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THE TERMS

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the U. States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a direct tax of six millions of dollars be and is hereby annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be and is hereby apportioned to the states respectively, in manner following:

To the state of New Hampshire, one hundred and ninety three thousand five hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy four cents.

To the state of Massachusetts, six hundred and thirty two thousand five hundred and forty one dollars and ninety six cents.

To the state of Rhode Island, sixty nine thousand four hundred and four dollars and thirty six cents.

To the state of Connecticut, two hundred and thirty six thousand three hundred and thirty five dollars and forty two cents.

To the state of Vermont, one hundred and ninety six thousand six hundred and eighty seven dollars and forty two cents.

To the state of New York, eight hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and eighty three dollars and twenty four cents.

To the state of New Jersey, two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty three dollars and sixty six cents.

To the state of Pennsylvania, seven hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and fifty eight dollars and thirty two cents.

To the state of Delaware, sixty four thousand ninety two dollars and fifty cents.

To the state of Maryland, three hundred and seven thousand two hundred and forty seven dollars and eighty eight cents.

To the state of Virginia, seven hundred and thirty eight thousand thirty six dollars and eighty eight cents.

To the state of Kentucky, three hundred and thirty seven thousand eight hundred and fifty seven dollars and fifty two cents.

To the state of Ohio, two hundred and eighty thousand three hundred dollars and twenty eight cents.

To the state of North Carolina, four hundred and forty thousand four hundred and seventy six dollars and fifty six cents.

To the state of Tennessee, two hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and seventy three dollars and ten cents.

To the state of South Carolina, three hundred and three thousand eight hundred and ten dollars and ninety six cents.

To the state of Georgia, one hundred and eighty nine thousand eight hundred and seventy two dollars and ninety eight cents: and

To the state of Louisiana, fifty six thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and twenty two cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," passed on the twenty second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, except so far as the same respects the collection districts therein and thereby established, and defined, so far as the same respects internal duties, and so far as the same respects the appointment and qualifications of the collectors and principal assessors therein and thereby authorized and required; in all which respects, so excepted, as aforesaid, the said act shall be and continue in force for the purposes of this act: *Provided always*, That for making a completeing the assessment and collection of the direct tax laid by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," passed on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the said first mentioned act of Congress shall be and continue in force, in any wise notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the principal assessors heretofore appointed, or hereafter appointed, shall divide his district into a convenient number of assessment districts, within each of which, he shall appoint one respectable freeholder, to be assistant assessor: *Provided*, That the secretary of the treasury shall be, and is hereby authorized to reduce the number of assessment districts, in any collection district, in any state, if the number shall appear to him to be too great; and the principal assessors respectively, and each assistant assessor to be appointed, and accepting the appointment, shall before he enters on the duty of his appointment under this act, take and subscribe, before some competent magistrate, or some collector of the direct tax and internal duties, (who is hereby empowered to administer the same) the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, _____, do swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will, to the best of my knowledge, skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully execute the office and duties of principal assessor (or assistant assessor, as the case may be) for naming the district) without favour or partiality, and that I will do equal right and justice in every case in which I shall act as principal assessor, (or assistant assessor, as the case may be)." And a certificate of such oath, or affirmation, shall be delivered to the collector of the district for which such assessor shall be appointed, and every principal or assistant assessor acting in said office, without having taken the said oath or affirmation, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, one moiety to the use of the U. States, and the other to him who shall first sue for the same; to be recovered, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the treasury shall establish regulations suitable and necessary for carrying this act into effect; which regulations shall be binding on each principal assessor and his assistants in the performance of the duties enjoined by or under this act; and shall also frame instructions for the said principal assessors and their assistants, pursuant to which instructions the said principal assessors shall, on the first day of February next, direct and cause the several assistant assessors in the district to enquire after and concerning all lands, lots of ground with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves, made liable to taxation under this act, by reference as well to any lists of assessment or collection taken under the laws of the respective states, as to any other records or documents, and by all other lawful ways and means, and to value and enumerate the said objects of taxation in the manner prescribed by this act, & in conformity with the regulations and instructions above mentioned. And it shall be further lawful for the secretary of the treasury to direct all errors committed in the assessment, valuation, and tax lists, or in the collection thereof, heretofore or hereafter made in the valuation, assessment, and tax lists of the direct tax, laid by virtue of the said act of Congress, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," & also all such errors as may from time to time be committed in the assessment, valuation, and tax lists, or in the collection thereof, as may hereafter be made in the assessment of the direct tax by this act laid, to be corrected in such form, and upon such evidence, as the said secretary shall prescribe and approve.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said direct tax laid by this act, shall be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, which several articles subject to taxation, shall be enumerated and valued by the respective assessors at the rate each of them is worth in money; *Provided* however, That all property, of whatever kind, coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the United States, or any state, or permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the state, wherein the same may be situated, existing at the time of the passage of this act, shall be exempted from the aforesaid enumeration, one valuation, and from the direct tax aforesaid; And provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt from enumeration and valuation and payment of the direct tax, any public lands which heretofore have been, or hereafter may be, sold in the states of Ohio, and Louisiana, under the law of the U. States, the compact between the U. States and the said states to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the respective assistant assessors shall, immediately after being required as aforesaid by the principal assessors, proceed through every part of their respective districts, and shall enquire all persons, owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any lands, lots of ground, dwelling houses, or slaves, lying or being within the collection district where they reside, and liable to a direct tax as aforesaid, to deliver written lists of the same, which lists shall be made in such manner as may be directed by the

principal assessor, and, as far as practicable, conformably to those which may be required for the same purpose under the authority of the respective states; *Provided* always, nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That the valuations and assessments heretofore made and completed, or to be made and completed, by virtue of the said act of Congress, entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," and the said act of Congress, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," in relation to the several states wherein the same has been assessed or is assessing, shall be and remain the valuations and assessments for the said states respectively, subject only to the revision, equalization, and apportionment, among the several counties and state districts, by the board of principal assessors heretofore or constituted, to be made as is hereinafter directed, for the purpose of levying and collecting annually the direct tax by this act laid, in the manner hereinafter provided, until provision shall be made by law for altering, modifying, or abolishing the same. And the principal assessors in the said several states wherein a direct tax has heretofore been assessed as aforesaid, shall, at the time and times herein and hereby prescribed for making the valuation and assessment in states wherein a direct tax has not heretofore been assessed (in consequence of the legislative assumption of the quotas of the direct tax of such states respectively) proceed to revise and shall revise their several and respective valuations, assessments, and tax lists, correcting therein all errors, and supplying all omissions, which have been or shall be therein discovered and ascertained. And in making the said revision as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said principal assessors, to inquire and ascertain what transfers and changes of property in lands, lots of ground, dwelling houses, and slaves, have been made and effected since the time of the original valuation and assessment aforesaid; and also what changes of residents and non-residents have occurred; and also what slaves have been born, or have died, or have run away, or become otherwise useless; and also what house, or other improvements of real estate, have been burned or otherwise destroyed; and thereupon to make such changes, additions, or reductions, in the said valuations and assessments respectively, as truth and justice shall require. And for the purpose of making the said revision as aforesaid, of the said valuations, assessments and tax lists, the principal assessors shall take and pursue all lawful measures, by the examination of records, by the information of the parties in writing, or by other satisfactory evidence or proof. And in case of any alteration made upon such revision affecting the property or interests of any person, so as to charge such person with any greater amount of tax, or to transfer the charge of the tax from one person to another, there shall be the like proceedings as is herein provided in the case of appeals upon the original assessment. And the principal assessors, after hearing such appeals, shall proceed to make out and to deliver revised lists of their valuations and assessments, respectively, to the board of principal assessors, to be constituted as is hereinafter mentioned. And thereupon the said board of principal assessors shall proceed in like manner as is hereafter provided in the case of an original assessment, submitted to the said board of principal assessors, for the purpose of an equalization and apportionment of the direct tax by this act laid to and among the counties and state districts of the states respectively.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person owning, possessing or having the care or management of property liable to a direct tax as aforesaid, shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required as aforesaid, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves, taxable as aforesaid, then and in that case it shall be the duty of the officer to make such list, which, being distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any such person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor appointed in pursuance of this act, and requiring a list or lists, as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution; and the valuation and enumeration required by this act, shall, in all such cases, be made as aforesaid, upon lists according to the form above described, to be made out by the assessors respectively, which lists the said assessors are hereby authorized and required to make according to the best information they can obtain, and for the

purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter upon all and singular the premises respectively, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case any person shall be absent from his place of residence at the time an assessor shall call to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such assessor to leave at the house or place of residence of such person, a written note or memorandum, requiring him to present to such assessor the list or lists required by this act, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists as aforesaid, within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for the assessment district within which such person shall reside, and he is hereby authorized and required to enter upon the lands, dwelling houses and premises, if it be necessary, of such person, so refusing or neglecting, and to make according to the best information which he can obtain, and on his own view and information, such lists of the lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, owned or possessed, or under the care or management of such person, as are required by this act; which list so made, and subscribed by such assessor, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of the persons and property for which such persons is to be taxed for the purposes of this act; and the person so failing or neglecting, unless in case of sickness or absence from home, shall, moreover, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the United States, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That whenever there shall be in any assessment district, any property, lands and lots of ground, dwelling houses, or slaves, not owned or possessed by, or under the care or management of any person or persons within such district, and liable to be taxed as aforesaid, and no list of which shall be transmitted to the principal assessor in the manner provided by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for such district, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter into and upon the real estate, if it be necessary, and take such view thereof, and of the slaves, of which lists are required, and to make lists of the same, according to the form prescribed by this act, which lists, being subscribed by the said assessor, shall be taken and reputed as good and efficient lists of such property, under and for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the owners, possessors, or persons having the care or management of lands, lots of ground, dwelling houses, and slaves, not lying or being within the assessment district in which they reside, shall be permitted to make out and deliver the list thereof required by this act, (provided the assessment district in which the said objects of taxation lie, or be, is therein distinctly stated) at the time, and in the manner, prescribed to the assessor of the assessment district wherein such persons reside. And it shall be the duty of the assistant assessors, in all such cases, to transmit such lists at the time, and in the manner prescribed for the transmission of the lists of the objects of taxation lying and being within their respective assessment districts, to the principal assessor of their collection district, whose duty it shall be to transmit them to the principal assessor of the collection district wherein the said objects of taxation shall lie or be, immediately after the receipt thereof, and the said lists shall be valid and sufficient for the purposes of this act; and on the delivery of every such list, the person making and delivering the same, shall pay to the assistant assessor one dollar; one half whereof he shall retain to his own use, and the other half thereof he shall pay over to the principal assessor of the district, for the use of such principal assessor.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the lists aforesaid shall be taken with reference to the day fixed for that purpose, by which this act as aforesaid, and the assistant assessors respectively, after collecting the said lists, shall proceed to arrange the same, and to make two general lists, the first of which shall exhibit in alphabetical order, the names of all persons liable to pay a tax under this act, residing within the assessment district, together with the value and assessment of the objects, liable to taxation within such district for which each such person is liable; and whenever so required by the principal assessor, the amount of direct tax payable by each person, on such objects, under the state laws, imposing direct taxes; and the second list shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons residing out of the collection district, owners of property within the district, together with the value and

assessment thereof, or the amount of direct tax due thereon as aforesaid. The forms of the said general lists shall be devised and prescribed by the principal assessor, & lists taken according to such form shall be made out by the assistant assessor, and delivered to the principal assessor, within sixty days after the day fixed by this act as aforesaid, requiring lists from individuals; and if any assistant assessor shall fail to perform any duty assigned by this act, within the time prescribed by his precept, warrant, or other legal instructions, not being prevented therefrom by sickness, or other unavoidable accident, every such assessor shall be discharged from office, and shall moreover forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the United States, in any court having competent jurisdiction, with costs of suit.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the valuations and enumerations shall have been completed as aforesaid, the principal assessor in each collection district, shall, by advertisement in some public newspaper, if any there be in such district, and by written notifications to be publicly posted up in at least four of the most public places in each assessment district, advertise all persons concerned, of the place where the said lists, valuations, and enumerations may be seen and examined, and that during ten days after the publication of the notifications as aforesaid, appeals will be received and determined by him, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, or enumerations by the assessor. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessor in each collection district, during twenty five days after the date of publication to be made as aforesaid, to submit the proceedings of the assessors, and the lists by them received, or taken as aforesaid, to the inspection of any and all persons who shall apply for that purpose; and the said principal assessors are hereby authorized to receive, hear, and determine in a summary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said assessors: *Provided* always, That it shall be the duty of said principal assessors to advertise and attend two successive days of the said twenty five days at the court house of each county within his assessment district, there to receive and determine upon the appeals aforesaid, and, *Provided* always, That the question to be determined by the principal assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation of property shall be, whether the valuation complained of, be, or be not, in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district. And all appeals to the principal assessors as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is required, and shall moreover state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of. And the principal assessor shall have power to re-examine and equalize the valuations as shall appear just and equitable; but no valuation shall be increased, without a previous notice of at least five days to the party interested, to appear and object to the same, if he judge proper; which notice shall be given by a note in writing, to be left at the dwelling house of the party by such assessor as the principal assessor shall designate for that purpose.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That whenever a county or state district shall contain more than one assessment district, the principal assessors shall have power, on examination of the lists referred by the assistant assessors, according to the provisions of this act, to revise, adjust, and equalize the valuation of lands, and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, between such assessment districts, by deducting from, or adding to either, such rate per centum, as shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the principal assessors shall, immediately after the expiration of the time for hearing and deciding appeals, make out correct lists of the valuation and enumeration in each assessment district, and deliver the same to the board of principal assessors heretofore constituted, in and for the states respectively. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessors, in each state, to convene, in general meeting, at such time and place, as shall be appointed and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the said principal assessors, or a majority of them, so convened, shall constitute, and they are hereby constituted, a board of principal assessors for the purposes of this act, and shall make and establish such rules and regulations, as to them shall appear necessary for carrying such purposes into effect, not being inconsistent with this act, or the laws of the United States.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the said board of principal assessors, convened and organized as aforesaid, shall and may appoint a suitable person or persons, to be their clerk or clerks, [Continued in last page.]

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OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Copy of a letter from General Andrew Jackson, to the Secretary of War, dated

Camp below New Orleans, 26th Dec. 1814.

The enemy having by the capture of our gun boats obtained command of the Lakes, were enabled to effect a passage to the Mississippi at a point on the side of New Orleans, and about 9 miles below it. The moment I received the intelligence, I hastened to attack him in his first position. It was brought on in the night, and resulted very honorably to our arms. The heavy smoke, occasioned by an excessive fire, rendered it necessary that I should draw off my troops after a severe conflict of upwards of an hour.

The attack was made on the night of the 23d—since then both armies have remained near the battle ground, making preparations for something more decisive.

The enemy's force exceeded ours by double, and their loss was proportionally greater. The moment I can spare the time, I will forward you a detailed account. In the mean time I expect something far more important will take place. I hope to be able to sustain the honor of our arms and to secure the safety of this country.

I have the honor to be, With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. Gen. Comdg.

Hon. JAMES MONROE, Secretary of War.

H. Quarters, 7th Military District,

Camp below New Orleans,

27th December.—In the morning.

The loss of our gun boats near the pass of Rigolets, having given the enemy command of Lake Borgne, he was enabled to chase his point of attack. It became therefore an object of importance to obstruct the numerous bayous and canals leading from that Lake to the high lands on the Mississippi. This important service was committed, in the first instance, to a detachment from the 7th regiment, afterwards to Col. De La Roche, of the Louisiana militia, and lastly, to make all secure, to Major Genl. Villere, commanding the district between the River and the Lakes, and who, being a native of the country, was presumed to be best acquainted with all those passes. Unfortunately, however, a picket which the General had established at the mouth of the bayou Bienvenue, and which, notwithstanding my orders, had been left unobserved, was completely surprised, and the enemy penetrated thro' a canal leading to his farm, about 2 leagues below the City, and succeeded in cutting off a company of militia stationed there. This intelligence was communicated to me about 12 o'clock of the 23d. My force at this time, consisted of parts of the 7th and 44th regiments, not exceeding 600 together, the city militia, a part of Gen. Coffee's brigade of mounted gun men, and the detached militia from the western division of Tennessee, under the command of Maj. Gen. Carroll. These two last corps were stationed 4 miles above the City. Apprehending a double attack by the way of Chief-Monteur, I left Gen. Carroll's force and the militia of the City posted on the Gentilly road; and at 5 o'clock, P.M. marched to meet the enemy, whom I was resolved to attack in his first position, with Major Hind's dragoons, Gen. Coffee's brigade, parts of the 7th and 44th regiments, the uniformed companies of militia under the command of Maj. Planche, 200 men of color, chiefly from St. Dominge, raised by Col. Savary, and acting under the command of Col. Dagwin, and a detachment of artillery under the direction of Col. M'Reo, with two 6 pounders under the command of Lt. Spots; not exceeding in all 1500. I arrived near the enemy's encampment about 7, and immediately made my disposition for the attack. His forces amounting at that time on land to about 3000, extended half a mile on the River, and in the rear nearly to the wood. Gen. Coffee was ordered to turn their right, while with the residue of the force, I attacked his strongest position on the left near the River. Commodore Patterson having dropped down the River in the scho. Caroline, was directed to open a fire upon their camp, which he executed at about half after 7. This being the signal of attack, Gen. Coffee's men with their usual impetuosity rushed on the enemy's right, and entered their camp, while our right advanced with equal ardor. There can be but little doubt that we should have succeeded on that occasion, with our inferior force, in destroying or capturing the enemy, had not a thick fog which arose about 8 o'clock, occasioned some confusion among the different corps. Fearing the consequence, under this circumstance, of the further prosecution of a night attack with troops then acting together for the first time, I contented myself with lying on the field that night; and at 4 in the morning assumed a stronger position about two miles nearer to the City. At this position I remain encamped, waiting the arrival of the Kentucky militia and other reinforcements. As the safety of the City will depend on the fate of this army, it must not be incautiously exposed.

In this affair the whole corps under my command deserves the greatest credit. The best compliment I can pay to Gen. Coffee and his brigade, is to say they behaved as they have always done while under my command. The 7th, led

by Maj. Pierre, and the 44th, commanded by Col. Ross, distinguished themselves. The battalion of city militia, commanded by Maj. Planche, realised my anticipations, and behaved like veterans. Savary's volunteers manifested great bravery; and the company of city riflemen having penetrated into the midst of the enemy's camp, were surrounded, and fought their way out with the greatest heroism, bringing with them a number of prisoners. The two field pieces were well served by the officers commanding them.

All my officers in the line did their duty, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the whole of my field and staff. Colonels Butler and Piatt, and Major Chotard, by their intrepidity, saved the artillery. Col. Haynes was every where that duty or danger called. I was deprived of the services of one of my aids, Capt. Butler, whom I was obliged to station, to his great regret, in town. Capt. Reid, my other aid, and Messrs. Livingston, Duplissier and Davizac, who had volunteered their services, faced danger wherever it was to be met, and carried my orders with the utmost promptitude.

We made one major, two subalterns, and sixty three privates, prisoners; and the enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, must have been at least —. My own loss I have not as yet been able to ascertain with exactness, but suppose it to amount to 100, in killed, wounded and missing. Among the former I have to lament the loss of Col. Landreale, of Gen. Coffee's brigade, who fell while bravely fighting. Cols. Dyer and Gibson of the same corps were wounded, and Major Kavenagh taken prisoner.

Col. De Ravelot, major Villere, of the Louisiana militia, major Latour of engineers, having no command, volunteered their services, as did Drs. Kerr and Hood, and were of great assistance to me.

I have the honor to be, With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,

Hon. JAMES MONROE, Secretary of War.

H. Quarters, 7th military district,

Camp below New Orleans,

December 29, 1814.

SIR, The enemy succeeded on the 27th in blowing up the Caroline (she being calmed) by means of not shot from a land battery which he had erected in the night. Emboldened by this event, he marched his whole force the next day up the level, in the hope of driving us from our position, and with this view opened upon us, at the distance of about half a mile, his bombs and rockets. He was repulsed, however, with considerable loss—not less, it is believed, than 120 in killed. Ours was inconsiderable—not exceeding half a dozen in killed, and a dozen wounded.

Since then he has not ventured to repeat his attempt, though lying close together. There has been frequent skirmishing between our pickets.

I lament that I have not the means of carrying on more offensive operations. The Kentucky troops have not arrived, and my effective force at this point does not exceed 3000. There must be at least double—both prisoners and deserters agreeing in the statement that 7000 landed from their boats.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. Gen. Comdg.

Hon. JAMES MONROE, Sec. of War, Washington.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN OF JAN. 17.

(OFFICIAL.)

The Enemy in possession of Point Petre and St. Mary's.

Copy of a letter from Captain MASSIAS to Brigadier General JOHN FLOYD, dated Sweet Water Branch, 13th Jan. 1814.

SIR, The enemy moved against Point Petre this morning at half past 7 o'clock, with his whole force, about 1500 his operations were simultaneous. I received information of his approach on my picket, near Major Johnson's, with about 300 to 1000 men, and two pieces of artillery; aware of his intention to place himself in my rear, while he at the same time was advancing in considerable force in front, to attack the battery on the St. Mary's, with a view to cut off my retreat; I made the following disposition of my small but brave force. I ordered Capt. Stallings to remain at the Point with about 55 effectives, with orders to defend it as long as possible, and if he should be overpowered, to spike the guns, fire the train at the magazine, and retreat to me with the remainder; (about 60 riflemen and infantry.)

I moved against the enemy in the rear, determined to oppose his passage at a narrow defile near Major King's, & make good my retreat at all hazards; at about nine o'clock we came up with the defile, near Major Johnson's, it is flanked by a marsh on each side and has a complete cover for riflemen on the right and left, across which the day previous I had caused some large trees to be fallen; as we entered it one end, the enemy did so on the other. It was my intention to gain the cross roads, near Major King's, but finding myself stopped, Lt. Holt, of the 43d infantry, was ordered, with a detachment of riflemen, to advance on the enemy's left, and Lieut. Hadlee with another detachment, to pass the thicket and en-

deavor to gain his rear, this order was promptly obeyed. Capt. Tattall, of the 43d infantry, was ordered at the same time to advance in close column, & pass the defile; at this time their bugle sounded and a brisk fire commenced on both sides. We had already passed some distance, & the enemy had given way twice, when Capt. Tattall who stood near me received severe wound which obliged him to fall back. This produced a momentary pause, when the enemy pressed forward but was received with unequalled firmness.

It was at this moment I received unexpected support from Sergeant Benson of the 43d infantry, and private Green of the rifle; but our efforts were unavailing, their numbers were too imposing—a thousand to sixty was too much odds, & believing the battery in the hands of the enemy, as but three guns had been fired, it was with reluctance I ordered a retreat, which I am happy to state was in good order. We took a path to Mrs. Gordon's on the North River, at which place I had previously engaged a large boat in the event of not being able to pass by the bridge near Major King's; but some one had detected that plan, the boat was taken away. I had but one recourse left, and that was to pass at Miller's Bluff where a padding canoe—I then sent an order to Capt. Stallings to retreat by that way, which he promptly obeyed, the enemy following him close in his rear, and I saw the pressure to state we effected it without the loss of a man. While I lament the necessity of informing you of the loss of the Fort at Point Petre, I consider myself with a consciousness of having done my duty, for its preservation, and of being generally fortunate in making good a retreat, always doubtful and by no means believed precarious but ours. The enemy's loss must have been considerable, as the defile was covered with musket balls, and a distinction being made, a pair of good pointers, was among the slain. Our loss was very considerable, as will appear by the report annexed to this; and I am ready to hope that some of those missing will yet join.

I should not do justice to the gentlemen I had the honor to command, did I not say they performed promptly a very arduous and important duty—albeit equally brave, and I may be allowed to discriminate and to recommend any to your particular attention, it would be Capt. E. F. Tattall, of the 43d infantry, he was conspicuous in every act, & gave me the utmost support.

I cannot but consider my little band highly complimented by the number the enemy did not fit to bring against them.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. A. MASSIAS,

Capt. com. 1st rifle corps U. S. troops.

Return of killed, wounded, prisoners and missing, in the action on the 13th Jan. near Point Petre, (Gen.)

43 Infantry—Killed, none; wounded, 1 captain severely; no. 1 private, do; missing, 4 privates—Total 6.

Killed corps—Killed, 1 private; wounded, 1 sergeant, prisoner; no. one private, severely; missing, five privates—Grand total, 14.

A. A. MASSIAS,

Capt. com. 1st rifle corps U. S. troops.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel SCOTT, to Brigadier General FLOYD, dated

"Jeff. rsn, 15th Jan. 1815.

DEAR SIR, Yesterday the enemy advanced in 2 divisions against Point Petre, which they carried by storming it. One division landed at Maj. Johnson's, & marched on the rear of the Fort; a number of barges made the attack in front. At this time, I was in the town of St. Mary's; the moment I received information of the enemy landing, I assembled the militia (which amounted to 90 men) and marched for King's Bay. When I had advanced two miles from St. Mary's, I heard a heavy firing commence in the road leading from King's Bay to Point Petre, which convinced me that the enemy had attacked the Point in the rear. I marched on quick step to make an attack on their rear. I soon found the firing ceased, which gave me to believe the party of reserve had surrendered; my hope then was to meet a party of reserve to guard their barges. I ordered a few horsemen to reconnoitre their landing. They reported that their barges were all gone except two, which were adrift. I immediately fell back on St. Mary's; when I got within a mile of the town, I was informed that the enemy were advancing against the town of St. Mary's. I halted my men about a mile from St. Mary's; as I was informed some of the barges were in the North River. I proceeded to town myself; when I arrived, I discovered their barges had got as far as Maj. Moor's causeway, and that Maj. Clark and Mr. Sadler had been appointed by the inhabitants to carry a flag to the enemy to capitulate. The inhabitants appeared much alarmed lest I should make some defence. After getting some refreshment for my detachment, I returned to them. A few minutes after I arrived, a messenger was sent from town, to inform me that a British officer had just landed with a flag, offering the town honorable terms, if they surrendered, and in case a single gun was fired, the town should be laid in ashes. Knowing my force not sufficient to defend the town, I thought it proper to retire. I had not retired far before I fell in with Capt. Massias, with the greater part of his command. They retreated by the way of Capt. Miller's; we are now encamped at Jefferson.

I never experienced so much alarm as the inhabitants are flying in all directions. If we do not get reinforced, there will be scarce a family left in the country. The inhabitants dread Col. Woodbine and his Indians more than the British. Provisions are hard to be got. I shall do every thing in my power to protect the frontier of this part of the country. I have but eighty-five men with me. The men, women, and children, are all running away. I hope you will contrive to relieve us—I shall never desert this part of the country while I can raise a man.

While writing, a Mr. Brown, made his escape from St. Mary's—he informs me that the enemy are collecting all the horses and saddles about that place. From the best information we could obtain, it appears they intend marching by land to Savannah. I shall endeavor to check their march as much as possible, at every advantageous post. I have not been able to ascertain their numbers. There is still a large force on Cumberland, at Point Petre, and in the town of St. Mary's.

I have the honor to be,

Your sincere ly,

WILLIAM SCOTT,

Lt. Col. commanding detachment."

NEW LONDON, JAN. 25.

CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On Monday afternoon a flag came up from the enemy's squadron off this port, was brought to off Fort Trumbull, and delivered a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Admiral Hotham has the honor to request Gen. Cushing will please convey the enclosed letter to the lady of Commodore Decatur; who the Rear Admiral begs leave to acquaint Genl. Cushing is gone to the Bermudas in good health, & board the Endymion; having been captured in the U. S. frigate President, on the 13th inst. by a detachment of his majesty's ships.

The President's ship Superb.

Off New London, 23rd Jan. 1815.

"Dear Admiral Hotham also begs leave to commend the accompanying letters to the care of Gen. Cushing; which were received from persons late of the President."

The letters were from Com. Decatur to his lady, and from other officers to their friends; and none official. The officer who came with the flag, declined making any verbal communication. A letter from an officer to his friend, was read in town and forwarded. It was written on board the Pomone.

It briefly stated, that the President was captured in the afternoon of the 13th inst. after an action of four hours and a half, by four British ships. That the 1st, 4th, and 5th Lieutenants were killed, and the Sailing Master and two Midshipmen wounded, with a great loss of men. The Lieutenants killed, we understand, are Messrs. Babbin, M. C. Perry (brother to Com. P.) and Hamilton, son of the late Secy of the Navy.

It appears that the enemy prohibited any particulars of the action from being communicated; from which we must infer, that although they gained a victory they have reaped no laurels from the capture.

The President sailed from New York on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning before sunrise the Majestic razee, which lay near Plum Island, got under way in the greatest haste, and proceeded to sea, leaving her water casks principally on shore. A remarkable circumstance, which leads to the suspicion that information of the sailing of the President was received, by traitorous information, in 12 hours after her sailing; which, not improbably, led to her capture.

The action must have been principally a running one, and nearly parallel to the coast of Long Island, as the firing was distinctly heard at Stonington and Newport.

It appears before the brave Commodore struck his flag, he was assailed by the frigates Pomone, Forth and Endymion, and the razee Majestic; and we have no doubt, that in this bloody and lamented action, new glory has perched on the American standard.

Connecticut Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Decatur, late commander of the U. S. frigate President, dated

16th JANUARY.

"The night we left the Hook, owing to some blunder of our pilots, we struck on the bar, and there remained floundering two hours, until the tide rose; at day light we fell in with the British squadron, consisting of the Majestic, Endymion, Pomone, Telledes, and Dispatch brig."

"My ship, owing to her getting aground, lost her sailing. I lightened her as much as possible, but the enemy gained on us. The Endymion, mounting 24 pounders on her gun deck, was the leading ship of the enemy. She got close under my quarter, and was cutting my rigging, without my being able to bring a gun to bear upon her. To suffer this was making my capture certain; and that too without injury to the enemy."

"I therefore bore up for the Endymion, and engaged her for two hours; when we silenced and beat her off. At this time the rest of the ships had got within two miles of us. We made all the sail we could from them, but it was in vain. In 3 hours the Pomone and Telledes were along side, and the Majestic and Endymion close to us. All that was now left

for me to do was to receive the fire of the nearest ships and surrender, for it was in vain to contend with the whole squadron.

"My loss has been severe; the precise number I do not know, but believe to be between eighty and ninety; of this number 25 are killed. Babbin, Hamilton, and Powell, are amongst the slain. Mr. Dale is wounded, but is doing well."

"I am, in great haste.—We sail to day for Bermuda."

FROM THE AURORA.

The capture of the frigate President has very naturally excited strong and various sensations. With the exception of the alien enemies amongst us, who have been naturalized in order to be spies, all persons heard of the event with mingled emotions of pride and regret—pride that the honor of our flag was gloriously sustained, and that the flag was not levelled to an equal; regret that such skill and courage had such fearful odds to contend against, and that so many brave fellows fell in such an unequal conflict.

This is the third frigate that the enemy have taken from us—the Chesapeake by a vessel of superior force; the Hancock by two vessels carrying twice as many guns as she did; and the President by three frigates and a 74—all of them ancient long and bloody actions.

We, on the other hand, have captured three frigates, not with squadrons, but with single ships, of nearly, if not quite equal force; the Guerriere in a few minutes, the Macedonian in a few minutes, and the Java after an action comparatively short when contrasted with those in which the enemy succeeded.

The honor of our flag, and our naval superiority, ship to ship, far from being sustained or compromised, are in this last instance exalted and confessed; Europe will hear with astonishment, that a single frigate, just out of port, defeated one frigate, and in the act of silencing the second, when the broadsides of another frigate and a 74 were found necessary in order to capture her. Where is the gallant officer in any navy who will not admit that laurels so won wither in the plucking? What brave man would wish to be adorned with a wreath thus earned? It would have been expecting too much, if one of the frigates, the largest, had claimed and taken the honor of single combat—but if it had done so, and had triumphed, the victory would have been a proud one, but very different is the event, it is such a triumph as brutal force may at any time enjoy over a comparatively weak and unprepared antagonist.

Glorious, however, as this event is, when thus regarded, one may safely predict that the enemy will conceal all real brag and with vaunt of this action as if it had been nobly fought and honorably closed. The tower guns will be fired, and in all likelihood, the action may be fought over again in the Serpentine river, with this difference, that there will be no out on British frigate, and nothing will be said of the rest of the squadron. From what appears, the Endymion and the President taking a course distant from the rest, it is highly probable that it will be said that these two ships were alone engaged.

This event, however, creates reflections that it may not be improper to comment upon; it excites enquiries, but it may be extremely useful to have well answered. If we had not evidence enough of the fact before, it now clearly appears that the enemy are resolved to sail in squadrons only, and never in single ships; their force is so extensive that they can do so; and they seemed determined upon it the more effectually to annihilate our little navy? What, in these circumstances, is the best policy? If we send out single vessels, do we not desperately risk our bravest men? Willingly to combat with squadrons would be as romantic as if we were to enter naked into the arena against a bravo in armour.—To shun such a combat is next to impossibility—what then is to be done? Can we equip and send out squadrons? If we can, the enemy will meet us with entire fleets, and we oppose fleet to fleet? If we can, let it be done; but whether we can is a serious question; if we cannot send out fleets, if we cannot send out squadrons, how and under what circumstances ought we to send out our frigates?

As to our naval glory, the foulest falsehoods or the meanest misrepresentations cannot rob us of it; it is known to all the world that ship to ship we shun no battle, whilst it is as well known that ship to ship the enemy shun all battles. No nation ever acquired in so short a time with such means so many trophies as we have—this, it not best to cherish these honors and to be as careful of the heroes who gained them, as of the honors themselves?

No doubt it will be said—"what I lay up our frigates in the mud and abandon the ocean?" This observation is the result of noble feeling and high-mindedness; and what will it produce, if obeyed? Would it be unwise or dishonorable in a man of approved courage, to avoid a combat when unarmed against an armed adversary? If, indeed, there was some harbor where our gallant little fleet might range themselves, and in which a much greater force could not assail them, it would be disgraceful to remove or avoid combat; but it is well worth consideration, whether the effort of single frigates to evade the hundred squadrons of the enemy is not more romantic than wise? No question can be more delicate than this; it is not in this article decidedly answered, it is suggested solely with the view to further enquiry and discussion.

There is another consideration—It was, until the capture of the Guerriere, generally believed, that no single frigate of any other nation could hope to conquer a British frigate of equal force; the charm was broken by the gallant Hull. After this instance, if Britain was anxious for the mere glory of her flag, she would have persevered in sending out single ships; she would have lost; she knew this, and for that reason she thought it no disgrace to avoid equal battle—and in proof Britain did this, shall we be dishonored by shunning unequal battle? Ought we not rather imitate the enemy? If he prefers craftiness and certainty to glory, why may not we, having glory already, also resort to the most certain way to annoy the enemy?

Which is the most certain way? Evidently not by single frigates; nor by 74's if we had them, because in these cases the chances of the enemy would be 100 to 1 against us. The most certain way to annoy is proven by the bellowing of Mr. Bull himself—by vessels of from 16 to 20 guns, small national vessels and privateers. These have great advantages over large ships—attract less attention—do greater mischief, and even if lost, are comparatively of but little moment. All that seems to be wanting to render this mode of annoyance perfect, is that the prisoners be brought in.

Whilst noticing this subject, it may not be improper to suggest the great propriety of securing, if possible, in places to which the enemy cannot gain access, such of our large vessels as are not to be sent to sea during the ensuing spring. No pains, no cost of lives or money, will be spared by the enemy to destroy such of those vessels as may be within their reach. To be more precise might be improper, but when we look around us and see men in our ports, who seem to have no employment but to furnish information, this scruple seems unnecessary. To particularize, might, however, be deemed doubting the vigilance of the proper department, and we forbear, trusting that the smaller their number the more precious our ships will be in the consideration of the government and people.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

Mr. Coles, the President's Secretary, returned the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America," with the following Message:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Having bestowed on the Bill, entitled, "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America," that full consideration which is due to the great importance of the subject, and dictated by the respect which I feel for the two Houses of Congress, I am constrained by a deep and solemn conviction, that the bill ought not to become a law, to return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections to the same.

Waving the question of the Constitutional authority of the Legislature to establish an incorporated bank, as being precluded, in my judgment, by repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, of the validity of such an institution, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government, accompanied by indications, in different modes, of a concurrence of the general will of the nation; the proposed bank does not appear to be calculated to answer the purpose of reviving the public credit, or providing a national medium of circulation; and of aiding the Treasury by facilitating the indispensable indications of the Revenue, and by affording to the public more durable loans.

1. The capital of the bank is to be compounded of specie, of public stock, and of Treasury Notes convertible into stock, with a certain proportion of each of which every subscriber is to furnish himself.

The amount of the stock to be subscribed will not, it is believed, be sufficient to produce, in favour of the public credit, any considerable or lasting elevation of the market price, whilst this may be occasionally depressed by the bank itself, if it should carry into the market the allowed proportion of its capital consisting of public stock, in order to procure specie, which it may find its account in procuring, with some sacrifice on that part of its capital.

Nor will any adequate advantage arise to the public credit from the subscription of Treasury Notes. The actual issue of these notes nearly equals, at present, and will soon exceed the amount to be subscribed to the bank. The direct effect of this operation is simply to convert fifteen millions of Treasury Notes into fifteen millions of six per cent. stock, with the collateral effect of promoting an additional demand for Treasury Notes, beyond what might otherwise be negotiable.

Public credit might indeed be expected to derive advantage from the establishment of a national bank, without regard to the formation of its capital, if the full aid and co-operation of the institution were secured to the government during the war, and during the period of its fiscal embarrassments—but the bank proposed will be free from all legal obligation to co-operate with the public measures;

and whatever might be the patriotic disposition of its directors to contribute to the removal of those embarrassments, and to invigorate the prosecution of the war, fidelity to the pecuniary and general interest of the institution, according to their estimate of it, might oblige them to decline a connexion of their operations with those of the National Treasury during the continuance of the war and the difficulties incident to it. Temporary sacrifices of interest, though overbalanced by the future & permanent profits of the charter, not being requisite of right in behalf of the public, might not be gratuitously made; and the bank would reap the full benefit of the grant, whilst the public would lose the equivalent expected from it. For it must be kept in view, that the sole inducement to such a grant, on the part of the public, would be the prospect of substantial aids to its pecuniary means at the present crisis, & during the sequel of the war. It is evident that the stock of the bank will, on the return of peace, if not sooner, rise in the market to a value which, if the bank were established in a period of peace, would authorize and obtain for the public a bonus to a very large amount. In lieu of such a bonus the government is fairly entitled to, and ought not to relinquish, or risk, the needful services of the bank, under the pressing circumstances of war.

2. The bank, as proposed to be constituted, cannot be relied on during the war, to provide a circulating medium, nor to furnish loans, or anticipations of the public revenue.

Without a medium, the taxes cannot be collected; and in the absence of specie, the medium understood to be the best substitute, is that of notes issued by a national bank. The proposed bank will commence and conduct its operations under an obligation to pay its notes in specie, or be subject to the loss of its charter. Without such an obligation, the notes of the bank, though not exchangeable for specie, yet resting on good pledges, and performing the uses of specie, in the payment of taxes, and in other public transactions, would, as experience has ascertained, qualify the bank to supply, at once, a circulating medium, and pecuniary aids to the government. Under the fetters imposed by the bill, it is manifest, that during the actual state of things, and probably during the war, the period particularly requiring such a medium and such a resource for loans and advances to the government, notes for which the bank would be compellable to give specie in exchange could not be kept in circulation. The most the bank effect, and the most it could be expected to aim at, would be to keep the institution alive by limited and local transactions, which, with the interest on the public stock in the bank, might yield a dividend sufficient for the purpose, until a change from war to peace should enable it, by a flow of specie into its vaults, and a removal of the external demand for it, to derive its contemplated emoluments from a safe and full extension of its operations.

On the whole, when it is considered that the proposed establishment will enjoy a monopoly of the profits of a national bank, for a period of twenty years; that the monopolized profits will be continually growing with the progress of the national population and wealth; that the nation will, during the same period, be dependent on the notes of the bank for that species of circulating medium, whenever the precious metals may be wanted; and at all times for so much thereof as may be an eligible substitute for a specie medium; and that the extensive employment of the notes in the collection of the augmented taxes, will, moreover, enable the bank greatly to extend its profitable issues in them, without the expense of specie capital to support their circulation; it is as reasonable as it is requisite, that the government, in return for these extraordinary concessions to the bank, should have a greater security for attaining the public objects of the institution, than is presented in the bill, and particularly for every practicable accommodation both in the temporary advances necessary to anticipate the taxes, and in those more durable loans which are equally necessary to diminish the resort to taxes.

In discharging this painful duty of stating objections to a measure which has undergone the deliberations and received the sanction of the two Houses of the National Legislature, I console myself with the reflection, that if they have not the weight which I attach to them, they can be constitutionally overruled; and with a confidence that, in a contrary event, the wisdom of Congress will hasten to substitute a more commensurate and certain provision for the public exigencies.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1815.

The message was read and ordered to be printed.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE. TO THE EDITOR.

New Orleans, 6th Jan. 1815.

You will no doubt expect to hear by this day's mail of something important having occurred in this quarter; but nothing decisive has as yet taken place.

On Sunday the 4th inst. the enemy, who had the preceding night erected a battery in advance of their lines and near our works, opened a very heavy fire upon us, and made two bold attempts to force and turn our left wing, in both of which they were repulsed with considerable loss, and obliged to retreat to their entrenchments, leaving all their guns on the battery, a considerable quantity of

ammunition, working tools, and their dead unburied.

Since then no other attempt has been made on our lines; but all accounts concur in stating, that they are fortifying themselves very strongly, with what intention we know not.

It was reported a few days ago, that several of the enemy's vessels had entered the river; and we were seriously alarmed, lest they might succeed in passing Fort Philip or Plaquemine, and thus co-operate with the army.

But accounts from there to-day state, that they had retired. It is also said there is some misunderstanding between the land and naval commanders. God grant this may prove propitious to our cause!

We have had a few deserters come in since my last.

I have just learned that the detachment stationed at Chief Montee Road, on Lake Borgne, have taken and destroyed an English transport brig, laden with provisions for the army. This will prove a severe blow to them; for they are said by the prisoners and deserters to be short of bread—of meat they find abundance in the country they possess, having the command of all the eastern shore of the river, from about 6 miles below the town, including the rich settlement of Terre au Boeuf.

The forces under Gen. Thomas, say the Kentucky quota of 2500, arrived two days ago; but their arms have not yet come on. It is generally supposed that the want of them (there being none here to supply the deficiency) prevents Gen. Jackson from attacking the enemy. Their arms appear to have been shipped in some common trading boat, and God knows when they may arrive.

From the National Intelligencer of Monday, Jan. 9, 1815.

VERY LATE FROM N. ORLEANS.

The mail arrived yesterday that ought in regular course to have arrived on Saturday, so that there is now no mail due from that quarter.

It brought us the following highly satisfactory intelligence, on which we heartily congratulate our readers. Having been two weeks before the enemy, we may place confident reliance on our brave fellow citizens in camp at N. Orleans doing every thing the same number can effect.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER, DATED Camp near New Orleans, January 6th, 1815.

After narrating occurrences of which we are already informed, the letter says—"We all remained perfectly quiet until the morning of the 1st Jan. when the enemy had advanced within 600 yards of our breast works, under cover of night and a thick fog, and erected 3 different batteries mounting in all 15 guns, from 6's to 24's. About 8 o'clock, when the fog cleared up, they commenced a most tremendous fire upon us, but it was amply returned by us, and a heavy cannonading was kept up without the least interval on either side, except that occasioned by the explosion of my magazine in the rear of my battery, and the magazine of my captain in the right, owing to their Congreve Rockets. Against 3 in the afternoon, we had dismounted all their guns but two.—They retreated during the night to their strong hold, about a mile and a quarter from our lines, where they have remained perfectly quiet since. On new year's day we lost about 15 killed and as many badly wounded. That of the enemy, from the accounts of two prisoners taken on that day and 3 deserters since, must have been much greater. Twice have the enemy tried to storm and carry our batteries, with the firm belief of dining in Orleans the same day, but would have they been deceived. All deserters that have come in, agree that the enemy's force is from seven to nine thousand strong; but we generally suppose it to be about six thousand. The enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, since the 23d, must have lost near one thousand men.—Since our last fight, the Kentucky troops have arrived, near three thousand men, which makes our force better than eight thousand; so that Orleans, I believe, is pretty safe."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans to a gentleman in Washington, dated

New Orleans, Jan. 6, 1815.

The operations of the enemy since Friday, the day on which they were repulsed in an attempt to pierce our left flank, have been confined to firing upon our camp, from their heavy ordnance, erected on an advanced battery, and the discharge of every species of combustible matter, under expectation of throwing us into confusion, and thereby giving a chance for storming our lines and bringing on a general engagement. The cool and intrepid conduct of our men however defeated their scheme, while the fire from our batteries drove them back beyond their works, and enabled us in a sortie to demolish them. Since this discomfiture, their main body is said to have retreated towards the Bayou, where they landed, intending as may be presumed either to wait reinforcements, by the river, a feature in the original plan of invasion, or to effect clandestinely an escape to their shipping. They are said to be distressed for provisions, and very sickly, and appear heartily to repent their presumption. Gen. Adair's force reached this Wednesday week; our effective force 8000 men.

[Gen. Jackson's official letters, and other letters, giving account similar to that contained in the above, are in the city,

but we have not been able to obtain them for publication to-day.]

Wilmington, (Del.) Feb. 1.

The sch'r. Spartan, Capt. Jas. Forbes, arrived on Saturday last at Reedy Island, 10 days from the Havanna.—A few days previous to the sailing of the Spartan, a vessel arrived from New Orleans, bringing intelligence that the English had effected a landing under the directions of a Spaniard, at a place which they themselves had not contemplated; & that they were so situated that they must either defeat Gen. Jackson, or be taken.—They were busily engaged in making fortifications.

Ice had been 2 inches thick at N. Orleans, and the cold weather and sickness had rendered almost all the Black troops unfit for duty.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TO BE PRINTED BY

1. put in press, and sent to the printer, the contents of the next mail, which will be found of great interest from the numerous sources of action, & they now become numerous, we have no room for opinion—therefore recommended perusal, to their aid.

Yesterday near the middle of the day a heavy firing was distinctly heard from the directions of Annapolis and Baltimore—the state of our waters at present by no means authorizes the opinion that it proceeded from the enemy—a few days may give the cause.

A letter from New Orleans, dated 7th of January, received at Baltimore, states that information had been received at the date, the evening before, that an express boat had arrived in the city, and that the Herald ship lying inside the bar, when the whole made sail and went off.

By letters received in Baltimore, from St. Francisville, under date of the 6th of January, it is announced that Gen. Thomas passed there the day before, and it was the general report, that Jackson was only waiting for their arrival to make a head push on the British forces. The letter further states, that on the day of the last battle our troops took a number of prisoners, and on examination of their knapsacks, it was found they contained rations of food, 144 pounds each, which was lost them four days.

La hi gaze, Jan. 31.

We have not received any further accounts from Orleans, than those already given. We have seen a number of private letters of the same tenor as those we have already published. We are sorry to learn that the state of General Jackson's health is so precarious as to give reason to apprehend that his country may be deprived of his services at this critical moment. Some complaints are made of a scarcity of ammunition, which, however, a few days will supply, as we understand there are great quantities on the passage down the river. One of the private letters state that Lieut. Gen. Picon is in command of the British forces near New Orleans, and, as the despatches inform, that the enemy daily expect reinforcements. Before he receives them, we hope to hear of the defeat and dispersion.

We have heard, and believe correctly, that a demand against possible events, the government intend to call out five or six thousand men, from Kentucky principally, to proceed down the Mississippi, to join our forces in that quarter.

A letter from St. Augustine, dated 30th ult. to a gentleman in Charleston, after mentioning the arrival at that place of Col. Woodbine, and his interview with Gov. Kershaw, in which the governor refused to allow him to communicate with any British vessels that might appear off that place, or to enlist men, &c. adds—"Col. Woodbine told us, however, that New Orleans must be taken by this time, as a force of seventeen thousand men had gone against it."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Massias to Brigadier Gen. Floyd, dated Fort Garrison, 12 o'clock, Wednesday Evening 18th Jan'y 1815.

"Sir.—The enemy is now near Darien—his fleet has anchored in Doboy Sound—he keeps close to me; yet it is my belief SAVANNAH is his object—I shall watch his motions."

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Scott to Brigadier Gen. Floyd, dated Brown Ferry, Jan. 18, 1815.

"Sir.—I had the honor to receive yours of the 13th ult. by the express, in which you requested me to send in my report, which is annexed to this letter. This morning a gentleman arrived from St. Mary's who informed me that Admiral Cockburn had landed in town with an additional force, number unknown. I have since been told that a number of ***** troops had been landed since the arrival of the Admiral, from on board of a bomb brig. The enemy are taking possession of all provisions they find, and putting them on board their vessels, and are taking in water—they are likewise mounting guns on carriages and training horses, for what purpose I leave you to judge—they have not as yet attempted any fortifications in the town; on the contrary, they have reduced to a ruin the fort, and it is my opinion, that they will march by land. I should have wished very much to have made a stand at Crooked River Bridge; but Captain Massias would not co-operate with me, which was the cause of my falling back yesterday. I have been informed by one of the patriots of Florida that three spies had discovered two Indians on the south side of St. Mary's near Underwood's mills; the Indians seeing them, retreated, and were followed until an encampment was discovered with considerable smoke at different places, when thought prudent to retire. I have four trusty spies out to give me immediate notice of any approaching danger.—The distress of the families of this country is beyond description."

Thomas Dougherty, was on the 30th ult. elected Clerk to Congress, vice Patrick Magruder, resigned.

The Massachusetts Legislature it appears have changed their design of putting down the U. S. government, to a determination to put down the Yankee—for this purpose it was, on motion of Mr. Lyman,

Resolved, That the solicitor general be, and hereby is directed forthwith to institute a prosecution against the printers and publishers of "The Yankee," a public newspaper printed in the town of Boston, for a gross and indecent libel upon this Legislature, contained in said paper which was published on Friday the 20th inst.

Wills-barre, Penn. Jan. 27.

It is excellent sleighing, and during the week it is calculated, that 500 sleds have gone from this place to Northampton and New Jersey with plaster.

It is not the professions a man makes, but the conduct he pursues, by which he ought to be judged. Taking the criterion, what are we to think of those men, by whatever name called, who, for more than 10 years, have uniformly opposed their own government; and almost uniformly advocated the conduct of the British government? [N. H. Gaz.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To provide for leasing certain lands reserved for the support of schools in the Mississippi Territory.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the county court in each county in the Mississippi Territory, shall be, and is hereby authorized to appoint a number of agents not exceeding five, who shall have power to let out or lease for the purpose of improving the same, the sections of land reserved by Congress for the support of schools, lying within the county for which the agents respectively are appointed, or to let them out at an annual rent, as they shall judge proper; and it shall be the duty of the said agents, under the direction of the county courts respectively, to apply with impropriety the proceedings a using I am the rents of each section as aforesaid, to the purpose of education, and to no other use whatsoever, within the particular township wherein such section is situated, in such manner, that all the citizens residing therein may partake of the benefit thereof, according to the true intent of the reservation made by Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of forming the aforesaid sections into convenient farms, the said agents shall have power to lay off the same into lots of not less than one hundred and six acres, nor more than three hundred and twenty acres, except in case of fractional sections; and in every case, when a release for the improvement of the lots, or for an annual rent, the lessee shall be bound in a suitable penalty, not to contract with or on the premises by doing any thing to the injury of the land, or any of its improvements.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said agents shall have full power within their respective counties, when and so often as they think proper, by legal process, to remove any person or persons from the possessions of any of the aforesaid reserved sections, when such person or persons have not taken a lease, or refused or neglected to take the same; and it shall, nevertheless, be the duty of the said agents to inspect and enquire into any waste or trespass committed on any of the reserved sections aforesaid, by cutting and carrying off timber or stone, or any damage that may be done to the same, whether by persons residing thereon or others; and the said agents are hereby authorized, when waste or trespass shall be committed, to proceed against the person or persons committing the same, according to the laws in such case made and provided; and actions in the cases aforesaid shall be sustained by the agents, and the damages recovered shall be one half to the use of such agents, and the other half to be applied to the same purpose as the proceeds of rents from the land on which the damage was sustained.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for each lease extended by the agents, they shall be entitled to receive the sum of two dollars to be paid by the lessee respectively.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every lease which may be granted in virtue of this act, shall be limited to the period of the termination of the territorial form of government in the said territory; and shall cease to have any force or effect after the first day of January next succeeding the establishment of a state government there: PROVIDED, That outstanding rents may be collected, and damages for waste or trespass may be recovered in the same manner, as if the leases had continued in force.

LANGDON CHEVENS, Speaker of the House of Representatives, JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore, of the Senate.

January 9, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

A BLACK SMITH WANTED,

AT EASTON.

Either with or without a family. One who can do good country work, will receive liberal wages.—Apply at this office.

TO RENT,

A small comfortable dwelling house.—Apply at above February 7

CIRCULAR

To Officers superintending the Recruiting Regiments and Corps. Office of Superintendence of the Recruiting Service, City of Washington, 11th January, 1815.

SIR, The Secretary of War directs that you forward to this Office, with the least possible delay, an abstract of monies disbursed under your orders on account of Bounties and Premiums and Commissions, since the 30th of November, 1814, and the balance on hand; as likewise abstracts of monies disbursed on account of their respective duties, a duplicate of which you will send to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Respectfully, your obedient servant, R. H. Macpherson, Superintendent Recruiting Service.

85-Advertisements crowded out, don't appear in our next.

[Continued from first page.]

Who shall hold his or their office, or offices, at the pleasure of the said board of principal assessors, and whose duty it shall be to receive, record, and preserve all tax lists, returns, & other documents, delivered and made to the said board of principal assessors, and who shall take an oath or affirmation, (if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath,) faithfully to discharge his or their trust; and in default of taking such oath or affirmation, previous to entering on the duties of such appointment, or on failure to perform any part of the duties enjoined on him or them respectively by this act, he or they shall respectively forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, for the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction, and shall also be removed from office.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said clerks to record the proceedings of the said board of principal assessors, and to enter on the record the names of such of the principal assessors, as shall attend any general meeting of the board of principal assessors for the purposes of this act. And if 7 principal assessors shall fail to attend such general meeting, the absentees shall be noted on the said record, and shall, for every day he may be absent therefrom, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the United States. And if any principal assessor shall fail or neglect to furnish the said board of principal assessors, with the lists of valuation and enumeration of each assessment district within his collection district, within three days after the time appointed as aforesaid for such general meeting of the board of said principal assessors, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for the use of the United States, and moreover shall forfeit his compensation as principal assessor. And it shall be the duty of the clerks of the said board of principal assessors, to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, an extract of the minutes of the board, showing such failures or neglect, which shall be sufficient evidence of the forfeiture of such compensation, to all intents and purposes: *Provided always*, That it shall be in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to exonerate such principal assessor or assessors from the forfeiture of the said compensation, from the forfeiture of the said compensation, in whole or in part, as to him shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if the said board of principal assessors shall not, within three days after the first meeting thereof as aforesaid, be furnished with all the lists of valuation of the several counties and state districts of any state or states, they shall, nevertheless, proceed to make out the equalization and apportionment by this act directed, and they shall assign such counties and state districts, the valuation lists of which shall not have been furnished, such valuation as they shall deem just and right, and the valuation thus made to such counties and state districts by the board of principal assessors shall be final, and the proper quota of direct tax shall be, and is hereby declared, to be, imposed thereon accordingly.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said board of principal assessors, diligently and carefully to consider and examine the said lists of valuation, as well in relation to the states which have been heretofore assessed, as in relation to the States which have not been heretofore assessed, for the direct tax for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and they shall have power to revise, adjust, and equalize the valuation of property in any county or state district, by adding thereto or deducting therefrom such a rate per centum, as shall render the valuation of the several counties and state districts just and equitable: *Provided*, That the relative valuation of property in the same county shall not be changed, unless manifest error or imperfection shall appear in any of the lists of valuation, in which case the said board of principal assessors shall have power to correct the same, as to them shall appear just and right. And if, in consequence of any revision, change, and alteration, of the said valuation, any inequality shall be produced in the apportionment of the said direct tax to the several states as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report the same to Congress, to the intent that provision may be made by law for rectifying such inequality.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said board of principal assessors shall have completed the adjustment and equalization of the valuation aforesaid, they shall proceed to apportion to each county and state district, its proper quota of direct tax, and they shall lay the same upon all the subjects of direct taxation herein prescribed within the respective counties and state districts, according to the provisions of this act, so as to raise upon each county or state district, a quota of taxes bearing the same proportion to the whole direct tax imposed on the state, as the valuation of such county or state district bears to the valuation of the state. And the said board of principal assessors shall, within twenty days after the time appointed by the secretary of the treasury for their first meeting, complete the said apportionment, and shall record the same; they shall thereupon further deliver to each principal assessor a certificate of such apportionment, together with the general lists by the principal assessors respectively presented to the board as aforesaid, and transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a certificate of

the apportionment by them made as aforesaid; and the principal assessors respectively shall thereupon proceed to revise their respective lists, and alter and make the same in all respects conformable to the apportionment aforesaid by the said board of principal assessors; and the said principal assessors respectively shall make out lists containing the sums payable according to the provisions of this act, upon every object of taxation in and for each collection district; which lists shall contain the name of each person residing within the said district, owning or having the care or superintendence of property lying within the said district, which is liable to the said tax, when such person or persons are known, together with the sums payable by each; and where there is any property within any collection district, liable to the payment of the said 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 same payable, and the names of the respective proprietors, where known. And the said principal assessors shall furnish to the collector of the several collection districts respectively, within thirty-five days after the apportionment is completed as aforesaid, a certified copy of such list or lists for their proper collection districts; and in default of performance of the duties enjoined on the board of assessors and principal assessors respectively by this section, they shall severally and individually forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction: *And it is hereby enacted and declared*, That the valuation, assessment, equalization and apportionment made by the said board of principal assessors as aforesaid, shall be and remain in force and operation for laying, levying and collecting, yearly and every year, the annual direct tax by this act laid and imposed, until altered, modified or abolished by law.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That each collector, on receiving a list as aforesaid from the said principal assessors respectively, shall subscribe three receipts, one of which shall be given on a full and correct copy of such list, which list shall be delivered by him to, and shall remain with, the principal assessor of his collection district, and shall 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 lists 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. 23. 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 the amount of the taxes assessed in the collection district, for which he has been or 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 the said bond shall be transmitted to, and deposited in, the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to annul, or in any wise to impair, the obligation of the bond heretofore given by any collector; but the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue, any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the annual amount of tax so 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 annually become due and payable; and the said lien shall extend to each and every part of all tracts or lots of land, or dwelling houses, notwithstanding the same may have been divided or alienated in part.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MILL & LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, ON THE PREMISES, On WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of February next at 10 o'clock A. M.

The MILL, and about twenty acres of LAND adjoining, situate in the upper part of Kent county, and late the property of Oliver Canth, deceased. This property, which is calculated for a manufacturing establishment, can be viewed by those disposed to purchase.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with good security, for the payment of purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Oliver Canth are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the Chancery Court, within six months from the day of sale.

Ezekiel F. Chambers, Trustee.

Jan. 24 3

ATTENTION.

The subscriber, wishing to decline business, offers his stock of Groceries on hand, upon liberal terms—or should it be preferred, he will rent the store exclusive of the sale of Goods. The stand is superior to any in this town, being a corner house, and opposite the market. Possession may be had immediately. He particularly requests all those indebted to him, to make payment as speedily as possible. He will take a boy for respectable connections as boarders.

Samuel Nicols.

Easton, Jan. 31 3

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has lately received, and daily expects a further supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, Of British & Domestic Manufacture, Which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or clean Wool.

Superfine black, blue, drab, brown and mixed Broad Cloths; superfine mild black, blue and drab Cassimeres; single black and drab Cassimeres; blue, brown, mixed and drab Cassimeres; brown, green and blue Police Cloths; Messellies, wansdown and other Waistcoats; Manchester Cords; coarse Kersey and Linsey for servants; Calicoes; Gunnyhams; Plaids; Stripes; Chens; Shirts; and 6-4 combie linen, India muslin and jeton Muslins; cashmere and fine Shawls; Bombazets; Russia and cotton Shetlings; Checks; Balmickings; Superfine, &c. &c. Together with loaf and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Segars and Tobacco.

James Thomas.

Easton, Jan. 10 5



HAWKING BUSINESS.

The subscriber, a perfectly informed friend, and the public, that he has just received a new and complete set of the Market, and is now ready to receive orders.

It has only a general assortment of Hares, and the best material and good workman, to execute such orders as he may be favored with.

John W. Sherwood.

Easton, January 3 1815

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWED.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henrix, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the

Tavern Keeping Business.

Hoping from his own attention, and for Kemper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficient number of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjected, for the accommodation of gentlemen in that respect to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be prepared, with every other thing necessary in the line of business.

Richard Barrow.

N. B. Five or six Gentlemen Boarders, will be taken by the year. R. B.

Easton, Jan. 10 1815

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a

PUBLIC HOUSE,

At Church Street, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, and that he is desirous to receive accommodation for his own attention, and for Kemper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has good stable and eaters, and a sufficient number of house servants, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjected, for the accommodation of gentlemen in that respect to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be prepared, with every other thing necessary in the line of business.

Joseph Cook.

N. B. A few Gentlemen Boarders, can be accommodated by the Year, Month or Week.

Church St. Jan. 17 — 4

BOARDING HOUSE.

The subscriber informs her friends, and the public generally, that she now occupies the white house situated on West street, fronting the market house and public square, where she wishes to accommodate a few Gentlemen Boarders, by the day, week, month or year. From the convenience of the situation, and her immediate attention, she flatters herself that accommodation will be comfortable.

Ann Bell.

Jan. 31 3

P. S. The subscriber has 2 Hack women to hire for the present year. A. B.

BOARDERS WANTED.

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

Jan. 10

FOR SALE.

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

James Parrott.

Sept. 27

LATHES FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a WHEEL LATHES, with Chisels and Gouges, and several Rests. She will be sold low for cash, or barter. Apply at the Windsor Chair making shop, in Easton, to

William Mitchell.

Jan. 17 5

FOR SALE.

A likely NEGRO GIRL, about 15 years of age, and has 11 to serve. She has been brought up to house work. For terms apply to the Printer

Jan. 23

NOTICE.

All persons indebted, in any manner, to the estate of David Kerr, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby warned to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims, are required to exhibit the same, duly authenticated according to law. The payment of all debts due to the estate, will be immediately enforced by law.

Jan. 23

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All persons indebted, in any manner, to the estate of David Kerr, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby warned to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims, are required to exhibit the same, duly authenticated according to law. The payment of all debts due to the estate, will be immediately enforced by law.

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Jan. 23

TO RENT, FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

A FISHERY on Great Choptank River, in Caroline county. For terms apply either to Mr. Meredith or the subscriber.

Henrietta M. Frazier.

Easton, Jan. 31 3

MARYLAND.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, &c.

On the application of JOHN MEEDS, of the county aforesaid, to Queen Anne's county court, at their May session, thirteen hundred and thirteen, by a petition in writing, stating fourth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is wholly unable to pay, and praying 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, 1805, 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 John Meeds having satisfied the court that he is unable to pay his debts, and that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is wholly unable to pay, and praying 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, 1805, 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.

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

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1815

[No. 25.....797.]

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. Newspaper 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.

A MILITARY BALL

Will be held at the Union Tavern, on Wednesday Evening, the 22d instant, in commemoration of the Birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON. Gentlemen of the adjacent counties are invited to participate.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH,
JAMES CALDWELL,
ALEXANDER HANUS,
WILLIAM HARRISON, JUN.
SAMUEL T. KENNARD,
THEODORE DENNY

Solomon Lowe.

Easton, Feb. 14

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be sold

On Thursday the 2d day of March next, on the premises, near Hog Creek, part of an undivided tract of LAND, supposed to contain 75 acres—taken in execution, as the property of William Alford, at the suit of John Bradley & Co. Taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

James Keene, Sheriff.

Caroline county, Feb. 7 (14) 1815—3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold

On Friday the 5th day of March next, on the premises 200 acres of LAND, part of Edgewood, taken in execution, as the property of Richard Keene, executor of Samuel Keene, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Elkin Solomon, assn. of Richard R. Keene, use of William Mc Mechin—taken to satisfy said claim.

ALSO,

400 acres of LAND, part of Edgewood, taken in execution as the property of Richard Keene executor of Samuel Keene, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Richard R. Keene assn. of William Gwynn—taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

James Keene, Sheriff.

Caroline county, Feb. 7 (14) 1815—3

FOR SALE,

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

James Parrott.

sep. 27

FOR SALE,

A lively Negro GIRL, about 15 years of age, and has 11 to serve—She has been brought up to house work. For terms apply to the Printer.

Jan. 24

A BLACK-SMITH WANTED.**AT EASTON.**

Either with or without a family. One who can do good country work, will receive liberal wages—Apply at this office

TO RENT.

A small comfortable dwelling house—Apply as above.

February 7

TAYLORING COMMENCED.

I am a small man, of small consequence. I have taken a small shop next door to Mr. James Wilson's Store. I have commenced the above business in a small way. I solicit the Public for a small share of patronage, that I may obtain a small support for my family. Those who feel a wish to encourage me in my small undertaking, will please to call at my little shop. I will wait on them with pleasure; carefully attend to their orders, execute their work in the best manner, at the shortest notice.

Henry Parrott.

February 14—6

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.**RENEWED.**

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Hennis, here to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced the

Tavern-Keeping Business.

Hoping from his own attention, and bar-keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.

N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year.

Easton, January 9, 1815

**REMOVAL.**

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the new brick house, opposite the Market, where he intends carrying on the

HATTING BUSINESS,

In all its various branches, and solicits a continuance of the favors of a liberal public. He has on hand a general assortment of HATS, and the best materials and good workmen, to execute such orders as he may be favored with.

John W. Sherwood.

Easton, January 3, 1815.

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined business for the present year, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for their patronage during the time he kept the Easton Hotel;—and would suggest to all those indebted to him the propriety of immediate payment, or imperious necessity will induce him to make use of such measures as may be disagreeable to all parties.

Thomas Hentrix.

Easton, Jan. 10

BOARDEES WANTED.

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

Mary Trippie.

Jan. 10

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Marcellus Keene, of Kent county, deceased, are hereby requested to meet the subscriber on the FIRST MONDAY in June next, at the office of the Register of Wills, for said county, as on that day the estate will be finally closed, and persons not attending will be barred of all benefit of said estate.

Sarah Keene, Ex'rix.

James Bruce, Adm'r.

Feb. 4 (14)—3

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he wishes to act as AUCTIONEER for the sale of property, either in or out of Easton; and that any property deposited with him for that purpose, will be particularly taken care of, and disposed of to the best advantage and agreeably to the owner's order, without giving his name, if so required. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Thomas S. Loveday.

Jan. 17

NOTICE.

All persons indebted, in any manner, to the estate of David Kerr, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby warned to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims, are required to exhibit the same, duly authenticated according to law. The payment of all debts due to the estate, will be immediately enforced by law.

Rachel L. Kerr, ex'x.

January 3

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

As a private tutor to one or more families, or to teach a select school, a gentleman whose mode of instruction is entirely new, and only practiced by himself, by which he can and will engage to quicken and mature the judgment of his pupils in one third the time required by the common modes.

Besides confining them in a knowledge of the sciences he professes to teach, his method has many other advantages; among which is, that the boys he proposes for a classical education, will, with a good teacher, acquire a knowledge of the Latin and Greek Languages in one half the time required by boys taught in the common way, and with more ease to themselves and their tutor.

He will likewise engage to make his pupils write an elegant and free hand. Enquire of the Editor.

MARYLAND:**QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.**

ON application of HENRY WILMER, of the county aforesaid, to Queen Ann's county court, at their October Term, 1814, by petition in writing, setting forth that he was legally confined in the goal of said county, for debts which he was wholly unable to pay; and praying that he should be discharged from said goal, and that he should be restored to the possession of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition. And the said court being satisfied that the said Henry Wilmer has resided within the State of Maryland for the two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the said county court to answer the allegations of his creditors. The Court did order and adjudge, that the said Henry Wilmer should be forthwith discharged from his confinement, and did also appoint the said first Saturday of next May Term of Queen Ann's county court for the creditors of the said Henry Wilmer to be and appear before the said court, to show cause, if any they have why the said Henry Wilmer should not be finally discharged under the Insolvent Laws of the said State of Maryland. And the aforesaid court order and direct the said Henry Wilmer to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of said county, and to be published in one of the Baltimore newspapers, and the Star printed at Easton, once every two weeks for three months successively, before the said first Saturday of next May Term.

Given under my hand, this 8th day of November, 1814

John Browne, Clk.

of Queen Ann's county court.

November 29—eodm.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 9.

Extract of a letter from Com. H. G. Campbell, Commanding Naval Officer at Savannah, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Savannah, Jan. 29th, 1815.

The enemy have evacuated St. Mary's and withdrawn to Cumberland Island, after destroying the Fort at Point Petre and blowing up the magazine.

Previous to their leaving St. Mary's, they primed the houses with tar, ready to fire them, if molested in their retreat.

I regret to inform you, that the new barge Scorpion has fallen into their hands with her equipments, a correct return of which shall be forwarded for your information.

Copy of a letter from Com. Dent, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Charleston, South Carolina, Jan. 21st, 1815.

SIR,

I had the honor in my letter of the 28th, to inform you, that from the information received by the commanding general of the situation of the enemy near North Edisto, and the great alarm of the inhabitants, I had decided to visit that place. On my arrival at the camp on John's Island, I sent an express to lieut. Kearney, commanding the flotilla, (then on his way with the army transport to Savannah, to meet me with the flotilla in North Edisto river.

From light winds and contrary tides, lieutenant Kearney did not arrive there until half past 2 P. M. on Sunday, when I was informed the enemy were watering with their barges and about 80 men on the opposite island. I immediately directed the three barges to be manned with volunteers, and ordered lieut. Kearney to proceed outside and endeavor to cut them off, while a body of volunteers and militia, by order of the General, were landed on the island. A little after 2 the barges moved, and on turning the point were discovered by the frigate, (lying to an anchor about 4 miles from the land) when she fired several guns, and made the signal to her boats, and immediately got under way and opened a heavy fire on our barges. The wind about this time changed from the westward to the east, and very light, enabled our barges to cut off the tender, which was discovered working out of a small Bay with two barges. The enemy's barges, after putting men on board the tender, moved directly to windward and ahead of our barges, to the frigate. After a close running fight of one hour and a half, and in the act of boarding, I had the satisfaction to see the tender surrender. The exertions of the frigate to save the tender were great; and she opened a heavy fire on them, and obliged them to pursue our barges, with a third that left the ship about the same time. After the surrender of the tender the frigate recalled her boats and soon after ceased firing. Lieut. Kearney, the officers and men engaged in this enterprise, behaved themselves in a manner that does honour to their country and themselves. Altho' they had to continue so long under the fire of the frigate, nothing could divert them from their object. As the frigate had cut off their retreat to North Edisto, Lieut. Kearney was obliged to proceed to South Edisto with his prize, since which I have not heard any thing from him. The detachment of militia proceeded to the place where the enemy were watering, and found their launch aground and abandoned, the crew having gone on board the tender. She was filled with water casks, and had mounted a cannon, six brass swivels, with muskets, pistols, &c. She was got off at high water, and I expect her round with the prize.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. DENT.

The Hon. D. W. Croxson, Sec'y of the Navy.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Among the many evils produced by the wars, which, with little intermission, have afflicted Europe, and extended their ravages into other quarters of the globe, for a period exceeding 20 years, the dispersion of a considerable portion of the inhabitants of different countries in sorrow and in want, has not been the least injurious to human happiness, nor the least severe in the trial of human virtue.

It had been long ascertained, that many foreigners flying from the dangers of their own home, and that some citizens, forgetful of their duty, had co-operated in forming an establishment on the Island of Barataria, near the mouth of the River Mississippi, for the purpose of a clandestine and lawless trade. The government of the United States caused the establishment to be broken up and destroyed, &c. having obtained the means

of designating the offenders of every description, it only remained to answer the demands of justice, by inflicting an exemplary punishment.

But it has since been represented, that the offenders have manifested a sincere penitence; that they have abandoned the prosecution of the worst cause for the support of the best; and particularly, that they have exhibited, in the defence of New Orleans, unequivocal traits of courage and fidelity. Offenders, who have refused to become the associates of the enemy in the war, upon the most seducing terms of invitation; and who have aided to repel his hostile invasion of the territory of the United States—can no longer be considered as objects of punishment, but as objects of a generous forgiveness.

It has, therefore, been seen, with great satisfaction, that the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana earnestly recommend these offenders to the benefit of a full pardon: And in compliance with that recommendation, as well as in consideration of all the other extraordinary circumstances of the case, I James Madison, President of the United States of America, do issue this Proclamation, hereby granting, publishing and declaring, a free and full pardon of all offences committed in violation of any act or acts of the Congress of the United States, touching the revenue, trade and navigation thereof, or touching the intercourse and commerce of the United States with foreign nations, at any time before the eighth day of January, in the present year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by any person or persons whatsoever, being inhabitants of New Orleans and the adjacent country, or being inhabitants of the said Island of Barataria, and the places adjacent: Provided, That every person, claiming the benefit of this full pardon, in order to entitle himself thereto, shall produce a certificate in writing from the Governor of the State of Louisiana, stating that such person has aided in the defence of New Orleans, and the adjacent country, during the invasion thereof as aforesaid.

And I do hereby further authorize and direct all suits, indictments, and prosecutions, for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, against any person, or persons, who shall be entitled to the benefit of this full pardon, forthwith to be stayed, discontinued and released: And all civil officers are hereby required according to the duties of their respective stations, to carry this Proclamation into immediate and faithful execution.

Done at the City of Washington, the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE,
Acting secretary of state.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Some notice of the life and character of Gen. Jackson will be desirable at this time to the readers of your columns. The distinguished post he at present occupies, the unexampled enthusiasm which he has instilled into his army in defence of the nation—and the confidence which he has every where obtained, thro' this vast country, has excited much curiosity on the part of the public, to become more intimately acquainted with him. The writer of the Crisis will gratify as far as in his power, this anxiety for information concerning a man whose life will constitute, and has constituted already, an important epoch in the history of our country. Gen. Andrew Jackson was, as I am told, born in N. Carolina, where he received a liberal education, and at an early age commenced the practice of the law. He was esteemed eminent in his profession. His speeches at the bar were always considered nervous and admired for the perspicuity of the style; he was pointed out to me in Knoxville as an elegant scholar. In early life he was poor, his industry soon made him rich; generous and brave in his disposition, he was esteemed by all who knew him—and his influence soon became extensive; he was elected a member of the Tennessee convention, and had a large share in the formation of the Constitution of that State. On the admission of Tennessee into the Union as a sister State, he was elected to the House of Representatives, from which he was subsequently transferred by the Tennessee Legislature to the Senate of the U. States. This last station he occupied until he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity of Tennessee, which last named office he held for several years. On giving up this appointment, which he filled with honour to himself and advantage to his country—he turned his attention to the military art and soon rose to the rank of Major General of militia. In the capacity of an officer at the head of an army, comment is unnecessary; he has up-

peared and yet appears covered with glory—the laurels with which he has decorated his country's standard will bloom for ages.

His person remains to be noticed. He is tall, thin and spare, but muscular and hardy, with an eye quick and penetrating. I have frequently seen Gen'l. Jackson, and such was the impression his appearance made in my mind, that I have said to myself, he is a man of Iron. Aversity can make no impression on a bosom braced by such decision and firmness as is visible in his face and his manner. Let not the reader conclude from this that he is haughty, distant and imperious—quite the contrary. It is true he sports not with the feelings of others—and no one is permitted to wound him with impunity; but then he is gay, communicative and liberal, and the more you know him, the more you admire and indeed love him. To be a patriot, a soldier and a gentleman, is sufficient to secure the inviolable friendship of this distinguished citizen. To the poor, he is liberal; to the unfortunate charitable; to the humblest private he is mild and tender, to the base and disaffected to his country stern and unbending, and yet just. He is now about fifty-five, but he has a juvenility of appearance that would make him ten years younger. The General is married, but has no children. If in the field and at the head of armies in battles we admire the dauntless soldier; we love the man who at home, and in retirement, is hospitable and friendly; and in this particular the General is pre-eminently conspicuous.

Author of the Crisis.

Gen'l. COFFEY is a native Nottingham county, Virginia.

MARYLAND:**QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Sec'y.**

On the application of JOSEPH RATHBELL, of the county aforesaid, to Queen Ann's county court, at their May Term, eighteen hundred and fourteen, by petition in writing, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is wholly unable to pay; and praying 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, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; 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 the said Joseph Rathbell having satisfied the said court, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Joseph Rathbell having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. The court did order and adjudge, that the said Joseph Rathbell be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors (by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house in said county, and inserting the same in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once a week for three months before the first Saturday of October term next ensuing) to appear before the said county court, at the court house in Centerville, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Rathbell should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th June, 1814

John Browne, Clk.

of Q. A. C. Court

The above order was to have been published by the petitioner, previous to the last October term; but the same having been neglected to be done, he was, by the court at October term, indulged until next May term, with orders, that the foregoing should be set up at the court house door, and published in one of the newspapers in Easton, three months previously to the holding of said court, notifying his creditors to meet on the first Saturday of May term next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, or show cause why the said Joseph Rathbell should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly as prayed.

J. Browne, Clk.

of Q. A. C. Court

January 3, 1815

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Oxford, Talbot county, on the night of the 22d December last, a negro man named JOHN P. L., about 21 years old. He took with him two old leather jackets, one under jacket striped and down (old) one pair of trousers of old grey, all mixed with grey and black, and two new linen shirts. He is about 5.10 feet high, and well made, dark complexion, part when naked, and thick hair, the right foot has been maimed with a millstone. Whoever takes up the said man, and secures him, shall have the above reward, and if brought home shall have all reasonable charges paid by

John W. Batten.

January 3, 1815

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 28th day of December last, a runaway Negro Boy, who calls himself LEWIS, supposed to be about 20 years of age, five feet eight and a half inches high. His clothing when committed was a dark colored cloth round about and pantaloons, tow linen shirt, good shoes and stockings; has a scar on his left cheek; and he belongs to St. Joseph Harris, near Leesons Town, St. Marys county, Maryland. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fee according to law.

Morris Jones, St. J.

Frederick county, Maryland.

January 12—21—3.

PEACE.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 13.
GLORIOUS NEWS.

A Treaty of Peace was signed by the American and British commissioners at Ghent, on the 24th December, and ratified by the Prince Regent on the 30th.

We most cordially congratulate our fellow citizens on this propitious event—an event which calls for deep and undissembled gratitude to the Almighty Sovereign of the Universe.

Mr. Henry Carroll, one of the Secretaries of the American Legation, charged with dispatches from our commissioners, and a copy of the Treaty, left Ghent on the 26th of December, for England; sailed from Plymouth in the British sloop of war Favorite, on the 2d of January; and arrived at this port at 3 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Hughes, another of the Secretaries of the American Legation, sailed about the same time, with dispatches for the Chesapeake.

Mr. Baker, Secretary to the British Legation to the U. States in 1810, has also come out in the Favorite, for the purpose of receiving the ratification of the President and Senate, and of communicating the joyful tidings to the British fleet and armies in this quarter of the globe.

Mr. Carroll, with whom we have been favored with an interview, states, that the terms of the Treaty are such as to leave no doubt that they will be immediately ratified by our government. The London "Times," a ministerial print, denounces the Treaty in the strongest terms, as highly dishonourable to England; while the "Morning Chronicle," an anti-ministerial paper, considers it as advantageous to the British nation. A meeting at Westminster was held on the 29th of December, for the purpose of petitioning for the repeal of the income tax; at which Mr. Cartwright, one of the orators of the day, represents the peace with America, as a happy circumstance to Great Britain.

The Favorite yesterday spoke the British frigate Endymion, in company with the Tenedos.

Mr. Carroll, who left this City this morning for the seat of government, has very obligingly favored us with files of the London "Times," "Morning Chronicle," and "Courier," to the 31st of December, inclusive, from which we have made as voluminous extracts as our time would permit; and to the politeness of Robert Lepp, Esq. we are indebted for the following extract of a letter, which he received by Mr. Carroll, from a respectable house in London, dated December 31, 1814.

DEAR SIR,
"The bearer of this carries with him the olive branch of Peace. The Treaty was signed at Ghent on the 24th inst. and has been ratified by the Prince Regent; but hostilities are not to cease until satisfied by the President. We sincerely congratulate you on this joyful event."

— FEBRUARY 13.
We have been furnished with the London Globe, of the 27th Dec. from which the following interesting extracts were made.

The Globe contains Lord Bathurst's note to the Lord Mayor, dated 26th Dec. announcing the signing of peace between Great Britain and the United States, in which he (Lord Bathurst) says "the hostilities shall cease as soon as it shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, as well as by the Prince Regent."

The Globe adds, that the following is understood to be the substance of the treaty.

1. All discussion of our maritime rights ceased on both sides.

2. Madison does not insist on giving up the prizes captured in retaliation of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

3. We leave our Indian allies as we found them in 1812.

4. We give up all our conquests, particularly the province of Maine. We are, however, permitted to retain the Islands of Passamaquoddy bay, which were ours by the treaty of 1793.

5. Commissioners to be appointed on both sides, whether there shall be any, and what safe and practicable communication between Quebec and Upper Canada, together with all other questions of territory.

6. We are to be allowed the exclusive enjoyment of the right of fishing on our own coast at Newfoundland, and of trading to our own settlements in the East Indies.

"In this description of the treaty," (the Globe editor observes), "we read the humiliation of our ministers in every line."

A second edition of the Globe says,—"The Treaty of Ghent, was this day (December the 24th) ratified by the Prince Regent in Council, at Carlton House."

Mr. Baker came up from sloop of war Favorite last evening, in the pilot boat Erie, and will proceed this morning, for Washington City.

Translated from a Ghent paper extra, of the 24th December, 1814, politely furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, by a commercial friend.

The Journal does not appear to-day, but the editor believes it will give pleasure to the public to learn that on Saturday the 24th, a Treaty of Peace was signed by the English and American

commissioners. Though the conditions of the Treaty are not known, and probably will not be until after its ratification, we believe we can assure the public, that this peace, while it is honorable to the two nations, recompenses gloriously the efforts and patriotism of the Americans.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The state of the funds may be said to afford a most striking comment on the text of those who have the front to call the treaty of Ghent honorable to this country. What? An honorable Peace, with the last of our adversaries, with a population and commercial nation—and yet a depression on the public funds! the thing is impossible. There is a moral inconsistency in the facts. But the truth, unhappily peeps out in the course of the eulogy bestowed on this famous specimen of diplomatic ingenuity. The peace is, like that of Amiens, a peace of necessity—and upon what grounds? "A leaning to certain points," it seems has been "hinted" at the Congress of Vienna. Now, let us put this mysterious language into plain English. It can bear no other construction than this—that Russia, or Austria, or Prussia, has vowed an inclination to support the innovations on public law which Mr. Madison asserts. Might not this have been foretold—was it not foretold in this paper above six months ago? Was it not the very argument we urged for pushing the war in America with the utmost vigor, whilst yet the field was open, and our adversary without allies? And is it not a motive for the same conduct, even at this late period? If any of the powers who have received our subsidies, or have been rescued from destruction by our courage and example, have had the business to turn against us, it is morally certain, that the Treaty of Ghent will confirm them in their resolution. They will find that we have attempted to force our principles on America, and have failed. Nay, that we have retired from the combat with the stripes yet bleeding on our backs with the recent defeats at Plattsburg, and on Lake Champlain, (and O leens) unavenged. To make Peace at such a moment, they will think, betrays a deadness to the feelings of honor, and shows a timidity of disposition, inviting further insult. If we could have pointed to America overthrown, we should surely have stood on much higher ground at Vienna, and every where else, that we possibly can do now. Even yet, however, if we could but close the war with some great naval triumph, the reputation of our maritime greatness might be partially restored; but to say, that it has not hitherto suffered in the estimation of all Europe, and what is worse, of America herself, is to disbelieve common sense and universal experience. "Two or three of our ships have struck to a force vastly superior!" No, not two or three, but many, on the ocean, and whole squadrons on the Lakes; and the numbers are to be viewed with relation to the comparative magnitude of the two navies. Scarcely is there one American ship of war, which has not to boast a victory over the British flag, scarcely one British ship in thirty or forty, that has beaten an American. Our seamen, it is urged, have on all occasions fought bravely. Who denies it? Our complaint is that with the bravest seamen, and with the most powerful navy in the world, we retire from the contest when the balance of defeat is so heavily against us. Be it accident, or be it misconduct, we enquire not now into the cause; the certain, the inevitable consequences are what we look to, and these may be summed up in a few words—the speedy growth of an American navy—and the recurrence of a new and much more formidable American war. From his fatal moment, when the flag of the Guerrière was struck, there has been quite a race for building ships of war in the U. States. Their navy has been nearly doubled, and their vessels are of extraordinary magnitude. The people, naturally vain, boastful and insolent, have been filled with an absolute contempt of our maritime power, and a furious eagerness to beat down our maritime pretensions. Those passions, which have been inflamed by success, could only have been cooled by what in vulgar but emphatic language has been termed "a sound flogging"—but, unfortunately, our christian meekness has induced us rather to kiss the rod, than to retaliate its exercise. Such false and feeble humanity is not calculated for the guidance of nations. War is, indeed, a tremendous engine of justice; but when justice wields the sword, she must be inflexible. Looking neither to the right nor to the left, she must pursue her blow, until the evil is clean rooted out. This is not blind rage, or blind revenge; but it is a discriminating, a calm, and even a tender calculation of consequences. Better is it, that we should graze with the young lion, when he is first fleeced with the taste of our flock, than wait until, in the maturity of his strength, he bears away at once both sheep and shepherd.

The Chatham, of 74 guns, (built in memory of the Walcheren expedition) is ordered to be manned, and will, it is supposed, be sent to America to strengthen the preparations for that extended system of warfare, which must take place if the President should delay the ratification of the Treaty. We are well convinced, that every ship, and every sailor, employed in maintaining the vital contest for our maritime ascendancy, far from diminishing, will add a proportionate weight to our influence at Vienna; but in truth Vienna and its fetes, and all its negotiations, are infinitely insignificant to us now, compared with the

growth of an American navy, and the probable loss of our transatlantic provinces. With respect to the latter point, it is certain that the present Treaty will produce the most serious discontent among the Canadians when they find that the great object of their wishes, a secure frontier communication, is referred to the decision of commissioners. They know, if the British public does not, what is the honesty of the American commissioners; but, indeed, we ought to know it too, for we cannot well have forgotten the conduct of those appointed under the Treaty of 1794. By that Treaty two boards were established—one in England, to judge of American claims; the other in America, to judge of British claims. The former proceeded with all justice and regularity, and actually adjudged to various claimants above a million and a half of money, which was paid by this country. The latter met, and received British claims to the amount of five millions and a half, but never proceeded to a single award. At this board were two American commissioners, the presence of one of whom at least was necessary to form a quorum; but these despicable swindlers, for their conduct entitles them to no better name, no sooner perceived that justice required a decision in favour of a British claimant, than they withdrew; and of course put an entire stop to the business. After this experience, it does seem a little extraordinary, that we should commit the future safety of Canada to a board of commissioners.

The Hamburg mail presents us with no very gratifying view of the harmony of the continental powers; but one satisfactory conclusion at least, may be drawn from them to their own disputes, while we attend to what more closely concerns us. It is not now, as in the time of Bonaparte, when one savage despotism threatened to swallow up all national independence. On the contrary, almost every power at the Congress seems to have its separate views, and we are sorry to say, that they seem almost all equally selfish, and equally to set at defiance their pretended principle of equity and moderation. Saxony and Prussia, Genoa and Mentz, the catholic religion and the slave trade, appear to have furnished subjects for discussions and projects, and protests, but for nothing else. What is said of the slave trade is particularly repugnant to all manly feeling. The abolition is truly said to be "interesting to humanity," and yet the humanity of all Europe united is not strong enough to compel even a modification of that system of crimes and atrocities. The reason assigned is, that the powers concerned in it will not accept of the interference of the continental powers. Now, there are no nations calling themselves civilized, which at present are disgraced by the slave trade, except Spain, Portugal and France; but the two latter have solemnly pronounced it to be in its general nature contrary to the sentiments of an enlightened age. They, therefore, are confessedly bound to acquiesce in any fair plan for limiting it in point of duration or extent; & what they acquiesce in, Spain cannot either with decency or dignity refuse. None of these powers can lie under an unlimited necessity to buy and sell men; and further than their respective necessities extend, there can be no dishonor in renouncing so odious a traffic.

— Times.
DECEMBER 31.
Mr. Carroll, a Secretary attached to the American Legation, arrived from Ghent yesterday morning, with the Treaty of Peace between this country and the U. States, and proceeds immediately to Portsmouth, to embark on board a frigate for America.
Yesterday evening we received Paris papers to the 27th instant. The intelligence from Vienna which is of the 15th, confirms our statement of yesterday, with regard to the understood intention, on the part of the Emperor Alexander, of declaring Thorm and Cracow, free cities of Poland, and also what we mentioned with regard to the designs on Turkey, which appears to be looked to as a fertile source of indemnities that may serve to reconcile the jarring interests of the different powers, whose conflicting pretensions create so many obstacles at Vienna. This project seems to be a topic of much conversation at Vienna.
The plan for dividing Germany into seven circles, is said to have been rejected, and Austria, it is rumored, has proposed a new division, to consist only of five circles.
Nothing had been arranged with regard to Saxony or Poland.
The Milan accounts prove decidedly the discontented state of the Italian troops in the service of Austria, in consequence of their being ordered into the Austrian territories; and the dissatisfaction also of the Italian people, it appearing that the soldiers had deserted in great numbers, and that the inhabitants, where the deserters had taken refuge, refused to deliver them up.

The speculators of American produce, and bears in the City of New York, are incessant in their croakings against the Peace with America. Their attachment to ministers, though strong, cannot reconcile them to this step, though surely if they would look back with an impartial eye on the imbecility and error with which their idols conducted the war, they must acknowledge their prudence in putting an end to it. One of them very honestly said, two days ago, that if they had not put an end to the war, the war would have put an end to the ministry. Instead then of deploring the Peace, the Times, and its principles, ought to condemn the choice of the Prince Regent, in trusting the reins of government to hands so weak.

— Times.
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 11.
FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Dates to the 20th—the enemy has abandoned his views on New Orleans, in a disgraceful retreat, by which event his defeat on the 8th is consummated.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Jackson to the Sec. of War, dated

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, Camp, 6 miles below N. Orleans, 19th January, 1815.

Last night at 12 o'clock, the enemy precipitately decamped and returned to his boats, leaving behind him under medical attendance, eighty of his wounded, including two officers, 13 pieces of his heavy artillery, and a quantity of shot, having destroyed much of his powder. Such was the situation of the ground which he abandoned, and of that through which he retired, protected by canals, reeds, doubts, entrenchments, and swamps on his right, and the river on his left, that I could not without encountering a risk, which true policy did not seem to require or to authorize, attempt to annoy him much on his retreat. We took only 5 prisoners.

Whether it is the purpose of the enemy to abandon the expedition altogether, or to renew his efforts at some other point, I do not pretend to determine with positiveness. In my own mind, however, there is but little doubt that his last exertions have been made in this quarter, at any rate for the present season, and by the next I hope we shall be fully prepared for him. In this belief I am strengthened not only by the prodigious loss he has sustained at the position he has just quitted, but by the failure of his fleet to pass Fort St. Philip.

His loss on this ground, since the embarkation of his troops, as stated by all the last prisoners and deserters, and as confirmed by many additional circumstances, must have exceeded four thousand; and was greater in the action of the 8th than was estimated, from the most correct data then in his possession, by the Inspector General, whose report has been forwarded to you. We succeeded, on the 8th, in getting from the enemy about 1000 stand of arms of various descriptions.

Since the action of the 8th, the enemy have been allowed very little repose—my artillery from both sides of the

able of wielding the energies of the Empire.

Certainly America might have been successfully attacked in many parts, if the force of Great Britain had been wisely directed. In a valuable sketch of the U. States of North America, written by the late French consul general, and translated by WILLIAM WALTON, Esq. we find this truth particularly acknowledged.—"The U. States," says the French consul, "are vulnerable on many points, but mortally so on three, viz. in the bay of New York, or Rhode Island; in that of New York, and also in the Chesapeake Bay. Since the Americans have become possessed of Louisiana, they can no longer be invaded in the Southern States; but they can be easily invaded in the Northern States, situated on the east of the Hudson, by the European power, that may be mistress of Canada, & have the command of the left bank of the River St. Lawrence." The author enters into details, and explains the facility of the operations of a skilful soldier. But did our ministers avail themselves of the means in their hands to take advantage of this facility? Or, having so completely failed in every thing they undertook, would their friends desire that they should have gone on plunging themselves deeper in disgrace?

The Times is solicitous of drawing an argument against the popularity of the peace from the state of the public funds. The editor certainly forgets his former doctrine, that the stock exchange was to more to be relied on as the thermometer of public opinion than a tap-room. But certainly when it is recollected that the speculators anticipated this event; that purchases to an immense amount were made on the expectation of it; that there is the greatest bull account which has been known for years; and that this (tho' called the week of the least of fools) is the week of the year when money is the scarcest, from its being the general week of balance, as well as the week of the payment into the bank of the collected revenue by the receivers—the operation on funds is no criterion of public feeling on the peace.

The best means of ascertaining the fact of its being palatable, or the contrary, will be from the return of the manufacturing districts throughout the empire, from the demand of hands, and the state of the custom house books.

— Morn. Chron.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
From the Public Advertiser.

WANTED—The spirit which animated the conduct of Elizabeth, Oliver and William.

Better negotiators, or more gun-powder.

LOST—All idea of national honor and dignity.

FOUND—That any insignificant State may insult that which used to call herself mistress of the waves.

The news of peace with America has received a general rejoicing at Yarmouth. The bells have been rung for two days, and colors hoisted in various parts of the town; and there has been several convivial parties at the taverns to celebrate the event.

— Times.

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Since the action of the 8th, the enemy have been allowed very little repose—my artillery from both sides of the

river being constantly employed, (tho' the night, and indeed until the hour of their retreat, in annoying them.—No doubt they thought it quite time to quit a position in which so little rest could be found.

I am advised by Major Overton, who commands at Fort St. Philip, in a letter of the 18th, that the enemy having bombarded his Fort for 8 or 9 days from 13 inch mortars without effect, had, on the morning of that day, retired. I have little doubt that he would have been able to have sunk their vessels had they attempted to run by.

Giving the proper weight to all these considerations, I believe you will not think me too sanguine in the belief that Louisiana is now clear of its enemy. I hope, however, I need not assure you, that whatever I command, such a belief shall never occasion any relaxation in the measures for resistance. I am but too sensible that the moment when the enemy is opposing us, is not the most proper to provide them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. Gen. Comm'd'g

P. S. On the 18th our prisoners on shore were delivered to us, an exchange having been previously agreed to. Those who are on board the fleet will be delivered at Petit Coquille—after which I shall still have in my hands an excess of several hundred.

A. J.

20th—Mr. Shields, Purser in the Navy, has to-day taken 54 prisoners; among them are four officers.

A. J.

Hon. JAMES MONROE,

Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from an officer in the U. States' army to his friend in this city, dated

Camp near New Orleans,

January 20, 1815.

The enemy have at length taken their departure, after having remained on the banks of the Mississippi for four weeks, within five miles of New Orleans. They left their encampment on the night of the 18th inst. in the most secret and precipitate manner; they left on the field sixteen pieces of cannon, their equipments, and an immense number of ball; their dead were left in the most shameful manner, not half buried. They left 70 of their wounded in their camp, and two surgeons, with a request from Gen. Lambert to Gen. Jackson to consider them as prisoners of war; they being mangled in such a manner on the morning of the 8th by our cannon, that they found it impossible to take them off. Among the number are several officers. We had an exchange of prisoners a day or two before they left here, those taken in the gun boats and about 40 we lost on the night of the 23d ult. We also received an express from Fort St. Philip yesterday, the British fleet left there and returned down the river on the morning of the 17th inst. after a bombardment of nine days, during which time they threw better than 1000 shells in and about the Fort; we have ascertained the enemy's loss to be better than 3000 on the 8th, & by their own accounts since the evening of the 23d they have lost 3,600 men, while ours does not amount to 100 in killed and wounded; we are also perfectly acquainted with their regiments and strength—they had landed 9,400. Gen. Gibbs is also dead.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICAN,

EXTRA.

New Orleans, Jan. 29, 1815.

Messrs. Isler & M'Cordy—

Gentlemen,

Immediately after the repulse of the British forces, on the 8th inst. they commenced active preparations for a re-embarkation of the troops. All the sick and wounded were sent on board, together with such baggage and munitions of war as could be safely spared. During these operations, the enemy kept up a menacing attitude—frequent indications were given of an intention to renew the attack on our lines, and vigorous works of defence were thrown up in front of our camp. The rear of their army retired first, while they displayed a numerous body of men to our view, and at night, their fires seemed rather to increase than diminish. They had erected batteries to cover their retreat in advantageous positions from their original encampment to the bayou through which they entered Lake Borgne. The cannon placed on these batteries could have raked a pursuing army in every direction, and any attempt to storm them would have been attended with great slaughter indeed. Having made the necessary arrangements on the night of the 18th inst. the whole army precipitately retreated to their boats, which were prepared to receive them, leaving behind about 20 pieces of artillery, which were spiked, and from 120 to 180 prisoners, including the wounded who could not be conveniently removed. On the morning of the 19th the cavalry, commanded by Maj. Hinds, were ordered to pursue the enemy, and make prisoners of such as could be overtaken, and ascertain whether the enemy had re-embarked his whole force or not. This duty was performed by that valuable officer with his usual vigilance and promptitude. I joined in the pursuit, and had the pleasure of receiving the surrender of about ninety prisoners, including the wounded who had been left by the British commander to the mercy of Gen. Jackson. I accompanied the surgeon who remained with those sent to the head-quarters of the General, who confirms the assurance I had previously given, that the unfortunate wounded prisoners, who had thus fallen into our hands, should be treated with the

almost humanity. The watch-word and counter-slogan of the enemy on the morning of the 8th was BEAUTY & BOOBY.—Comment is unnecessary on these significant allusions held out to a licentious soldiery. Had victory declared on their side, the scenes of Havre-de-Grace, of Hampton, of Alexandria, and of St. Sebastian, would without doubt have been re-acted at New Orleans, with all the unfeeling and brutal inhumanity of the savage for whom we are contending. But Heaven be praised, we are relieved from all apprehension; our arms have been crowned with triumphant success; the enemy is driven in disgrace from our soil, and I trust ere long our shores will be redeemed from the desolating visits of *Jules Majesty's Navy*.

Information has this morning arrived, that Thomas Shields, who was lately confined on board the British fleet, has made an attack on some of the boats of the enemy, and taken fifty four prisoners.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. POINDEXTER.

Copy of a letter from Captain Henley, commanding late United States schooner Carolina, to Commodore Patterson, dated
New Orleans, Dec. 28th, 1814.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you that after you left on the 26th ult. in pursuance to your order, every possible exertion was made to move the sch'r Carolina higher up the River and near Gen'l Jackson's camp, without success; the wind being at N. N. W. and blowing fresh and too scant to get under way, and the current too rapid to move her by warping, which I had endeavored to do with my crew.

At day light on the morning of the 27th, the enemy opened upon the Carolina a battery of 5 guns, from which they threw shells and shot; returned their fire with the long 12 pounder, the only gun on board which could reach across the River, the remainder of her battery being light 12 pound carronades.

The air being light and at north, rendered it impossible to get under way; the second shot fired by the enemy lodged in the sch'r's main hold under her cables, and in such a situation as not to be come at, and fired her, which rapidly progressed; finding that hot shot were passing through her cabin and filling room, which contained a considerable quantity of powder; her bulwarks all knocked down by the enemy's shot, the vessel in a sinking situation, and the fire increasing, and expecting every moment that she would blow up; at a little after sunrise I reluctantly gave orders for her crew to abandon her, which was effected with the loss of 1 killed and 6 wounded; a short time after I had succeeded in getting the crew on shore, I had the extreme mortification of seeing her blow up.

It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the able assistance I received from Lieutenants Norris and Crowley, and Sailing Master Hatter, and to say that my officers and crew behaved on this occasion, as well as on the 23d, when under your own eye, in a most gallant manner.

Almost every article of clothing belonging to the officers and crew from the rapid progress of the fire, was involved in the destruction of the vessel.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN D. HENLEY.

P. S. I have not made out a detailed account of the action on the night of the 23d, as you were on board during the whole action.

Capt. D. T. Patterson, com'dg.
U. S. naval forces on the
New Orleans station.

Copy of a letter from Com. PATTERSON, commanding our naval force on the Orleans station, to the Secretary of the Navy dated
U. S. S. LOUISIANA,
4 miles below N. Orleans,
29th Dec. 1814.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you, that on the morning of the 28th inst. at about half past 7, perceived our advanced guard retreating towards our lines—the enemy pursuing, fired shot, shells and rockets, from field artillery, with which they advanced on the road behind the levee, spring the ship to bring the starboard guns to bear upon the enemy; at 25 minutes past 8 A. M. the enemy opened their fire upon the ship, with shells, shot and rockets, which was instantly returned with great spirit, and much apparent effect, and continued without intermission till 1 P. M. when the enemy slackened their fire, and retreated with a part of their artillery from each of their batteries, evidently with great loss.

Two attempts were made to screen the heavy piece of ordnance mounted behind the levee, with which they threw hot shot at the ship, and which had been a long time abandoned before they succeeded in recovering it, and then it must have been with very great loss, as I distinctly saw, with the aid of my glass, several shot strike in the midst of the men (seamen) who were employed in drawing her away. At 3 P. M. the enemy were silenced; at 4 P. M. ceased firing the ship, the enemy having retired beyond the range of her guns. Many of their shot passed over the ship, and their shells burst over her decks, which were strewn with their fragments; yet, after an incessant cannonading of upwards of seven hours, during which 800 shot were fired from the ship, one man only was

wounded slightly, by the piece of a shell, and one shot passed between the bowsprit and heel of the jib-boom.

The enemy drew up his whole force, evidently with an intention of assaulting Gen. Jackson's lines, under cover of his heavy cannon, but his cannonading being so warmly returned from the lines and ship Louisiana, caused him, I presume, to abandon his project, as he retired without making the attempt.—You will have learned by my former letters, that the crew of the Louisiana is composed of men of all nations, (English excepted) taken from the streets of New Orleans not a fortnight before the battle; yet I never knew guns better served, or more animated fire, than was supported from her.

Lieut. C. C. B. Thompson deserves much credit for the discipline to which in so short a time he had brought such men, two thirds of whom do not understand English.

Gen. Jackson having applied for officers and seamen to work the heavy cannon on his lines furnished by Mr. Las Norris & Crowley, of the late schooner Carolina, instantly volunteered, and with the greater part of her crew were sent to those cannon, which they served during the action herein detailed.—The enemy must have suffered a great loss in that day's action, by the heavy fire from this ship and Gen. Jackson's lines, where the cannon was of heavy calibre, and served with great spirit.

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

The Hon. Sec'y of the Navy,
Washington City.

[Here follows two more letters from Commodore Patterson to the Secretary of the Navy, which shall appear in our next.]

FROM THE AURORA.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Mr. Carroll, private secretary to Mr. Clay, one of our commissioners at Ghent, passed through this city on Sunday for the seat of government, and confirms the report of a preliminary Treaty of Peace having been signed at Ghent, on the 24th Dec. 1814, which is also said to have been ratified by the British Regent on the 30th of the same month.

So far there can be no longer any doubt—and the prospect of peace appears promising.

It be-comes all who may be affected by either its confirmation or its failure, to be guarded against hasty or premature decisions. The temper of that government is manifested by the speech of the Regent, and the sentiments uttered in parliament by the ministers, and in the public prints, devoted to one or other of the factions of which the ministry is composed, and by the tenor of their measures, and also at Orleans, too emphatically to induce a perfect security, at least until our own government shall have given its constitutional sanction to the treaty.

The war on the part of the enemy, however, is not to be relaxed, although the Regent has signed the treaty, until it is signed on our part. War will, of course, not be relaxed on our part, until the treaty shall pass with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the approval of the Executive.

The conclusion of the treaty appears to have been a measure very sudden, and not at all consistent with the language of the Regent on the opening of the session of parliament, nor with the apparent predominance of the British influence on the continent of Europe.

It has not been the policy of Great Britain, in any period of her history, to conclude a peace under terms of ignominy or discomfiture; the only instances in our remembrance are a peace with the Seven United Provinces in the 16th century, of which there was a speedy rupture; and the peace of the United States of America in 1783, which she continued to violate till 1794. In both these cases, like the present, England made peace under the most humiliating defeats of her naval and military force.

But in those former periods, her situation, relative to the powers of continental Europe, were very different. The United Provinces were aided by France, and the armed neutrality of 1780 kept the naval usurpation of England in complete check. The case is at this moment in every respect the reverse as to England.

Her subsidies have kept all Europe in conflict and commotion for 23 years, and the peace of Europe has been concluded by the efficiency of her bribery; every court in Europe has been her stipendiary; she has been alternately at war and at peace, and an alliance with them all; and her capital has been the theatre of her exultation, where the Emperors and Kings of Europe have been paraded for the wonderment of John Bull, like the lions and royal tigers & bears, exhibited at the tower of London, as the evidences and emblems of the magnitude and extension of English power.—Paris and Vienna exhibited the predominance of her influence, while the torch of conflagration consumed the capital of America.

It is indeed true that the signal defeats and the unprecedented destruction of her veteran troops on the Niagara frontier, and at La Trauche—the defeat and flight of her naval squadrons on Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and Lake Champlain, and the signal evidence given to the nations of Europe, of American naval superiority, are considerable drawbacks. The severe chastisement inflicted on En-

gland by the United States, is an ample admonition to her, and a reproach to the coalesced powers, which cannot but make a powerful appeal to the pride and the understanding of the statesmen of Europe—what can be done by a young nation with only ten or twelve ships of war of every denomination, against a power impudently pretending to hold hold absolute rule on the seas.

The considerations, in reference to her relations with Europe, gain additional force when brought into view with the general scope of her commercial policy, which never before abandoned the pursuit of a rival, without paralysing or destroying the commerce and naval power of that rival; the reverse in every particular has been the operation of her hostility against the United States; we have no doubt lost all that carrying trade which we possessed from 1794 to 1809, and which excited so much of British envy and animosity; but the greatest amount of that commerce to the United States, was a mere incident, not in the strictly natural order of commerce, but arising out of the troubled state in which England had placed all Europe, the tyranny which she exercised on the seas over all the minor naval powers of that quarter of the globe, and against whom she necessarily directed her whole force of power and policy, until she destroyed them either by seduction and internal distraction, as in Holland, Portugal, and Spain, or by violence, as at Genoa, Florence, and Copenhagen; leaving the United States, of all the maritime powers in the world, "the last to be devoured." We lost the carrying trade by the varied contrivances of her tyranny—her blockades, her impressments, and her carrying in for adjudication; all parts of the same flagitious system. But we gained in our interior resources; the war has given us a degree of knowledge of our own faculties, such as we should not have possessed for forty years of peace—the *Merino sheep* alone will compensate for ten times the expenses of the three years' war; and the examples which we have given to the world, of our faculties by sea and land, will probably be a set off for ten times the amount in our relations with all the world.

But what further renders the conclusion of a treaty extraordinary, is the state of our finances. We see by the late London prints, that the bold and open exposition of our financial difficulties, was published in London in November—and it cannot be forgotten, that in the zenith of Pitt's political crusade, the foundation of his argument for prosecuting the war was, that France was in the gulph of bankruptcy.

Another remarkable fact is, that the treasonable correspondence and co-operation in Boston, and the result of the convention formed to promote British views at Hartford, Connecticut, was not known in England—the Convention at Hartford prevented the conclusion of a treaty four months ago—so that the treaty has been agreed upon when a treasonable conspiracy within our country, and the depressed state of our finances, held out to her powerful encouragements to persist in the war.

What are the extraordinary & unseen causes which have produced this change of conduct and policy—this sudden descent from lofty and insulting arrogance, to a desire for peace?

We see in her prints the doleful complaints about the supposed inefficiency of her bribery or hire of the courts of Europe; that after having armed all Europe by her subsidies to prostrate France, those subsidized emperors and kings, have the presumption how to think that their ships and traffic have as good a right to sail and go freely on the high seas as those of England.

The rumours of the arrangements of territory in Europe are so contradictory, as to admit of no determinate idea how those disputed limits of *unambitious potentates*, the deliverers of Europe, will settle down; whether Alexander will have all Poland as a testimony of his desire and sincerity in settling the balance and power, or whether Saxony is to be the reward of Prussia for the consistency of its policy and fidelity to its engagements from the treaty of Pulnitz to the battle of Jena; or whether the teeth being drawn and the claws pared of the French tiger, the peace of the world is not indeed to be restored—with the restoration of those Bourbons, who, at the beginning of the reign of George III, were united as the celebrated bugaboos of the *Family compact*, the *Pope*, the *Devil*, and the *Pretender*.

Rumor sets abroad that a new commotion is menaced in France, and that the sentiment is common, that "France wants Bonaparte more than Bonaparte wants France"—and that the transactions at Vienna threaten a new rupture among the coalesced deliverers of Europe; that a convulsion has already taken place in Spain; that a war with the Turks is about to commence; that king Joachim of Naples, and prince John of Stockholm, are both to be provided for—in some Islands of the Levant.

Whatever may be the cause of this and unexpected change; it now becomes our government to provide against the destruction of those numerous and precious manufactures established already amongst us—to guard in time against that baleful contamination which English agency has practised in our cities; which has diseased the mass of society on the seaboard; and which, if we do not guard against it timely, involve us in similar calamities, during any future war in Europe, to those, in which that influence alone has shewn us—since the

CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 4.

COL. WOODBINE.
A passenger in yesterday's Southern stage informs, that he saw a letter in Savannah from Gen'l McIntosh to Gen'l Floyd, stating that the former had encountered Col. Woodbine, with his particular colored rabble, and given them, as Colbrett would say, "a good drubbing."—Indeed, he is said literally to have annihilated them. The passenger who furnished this intelligence is a gentleman of respectability and veracity. The southern mail of this morning will no doubt furnish further & in interesting particulars on the subject.

The British prisoners taken on Sunday last in the affair off Johns' Island, were landed in this City yesterday morning and marched to gaol, escorted by a detachment of the drafted militia.

DEFEAT OF THE SEMINOLES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenville, (Tenn.) to his friend in this City, dated

JANUARY 31, 1815.

"Information has just been received here, that the detachment of our men and Indians, under the command of Maj. Blue, who went in pursuit of the Seminole Indians have been completely successful. They came up with the Seminoles, defeated them, and took a number of prisoners."

NEW YORK, FEB. 13.

Capt. Howland, late of the sloop Amelia, from Elizabeth City for New Bedford, was captured on the 26th last month by the Tencos frigate, was put on board the Favorite on Friday morning. Capt. H. was informed by the Captain of the Tencos, that 2 days after the President was captured, the brig Macedonian was fallen in with the loss of her foremast, and was captured. The Macedonian lost her foremast in a severe gale the day after the President's capture.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

ESTABLISHED
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1815

FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 14.

Information from Annapolis, states the arrival there last evening, at 5 o'clock, of C. H. Rogers, Jun. Esq. Secretary of Legation to the Mexican at Ghent. Mr. Rogers left the Transit below, and came up in an open boat. He proceeded immediately to Washington, bearing the Treaty of Peace concluded at Ghent.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN, FEB. 2.

OFFICIAL

THE ENEMY REINFORCED, &c.

Copy a letter from Capt. Massias to Brig Gen Floyd, dated

Darien, January 30.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you, intelligence has just reached me, from St. Mary's—the enemy has been defeated at New Orleans, with the loss of 1500 dead on the field. Their retreating army has arrived off St. Mary's bar. TEN SAIL The British officers at Amelia acknowledge the defeat.

It is also rumored Gen McIntosh has defeated Woodbine on his way to Mobile—taken him prisoner, and destroyed his whole force—no quarters given.

I shall return to Barrington this afternoon, having succeeded in collecting many boats on each side my station.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
A. A. MASSIAS, Capt. R. G.

com'dg U. S. troops in adv.

Brig. Gen. Floyd.

CHARLESTON COURIER OFFICE,

Thursday, Feb. 2—noon

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN

Extract of a letter dated Ferdinand, Jan. 20

"I wrote you this morning—since then there has been an arrival from Mantanzas, (Cuba) which brings intelligence that Gen. MINA had entered MADRID, at the head of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND MEN—and that FERDINAND had abandoned it and proceeded to Bajadoz and shut himself up.—CHARLES the 10th had sworn to the new constitution, in favor of the people—there is no doubt of its prevailing."

Report of the killed, wounded and missing of the army under the command of Major General Jackson, in the actions of the 23d and 28th Dec. 1814, and 1st and 8th Jan. 1815, with the enemy.

Total killed, 65

Total wounded, 155

Total missing, 193

Grand Total, 333

ERRATUM. In the advertisement of Nathaniel Pratt and Thomas B. Turpin, (published in our last) for "14th of January, 1814" read "14th of January, 1815."

DIED, on Thursday last, in this town, Mr. Lewis Bush, of a lingering disease.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court of Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 7th day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Constables; and on TUESDAY the 4th day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order—

J. Loockerman, Clk.

of the Levy Court.

Feb. 21

BANK OF CAROLINE,

DENTON, FEB. 11, 1815.

Resolved, by the President and Directors, that each and every Stockholder in this Institution, whose stock is not paid in full, are required to pay into the said Bank of Caroline, Five Dollars on each and every share by him, her or their held, that is to say, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents on or before Tuesday the second day of May next; and the remaining Two Dollars and Fifty Cents on or before Tuesday the first day of August next.

By order—

Thomas Culbreth, Cashier.

Feb. 21—

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorize the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid to the joint library committee of Congress, or their order, the sum of twenty three thousand nine hundred & fifty dollars, in Treasury Notes of the issue ordered by the law of the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; to be by them applied to the purchase of the library of Thos. Jefferson, late President of the United States, for the use of Congress.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore, of the Senate.
January 30, 1815.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Will be sold at private sale, agreeably to the last will and testament of Stephen Dardan, late of Talbot county, deceased,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Situate on Island Creek, Talbot county, containing about two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, about one half of which is cleared, and is of the first quality, the other half is very valuable wood land. It was sold at private sale before the 25th day of March next, it will on that day be offered at public vendue, on the premises—when the terms of sale will be made known—Persons desirous of viewing this land, will please to apply to Stephen Dardan, on the premises, and for the terms and further information, to the subscriber.

Joseph Dardan, surviving executor of Stephen Dardan, dec'd.

Talbot county, Feb. 21

THIS IS GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Neavitt, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the tenth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of February eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Martha Neavitt, adm'rix.

Wm. Neavitt, dec'd.

Centerville, Feb. 21—3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, 14th day February A. D. 1815.

On application of William W. Green, administrator, with the Will annexed, of James Buckanan, late of Caroline county, deceased, it is ordered that he give three weeks notice for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased estate, and that the same be published in one of the papers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of said office, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1815.

Test,

John Young, Reg.

Will for Caroline county.

In obedience to the above order

Notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the estate of James Buckanan, late of Caroline county, deceased, to exhibit the same to the subscriber, at Denton, on Wednesday the Eighth day of March next, to receive their dividend of the said estate. All persons having claims and neglecting this notice will be barred of any benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1815.

William W. Green, adm'or.

with the will annexed, of James Buckanan, dec'd.

Feb. 21—3

NOTICE.

ON application of JAMES OZMON, of Talbot county, to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at the November session of eighteen hundred and five; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as directed by the said act and supplement, before me and to his petition: And being satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid, and being brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against his body—I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said James Ozmon, be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county on the first Saturday in May next, to answer such allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefits. And I do hereby order and direct, that the said James Ozmon give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star at Easton, once every three weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the first Saturday in May next. Given under my hand, this 18th day of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Lemuel Purnell.

Feb. 21—1815m. P. 21m. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

WAS COMMITTED

To my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of PETER, who says he was purchased of Mr. Thomas Pindell, of A. A. county, and belongs to a gentleman of the State of Tennessee. Peter is about twenty years old, five feet, six inches high, of a dark complexion. Had on when committed an old shirt, jacket and trousers, of striped domestic, coarse shoes and stockings, and an old hat, and has several scars on his forehead. The owner is hereby requested to release him from prison, or he will be sold agreeably to law.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff

A. A. county.

Annapolis, Feb. 16, 1815.—59

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)



AN ACT

To prohibit intercourse with the enemy, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector of the customs, as well as in an adjoining district, as that to which he belongs, to enter on board, search and examine any ship, vessel, boat or raft, and if he shall find on board the same any goods, wares or merchandise, which he shall have probable cause to believe are subject to duty, the payment of which is intended to be evaded, or have been imported into the United States in any manner contrary to law, it shall be his duty to seize and secure the same for trial.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector of the customs, as well as in any adjoining district, as that to which he belongs, to stop, search, and examine any carriage or vehicle of any kind whatsoever, and to stop any person travelling on foot, or beast of burden, on which he shall suspect there are any goods, wares, or merchandise, which are subject to duty, or which shall have been introduced into the United States in any manner contrary to law; and if such officer shall find any goods, wares or merchandise, on any such carriage, vehicle, person travelling on foot, or beast of burden, which he shall have probable cause to believe are subject to duty, or have been unlawfully introduced into the United States, he shall seize and secure the same for trial. And if any of the said officers of the customs shall suspect that any goods, wares or merchandise, which are subject to duty, or which shall have been introduced into the United States, contrary to law, or concealed in any particular dwelling house, store, or other building, he shall, upon proper application, on oath, to any judge or justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant, directed to such officer, who is hereby authorized to serve the same, to enter such house, store, or other building, in the day time only, and there to search and examine whether there are any such goods, wares, or merchandise, which are subject to duty, or have been unlawfully imported; and if no such search or examination, any such goods, wares, or merchandise shall be found, which there shall be probable cause for the officer making such search or examination, to believe are subject to duty, or have been unlawfully introduced into the United States, he shall seize and secure the same for trial.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, or any person or persons inhabiting the same, shall transport, or attempt to transport, over land, or by water, in whatsoever way, or by whatsoever means, naval or military stores, arms, or munitions of war, cattle, live stock, any articles of provision, cotton, tobacco, goods, money, or supplies of any kind, from any place in the United States, to any of the provinces or territory belonging to the enemy, or of which they may be in possession, such naval or military stores, arms, or the munitions of war, cattle, live stock, articles of provisions, cotton, tobacco, goods, money, or other supplies, together with the carriage or wagon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat, raft, or vehicle, of whatsoever kind, or horse, or other beast, by which they, or any of them, are transported, or attempted to be transported, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States; and the person or persons so offending or aiding or privy to the same, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the United States, a sum equal in value to the said enumerated articles, or other supplies, forfeited, as aforesaid, as well as of the carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat, raft or other vehicle, or boat used to transport the same; and the said citizens and persons so offending, their aiders and abettors, and also the owners, of any of the said enumerated articles, or other supplies, knowing of such illegal act, and the owner or owners of the carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat, raft, or other vehicle, or beast used with his, her, or their knowledge or consent to transport the same, shall, moreover, be considered as guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit any transportation, for the use or transport of the United States, or any of them, or the supply of their troops or armies, wheresoever they may be.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector of the customs, shall, on probable cause, have full power and authority to seize, stop, search for, detain, and keep in custody, until it shall have been ascertained whether the same shall have been ascertained whether the same shall have been forfeited or not, all

naval or military stores, arms, or the munitions of war, cattle, live stock, articles of provisions, cotton, tobacco, goods, money, or other supplies, transported, or attempted to be transported, contrary to the provisions of the next preceding section of this act, as well as the carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat, raft, or other vehicle or vehicles, beast or beasts, used to transport the same. And if the officers authorized as aforesaid, or any of them, shall have probable cause to suspect a concealment in any particular dwelling house, store, or other building, of any naval or military stores, arms, or munitions of war, cattle, live stock, articles of provisions, cotton, tobacco, goods, money, or other supplies, with intent to be conveyed or transported, contrary to the provisions of the next preceding section of this act, they, or either of them, shall, upon proper application, supported by oath or affirmation, to any judge or justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant, directed to such officer, who is authorized to serve the same, to enter such dwelling house, store, or other building, in day time only, and there to search for said enumerated articles, or other supplies, as aforesaid; and in case any may be found, to seize, detain, and keep in custody, until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not; and if such unlawful intent exist, as aforesaid, any judge or justice, acting upon probable cause as aforesaid, is hereby authorized & required, on the owner or owners of such enumerated articles, or other supplies, being brought on due process before him, to hold him or them to security in a sufficient sum, with sufficient bail for his or their good behavior, as a person or persons suspected, upon probable cause as aforesaid, of carrying on trade or intercourse with the enemy; the said authority to bind a good behavior, to extend also to the persons having the custody or charge of such prohibited articles or other supplies with knowledge of the criminal intention to transport them as aforesaid: *Provided*, always, That the necessity of a search warrant, rising under this act, shall in no case be considered as applicable to any carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat, or other vehicle, of whatever form or construction, employed as a medium of transportation, or to packages, on any animal or animals, or carried by man on foot. And *provided* also, That all the said enumerated articles, or other supplies which shall be seized by virtue of this act, shall be put into and remain in the custody of the collector, or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose, until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every collector of the customs shall have authority, with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department, to employ within his district such number of proper persons, as inspectors of the customs, as he shall judge necessary, who are hereby declared to be officers of the customs; and the said inspectors, before they enter on the duties of their offices, shall take and subscribe before the collectors appointing them, or before some magistrate within their respective districts, authorized by law to administer oaths, the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, having been appointed an inspector of the customs, within and for the district of _____, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will diligently and faithfully execute the duties of the said office of inspector, and will use my best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds and violations against the laws of the United States; I further swear or affirm, that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any collector, naval officer, or surveyor, or inspector, when proceeding to make any search or seizure authorized by this act, shall be, and is hereby empowered to command any person who shall be within ten miles of the place where such search or seizure shall be made, to aid and assist such officer in the discharge and performance of his duty therein, and if any person, being so commanded, shall neglect or refuse to aid and assist such officer in making such search or seizure, the person so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars. And such officer may also demand, in cases of resistance, the assistance of the marshal of the district, or any of his deputies, who shall call upon the posse of the district, if necessary, in his or their judgment, to render effectual the execution of this act, and all citizens or inhabitants of the district above the age of eighteen years and able to travel, who refuse or neglect, on proper notice from the marshal or any of his deputies, to join such posse, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the forfeitures and penalties mentioned in this act, shall be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, or inflicted by action of debt, or by information or indictment, in any court competent to take cognizance thereof, and try the same; and that all forfeitures and penalties so recovered by virtue of this act, shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be disposed of as follows: one moiety shall be for the use of the United States, and be paid into the Treasury thereof, by the collector recovering the same; the other moiety shall be divided between the collector and naval officer of the district, and sur-

vivor of the port, wherein the same shall have been incurred, or to such of the said officers as there may be in the said district; and in districts where only one of the aforesaid officers shall have been established, the said moiety shall be given to such officer: *Provided*, That where the seizure shall have been made by any inspector or inspectors, out of the presence of the collector, naval officer, or surveyor, such inspector or inspectors shall be entitled, in addition to such other compensation as may be allowed them, to twenty five per centum on the moiety herein given to the collector, naval officer, and surveyor, as aforesaid, or to either of them: And *provided* also, That in all cases where such penalties and forfeitures shall be recovered, in pursuance of information given to such collector, naval officer, or surveyor, by any private informer, the one half of such moiety shall be given to such informer, and the remainder thereof shall be disposed of between the collector, naval officer, and surveyor, in manner aforesaid, and the same allowance of twenty five per centum to inspectors, when the seizure is made by them as aforesaid: And *provided* like-wise, That whenever the value of the property seized, confiscated, and sold, under this act, shall be less than two hundred and fifty dollars, that part of the forfeiture which accrues to the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the payment of the costs of the prosecution: And it is further *provided*, That if any officer or other person, entitled to a part or share of any of the penalties or forfeitures incurred in virtue of this act, or of such penalty or forfeiture, such officer or other person may be a witness upon the said trial, but in such case, he shall not receive, or be entitled to any part of the said penalty or forfeiture, and the part or share to which he otherwise would have been entitled, shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any suit or prosecution be commenced in any state court, against any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector, or any other officer, civil or military, or any other person, aiding or assisting, agreeable to the provisions of this act, or under color thereof, for any thing done, or omitted to be done, as an officer of the customs, or for any thing done by virtue of this act, or under color thereof, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such court, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial at the next circuit court of the United States to be held in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such court, on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, and also for his there appearing at the court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the state court to accept the surety, and proceed to further in the cause, and the bail that shall have been originally taken, shall be discharged; and such copies being entered as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, whatever may be the amount of the sum in dispute or damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant, by the original process, shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment, in the same manner as by the laws of such state they would have been holden to answer final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the suit was commenced. And it shall be lawful in any action or prosecution which may be now pending, or hereafter commenced, before any state court, whatever, for any thing done, or omitted to be done, by the defendant, as an inspector or other officer of the customs, after final judgment, for either party to remove and transfer, by appeal, such decision, during the session or term of said court at which the same shall have taken place, from such court to the next circuit court of the United States, to be held in the district in which such appeal shall be taken in manner aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the person taking such appeal, to produce and enter in the said circuit court attested copies of the process, proceedings, and judgment in such cause; and it shall also be competent for either party within six months of the rendition of a judgment in any such cause by writ of error or other process to remove the same to the circuit court of the United States of that district in which such judgment shall have been rendered, and the said circuit court shall thereupon proceed to try and determine the facts and the law in such action, in the same manner as if the same had been there originally commenced; the judgment in such case notwithstanding. And any bail which may have been taken, or property attached, shall be holden on the final judgment of the said circuit court in such action, in the same manner as if no such removal and transfer had been made as aforesaid; and the state court from which any such action may be removed and transferred, as aforesaid, upon the party's giving good and sufficient security for the prosecution thereof, shall allow the same to be removed and transferred, and proceed no further in the case: *Provided*, however, That if the party aforesaid shall fail duly to enter the removal and transfer aforesaid in the circuit court, agreeable to this act, the state court, by which judgment shall have been rendered, and from which the transfer and removal shall have been made as aforesaid, shall be

authorized, on motion for that purpose, to issue execution, and to carry into effect any such judgment, the same as if no such removal and transfer had been made: *Provided*, nevertheless, That this act shall not be construed to apply to any prosecution for an offence involving corporal punishment: And *provided* also, That no such appeal shall be allowed in any criminal action or prosecution, where a final judgment shall have been rendered in favor of the defendant, or respondent, by the state court; and in any action or prosecution against any person as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such person to plead the general issue, and give this act and any special matter in evidence. And if in any such suit the plaintiff is non-suit, or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in any suit or prosecution against any person, for any act or thing done as an officer of the customs, or any person aiding or assisting such officer therein, and judgment shall be given against the defendant or respondent, if it shall appear to the court, before which such suit or prosecution shall be tried, that there was probable cause for doing such act or thing, such court shall order a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof in such case the defendant or respondent shall not be liable for costs, nor shall he be liable to execution, or to any action for damages, or to any other mode of prosecution for the act done by him as aforesaid: *Provided*, That such property or articles as may be held in custody by the defendant, if any be, after judgment, forth with returned to the claimant or claimants, his, her, or their, agent or agents.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no citizen or person usually residing within the United States, shall be permitted to cross the frontier into any of the provinces or territory belonging to the enemy, or of which he may be possessed, without a passport first obtained from the secretary of state, the secretary of war, or other officer, civil or military, authorized by the President of the United States, to grant the same; or from a governor of a state or territory; nor shall any citizen, or person residing as aforesaid, of his own accord, upon any pretence whatsoever, be permitted, without such passport, to go on board of any of the ships, or vessels, or boats, of the enemy, on the lakes, along the seaboard, or elsewhere, within the bays, sounds, rivers, or waters of the United States, or to hold any intercourse with such enemy, or with any officer thereof; nor shall any citizen or person residing as aforesaid, be permitted, without such passport, to visit or go to, any camp of the enemy established within the limits of the United States, or elsewhere, or to hold any intercourse with the same, or with any officer belonging thereto; and whoever shall voluntarily offend against any of the prohibitions aforesaid, mentioned in this section, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years. And every person coming from any of the enemy's provinces or territory, in the United States, shall report himself forthwith, or as soon as practicable thereafter, to the military commander, or to the collector, or other chief officer of the customs, where there may be no collector, of the district within which he may first arrive; upon pain, wherever the same is omitted, of being liable to the same prosecution and punishment as is above provided in cases of unlawful intercourse with the enemy, without the authority of a passport.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons found hovering upon the frontier, near any of the provinces or territory belonging to the enemy, or of which he may be possessed, or travelling towards and near the same, at a distance from his or their usual place of abode or residence, and without any lawful business requiring his or their attendance there, and without a passport, shall be liable to be held to their good behavior, in the manner pointed out in the fourth section of this act, as a person or persons suspected, upon probable cause, of being engaged in unlawful trade or intercourse with the enemy: *Provided*, always, That nothing contained in any part of this act shall be construed to alter, in any respect, the law of treason.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ, under proper instructions to be by him given, in cases of resistance, such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as shall be judged necessary, for the purpose of aiding and co-operating with the officers of the customs, and all other civil magistrates, in seizing and securing persons engaged, or suspected, upon probable cause, as aforesaid, to be engaged, in unlawful trade or intercourse with the enemy as aforesaid, together with the articles, or supplies, or vessels, boats, vehicles, or animals, employed as aforesaid, in such trade or intercourse, and searching for and seizing, any property subject to duty, or which has been unlawfully imported.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force during the continuance of the present war, between the United States and Great Britain, and no longer: *Provided*, That the termination of said war shall not be construed to stop or annul any proceedings that may theretofore have been commenced, or concluded, or in

any way destroy or impair, any rights, or privileges, accruing under, secured, or given, by virtue of this act, but as applicable to any transaction prior thereto, the same proceedings shall and may be had, as though this act were in full force.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLIARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate.
February 4, 1815.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

MARYLAND.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, So.

On the application of JOHN MEEDS, of the county aforesaid, to Queen Anne's county court, at their May session, upon oath and affidavit sworn by a petitioner, stating, that he is in actual confinement for debts which he is wholly unable to pay, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at a November session, 1803, and the several amendments 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 John Meeds having satisfied the court that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said John Meeds having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court of Queen Anne's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. The court did order and adjudge that the said John Meeds be discharged from imprisonment; and that he give notice to his creditors (by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door in said county, and inserting the same in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore and at Eastern, once a week for three months before the first Saturday in the October court following, and continuing for four successive weeks) that they lay and appear before the judges of the county court aforesaid, at Centreville, on the Saturday next after the third Monday of October aforesaid, if they shall think proper so to do for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if or they have, why the said John Meeds should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1814.
John Browne, Clk.
The above order was to have been published by the petitioner before last court, but being omitted, the petitioner was further indebted until the first Saturday of next May court, when all who are concerned are requested to attend, if it then it shall seem proper so to do.
John Browne, Clk.
of Q. A. C. Court.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Anthony Ross.

Talbot county, Md. August 16.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Sunday the 28th day of October last, a negro man named *STEPHEN*, about twenty five or six years old, five feet and a half inch high, very large thick lips, rather simple in his manner, with his teeth very wide apart—his chest tobacco rather awkwardly—stout and well made—very large feet. He had on when he went away, blue and white striped over jacket, striped waistcoat, a pair of grey shammy pantaloons, a white linen shirt, a pair of thin leather shoes bound, and a pair black yarn stockings footed this fall—with sundry other clothing not recited.

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

Joshua Parker

November 1

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Hartford county, as a runaway, on the 16th day of January instant, a negro man named *SPENCER*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, thin visage, short nose, small mouth, thin lips, blonde make; has a scar on the back of his left hand. Says that he was set free by James Goddard, of Essex county, Va. His owner desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge the prison fees, agreed by law to be.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff of Hartford county.

Dec. 26, 1814

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

January 3, 1815

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 16th day of January instant, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *JOHN*, supposed to be about 50 years of age, five feet one inch high, his clothing when committed, were a dark colored cloth coat pantaloons and waistcoat, good shoes and stockings. Has a scar on his right hand—says he belongs to Mr. Basil Dorsey, near New Market, Frederick county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.

Morris Jones, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

January 21, (Feb. 14) 1815



[Vol. 13, No. 16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1815.

[No. 26,798.]

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THE TERMS

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

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular, to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, was signed at Ghent, on the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, and the said Treaty having been by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified, and confirmed, on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said Treaty, which is in the words following, to wit:

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY
Between his Britannic Majesty and
the United States of America.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has so long subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: His Britannic Majesty, on his part, has appointed the Right Honourable James Lord Gambier, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulburn, Esquire, a member of the Imperial Parliament and under secretary of state, and William Adams, Esquire, doctor of the civil laws; And the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every kind, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties as herein-after mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions, whatsoever, taken from either party by the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away, any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said territory or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratification of this Treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands, shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this Treaty. No disposition made by this Treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty by both parties, as herein-after mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects, and citizens of the two powers to cease from hostilities: And to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this Treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the

latitude of twenty-three degrees north, to the latitude of fifty degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic Ocean, as the thirty-sixth degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: That the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulf of Mexico and all parts of the West Indies: Forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean: Sixty days for the Atlantic Ocean south of the equator as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope: Ninety days for every part of the world south of the equator: And one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratifications of this Treaty, as merchandise mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

Whereas, it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace, of 1783, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the said boundaries, between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or hereafter have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia: And whereas the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States, as being comprehended within their said boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the said treaty of 1783, within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia: In order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz: One commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration or report, under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace of 1783. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the said commissioners differing, upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said commissioners refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty, as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the ground upon which they, or either of them, have refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said commissioners, to some friendly Sovereign or State, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of the commissioner, or the other commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State, together with the report of such other commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide ex parte upon the said report alone. And his Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States agree to consider the decision of some friendly Sovereign or State to be

such and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

Whereas neither most point of the high lands lying due north from the source of the River St. Croix, and designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two powers as the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, now the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River, has yet been ascertained; & whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two powers which extends from the source of the River St. Croix directly north to the above mentioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, once upon the said highlands which divide those Rivers, and empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River, thence down along the middle of that River to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraugus, has not yet been surveyed: It is agreed, that for these several purposes two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorized, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have full power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the River St. Croix to the River Iroquois or Cataraugus, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, of the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as final and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

Whereas, by the former Treaty of Peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraugus to the Lake Superior, was declared to be along the middle of said River into Lake Ontario, and the middle of said Lake, until it strikes the communication, or by water between that Lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, (through the middle of said Lake until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said Lake to the water communication between that Lake and Lake Superior.) And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said River, Lakes, and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic Majesty or of the United States. In order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorized, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the State of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said River, Lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said River, Lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

It is further agreed that the said two ratifications of the present Treaty being

last mentioned Commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding articles, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the Lakes, water communications, & River, to which the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and to cause such parts of the said boundary, as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

The several boards of two Commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements, and decisions, &c. of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty. And all other expenses attending the said Commissioners shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respectively, shall be supplied in the same manner as if such Commissioner was first appointed, and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles, which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries, & now, by the decision of any of the boards of Commissioners aforesaid, or of the sovereign or state so referred to, as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by this party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands had by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

The United States of America engage to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification: and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to assist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their citizens, and subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribe or nation, and shall so desist accordingly. And his Britannic Majesty engages on his part, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against his Britannic Majesty, and his subjects, as soon as the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribe or nation, and shall so desist accordingly.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Whereas the trade in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

This Treaty, which the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In both whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have thereto affixed our seals. Done, in duplicate, at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) GAMBIER,
(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN,
(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS,
(L. S.) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
(L. S.) J. A. BAYARD,
(L. S.) H. CLAY,
(L. S.) JONA. RUSSELL,
(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Treaty of Peace and Amity may be observed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I, James Madison, President as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby require all persons to giving office, civil or military, within the United States, and others, to receive and transmit the same, and to fulfil the said Treaty, and every clause and article thereof. In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence and independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.

WAS COMMITTED

To my cast of a runaway, a negro man by the name of PETER, who was purchased of Mr. Thomas Fendell, of A. A. county, and brought to a gentleman of the State of Tennessee. Peter is about twenty years old, five feet, six inches high, of a dark complexion. Had on when committed an old shirt, jacket and trousers, of a light domestic, coarse shoe and stockings, and an old hat, and has several scars on his forehead. The owner is hereby requested to release him from prison, or he will be sold agreeably to law.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff

A. A. county.

Annapolis, Feb. 10. 21 1815. — 89

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Sunday, the 23d day of October last, a negro man named PETER, about twenty five or six years old, five feet and a half high, very large thick lips, rather slender in his manner, with his teeth very white, and his hair black, rather wavy, and sticking up, and a very light complexion. He had on when committed away, blue and white striped over jacket, striped waistcoat, a pair of grey shagbark pantaloons, a white linen shirt, a pair thin leather shoes bound, and a pair black, iron stockings, and a tall, with a white top, and a white bottom.

Any person taking up said runaway, and securing him in any jail, so that he can be brought home at reasonable charges, shall be paid by Joshua Parker

Annapolis, Feb. 10. 21 1815. — 89

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Black & white, as a runaway, on the 24th inst. a negro man named PETER, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, thin visage, short nose, small mouth, thin lips, slender made; has a scar on the back of his left hand; says that he was set free by James Gwynn, of Essex county, Va. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to law.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff

of Halifax county, Va.

Dec. 26, 1814.

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

January 3, 1815.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 16th day of January instant, a runaway negro man who calls himself a free man, supposed to be about 50 years of age, of a dark complexion, thin visage, with a scar on the back of his left hand, and a pair of thin leather shoes bound, and a pair black, iron stockings, and a tall, with a white top, and a white bottom.

Any person taking up said runaway, and securing him in any jail, so that he can be brought home at reasonable charges, shall be paid by Joshua Parker

Annapolis, Feb. 10. 21 1815. — 89

JANUARY 11, 1815.

ON SALE AT THE ST. AFRICAN, Black & white, Testaments, with a new edition of the Bible, in English, French, and Latin, in ink, paper, and paper, &c. &c.

RESULT OF THE WAR.

Local passions and partial interests will prevent many from perceiving the true result of the war. Those who considered the war as the means by which the party in power were to be overthrown, and of ascent to their places, will be apt to be dissatisfied with the Peace.

Those who profited by the continuance of the war, either in places, contracts, or any other means of gratification or aggrandizement, may not probably perceive the Peace exactly in the fairest point of view.

Others again, who will consider Peace as necessary to their individual interests or views, will go into the opposite extreme.

It is thro' the medium of the influence of the war on the political concerns of the nation with each other, that we can view the Peace with the greatest certainty of duly estimating the true value and the result of the war.

Ever since the treaty of 1794, the U. States have stood degraded in the eyes of the European nations; in that treaty not only our own rights as an independent nation were betrayed, but a wide latitude was given to the usurping spirit of restraint on the freedom of commerce and the seas. We suffered an enlargement of the principle of contraband, and thereby confined at the capture of our own cargoes, upon the base condition of payment for the cargoes by the captors. All the outrages from that period to 1806, were the fruit of this abandonment of national honor and independence.

The repeal of the embargo by the tenth Congress, gave as heavy a blow to the character of the nation for wisdom and firmness, as the British treaty had given to a national morality and honour; and Mr. Quincy's libel in Congress was only the echo of opinions repeatedly uttered by the British agents in all our cities for several years before; Mr. Quincy had only the merit of giving the sentiment a legislative currency.

One result, however, has been to prove that we could be kicked into a war; and that when kicked, we could turn about & kick the enemy into a peace.

Before this war, just closed, we were so woefully ignorant of every thing necessary to maintain & to conduct a war, that the first year was a series of the most extraordinary movements, exciting at once anguish and ridicule; every thing that was done appeared the reverse of what ought to be done.

The experience of that war, tended to produce more correct ideas, but the second year produced only such further experience as led to the paths in which war could be conducted with effect; and this experience was on the verge of being realized when Peace was concluded.

Before the war, it was the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the war could be conducted for several years with only a revenue of ten millions and some small loans: we have learned that this was a fatal error, and we shall know better should we be ever involved in war again.

We have learned by the war, that it is necessary to begin with an adequate instead of an inadequate force.

We have learned that science should be encouraged, that an army requires discipline, and that the time to provide for battle is not when the enemy is present.

But we have learnt what is of very great importance to ourselves to know, and which all the world will perceive.—We have shown to the world that a free representative government, even at the moment when it thinks itself the weakest, is really the strongest government in existence.

England has been able by subsidies or the purchase of a few cabinet ministers in the courts of Europe, to arm all the nations of Europe, and by her subsidies to subjugate France.

But the same corruption could not be accomplished, with a whole people extended over an immense territory like the United States, and therein the superiority of popular government has been manifested in the most fortunate manner.

This result has been the more manifest and important, both in its operation and manner, by the fact that by means of commercial agencies, religious and political emissaries, and other means, England had contrived to deprive the Union of the physical and moral force of three of the States of the Union, and a paralyzing disaffection in two more, so as to obtain from the Union itself, an indirect alliance of Massachusetts, Rhode Island & Connecticut, and a partial suspension of the physical and moral force of Delaware & Maryland.

The war has resulted, nevertheless, in demonstrating that the union of a free people was sufficiently strong, when five out of eighteen of the States were faithful to themselves, and favorably to the enemy.

The Union has leaped, and the world has seen, that thirteen of the States are competent to sustain the independence of the nation, and to protect the faithless States from "their own worst enemies, themselves."

The result of the war is, in another point of view, propitious; we have seen that the enemy has possessed all the advantages which he could possess from the unrestrained licentiousness of the press; from the constant eulogies bestowed by presses within the bow of the country on the enemy; and by the most

treacherous treachery to which the press could be perverted in attempting to spread destruction and disunion, and to weaken and defame the government, and favor the enemy, during the whole course of the war.—The result of the war has shown the superiority and the strength of free government in this most conspicuously.

The result of the war has shown that the prostitution of the pulpit, and the establishment of Bible societies subservient to the views and policy of the enemy, could not seduce a free people from the defence of their rights & liberties.

The war has shown that with equal force, and often with inferior force, we can meet and beat the British by land and water—and this has been demonstrated.

In the naval victories on Lake Erie, Lake Champlain—and In the actions with the Guerriere, the Macedonian, and the Java; besides the actions of the Frolic, Wasp, Peacock, &c.

This has been manifested by land, in three battles on the Niagara strait; in the battle of La Tranche; and at Orleans in a manner unprecedented in human annals.

And it cannot ever be lost sight of, that these splendid and signal achievements have been obtained, while three of the States were actually in rebellion; while one of them suffered its territory to be occupied unmolested by the enemy—refused aid to assist itself—and was publicly and in the most audacious manner carrying on measures to defeat the protecting measures of the Union, and to prostrate the nation at the feet of the enemy.

The war has resulted in proving, what was heretofore disgracefully held forth by one part of the Union to terrify and defame other States, that the menaces of danger from the black population are ideal; and teaches the important truth that wherever we may be at war, we shall find in that class of the population a powerful means of defence.

The result of the war has shown that the yeomanry of the south are superior to the most experienced and hardy veterans of Europe.

The result of the war has shown that the militia of the Eastern States, about which so much lofty boasting has been heard year after year, is a mere name; since it has never appeared even in defence of its own soil, & has shrunk from the obligations of common defence which is due to the social body.

The war, in its result, has shown that the nation can exist in honor & glory and success, in war and in peace, without the aid and in despite of the hostility of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

These truths are now notorious to the Union and to the whole world.

And the nations of Europe see in the result of this war of only three years, that the resistance of a popular government, part of it in a state of seduction to the enemy, has been able to repel and defeat and triumph over the nation which has been successively marshalling them against each other for more than 20 years past.

From a state of humiliation in the eyes of the world, we stand on an elevation which now commands the respect of all the world.

From the London Times of Dec. 31.

Whether Mr. Madison may or may not ratify the Treaty of Ghent, will, perhaps, depend on the result of the expedition to New Orleans. The force from Falmouth and Cork, supposed to be destined on that expedition, appears, from letters brought by the Amphion, not to have touched at Bermuda, but to have proceeded direct to the mouth of the Mississippi, whither Adm. Cockburn followed them with such vessels as he could collect. The permanent occupation of New Orleans would be a fatal blow to the American views of aggrandizement on the side of Louisiana; but that blow Mr. Madison has it now in his power to parry, by a mere stroke of the pen. On the other hand, if the expedition should encounter any serious obstacles, he would probably delay, if not wholly refuse, to ratify the treaty. We therefore trust, that he is strictly limited to its immediate ratification or rejection, besides being required to retract the insolent and menacing expressions contained in Monroe's official letter. The more disgraceful the treaty is to us in its terms, the more careful must we be to repel any aggravations of our dishonor. It is in vain that we are still told the great satisfaction every where produced, "not merely because peace has been made, but because it has been made on such terms." Look at the funds—instead of rising 10 or 12 per cent. as might well have been expected from a secure and honorable peace, they keep a dead heavy level. Indeed, in the early part of yesterday, they dropped nearly one per cent, but recovered a little toward the close of the market. We learn from our correspondents that the satisfaction expressed at the news was by no means so great or general in the country as has been asserted. At Birmingham, Manchester, and one or two manufacturing places, the mails which brought the intelligence of the peace were received, it is true, with many demonstrations of joy; but it is not true that the terms excited any satisfaction at Liverpool.—The merchants of that place, most of whom are pretty well acquainted with the true complexion of American politics, indulged in the gloomiest pressages of the result; and the general opinion there, was, that if Madison could by any means find resources to carry on the war, he would rejoice in adding to the indignities he has heaped on us, that of refusing to ratify the treaty.

From the London Courier of Dec. 31.

We have the great satisfaction to announce a Peace with America. We announced it yesterday; but the intelligence did not arrive time enough to be inserted in the whole of our impression. Mr. BAKER, the bearer of the treaty, did not reach London till late in the day. At 4 o'clock nothing had transpired at the public offices. Soon afterwards, however, a letter was sent to the Lord Mayor, and we procured a sketch of the terms upon which peace has been concluded, which was read to the audience at each of the theatres. The fact (however it might be expected) was known in the city before government were in possession of it. It was about 1 o'clock that the rise in the funds began, and immense purchases were made.

From the London Courier of Dec. 30.

We have been more anxious than usual to examine the different Provincial papers, in order that we might ascertain the effect produced by the peace with America. Wherever it has been made known, it has produced great satisfaction, not merely because peace has been made, but because it has been made upon such terms. The manner of its reception in Ireland and Scotland, cannot, of course, be yet known. At Birmingham an immense assembly witnessed the arrival of the mail, and immediately took the horses out and drew the mail to the Post-Office, with the loudest acclamations.

On the news arriving at Manchester, the greatest joy was expressed throughout the town.

The same feeling was exhibited at Liverpool, Bristol, and all other places, where accounts have been brought by the provincial paper or by private letters.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

As Capt. Pring's official account of the battle on Lake Champlain is now, for the first time, before the public, it will not be deemed amiss to add a few remarks by way of illustration.

It appears that the British naval commander was urged by Sir George Prevost to co-operate with him in his land attack on Plattsburg, and hurried prematurely into battle. Now, can it for a moment be believed, that commodore Downie would have listened to his solicitations, unless he felt perfectly sure of a favorable result? No! his fame as an officer was at stake, and had he not conceived the force under his command fully competent to the reduction of ours, he would have delayed the battle until he thought it was; but he chose his own time; so confident was he and his officers of superiority and success, that in three hours after he weighed anchor off the Isle of La Motte, the action had commenced in Plattsburg Bay.

He thinking to be on board the American commodore in twenty minutes!—The result is too well known to dwell upon; suffice it to say, nothing but the skill and gallantry of American seamen could have produced it, and we may safely challenge the annals of naval history to surpass it. Capt. Pring's statement to his government, when we take into view the usual inflated and exaggerated style of British commanders, is, we are happy in being able to say, a fair, candid and honorable exception. Saving one or two instances, it coincides precisely with commodore M'Donough's account. Our fleet, he says, consisted of a ship, a brig, a schooner, a sloop, and ten gun boats, which is scrupulously correct; but a little farther on, when he mentions both our force and our loss, as superior to his own, he relapses at once into the old error, but we cannot blame him. The English government dare not let the people know the extent of their losses, and at what odds we beat them; their officers take the cue, and follow in the same track. We annex the following statement, for the information of our readers, believing it more precise and comprehensive than any before published.

AMERICAN.

Ship Saratoga,	26	210	23	29
Brig Eagle,	20	120	13	20
Schr. Ticonderoga,	17	110	6	3
Sloop Preble,	7	30	2	0
10 gunboats or galleys,	16	350	3	3
	86	820	52	58

BRITISH.

Ship Confiance,	39	300	50	60
Brig Linnet,	16	120	20	30
Sloop Chubb,	11	40	8	10
Sloop Finch,	11	40	6	10
12 galleys,	18	550	—	—
	95	1050	84	110

R. capitulation.		Weight of Metal.	
AMERICAN.		BRITISH.	
14 long 24 pounders,	30	30 long 24 pounders,	30
6 do 42 lb. carron	7	do 18 do.	7
29 do 32 do.	6	do 12 do.	6
12 do 18 pounders,	5	do 6 do.	5
12 do 12 do.	3	do 32 lb. carron.	3
7 do 9 do.	6	do 24 do.	6
6 do 18 pound.	1	do 18 do.	1
	86 guns.		95 guns.

It will be seen by this statement, that although our squadron threw a few lbs. ball more at a broadside than our enemy, yet his great superiority in long guns, more than doubly compensated this deficiency; that his loss far exceeded ours in killed and wounded, without mentioning that sustained by his gunboats, which must have been considerable, as it is an

undoubted fact that three of them were sunk. The Saratoga had 55 round shot in her hull—the Confiance 103. Capt. Pring, in his concluding paragraph, pays a just tribute to the humanity, politeness and attention, himself, his officers and crew, experienced from Commodore M'Donough. This tribute is beyond all price, it is a gem on the victor's wreath, brilliant as the conquest in itself, was glorious.

CANDOR IN THE ENEMY.

A letter from a person in Canada is published in a Halifax paper, in defence of Sir George Prevost. The following is an extract:

"The principal cause of lamentation appears to be, that we have lost more men (in proportion) here than in Spain. Is the commander of the forces to be blamed because the Americans fight obstinately and well; and that this is the real cause of the disproportionate slaughter that has roused the morbid sensibility and peevishness of some, no one here will doubt. The officers of the army from Spain, who have been engaged in Upper Canada, have acknowledged, that they never saw such determined charges as were made by the Americans in the late actions.

"An officer who has been in all the actions on the Peninsula, told me the other day, that he never witnessed such obstinate courage as they shewed. His singular, but forcible expression, was, 'they do not know, sir, when they are beaten, they do not know when they are to go away.' In the action of the 25th of July, the Americans charged to the very muzzles of our cannon, and actually bayoneted the artillerymen who were at their guns. Their charges were not once or twice only, but repeated and long, and the steadiness of British soldiers alone could have withstood them. This, added to the woody nature of the country in which the war has been carried on, and which gave the enemy great advantage in using rifle-men (a description of force little used in our army,) will sufficiently account for the slaughter that has taken place in our ranks."

Mr. Kay, his Britannic majesty's messenger, passed through this city yesterday, for Montreal, with dispatches from Mr. Baker for Sir George Prevost, announcing the conclusion of peace.

Phil. Gaz. Capt. Maude of his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Favorite, passed thro' this city yesterday morning, with the ratified treaty of peace, for New York, where he will immediately embark for England.

FROM NEW ORLEANS, January 27, 1815.

TO THE EDITOR. Although I have nothing particularly interesting to communicate by this day's mail, I cannot let it pass without addressing you, presuming that the public mind still be acutely alive for the safety of this place, till it is informed of the entire evacuation of the enemy, which has not yet taken place, owing more to the state of the weather than an inclination in them to remain on our soil. The winds for some days, and in fact ever since their retreat, having prevailed from the southward and westward, have blown the water out of the lake, and dried up the creeks in such a manner as to prevent their boats plying between the army and the navy; and their situation is such on the border of the lake that our army cannot get at them, the intervening country being nothing but a swamp, and we have no naval force capable of intercepting them by water. Two or three of their barges have however been taken, with 60 or 80 prisoners, at the great risk of those who made the enterprise.

On Tuesday we celebrated in as splendid a manner as possible, our victory and the defeat of the enemy, by the performance of the Catholic religious ceremony of Te Deum, at which Gen. Jackson assisted; and a procession of ladies honored him with a triumphal arch erected in the square in front of the church thro' which he had to pass in his way to the city, where he was received by the city volunteer corps and 18 virgins representing the 18 states, and in passing under the arch he was crowned by two infants representing the goddess of liberty and justice. The remainder of the day was spent in hilarity; and in the evening an illumination and public balls took place.

Phil. Gaz.

Whilst Mr. Canning's Times continues to spout forth all its venom against this country, Lord Castlereagh's Courier has suddenly and most surprisingly altered its tone.—But a few days before, it told us, that all the people of England were eager for the war against America—it now tells us, in dulcet notes, of the general rejoicing in all the country towns at the news of peace; and that even in some places, the populace, in the excess of their joy, met the mail stages, unharnessed the horses, and drew the carriages in triumph, shouting loud hosannas!—How inconsistent some people are! We should not wonder, if the poet laureate himself, if the American minister shall present him with a clever cask of Madeira, would write an epic poem on the victories of Old Hickory and his backwoodsmen.

The Senate of Massachusetts has determined that a member of that body is not disqualified by having taken an oath not to bear arms against the enemy; and the lower house has decided that a member of their body is disqualified, because he is appointed a chaplain in the army of the U. States.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

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

New Orleans, 27th Jan. 1815.

SIR, I do myself the honor to enclose you a letter from Mr. Thomas Shields, purser of this station, giving a detailed account of the expedition under his command, sent to annoy the enemy in their embarkation; the successful issue of which is highly honorable to him and those under his command. The prisoners taken by him, added to those taken by Mr. Johnson, will go far in the exchange of many officers and seamen, captured in the gun boats.

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

DANL. T. PATTERSON. The Hon. Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Shields to Commodore PATTERSON, dated

New Orleans, Jan. 25, 1815.

SIR, I have the honor to report my arrival in this city last night from the expedition ordered by you on the 17th instant, and which you did me the honor to entrust to my command.

On the night of the 19th I left the Pass Cheuf Meuteur, having made the necessary observations on the enemy's situation before sun set, with five boats and your gig manned and armed with fifty men.—At 10 P. M. discovered a boat at anchor, which I captured by surprise, no resistance being made. She had 40 men of the 14th light dragoons, including officers, and 14 seamen of the British navy under command of a master's mate.

The number of troops exceeding my own, I thought it most prudent to convey them into the picket guard from whence they could be more conveniently sent to New Orleans by land and water, and by which means I should also avoid weakening my own force, in itself already too diminished for the completion of the object in view.

After landing the prisoners and putting them in charge of the army, I again left the Pass about two A. M. and stood on to gain the enemy's track, in the hope of intercepting some of them about daylight, but without success. I returned to the Pass on the 20th at 8 A. M. where I was detained until the morning of the 21st. Three gun boats having arrived from the fleet below with 4 transports, all of whom were soon filled with troops from the shore, at 4 A. M. 21st, I again got out and fell into their track, on the first about day light. Finding it impossible to make any captures without being discovered, I determined to run down among them in disguise, and strike at every opportunity.—Hoisted English colors, and took a transport boat with five men ordered her to follow, and stood on for a transport schooner, who was beating up for the army. At 9, I boarded and took her without opposition, with 8 men; she had ten on board.—From this time until 12, we were in the midst of their boats going up to the army, and during which time we took five others, having on board about 70 men. The wind at this time had unfortunately hauled to N. W. and blew with great violence; ordered the boats with their prizes to make the best of their way to the Rigollets. Finding the transports draft of water too great to take her over the shoals; having already taken the ground, I set her on fire and joined the boats on shore. The wind still increasing, and many boats approaching full of men from the army, induced a belief they had discovered my character from the burning of the schooner, and meant to attack me. My force was unfortunately divided; the large launch with a 12-pound carronade, and some of my best men, with twenty prisoners, having drifted below, were compelled from the strength of the current to anchor on the other side nearly half a mile distant. Every disposition was made by our little band to defend ourselves to the last extremity, & fire was prepared to burn the marsh should the enemy land in my rear.

Six boats approached us at one time crowded with men, and made a feint to attack the launch, but a well directed shot from the carronade compelled them to haul off, and a few discharges of our musketry drove the others also. In about 2 hours we were entirely clear of them.—The violence of the wind and tide drove two of the prizes from their anchorage, on board of which were about 20 prisoners, with 3 of my own men, who were taken on the prisoners having overpowered them so soon as they got out of the reach of our musketry. This is the only loss I have experienced during the expedition. Finding it totally impracticable to stem the strength of the current, and the wind being directly ahead for the Fort at Coquilla, my own safety and the preservation of the men entrusted to my command, induced me to parole the prisoners, and let them go with their boats, particularly as a number of them were officers attached to the civil department, and could not, as I believe, be considered as prisoners of war.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a list of their numbers, names, and ranks. The damage done by the enemy on this occasion, is the loss of a transport, burnt a large flat boat taken, one sunk and seventy-eight prisoners taken and bro't in, with three slaves, two belonging to citizens of this State, and one stolen by the enemy from a Mr. Edward Thomas, near Washington City, when they destroyed the Capital.

Balt. Amer.

To Captain Newman, commanding at Coquil, I owe my best thanks for his uniform cheerful and friendly assistance. He furnished me with a boat and 8 volunteers under Lieut. Brush, of the U. S. Artillery, who were of great service. To Captain Collins, commanding the picket guard at Chief Menteur, I am under many obligations. He also assisted me with 8 volunteers.

To Sailing Master Deney, who commanded the launch, and Master's Mate Thomas Boyd, commanding a cutter, I am much indebted. Dr. Morrell, the surgeon who attended me, was particularly active; and tho' I had fortunately but little use for the exercise of his professional skill, his advice and assistance were always at hand.

Very respectfully,
I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS SHIELDS.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE FEB. 17.

The British sloop of war *Favorite* still remains at anchor in our Bay, where all hands are employed in overhauling her rigging and rigging, to be ready to sail immediately after the ratification of the Treaty.

Mr. David Mitchell, the pilot, who came up from her last evening, figured the Editors with an English print of the 19th December. From this paper we find,

That in many parts of Germany, the robbers are so numerous, that detachments of the military have been sent out to guard the great roads.

That it is said the French government has suspended the payment of Buonaparte's pension.

That Marseilles has been made a free port by the French Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 127 to 21.

That on the 13th of December, pacific news was received in London relative to the negotiations at Ghent, both parties having relaxed in their demands—large purchases were made with a view to Peace.

That Admiral Cochrane had made an application for some three-deckers for the American service.

That much damage had been done to the shipping on the English coast by gales the beginning of December.

That there were arrivals at Portsmouth with news from Halifax to the 25th of November and from Quebec to the 13th.

General Kemp had arrived with news of the actual state of the Canadas.—The Loire and Penelope had arrived with 430 American prisoners, and the *Zealous* 74.

That the port of St. Michael, Dec. 2, was blockaded by a small American privateer.

That the Hyder Ally privateer had been captured in the Indian Ocean by the *Owen*, *Glendower*, and carried into Pulo Penang.

That the English notice the loss of the four ships destined to Canada, with ordnance stores, two of which were captured by our privateers.

That the Dey of Algiers had declared war against Napoleon, and ordered his cruizers to capture all vessels sailing under his flag, and if possible, to seize his person.

That on the 8th of December an American privateer ship was captured off Whitby by a Greenlandman, after a severe action of 50 minutes, and was taken in tow.

That the *crim. cor.* case of the Earl of Rosbury vs. Sir Henry St. John Milmay, Bart. was closed on the 10th of Dec. The Jury found a verdict of \$15,000 sterling.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

WE LOOK TO THE SOUTH.

Every day convinces the people of New England how much we are indebted to the south for food, for business, and even for news. We scarcely originate any thing in New England worth notice, either for the body or the mind. We eat bread made of southern flour, we spin southern cotton and wear it, we get southern indigo to dye with, we smoke southern tobacco, we load our ships with southern produce, and the next moment we wrate about our commerce, when we only furnish the vehicle, the ship, the cart, or wheelbarrow, to carry it. Even if the southern mail happens to fail in its arrival, we are as stupid as ovals for want of matter to talk about; unless some Boston mob, excited by the Junta, has attacked a custom house officer. In that case we have something to talk about, and console us for the non-arrival of the southern mail. The fact is, fanaticism is our dogstar, and delusion guides the helm.

FROM THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

'Tis done! The long agony is over, the "heroes" of Toulouse, "Wellington's invincibles," the "conquerors of the conquerors of Europe," &c. have been beaten by our "tag-rags & bob-tails Yankee" at Orleans. Where shall we find a *Morriato* to eulogize them now?—Or where a peace party to toast them from one end of the continent to the other? 'Tis done! Their harp is hung on the willow, and Jackson has woven a *caress wreath* which envelops all their glory.

We regret the effusion of human blood, even of our enemies; but the enormous barbarities of the nation with which we are at war, can be obliterated by nothing else. So copious a draft has not been made at one bleeding (with equal suc-

cess) since the war commenced, as that by doctor Jackson and his mates at Orleans.

Circular to the Marshals of the United States.
Office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, February 18, 1815.

SIR, In consequence of the conclusion of a Peace between the United States and Great Britain, which has been this day proclaimed by the President, British subjects, resident in this country, cease to be alien enemies.

You will therefore consider all restrictions heretofore imposed on persons of that description, (not prisoners of war, on account of the character attached to them by the existence of hostilities, as at an end; and you are requested to take immediate measures to discharge all such persons within your district from every and every restraint imposed on that account.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. MASON.

Marshal of the district of

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1815

MESSAGE

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

I lay before Congress copies of the Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the Commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you and our constituents, upon an event which is highly honorable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signified by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by Congress, had become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the legislative counsel, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of our militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, there are, at a period when the causes of the war have ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence, the gallant men whose achievements in every department of military service, on the land or the water, have so essentially contributed to the honor of the American name and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country reforms a duty to itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are, at once, the reward, and the incentive to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demands of a peace establishment will, doubtless, engage the immediate attention of Congress. There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife which appears, beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war, is not only indispensable to avert disaster in the onset, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace.

The wisdom of Congress will, therefore, I am confident, provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means for harbor defence; for adding discipline to the most distinguished bravery of the militia, and for cultivating the military art, in its essential branches, under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country, were, at all times competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labor. The provision that has been made for the public creditors, during the present session of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be reasonably devised as shall secure to the United States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions, will in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves. But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity through out the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon separate you, fellow citizens, from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of your precepts and example must be every where powerful; and while we accord in grateful acknowledgements for the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws and fidelity to the union as constituting the Paladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON

Washington, February 18, 1815.

On the first page of this morning's paper will be found the Treaty to which the above message has reference. It was issued from this office on Wednesday last, on an extra sheet, and distributed to subscribers as far as practicable—it is now received in our columns with the double view of retention and correction, some few literals having occurred in the former, the unavoidable concomitant of hurry, to put it in the hands of an anxious People.

The Treaty between the United States and Great Britain which has received the official sanction of both governments, appears not to be without its enemies both sides of the water—the ministerial papers of England are lavishing their abuse of its humiliating features to their view on ministers, while their *senatorial* friends of the type are at least as noisy, that so honorable an adjustment of differences between the two countries should take place under the Presidency of James Madison, whom they have denounced as incompetent, and with whom their *transatlantic* employers would not come on terms of mutual rectitude. We have this morning continued our extracts from British ministerial papers across the water—we shall offer some on this side, in a few days.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in New York, dated December 21, 1814.

"I congratulate you, with the most heartfelt joy, that the glorious struggle of our country has ended in an honorable peace. In travelling thro' Flanders, France, and thus far in this country, I find all united in the opinion, that the United States has proved itself able to contend single handed, and with success, against the power of Great Britain. All unite in the sentiment, that the manner in which Great Britain has found it necessary to depart from the arrogant demands with which the negotiation was commenced, and to accede to those terms which our country was willing to establish, has been most honorable to us. The war has done our country great honor; and its continuance would, I am convinced, have given us still greater glory; but peace comes in good time to prevent some evils, which even a war time is apt to bring into the morals of a country."

JAMES J. WILSON is chosen a Senator in Congress from the 4th of March next from the State of New Jersey, for six years, vice John Lambert, whose term expires.

The Orleans mail arrived in due time on Saturday, but brought nothing new. The expected letters of General Jackson, giving further particulars of his recent glorious successes, were not received.

Mr. BAKER, the bearer of the ratification of the treaty of peace, by the Prince Regent, and charged with the proclamation of the same at the British military posts and naval stations, arrived in Washington city about 6 o'clock on Friday evening.

The National Bank bill has been postponed indefinitely, in the house of representatives, by a vote 74 to 73. It is probable that it will not be further acted on during the present session.

Accounts from Havana, via Charleston, report the British officers as acknowledging the loss of five thousand men put hors du combat before New Orleans.

BENJAMIN RUGGLES is chosen a Senator in Congress from the State of Ohio, vice Joseph Kerr, whose term of service expires on the 4th of next month.

NATHAN STANFORD is chosen a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, for six years, ending the 4th of next month, vice Obadiah German, whose term of service expires on that day.

A CONTRAST

Some time ago Mr. Coleman asserted, that any peace that would be made with Britain, would be a change of administration in America, would be the greatest curse that could befall the country.

Yesterday Mr. Coleman calls upon his readers to reject in a peace, which, according to his own assertion, is the greatest curse that has befallen the country!!!

The news of Peace reached Montreal about 12 o'clock on Tuesday last in 61 hours from the city of New York.

The Treaty made by Gen. Jackson with the Creek Indians, on the 9th day of August last, having been duly ratified and confirmed by the Senate, the President on Thursday issued his proclamation for carrying the several stipulations thereof into immediate effect.

By gentlemen from the southward, we are told that the enemy landed on Cumberland Island are diving in great numbers daily, from the *SMALL FOX* and *SCURVY*.

The privateer Chasseur, Capt. Boyle, of Baltimore, has put into Matanzas to refit, having had a desperate action with the British sloop of war *L'Espergle*. The sloop of war was in the act of striking her colors, when a British frigate hove in sight, and obliged the privateer to sheer off.

The U. S. brig *WASP*, passed close in with Tybee light, on Saturday morning last, and then stood to the northward and eastward.

ASTONISHING FEEDING OF SHEEP ON LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Peter Jensen has a Merino ewe in his flock which yielded twins on the 6th of January, 1814, again yielded twins on the 14th July following, after the first lamb yielded a lamb on the 20th Jan. 1815, and the old ewe yielded twins a third time on the 13th inst. making the almost incredible increase of 8 lambs from one ewe in 33 months and 9 days.

This morning's Star completes another half year with original subscribers, from whom payment becomes due.—Delinquents are particularly requested to make payment of at least a part of their arrears due the office.

IN CHANCERY:

FEBRUARY 18, 1815.

THE Creditors are warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Register, or to the Trustee, before the 18th day of May next.

By order,
James P. Heath,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 23 3

EASTON PACKET.

The subscriber informs the public that he has equipped and furnished his *GRAIN BOAT* in a style suitable to accommodate Passengers in an agreeable manner. He will leave Easton on Sunday next, the 5th March, at 9 o'clock A. M. and every succeeding Sunday thereafter, during the season, and homeward, every Wednesday at the same hour. He returns his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by his assiduity and attention, still to merit public patronage.

Clement Vickers

N. B. He expects to have a fine, large, commodious *PACKET*, finished in the style of the *Messenger*, ready for sailing in July next.

Feb. 28 3

A SUBSCRIPTION RACE, OF FIFTY DOLLARS,

Will be run for at New Market, on the 27th of March, 1815, free for the world, one half mile and repeat, agreeably to the rules of racing—non-subscribers to pay double entrance.

Henry Nicols.

New Market, Feb. 23 4

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Bartholomew Twiss*, 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 first Monday in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of February, anno domini 1815.

John Shehee, adm'r
of Same estate,
Ezekiel Reed, J. ex'ed,
of Bartholomew Twiss, dec'd

Feb. 28 29

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Orem*, 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 first Monday in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of February, anno domini 1815.

Joseph Bestpitch, adm'r
will annexed, of Wm. Orem, dec'd

Feb. 28 39

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Elliott*, 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 first Monday in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of February, anno domini 1815.

Joseph Bestpitch, adm'r
D. B. N. of Jason Elliott, dec'd

Feb. 28 39

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William B. Smith*, 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 first Monday in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of February, anno domini 1815.

Algernon S. Stanford, adm'r
of Wm. B. Smith, dec'd

Feb. 28 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Edward Riggins*, 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 first Monday in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of February, anno domini 1815.

Roger Hooper, adm'r
of Edward Riggins, dec'd

Feb. 28 39

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court—The subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Reed*, 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 subscribers, on or before the first Monday in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under our hands this 22d day of February, anno domini 1815.

Francis Higgins, J. adm'r
Cain Ross, J.
of James Reed, dec'd

Feb. 28 39

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A NEGRO BOY from 15 to 17 years of age, for one well recommended, a liberal price in cash will be given. Apply at the Star Office.

Feb. 28.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Samuel Trigoe*, 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 first Monday in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of February, anno domini 1815.

Richard Airey, ex'or
of Samuel Trigoe, dec'd

Feb. 28 39

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Willey*, 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 first Monday in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of February, anno domini 1815.

Roger Hooper, adm'r
D. B. N. of Thos. Willey, dec'd

Feb. 28 39

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Zebulon Wallace*, 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 first Monday in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of February, anno domini 1815.

Richard Tobman, adm'r
of Zeb. Wallace, dec'd

Feb. 28 8

CIRCULAR

TO OFFICERS SUPERINTENDING THE RECRUITING OF REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES.
Office of the Adjutant General of the Recruiting Service.
City of Washington, Feb. 15, 1815.

SIR,

The recruiting service is suspended until further orders.

You will immediately call in all your subordinate officers with their parties, & direct them to band in to you their recruiting accounts, which, with your own, you will forward with as little delay as possible to the proper officers at Washington; those for bounties and premium to the Paymaster General; those for contingent expenses, to the Accountant of the War Department; and all accounts, returns and vouchers relating to arms, accoutrements, clothing and camp equipage to the Superintendent General of Military Supplies.

You will settle all accounts for the hire of rendezvous and quarters, and for all contingent expenses, and will take special care to prevent any waste of public property in the possession of yourself and your subordinates.

And as soon as you have collected your parties from their different rendezvous, you will report yourself, officers and men to the Adjutant and Inspector General for orders.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
R. H. MACPHERSON,
S. R. S.

The Editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States are requested give the above three insertions.
February 16 (23) 3

A MALE FOUNDLING.

One day last week, while a number of Philadelphia gentlemen were skating on the Delaware, a tea box was picked up on the ice, containing a living male infant 4 days old, carefully wrapped up in warm clothing. The person who first got hold of the box, was determined to keep the child, although his companions were anxious for the prize. The child was immediately and appropriately named *Negro*, and its new father, being a person of fortune, was determined to be a Father in all the necessary requisites.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Missing, three well looking, respectable men, who appeared to be travelling towards Washington, disappeared suddenly from Gadsby's Hotel, in Baltimore, on Monday evening last, and have not since been heard of. They were observed to be very melancholic on hearing the news of Peace, one of them was heard to say with a great sigh, "Poor Chris Strong!" They took with them their saddle bags, so that no apprehension is entertained of their having any intention to make away with themselves. Whoever will give any information to the Hartford Convention of the fate of these unfortunate and trusting gentlemen by letter, (post paid) will confer a favor upon humanity. The newspapers, particularly the Federal newspapers, are requested to publish this advertisement in a conspicuous place, and send in their bills to the Hartford Convention.

P. S. One of the gentlemen was called *Titus Otes*, or some such name.
National Advocate.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business, from 15 to 17 years of age, that can be well recommended. Apply at the Star Office.
Feb. 28 3

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN INK-POWDER.
Fresh supply, for sale at the Star Office.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 11.