: Provided, such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That when any tax as aforesaid, shall have remained unpaid for the term of one year as aforesaid, the collector in the state where the property lies, and who shall have been designated by the Secretary of the

Treasury as aforesaid, having first advertised the same for sixty days, in at least one newspaper in the state, shall proceed to sell at public sale so much of the said property as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with an addition of 20 per centum thereon. If the property advertised for sale, cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said addition thereon, the collector shall purchase the same, in behalf of the United States for the amount aforesaid. And the collector shall render a distinct account of the charges incurred in offering and advertising for sale such property, and pay into the Treasury the surplus, if any, of the aforesaid addition of ten or twenty per cent, as the case may be, after defraying the said charges.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the collectors designated as aforesaid, by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall deposit with the clerks of the district courts of the United States in the respective states, and within which district the property lies, correct lists of the tracts of lands or other real property sold by virtue of this act, for non payment of taxes, together with the names of the owners or presumed owners, of the purchasers of the same at the public sales aforesaid, and of the amount paid by such purchasers for the same. The owners, their heirs, executors, or administrators, or any person in their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem the lands or other property sold as aforesaid, within two years from the time of sale, upon payment to the clerk aforesaid, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs, or assigns, of the amount paid by such purchaser for the said land or other real property, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and of a commission of five per centum on such payment for the use of the clerk aforesaid. The clerks shall, on application, pay to the purchasers the monies thus paid for their use, and they shall give deeds for the lands or property aforesaid, to the purchasers entitled to the same, in all cases where the same shall not have been redeemed within two years as aforesaid, by the original owners thereof or their legal representatives; and the said clerks shall be entitled to receive from the purchaser the sum of two dollars, for every such deed, to be paid on the delivery thereof to such purchasers; and in all cases where lands may be sold under this act for the payment of taxes belonging to infants, persons of insane mind, married women or persons beyond sea, such persons shall have the term of two years after their respective disabilities shall have been removed, or their return into the United States, to redeem lands thus sold, on their paying into the Clerk's office aforesaid the amount paid by the purchaser, together with ten per centum per annum thereon: and on their paying to the purchaser of the land aforesaid a compensation for all improvements he may have made on the premises subsequent to his purchase, the value of which improvements to be ascertained by three or more neighboring freeholders to be appointed by the Clerk aforesaid, who on actual view of the premises shall assess the value of such improvements on their oaths, and make a return of such valuation to the Clerk aforesaid immediately.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the several collectors such as at the expiration of every month after they shall respectively commence their collections, transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, a statement of the collections made by them respectively, within the month, and pay over quarterly or sooner, if so required by the said Secretary, the monies by them respectively collected within the said term. And each of the said collectors shall complete the collection of all sums assigned to him for collection as aforesaid, shall pay over the same into the Treasury, and shall render his final account to the Treasury department, within six months from and after the day when he shall have received the collection lists from the principal assessor: Provided however, That the period of one year and three months from the said day shall be allowed to the collector designated in each state as aforesaid, by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the taxes contained in the list transmitted to him by the other collectors as aforesaid.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That each collector shall be charged with the whole amount of taxes by him received, whether contained in the lists delivered to him by the principal assessor or transmitted to him, by other collectors, and he shall be allowed credit for the amount of taxes contained in the lists transmitted in the manner above provided to other collectors, and by him received as aforesaid, and also for the taxes of such persons as may have absconded or become insolvent, subsequent to the date of the assessment, and prior to the day when the tax ought according to the provisions of this act, to have been collected; provided it shall be proven to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Treasury, that due diligence was used by the collector and that no property was left from which the tax could have been recovered—and each collector, designated in each state aforesaid by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall receive credit for the taxes due for all tracts of land, which after being offered for sale by him in the manner aforesaid, shall or may have been purchased by him in behalf of the United States.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That if any collector shall fail either to collect or to render his account, or to pay over in the manner or within the times hereinbefore provided, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required, to issue a warrant of distress against such delin-

quent collector and his sureties, directed to the marshal of the district, therein expressing the amount of the taxes imposed on the district of such collector, and the sums if any which have been paid; and the said marshal shall, or by his deputy, immediately, proceed to levy and collect the sum which may remain due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels or any personal effects of the delinquent collector; and for want of goods, chattels or effects aforesaid sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the same may be levied on the person of the collector, who may be committed to prison, there to remain until discharged in due course of law; and furthermore notwithstanding the commitment of the collector to prison as aforesaid, or if he abscond, and goods, chattels and effects cannot be found sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the said marshal or his deputy shall and may proceed to levy and collect the sum which may remain due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels or any personal effects of the surety or sureties of the delinquent collectors. And the amount of the sums committed to any collector for collection, as aforesaid, shall and the same are hereby decreed to be a lien upon the lands and real estate of such collector and his sureties, until the same shall be discharged according to law; and for want of goods and chattels or other personal effects of such collector or his sureties, sufficient to satisfy any warrant of distress issued pursuant to the preceding section of this act, the lands and real estate of such collector and his sureties, or so much thereof as may be necessary for satisfying the said warrant, after being advertised for at least three weeks in not less than three public places in the collection district, and in one newspaper printed in the county or district, if any there be prior to the proposed time of sale, may, and shall be sold by the marshal or his deputy; and for all lands and real estate sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyances of the marshals or their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall give a valid title against all persons claiming under delinquent collectors or their sureties aforesaid, and all monies that may remain of the proceeds of such sale, after satisfying the said warrant of distress and paying the reasonable costs and charges of sale, shall be returned to the proprietor of the lands or real estates sold as aforesaid.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That each and every collector of his deputy, who shall exercise or be guilty of any extortion or oppression, under color of this act, or shall demand or receive sums greater than shall be authorized by law, shall be liable to pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, to be recovered by and for the use of the party injured, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction; and each and every collector and his deputies shall if required give receipts for all sums by them collected and retained in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid for the services performed under this act: To each principal assessor, two dollars for every day employed in hearing appeals, and making out lists agreeable to the provisions of this act, and four dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list as delivered by him to the collector: to each assistant assessor, one dollar and fifty cents for every day actually employed in collecting lists and making calculations, the number of days necessary for that purpose being certified by the principal assessor and approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury; and three dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list as completed and delivered by him to the principal assessor: and the assessors respectively shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationery used in the execution of their duties.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the allowances made as aforesaid to the assessors, shall be paid at the treasury to the principal assessors respectively; for which purpose, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That in cases where no person can be found in any collection district, or assessment district, to serve as collector, principal assessor, or assistant assessor, respectively, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint one of the deputy postmasters in such districts to serve as collectors or assessors, as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of such deputy postmaster to perform accordingly the duties of such officer.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That whenever a direct tax shall be assessed, or internal duties laid, separate accounts of each shall be kept at the treasury of the United States, of all monies received from the direct tax, and from internal duties, showing upon what articles or subjects of taxation those duties accrued; also, the amount of monies paid to collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, or other officers employed in the collection thereof; distinguishing the amount of monies received from each state, and from what tax or species of duties received; and distinguishing also the amount of monies paid to the officers in each state; which accounts it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, in the month of December, to lay before Congress.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
July 23, 1813.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remitting to the Post Office, No. 1, 1813.
October 1, 1813.

B.	Hannah Kasey,
Henrich Thum,	Nicholas Kasey,
William Benson,	Thomas Kasey,
Anna M. Beall,	Priscilla Kasey,
C.	Henry N. Matindale,
Henry C. C.	Joseph H. Nicholson, Jr.
James C. C.	Robert N. N.
Catharine Chisner,	O.
Edward Chisner,	Ony Pina,
A. Emory & J. Clayland,	Capt. William Park,
G.	R.
Elizabeth Grant,	Stephen Rawlings, for
Sauquel C. Griffin,	Mary Haddaway,
H.	William S. Richardson,
Martha N. Hall,	S.
John W. Hackett,	Asa Smith,
John Hackett, jun.	John Stevens, jun.
John Hall,	T.
K.	Stephen Taylor,
William R. Kirby,	Eleanor Trichman,
L.	Edward T. T.
Teney Lancaster,	W.
Laurence Lacey,	Shadrach Wooders,
Thomas Meconick,	Dr. Thomas Wilson,
October 5, 1813.	Pere Wilmer.

NOTICE.
On application to me in writing, as one of the associate judges of the second judicial district of Maryland, by Thomas Welch, of Talbot county, in the record of Talbot county court, praying the annulment of the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Welch is in actual confinement for debt only,—I do hereby order that the body of the said Thomas Welch be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Talbot county court on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors; and I do further order that the said Thomas Welch give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every two weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in the said November term, before Talbot county court, on the first Saturday in November term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

LEWIS FURNELL, Judge.

True copy. J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
July 20—1813. 3m: 320:31, 17:31, 14:22, 12:22.

SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th inst. a negro man who calls himself Jay or J. H. Clark, of a light complexion; no marks recollected, but one of his foreteeth broken. His clothing cannot be described, as he had several coats of it, and may probably change them. I will give forty dollars if taken in the county; if out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if out of the State, the above reward, with all reasonable charges if lodged in the jail at Eastern Maryland.

Mary Norris.

New Eastern, Oct 10, 1813.

NOTICE.
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 23d of September last, a runaway, a dark mulatto boy, who calls himself JOSEPH, supposed to be about fifteen years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, and as to his complexion, committed work on his right cheek at description. His name Benjamin Perry, was given to him by one of the jailers. The owner is hereby notified to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff.
Frederick county, Maryland.
October 8, (18) 1813.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th of a light mulatto bound servant called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long; and straight, of a light color and very fine, no recollection of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred red and blue patterned vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles of winter clothing. The above reward will be given if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are so warned, harboring him at their peril.

JAMES HAINSWRIGHT.
Eastern, Md June 1, 1813.

NOTICE.
The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

J. W.

NOTICE.
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself LEONARD. He is 5 feet, 3 inches high, well made, supposed to be about 30 years of age, small piece in the face with the small pox. His clothing, when committed, were a striped cotton waistcoat and pantaloons, a homespun tow shirt, a black fur hat, and a pair of old shoes. He has a small scar across his forehead, one on the left eye brow, and a scar on the left side of his under lip, has sore shins. Says he belongs to Mr. James Ogg, of Baltimore 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.
September 5, (14) 1813.

NOTICE.
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 24th day of September, last, as a runaway a negro man who calls himself SAM. He is about 25 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet, 8 and a half inches high, his clothing when committed were a homespun flannel roundabout, homespun striped waistcoat, an orange shirt, tow linen pantaloons, and a chip hat covered with black velvet has a scar on his right thigh, says it proceeded from the discharge of a gun, says he belongs to Mr. James Rawlings, of Montgomery 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, Maryland.
Sept. 24, (Oct. 2) 1813.