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### THE TERMS

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### ARMY OF THE U. STATES.

#### CONSOLIDATED REGIMENTS.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,  
WASHINGTON, May 12, 1814.

#### GENERAL ORDERS

The 1st and 2d regiments of Dragoons are consolidated, and will form one regiment of eight troops.

The 1st, 2d and 3d regiments of Artillery will compose one corps of twelve battalions, each battalion to consist of four companies.

The 17th, 19th, 26th and 27th regiments of Infantry are also consolidated, and will form two regiments, to be numbered the 17th and 19th regiments of Infantry.

The officers attached to these corps and regiments will be as follows, viz:

#### REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Colonel  
James B. Burt  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Jacob Laval

James V. Ball  
Thomas A. Helms  
Captain  
Samuel D. Harris  
John A. Boyd  
Samuel G. Hopkins  
Wm. M. Littlejohn  
Henry Hall  
George Haig

#### First Lieutenant

Henry Whiting  
A. H. Seward  
George W. Scott  
F. S. Barton  
Charles J. Nourse  
William Neilson  
Beverly Turpin  
Louis Laval

#### Second Lieutenant

R. H. Craig  
George Wits  
Isaac Giffen  
James T. Jones  
James Martin  
H. A. Hays  
F. H. Lisenhoff  
C. Wright

#### Third Lieutenant

Hugh Sterling  
T. S. Bracken  
J. E. Ellet  
Thomas Hagen  
L. P. Gurney  
Philip Anspach

#### Corporal

Claborn Cain  
S. H. Cummings  
William Johnson  
J. Caldwell  
William Gale  
A. H. Chambers  
Thomas Robinson  
Henry Stone

#### Sergeant

W. H. Buckner  
Surgeon's Mate  
S. H. Littlejohn

#### CORPS OF ARTILLERY

Constant P. Fernin  
Francis K. Hager  
George E. Mitchell  
William F. Inday  
James House  
William Marica

#### Major

D. M. Forney  
James B. Many  
Samuel Nye  
Jacob H. Homan  
George Armistead  
Lloyd Beall

#### Captain

Samuel T. Dyson  
H. H. Watson  
Charles W. Stoner  
James W. Keon  
John B. Walbach  
John Ritchie  
Moses Sweet  
John Goodall  
William Wilson  
Rufus M. Inire  
Perry H. Hays  
Daniel Cushing  
James H. Homan  
Sauntion Sholes  
Michael Walsh  
George W. Russell  
James Reed  
Frederick Evans  
Ired B. Crage  
Thomas Murray  
Roger Jones  
William Gates

#### First Lieutenant

J. H. Boyle  
A. J. Williams  
A. S. Brooks  
A. C. W. Fanning  
N. Han Towsen  
J. M. O'Connor  
S. H. Archer  
G. H. Richardson  
William Nicholas  
J. F. Hildeman  
James Nix  
H. P. Yeaton

#### Second Lieutenant

J. B. Ton  
Thomas Bennett  
S. Donohoe  
Schvester Chishill  
Thomas Biddle, jun.  
Benjamin K. Pierce  
J. W. Gorkin  
James G. G. jun.  
Joseph Phillips  
John S. Preston  
J. S. B. Romayne  
Henry R. Craig

#### Third Lieutenant

Ethan A. Allen  
A. L. Sands  
A. D. Ash  
James Daliba  
Man P. Lomax  
R. A. Zantinger  
J. J. Post  
C. M. Atcomb  
S. Champlain  
J. H. Rees  
Homan A. Fay  
R. Stewart  
Milo Mason  
W. R. Duncan  
C. Van de Venter  
Chester Root  
J. Fitzgerald  
M. H. Jenkins  
J. L. Tracey  
J. L. Edwards  
Avian Farley  
Gustavus Loomis  
John Nail  
E. A. Smith  
Patrick M. Donough  
Philip D. Spencer  
Wm. M. Read  
R. H. Ashley  
H. Smith  
John Mounfort  
W. J. Cowan  
John S. Brush  
J. Fortaine  
Fabius Whiting  
J. H. Laryill  
Edwin Sharpe  
L. L. Brown  
G. Dearborn  
L. Scott  
Felix Ansart  
R. R. Ruffin  
William King  
Henry Ruffin  
Thomas C. Legate  
James H. Deasing  
J. Warley  
James Erving  
William Smith

#### Second Lieutenant

Samuel Spotts  
H. M. Campbell  
William Parker  
Moses M. Russell  
Lee Whiting  
James Mitchell  
J. W. Rouse  
Henry L. Duffell  
Benjamin B. White  
Walter Brynman  
A. B. Chase  
J. Bennett  
James Barker  
W. J. Sever  
J. P. Bartlett  
E. Hopkins  
Lewis Morgan  
James C. Pickett  
William H. Nicoll  
Briton Evans  
John Ruffin  
J. M. Bailly  
J. H. Gamble  
Thomas J. Harrison  
J. W. Kincaid  
John Watmaugh  
R. Goode  
William Kenney  
Charles Newkirk  
J. J. Cromwell  
Oliver Bangs  
J. V. Louty, jun.  
Nathaniel Henderson  
Charles Clark  
George W. Gardiner  
Thomas Elfr, jun.  
Charles S. Merchant

Thomas Christie  
James Rockwell  
James Boque  
Thomas Clarke  
D. Cooper  
P. Prince  
C. Donaghey  
P. J. N. Mills  
Aron W. Forbush  
M. S. Massey  
F. P. Wooley  
Wm. W. Clintock  
L. H. O'good  
J. P. Bunting  
J. Anderson  
Peter Melendy  
Benjamin C. Bartlett  
Benjamin Lawson  
R. M. K. by  
George B. Sheldon  
W. B. Reid  
Thomas B. Chickering  
Edw. Boynton  
Daniel Blaney  
James Scallan

#### Third Lieutenant

David S. Andrews  
David Tolp  
William Jones  
William Elgin  
Nathaniel Wilkinson  
George Readon  
David C. Nicholls

#### SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

John Miller  
Lieutenant Colonel  
J. B. Campbell  
Major

George Todd  
Richard Graham  
H. H. Hickman  
John Anderson  
David Holt  
Calhoun Holder  
John T. Chonn  
Benjamin W. Saunders  
James Hebron  
M. L. Hawkins  
William J. Adair  
George W. Jackson

#### First Lieutenant

H. Critenden  
A. Garret  
T. M. Joy  
James Campbell  
P. P. Pike  
J. Morrow  
Jonathan Rees  
J. Huckle, jun.  
Philip King

#### Second Lieutenant

Chester Scott  
James Gray  
George A. Scott  
Abner Phillips  
A. E. H. Homan  
William Baylor  
George W. Stall  
T. Buckley  
Thomas Hawkins  
J. Anderson

#### Third Lieutenant

David L. Carney  
John Taylor  
John Hamilton  
John Cochran  
G. J. Floyd  
George M. Beall  
Reuben Taylor  
John S. Moom  
William Eubank  
T. R. McKnight

#### Ensign

J. Mershon  
William Featherston  
Richard Barle  
Rice L. Smith  
Anderson Evans  
William G. Giff  
Samuel McGuire  
William H. Shang  
C. B. Campbell  
Oving Evans

#### Surgeon

William Turner  
Surgeon's Mate  
Clayton Tiffin

#### NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

George Paul  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Thomas B. Van Horne  
Major

William A. Trimble  
Thomas Rowland  
William Bradford  
Joel Collins  
Richard Lightower  
Alexander Hill  
Hugh Moore  
William Gill  
George Kisting  
R. C. Tabort  
Henry Nothup  
J. Van Horne, jun.

#### First Lieutenant

A. P. Pinney  
W. Warner  
W. Baird  
Charles A. Norton  
George Will  
N. Gregory  
Samuel Shannon  
W. M. Donald  
C. A. Trimble  
C. L. Cass

#### Second Lieutenant

James Blair  
C. H. M. Cloud  
Jacob C. Leslie  
T. C. Smith  
Robert S. Jackson  
George S. Bryan  
Samuel Coleman  
Q. F. Atkins  
J. Carroll  
James Risk

#### Third Lieutenant

R. Bushel  
Joseph Goode  
A. Noshel  
A. Patterson  
J. Swearingen  
John Hall  
James Nixon  
John Edwin  
O. G. Anger  
J. Botten

#### Ensign

James Shannon  
Robert Young  
Charles C. Stina  
John Patterson  
Abijah Johns  
Robert Smith  
John H. Stinson  
N. M. Fadden  
N. L. Reeves  
Thomas Riddle

#### Surgeon

John Hamm  
Surgeon's Mate  
Ed B. Jackson

P. Sperreke, jun.  
Ed B. Jackson  
Ensign Benjamin S. Roe, Ensign Walker  
Benjamin Davis, Thomas B. Young, William  
S. Wells, and William Nelson, appointed in the  
12th regiment, are transferred to the 24th regi-  
ment of Infantry, and will report to Col. W. P.  
Anderson, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Ensigns Granville N. Luce and Richard Mich-  
ell, appointed in the 14th regiment, and Ensigns  
James Finley, Peter Bryan, Philip S. Richar-  
dson, and Brian Williams, appointed in the 19th  
regiment, are transferred to the 28th regiment of  
Infantry, and will report to Col. Thomas Deye  
Owings, at Olympia Springs, Kentucky.

All the officers of the 1st and 2d regiments of  
light dragoons, 1st, 2d and 3d regiments of artil-  
lery, 17th, 19th, 26th and 27th regiments of In-  
fantry, whose names are not retained in the fol-  
lowing order of consolidation, or transferred to o-  
ther regiments, or whose resignations have not  
been accepted previous to the date of this order,  
will consider themselves disbanded from and af-  
ter the first day of June next, from which date  
they will be entitled to receive three months' pay  
according to law, in such case made and provid-  
ed.

The 47th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col.  
Alexander Dennison, is numbered the 27th regi-  
ment of Infantry; the 18th regiment, commanded  
by Col. Isaac Clark, is numbered the 26th regi-  
ment of Infantry.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
J. B. WALBACH,  
Adjutant General

Upon a serious and attentive consideration of  
all the information brought by the last arrivals,  
we have made up our minds, that we shall have  
NEITHER PEACE NOR ARMISTICE during the pre-  
sent season. Let us therefore unite and make  
war with all our hearts, with all our strength, and  
with all our resources.

D. Frees.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

#### AN ACT

To alter and establish certain post roads.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States  
of America, in Congress assembled, That  
the post roads hereafter named be dis-  
continued.

#### In Maryland.

From Queen Anne's to Fig Point.

#### In Virginia.

From Mecklenburg court house by  
St. Tammany and Lombardy Grove, to  
Gee's Bridge. From Tazewell court  
house, by Russell court house and Lee  
court house, to Cumberland Gap. From  
Springfield to Romney.

#### In North Carolina.

From Suffolk, by Gates court house,  
to Edenton. From Elizabetown, to  
Whitesville. From Charlotte, by Bea-  
ty's Ford, to Lincoln.

#### In Georgia.

From Greensborough to Washington.  
From Darien, by Jones, to Milledge-  
ville.

#### In Kentucky.

From Lewis court house, by Flemings-  
burgh, Millersburgh, Mount Sterling,  
Olympian Springs, and Little Sandy salt  
works, to Catlettsburg.

#### In Tennessee.

From Alexanders, by W. ite Plains, to  
Carthage. From Biedsee court house  
to Franklin court house.

#### In Ohio.

From Steubenville, by Fancettstown,  
to New Lisbon. From New Lisbon, by  
Salem to Columbiana. From Spring-  
field to Troy.

#### In Louisiana.

From La Fourche, by Point Coupee, to  
Opelousa.

#### In Indiana.

From Jeffersonville, by Clarksville, to  
Vincennes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
the following be established post roads:

#### In New Hampshire.

The post road from Rochester to  
Wakefield be altered so that it pass thro'  
Farmington, Middleton, and Wolfbor-  
ough, to Wakefield.

#### In Maine.

From Waterville, by Norway, Planta-  
tion Three, Rumford and Bethel, to Wa-  
terford. From Livermore, by Jay and  
Wilton, to Farmington.

#### In Massachusetts.

From Springfield to Southwick.  
From Stafford, Connecticut, by Monou,  
to Palmer in Massachusetts. From Hat-  
field, by Wanty, Conway, and Ascuta,  
to Charlestown. From Attol to Green-  
field. From Kingston to Halifax.

#### In Connecticut.

From Middletown, by Hebron, to  
Windham. From Sharon, by Ellsworth,  
Cornwall Bridge and Warren, to Lite-  
field. From Providence in Rhode Is-  
land, through Scituate to Asford in Con-  
necticut.

#### In New York.

From Betsborough to D. posit. From  
Albany, by Bath, Sand Lake, Stephen-  
son, Hancock, and Lanesboro, to Dalton  
in Massachusetts. From S. elion, by  
Willink and Hamburg, to Buffalo.

From Oandago by Tully, Preble, and  
Homer, to Courtland court house. From  
Chesterfield to Jay, in Essex county.

From Peekskill, by W. spoint, to New-  
burg. From Stamford, by Waterville,  
to Roseville. From Esperanza, by Sena-  
larie court house and Middleburgh, to  
Stanford, on the turnpike road. From  
Middleton, Delaware county, by Colmes-  
ter and Hancock, to D. push. From  
Aurelius to Sempronius. From Brook-  
lyn to Flatbush. From Albany, by Spe-  
ncer to S. efield, in Massachusetts.

From Cairo's by Windham to Lexing-  
ton. From Green on the turnpike west,  
to Lisle.

#### In New Jersey.

From Morrisova, by N. wtown, to  
Millford, in Pennsylvania.

#### In Pennsylvania.

From Wyson, by Orwell and War-  
ren, to Naticoke, in New Jersey. From  
Washington to West Alexandria. From  
York, by York Haven, to Middletown.

From Somerset, by Melford, Turkeyfoot,  
and Addison, to Smith's Stand, on the na-  
tional road. From Lewistown, by Bea-  
vertown, Middletown and S. lin's Grove,  
to Sunbury. From Burgetstown, by Hooks-  
town, Georgetown, Beaver Bridge, and  
Fulkstown, to New Lisbon, in O. io.

From Burlington to Easton. From  
Wilmington, by West Chester, to Potts-  
grove, Swamp Churches and Summery  
town, to Samuel Selter's tavern on the  
post road leading from Philadelphia to-  
wards Bethlehem in Bucks county.

From the town of Indiana thro' Kataming  
to Butler town.

#### In Ohio.

From Urbana to Springfield, in Cham-  
paign county. From Canton, by Spring-  
field, Suffield, Talmadge, and Snow,  
to Cleveland. From Portsmouth to Van-  
couver, in Kentucky. From Urbana  
to Troy, from Columbus by Lebanon,

to Cincinnati. From Athens, by Lancas-  
ter, to Columbus. From Cadiz, by Free-  
port, White Eyes, Plains, Coshocton,  
Mount Vernon and Clinton, to Freder-  
icktown. From Steubenville, by Pau-  
cettstown, Fulkstown, Achor, Fairfield,  
Columbiana, Salem, Grissels, Sandy  
Store, Thompson's salt works, and Low-  
er salt works, to Steubenville. From  
Columbus by Washington, to New Mar-  
ket. From Columbus by London to  
Xenia.

#### In Indiana.

From Easton, in O. io, to Salisbury.  
From Washington court house to Valona.  
From Charlestown, by Washington c. h.  
and Lindy's mills, to Vincennes.

#### In Illinois.

From Cahoki, by Madison c. h. and  
Clinton Hill, to Cahoma. From Kas-  
kaskia to Johnson c. h.

#### In Delaware.

From Christiana to Newark.

#### In Maryland.

From Libertytown, by Union Bridge  
and Uniontown, to Westminster. From  
Annapolis to Pig-Point.

#### In Virginia.

From Clarksburgh, by Morgantown,  
Waynesboro in Pennsylvania, to Wincen-  
burg. From Monroe court house to Lew-  
isburg. From Fredericksburgh to the  
mouth of Potomac river. From Fincas-  
tle, by the mouth of Cowpasture, to Cal-  
hans. From Norfolk, by Elizabeth city,  
to Edenton in North Carolina. From  
Wood c. h. to Jacksenville. From Ab-  
ington, by Russell c. h. and Mockinson  
Gap, to Abingdon. From Pughton to  
Springfield. From Dumfries, by Wal-  
nut Branch, to Fauquier c. h. From  
Columbia to Warren. From Charlot-  
ville to Warren. From Percival's, by  
Lewisville and Lombardy Grove, to St.  
Tammany. From Petersburg, by  
Frenchtown, to Morganville. From Han-  
over c. h. by Hanovertown and Newcas-  
tle, to New Kent c. h.

#### In Kentucky.

From Mount Sterling, by Floyd c. h.  
From Bardstown, by Grayson c. h. and  
Butler c. h. to Russellville. From Was-  
hington, by Williamsburg, to Lewis c. h.  
From Greenup c. h. to Little Sandy salt  
works.

#### In North Carolina.

From Grayson c. h. Virginia, by Ed-  
wards and M'Williams, to Ash c. h.  
From Suffolk, Virginia, by Sunbury and  
Gates c. h. to Edenton. From Trent  
Bridge, by Trenton, to Duplin c. h.  
From Winton to Gates c. h. From  
Windsor to Williamston's. From Wil-  
mington, by Whiteville and Fairbluff, to  
Barfield mill in South Carolina. From  
Charlotte to Lincoln. From Salisbury  
to Lincoln. From Hillsborough,  
by High Rock, to Lenoxxcastle.

#### In Tennessee.

From Newport, by Greenville, Rogers-  
ville and Lee c. h. in Virginia, to Cum-  
berland Gap. From Carthage, by Spar-  
ta, to Alexanders. From Sparta, M.  
Minville, and Winchester in Frank-  
lin county, to Huntsville in the Mississippi  
Territory.

#### In South Carolina.

From Belfast, by Sauterthwaits, to  
Cambridge.

#### In Georgia.

From Milledgeville, by Greensboro,  
Lexington and Danville, to Carnsville.  
From Milledgeville, by Irvin, Dublin,  
Montgomery c. h. Tatal c. h. and Bar-  
rington to Darien. From Dublin to Tel-  
fair c. h. From Riceboro, by Barrin-  
ton and Jefferson, to St. Mary's. From  
Brunswick to Frederica.

#### In Louisiana.

From Blanchardsville, by Assumption  
to Opelousa. From Assumption to La  
Fourche, Interior c. h. From Concordia  
to Washita c. h. From Concordia to  
Warren c. h.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That  
the post master general cause a mail to  
be carried from the nearest post office on  
any established post road to the court  
house of any county which is now, or  
may hereafter be, established in any of  
the States or Territories of the United  
States, and which is not or will not  
otherwise be accommodated with the  
mail; and the road on which the same  
shall be so carried shall thereupon be-  
come a post road, and so continued until  
other provision shall be made by law  
for the accommodation thereof with the  
mail.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That  
the Secretary of State be, and is hereby  
authorised to transmit by the mail, free  
of postage, one copy of the documents  
hereafter mentioned, being on subjects of  
a general nature, and which may be or-  
dered to be printed by either House of  
Congress, namely: of communications  
with the President of the United States;  
of reports made by the Secretary of State,  
by the Secretary of the Treasury, the  
Secretary of War, by the Secretary of  
the Navy, by the Post Master General,  
by the Commissioners of the Sinking  
Fund, to Congress, or either House  
thereof, in pursuance of any law or reso-  
lution of either House; affirmative re-  
ports on subjects of a general nature made

to Congress or either House thereof, or  
any committee respectively; for each of  
the Judges of the Supreme Court, and  
of District Courts, and of the Territories  
of the United States, to any Post Office  
within the United States they may re-  
spectively designate.

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

April 18, 1814.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### CHARLESTON, MAY 21.

#### VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrived at this port yesterday, the  
large and elegant British ship Pelham,  
(late Capt. Boyd) Alex. Taylor, prize  
master, prize to the privateer Saucy  
Jack, capt. Chazal, of this port. Her car-  
go consists of dry goods, hardware, &c.,  
as follows: 194 packages dry goods,  
garrals, romals, seersuckers, habassas,  
bedticks, checks, gingham, calicoes,  
shawls, Madras & Malabar handkerchiefs,  
fish linen, lawn, diaper, shirtings, creas-  
dowls, plaidias, brown linen, duck,  
sneeting, Osnaburgs, bagging, 500  
boots, saddlery, &c. &c. 300 packages  
sundries, consisting of hardware, glass-  
ware, earthen ware, mustard, pickles,  
sauces, preserves, porter, ale, Madeira,  
and Sherry wine, white lead, paints, gun-  
powder, luted oil, glue, ochre, twine,  
sines, hats, &c. one organ and one piano  
forte.

The Pelham was captured on the 30th  
April, off Cape Nicola Mole, after a well  
contested action of upwards of 24 hours.  
She was finally carried by boarding, af-  
ter her crew had made a stout and gal-  
lant resistance of from 10 to 16 minutes  
on her own decks. We learnt on board  
that the officers and crew of the Pelham  
behaved thro'out the action in the most  
heroic manner, and did not yield until ac-  
tually overpowered by numbers. The  
Saucy Jack had her 1st lieutenant and 1 man  
killed; and 2d lieutenant, capt. of arms, and 7  
men wounded: on board the Pelham  
were 4 killed and 11 wounded—amongst  
the latter was Capt. Boyd, dangerously in-  
jured in the breast—she with the passengers were  
landed at Port au Prince.

The Pelham was from London bound  
to Port au Prince, and sailed from Ports-  
mouth the 9th of March, with the same  
convey some of which we have already  
had accounts from as having arrived at  
Halifax and bringing London dates to the  
7th of March; of course she brings nothing  
new. The day previous to her capture she  
dan engagement with the Carthaginian privateers, which she suc-  
ceeded in beating off; but the courage  
and perseverance of the officers and  
crew of the Saucy Jack were not easily  
overcome. This is another honourable  
specimen of the bravery & good con-  
duct of American seamen.



FROM THE ONTARIO MESSENGER, OF  
MAY 17.

### ALARM AT THE MOUTH OF GEN- NESSEE RIVER.

On Thursday evening last, the British steamer was discovered standing towards Charlotte, near the mouth of the Genessee river, where about 160 volunteers are stationed, with 1 piece of artillery, Capt. Stone, the commanding officer, immediately dispatched expresses with the information to Col. Hopkins at Boyle, to Gen. Hall at Bloomfield, and to General Porter at this place. On Friday at 12 o'clock, the Commodore's new ship came to anchor off the mouth of the River and sent an officer ashore with a flag, demanding a surrender of the place; and promising to respect private property in case no resistance should be made, and all public property faithfully disclosed and given up. Gen. Porter (who left Canadaigua, 38 miles distant, at 7 o'clock in the morning, with Maj. Noon) arrived while the flag was on shore, and returned for answer to this disgraceful proposal, that the place would be defended to the last extremity. On the return of the flag, 2 gun boats, with from 200 to 300 men on board, advanced to the mouth of the River, which is about a mile from the town and battery, and commenced a heavy cannonade, directed partly to the town and partly to bodies of troops who had been placed in ravines near the mouth of the River, to intercept the retreat of the gun boats in case they should enter.

At the expiration of an hour and an half, during which time they threw a great number of rockets, shells and shot of different descriptions, from grape to 68 pounds, a second flag was sent from the Commodore's ship, requiring, in the name of the commander of the forces, an immediate surrender; and threatening, that if the demand was not complied with, he would land 1200 regular troops and Indians; that if he should lose a single man, he would raze the town and destroy every vestige of property—and that he was his request that the women and children might be immediately removed, as he could not be accountable for the conduct of the Indians. He was told that the answer to this demand had already been explicitly given—that we were prepared to meet him, our women and children having been disposed of; and that if another flag should be sent on the subject of a surrender, it would not be protected. The flag returned with the gun boats to the fleet, the whole of which came to anchor about a mile from shore, where they lay until 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and then left the place.

General Porter speaks in the highest terms of the good conduct of the officers and men composing the volunteer corps, and of Col. Hopkins and the militia who had rallied for the occasion, and were placed under his command. Our force at twelve o'clock on Saturday was 300, and was increased to 500 during the night. Dispositions were so made, that if the gun boats had entered the River as was expected, they must have been cut off before they could have been reinforced. Every man was at his post during the night, in constant expectation of attack. The British squadron consisted of four ships, two brigs, and five gun boats.

### FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

Fort Williams, April 23rd at night.

SIR, General Pinkney joined me at Fort Jackson, on the 20th.—The enemy continuing to come in from every quarter, and it being now evident that the war was over, I received an order at 3 o'clock, P.M. on the 21st to march my troops back to Fort Williams, and after having dispersed any bodies of the enemy who might have assembled on the Cahawka, or in striking distance, and provided for the maintenance of posts between Tennessee and Fort Jackson, to discharge the remainder. Within two hours after receiving this order, I was on the line marching, and reaching this place last evening, at a distance of about 60 miles.

Brig. Gen. Doherty, I shall assign the duty of keeping up the posts which form the line of communication between Tennessee and the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, making him to do so. About 400 of the E. Tennessee militia will be left at this place. 250 at Fort Smith, and 75 at Fort Armstrong and New Deposit. Old Deposit will be maintained by Capt. Hammond's company of rangers.

To-morrow I detail 500 of the militia under the command of Brig. Gen. Johnson, to the Cahawka, with instructions to unite with me at Fort Deposit, after having dispersed any bodies of the enemy they may find there assembled.

The commissioners who have been appointed to make a treaty with the Creeks, need have nothing to do but assign them their proper limits. Those of the friendly party who have associated with me will be easily satisfied; & those of the hostile party, they consider it a favor that their lives have been spared to them, and will look upon any space that may be allowed them for their future settlement, as a boon from us. I have taken the liberty to point out what I think ought to be the future lines of separation, with which I will hereafter make you acquainted. If they should be established, none of the Creeks will be left on the west of the Coosa.

Accompanying this I send you a report made by the Adjutant General, of the killed and wounded at the battle of To-

hopika, which was counted to be sent by the former express.

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,  
Major General.

His Excellency W. B. ROUNT.

FROM THE NEW YORK COLUMBIAN.

### RESULT OF THE GUN BOAT ACTION.

To gratify the public anxiety to learn the result of the rencontre between the British squadron off New London and Commodore Lewis' division of Gun Boats, on Wednesday afternoon last, the following account is given, from our correspondent at that place, and a gentleman who arrived this morning in the stage, and who saw the whole engagement from a short distance from the combatants.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New London, May 27.

The Gun Boats, 13 in number, from New York, passed the enemy's squadron on Thursday afternoon, and came to anchor at the mouth of the harbor in the evening. The Commodore's boat received a shot without wind and water, which did no material damage. The others arrived without injury, as also upwards of 50 sail of packets and coasters, which they conveyed. More than 200 shot were fired from the enemy, which were duly returned, and it is presumed not without injury, particularly to the frigate Maidstone.

The gun boats yesterday afternoon got under way, and proceeded to the westward. I was this morning informed they were lying off Black Point. This afternoon at 3 o'clock, the British squadron, consisting of one 74, two frigates and a sloop of war, went to the westward, most likely in pursuit of the Gun Boats.

The British frigate Maidstone, and sloop of war Sylph, lay off Gospen Reef, about 3 miles from land, Commodore Lewis, with his convoy, understood to amount to 53 sail, of which 13 were gun boats and ketches were going from Saybrook to New London, within the Reef, when a British sloop tender, armed with a 12 pounder, came in among the fleet, and commenced firing upon some of the coasters. The fire was returned by Capt. Howard, of the Juno, who spent all his ammunition upon her, and proceeded on. The gun boats, which were in the rear, coming up, the tender retreated, and the fire was opened by the frigate and sloop of war.

The sloop of war being armed with cannonades only (and as some supposed, having received injury from the Gun Boats) soon drew off, out of the reach of long shot, and left the frigate to maintain the engagement; which was continued by Com. Lewis, until all his convoys were safe in port without any damage, out of two grape shot which struck a New Bedford sloop, the Lydia, capt. Freeman, and another sloop grounding a few minutes and throwing overboard a few barrels of flour before she got off.

Com. Lewis brought his division to anchor in a line across the harbor, without being pursued by the enemy, and having received but a single shot in the hull of one of the ketches.—The damage done to the enemy could not be ascertained; but the shot were seen to strike in every direction about and over them. The next morning the Maidstone was perceived to have her fore top gallant mast and fore yard down and jib boom rigged in.

On Thursday morning the Gun Boats got under way and proceeded in line of battle towards the enemy again. The frigate and sloop of war hauled off by their kedgies a mile or so; by which time a 74 appeared in sight coming round Race Point, & Com. Lewis returned to the mouth of the harbor.

At the commencement of the affair there was wind enough to work the ships and to cut off the fleet from N. London, which they declined, but lay broadside to, and fired by divisions throughout the action.

The coast being cleared, between twenty and thirty sail of the packets and coasters continued their voyage to the westward.

On Thursday evening Com. Lewis got under way and came up the Sound, unmolested by the enemy, and yesterday afternoon anchored off Norfolk Island, and will probably reach this City in the course of the day.

The British squadron, which now consisted of two 74's, two frigates, 1 sloop of war and a gun brig, followed on, and on Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, a frigate, with eleven barges in tow, was off Guilford, when the alarm was given, and the militia turned out and every preparation made to repel an invasion.—In the afternoon, however, the enemy were seen standing back again to the eastward.

Not a man was killed or wounded either on board of our gun boats or coasters.

Our informant is an intelligent citizen of N. London, & having been an eye witness of the transaction, as well as of the progressive movements of the parties afterwards, may be relied upon for the most accurate account we have yet received—or may expect until we have the statement of Com. Lewis who we this moment learn has reached port and come to anchor off the battery.

BOSTON, May 26.

HONOR TO VALOUR.

With pleasure we announce the com-

pliments by the citizens of Boston, in honor of COMMODORE PERRY.—Messrs. Churchill and Broadwell were employed, as Silversmiths, by the Committee, to make the Plate, under their direction. Their zeal and fidelity deserve commendation, and the elegance of the workmanship, it is believed, cannot be surpassed in America. The inscriptions were neatly executed by Mr. Joseph Callender.

An oval Oak Wreath is over, and a sprig of Laurel underneath the inscriptions.

The large pieces are inscribed, on one side,

"September 10th, 1813,"

"Signific: our first triumph in the war,"

"A very superior British force of Lake Erie,"

"Was entirely subdued by,"

"COM. O. H. PERRY,"

"Whose gallantry in action is equalled only,"

"by his humanity in Victory."

On the other,

"Presented in Honor of the Victor,"

"by the citizens of,"

"BOSTON."

The small pieces are inscribed, on one side,

"COM. O. H. PERRY,"

"Conquered the enemy on Lake Erie,"

"Sept. 10th, 1813."

On the other,

"Presented,"

"by the citizens of,"

"BOSTON."

Two young gentlemen, Messrs. Dexter and Sturgis, were appointed by the Committee to present the Plate, in behalf of the citizens. The letter of the Committee, and Com. Perry's answer, are subjoined:

Boston, 17th May, 1814.

SIR—With gratification, justified by an early and constant attachment to the Navy of the United States, and from an exalted sense of the bravery and skill displayed in the capture of a whole British Fleet, by a squadron under your command, on Lake Erie, the citizens of Boston authorized a Committee to procure pieces of Plate, with appropriate inscriptions, to be presented to you as a token of their high estimation of an achievement which ensures to you, and your heroic associates, the merited applause of your fellow-citizens, and exhibits an illustrious example for future enterprise.

In discharge of this grateful office, the Committee have the honor of transmitting to you, herewith, the appropriate memorials of the action of the 10th of Sept. 1813; and avail themselves of the occasion, to offer to you the esteem and respect of Sir,

Your most obedient servants,  
JOHN C. JONES,  
SAMUEL DEXTER,  
CALEB LORING,  
H. G. OTIS,  
WILLIAM GRAY,  
J. PUTNAM,  
ARNOLD WELLES,  
JOSEPH HALL,  
RICHARD DEXBY,  
RUSSELL STURGIS,  
THOS. O. SELFIDGE.

O. H. PERRY, Esq.

Newport, May 21, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. accompanied by a superb service of Plate. The flattering encomiums contained in the letter, and the elegant and splendid present, has excited the warmest sentiments of gratitude;—and while recollection retains her empire over my mind, the kindness and liberality of the citizens of Boston, will ever be properly appreciated by one who has so largely participated in their civilities.—Accept, gentlemen, I beg of you, the assurance of my unfeigned respect.

O. H. PERRY.

Hon. John C. Jones,  
Hon. William Gray,  
Hon. Samuel Dexter,  
Hon. H. G. Otis,  
Caleb Loring, Esq.,  
Arnold Welles, Esq.,  
Richard Dexby, Esq.,  
Thos. O. Selfridge, Esq.,  
J. Putnam, Esq.,  
Joseph Hall, Esq.,  
Russell Sturgis, Esq.

WASHINGTON, MAY 30.

Letters have been received at the War Department, stating that Col. Campbell, (19th Infantry) with a detachment of 5 or 600 men and some seamen acting as artificers, crossed from Erie to Long Point. About 50 British dragoons stationed there as an out-post and guard to public stores, made their escape. The Mills employed in manufacturing flour for the enemy, and some houses occupied as stores, were burned; when the party returned, without losing a man.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Izard, commanding the 1st or Division of the Right, dated at his Headquarters, May 17th.

"On receiving notice of the enemy's proceeding up the Lake on the 13th inst. a detachment of light artillery under the command of Captain Thornton, of that corps, was dispatched in waggon from Burlington to Vergennes, where they manned the battery at the mouth of Otter creek. At daybreak (on the 14th) the enemy attacked with his whole force and after a severe cannonade of 2 hours and a half, during which their galleys suffered very considerably, they withdrew to repair damages. Yesterday they departed this place, having some of their vessels in tow, & are gone to their own ports. Two of their galleys are said to be missing. No damage was done on our side, excepting dismounting a gun in the battery, by which 2 men were slightly wounded."

Enclose a copy of a note written by the enemy's ship's were perceived coming through Fisher's Island Sound, in order to cut off the retreat of the Gun Boats from the shore, and several others coming up to join the two ships and sloop.—It should be observed that during the action, there was a fine breeze of wind, such as brought the fleet from Saybrook to before New London in two hours and a half.

Copy of a letter from Commodore M'Donough, to Major General M'Comb, dated  
Burlington, May 14, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

The enemy attacked the battery at day break this morning with their whole force, and were repulsed with considerable damage to their galleys. The battery did the whole, not being possible to get the vessels in readiness in time.—My whole force is now near the battery with which we can keep the passage into the Lake clear for my entrance, when my men come on.

With much respect,  
T. MACDONOUGH.

"THE BLOCKADE."

New York, May 30.

Yesterday we had no less than three valuable arrivals at this port, viz.—The very fast sailing beautiful private armed schooner Chasson, Waco, from a long cruise; the letter of marque brig, Henry Gilder, Newson, from Lagaira, and her prize, the schooner Young Farmer, from the same port, both with valuable cargoes.

Capt. Newson, from Lagaira, informed us that the Patriots were very successful in their warfare against the Royalists, whom they had almost annihilated—that while he was at Lagaira seven armed Royalists were killed, and then burnt by the Patriots.

NEW LONDON, MAY 25.

"THINGS AS THEY SHOULD BE."

Gen. H. Champlain and Col. Staples, arrived here on Saturday last, by order of the Governor, to consult with Colonel Kingsbury, commandant of the United States troops in this district, on the means of state defence. His excellency, we understand, has engaged to furnish all the aid which Col. Kingsbury may find it necessary to call for. The Colonel has also received orders from the Secretary at War, to call on the Governor for whatever number of the militia the pressure of the enemy may render necessary.

We have great satisfaction in stating, that immediate measures will be taken to establish sufficient guards with flying artillery, at all the most important points on the coast; so that the coasters will be protected from the enemy when running into the small harbors and bays of the south.

Saturday last the enemy landed at Lyme, near Four Mile river, and set fire to a small establishment of salt works, owned by Mr. Thomas Griswold, the principal part of which was consumed.

NORFOLK, MAY 27.

A fine body of infantry troops from Petersburg, commanded by Capt. Edward Pescou, of that town, arrived at this post yesterday. That patriotic town must excite the respect and admiration of the Union. Four times has she manifested her brave sons, and sent them forth to wield the sword in defence of their injured country. Such active patriotism, while it is a moral reflection on many of our populous Cities, will secure to the town of Petersburg an imperishable renown.

Also, arrived at the same time, a detachment of about 120 infantry from Providence county, under the command of Capt. Walker.

UTILITY OF GUN BOATS.

As we have observed in the public prints much of what appears to us to be criticism upon the result of the late excursion of Commodore Lewis, with his flotilla, to N. London, we have thought it due to truth, to state correctly the facts concerning it, and what we conceive to be true inferences from them, as to the contested question of the utility of Gun Boats.

The first object of this excursion was, to drive the Liverpool Packet privateer, by which our coasting trade has been so much annoyed, out of the Sound. The Sound was to bring away a new gun boat from Satauket—where it was liable to be destroyed by the enemy.

Both these objects were accomplished.

The flotilla afterwards proceeded to Black Rock, New Haven, and Saybrook, at which last place 40 sail of coasting vessels were lying, bound eastward.—They asked for convoy to N. London. It was answered, that it could scarcely be expected that gun boats should protect them against a frigate, corvette, and armed sloop, then in the passage before New London; but if desirous of proceeding, the flotilla would throw itself between them and the enemy, and do its utmost to protect them. The flotilla sailed with the convoy, with a fresh and fair wind. The enemy appeared determined to dispute the passage, and were so situated as to be enabled, by the wind, to place himself directly in the passage. On the approach of the flotilla he gave way, chose his distance, anchored, and in a few minutes began the action which continued until the vessels under convoy passed—unhurt.—His object being accomplished and night coming on, the flotilla came to anchor and reconnoitred the enemy with the barges in the intention of boarding the armed sloop—which could not be effected, as the enemy had very carefully stationed her between the two ships. Signal was made to renew the action at daylight the following morning—the flotilla proceeded towards the enemy and found him towing away on the retreat. The flotilla pursued, until 2 of

the enemy's ships were perceived coming through Fisher's Island Sound, in order to cut off the retreat of the Gun Boats from the shore, and several others coming up to join the two ships and sloop.—It should be observed that during the action, there was a fine breeze of wind, such as brought the fleet from Saybrook to before New London in two hours and a half.

This last object was thus accomplished.—The result of the whole proves the utility of gun boats.

Nat. Adv.

There is no action since the commencement of the war, in which more courage and ability was displayed, than in the defence of Oswego, by the soldiers and seamen under the command of Col. Mitchell; and, so far from being a disaster, as it has been called in those prints which are disaffected to the war, we look upon it as a most propitious opening of the campaign on the Lake, seeing that the enemy's force enabled them to become the assailants. The plan and event of this enterprise of the enemy, compared with our attack and capture at the opening of the last campaign, of the strong and well garrisoned post of Little York, with a force very little if any superior to that of the enemy at Oswego, have proved to him disastrous in the extreme, and certainly present a very flattering picture of the enterprise and courage of the American soldiers and seamen. A few days only can be expected to elapse before Chambray will again, as he did last summer, drive the whole force of the enemy before him on the Lake, and afford an opportunity for our military preparations to be used to advantage. Instead of attacks on almost defenceless villages, it is to be hoped our commanders will fly at higher game.

Nat. Intell.

NEW YORK, MAY 29.

During the last winter, a number of gentlemen in N. York associated themselves under the title of Society for Coast and Harbour Defence. Their chief object was, to bring into operation a steam frigate, in addition to the measures already adopted for annoying the enemy within our waters. A memorial to this effect was laid before the national government. After receiving the approval of the executive, the proposal was sanctioned by an act of congress. In pursuance of the power given, and the appropriation made, the Secretary of the Navy has appointed the memorialists his agents, to superintend the construction of a vessel of war to be propelled by steam, with the requisite authority to make contracts, audit accounts and draw for money. This is no vague and confidential service has been accepted, and a sub-committee appointed to perform it in a prompt and efficient manner. We understand that the agents are Henry Rutgers, Oliver Wolcott, Thomas Morris, H. 17 D. Arborea, and Samuel L. Mitchell.—Messrs. Brown are to be the naval constructors, and Mr. Fulton is the engineer or compounding this grand design, originally conceived by himself.

Nat. Adv.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 2.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Lewis, commanding the U. S. flotilla on the New York station, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

New York, May 23, 1814.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th I discovered the enemy in pursuit of a brig under American colors, standing for Sandy Hook. I ordered a detachment of 11 gun boats to proceed to sea and pass between the chase and the enemy, by which means to bring him to action, and give opportunity to the chase to escape, all which was effected; the enemy after receiving my fire bore away—and the brig in question entered the harbor, proved to be the brig Regent from France with a very valuable cargo.

And on Monday the 23d I engaged the enemy before New London, and opened a passage for 40 sail of coasting vessels; the action lasted 3 hours, in which the flotilla suffered very little; No. 5 received a shot under water and others tore the sail—we have reason to believe that the enemy suffered very great injury as he appeared unwilling to renew the action the following morning; my object was accomplished, which was to force a passage for the convoy. They are before New London three seventy-fours, four frigates and several small vessels, the latter doing great injury from their disguised character and superior sailing.

I have the honor to assure you of my high respect.

J. LEWIS.  
Hon. Wm. Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1.

Captain Rowland of the smack—who arrived at this port yesterday morning in three days from Mistick, informs, that he passed the British squadron off New London on Sunday morning; the squadron then consisted of 2 74's, 5 frigates, 1 brig, 2 schooners and 5 sloops of war, a brig and the privateer Liverpool Packet. Captain R. touched at Kingsworth, and was informed, that several barges had that morning captured and burnt a sloop.

Captain Rowland also states, that the frigate Maidstone was apparently considerably injured in the late contest with the gun boats. Some splinters were found floating in the Race, supposed to be from the frigate. Her mizzen mast was undergoing repairs, and her pumps apparently at work.



CHARLESTON, MAY 27.  
GLORIOUS, MOST GLORIOUS  
NEWS!!

Yesterday was a day of jubilee to the friends of Britain, and enemies of America. To day is a day of rejoicing to the friends of liberty, and despisers of the vaunted mistress of the Ocean.—We yesterday gave an extract of a letter from a father in Paris to his son in this City changing entirely the aspect of affairs in France.—Bonaparte has saved Paris and saved himself. Bonaparte has punished the ingratitude of Kings, and the people of France has preserved the honour of their country.—We were alarmed on Wednesday at the news we received.—We were led into a labyrinth of doubt and uncertainty in our endeavors to scan futurity. We saw in imagination, British influence predominant in our country.—We saw the present despisers of our Constitution in power, proscribing the honor and happiness of the United States.

The letter we published, bears upon its front genuine marks of authenticity. Be it a counterfeit or not the contents are substantially confirmed. The passengers in the southern stage confirm the contents in every important particular.—The Spencer sailed FIVE DAYS LATER than the James Monroe. The passengers confirm the success of Bonaparte, the advance of Angereau and captivity of the allied sovereigns; this report is not to be controverted. WE HAVE IT FROM THE PASSENGERS, who are men of honor. This statement will satisfy republicans, but we are desirous of satisfying even the Federalists, and therefore we give them

FEDERAL AUTHORITY!!!

A federal house in this City, yesterday received a letter from Savannah which stated, "that the passengers in the Spencer informed the writer that the Allies entered Paris, &c. &c." (as before published in our Gazette yesterday) and "that Bonaparte attacked them AFTERWARDS, and after a sanguinary contest, captured the whole of those that ENTERED PARIS, prisoners, and was master of the Capital."

This day's South Carolina mail will remove all doubts if any yet remain, we confess we have none.

Capt. Niraac who left the James Monroe at 4 o'clock Monday evening in Five Fatum Holt, states, that on going on board, the Captain informed him that he had a passage of 44 days from L'Orient. On being asked by Captain Niraac what news? Capt. Skinner said, there was bad news, that the Allies had taken possession of Paris the 31st March. The English took Bordeaux the 12th March. Capt. Niraac expressed his disbelief of the news and was referred to the French passengers who confirmed it. One of the passengers told him not to believe the news he had received from the Capt. and passengers, because no news of any consequence had arrived at L'Orient from Paris, since the 31st of March to the 8th of April, the day the James Monroe sailed from the former place—wishing them to leave the vessel, he asked the Captain if he had any communications for Charleston and was answered that he had despatches for the French Consul, Mr. Fourcroy, which were shown to Capt. Niraac. He bid Capt. Niraac wait a few minutes and he would give them to him. The Captain fully determined to send them by mail, stating that the despatches would arrive sooner that way. He then bid Capt. Niraac to go to the French Consul in his arrival and inform him he had despatches for him from the minister in France, which would be forwarded by mail. Two mails has since arrived and Mr. Fourcroy has received to despatches, notwithstanding the anxiety of Capt. Skinner to forward them.

We yesterday presented an Extra which went to contradict the news of the before—Mr. Guyot the father of the young gentleman who received the letter in this place, we understand is a respectable gentleman, and his handwriting is identified. The letter has the post mark at Savannah, and the paper has no mark on it, which is invariably the case in French paper since the revolution.—Mr. Guyot says it is the handwriting of his father who is in Paris.—With it is statement we give it to our anxious readers who will attach what consequence to it they please.

CHARLESTON GAZETTE OFFICE,

May 26, 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Extract of a letter from PARIS, to a gentleman in this city, dated

"APRIL 8th, 1814.

"As a vessel is on the point of departing from Bordeaux for the United States of America, I hasten to inform of the late great and splendid Victory which His Majesty the Emperor has gained.—We have beheld enter our capital, the Emperors of Germany and Russia, and the King of Prussia—as Prisoners of War.—Together with all their suite composed of twenty thousand Men, among whom are a great many officers of distinction. Since the 14th of February last to the present day, the Emperor has been heaping laurels on his head. Of all the barbarous enemies that have entered France, I trust that not one may return to tell of their defeat, or of our victory. Our young men of the military schools can hardly be restrained from going out to meet their foes. If you were to see them you would imagine they were veterans.

The 13 strong places which the enemy have left in the rear, have been doubly garrisoned and an army of 64,000 men will cut off their retreat. The army of

the brave Angereau who is near Lyons is marching rapidly towards them. They will soon find themselves surrounded by 160,000 men—all that France possesses, in choice troops. The Hotel des Invalides has been adorned with above one hundred standards of our enemies since the commencement of this terrible campaign."

The above extract is given, exactly as we found it, to the impartial Public.—The contents of the letter from which it is drawn are of so important a nature, that the strongest proofs of its authenticity can alone warrant our belief. The James Monroe, arrived at Savannah, must have sailed from France, on the 11th or 12th of April, to coincide with the date of the 8th of April, Paris, which the letter bears. This is congruous enough. But whether there should not have been other sources, of similar intelligence, to people in America by the same arrival, is another question. We offer it without comment.

We stop the press to announce the arrival at Savannah of the Spencer, and by an intelligent passenger with whom we have conversed, we learn the following particulars.—That the Spencer sailed 5 days after the James Monroe, and brings news of the most decisive character in favour of Bonaparte, and in substance, states facts fully corroborative of the above letter. The mail was detained two hours in order to learn the news by the Spencer, which was in Five Fatum Holt. A gentleman who went down to her returned and brought the highly gratifying intelligence that Bonaparte was every where successful.—The Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and 25,000 men prisoners.

From the Ontario (Canadaigua) Messenger, of May 24.

ALARM AT PULTENEYVILLE.

General Porter has received a letter from Gen. Smith, communicating the particulars of the late visit of the enemy at that place, of which the following is a summary.

On Saturday evening (15th) the British squadron was discovered making towards Pulteneyville, and information sent to Gen. Swift. On Sunday a flag was sent down on shore demanding a peaceable surrender of public property, and threatening an immediate destruction of the village (which is on the margin of the Lake) in case of refusal. General Swift returned for answer that he would oppose any attempt to land by the means in his power. Soon after the return of the flag, Gen. Swift was accused by the pressing solicitations and intreaties of the inhabitants of the town, to permit one of its citizens to go to the enemy with a flag and offer of the surrender of the property contained in a store house at the water's edge, consisting of about 100 barrels of flour, considerably damaged, on condition that the commanding officer would stipulate not to take any other, nor molest the inhabitants.—Before the return of the flag, the enemy sent their gun boats with several hundred men on shore, who took possession of the flour in the store, and proceeded to further depredations. General Swift whose force was too inferior to justify an open attack, (and which if attempted, must have exposed his men to the guns of the whole fleet) commenced a fire upon them from an adjacent wood, which wounded several and became so harassing as to induce them to re-embark, when they commenced a cannonade from the fleet upon the town, which was continued for some time, but with no other injury than a few shot holes through the houses. Three hundred barrels of good flour had been removed back from the store house a few days before, leaving the damaged flour which was the only booty obtained by the enemy. The 300 barrels of flour were deposited about a mile back of the town, of which the enemy were apprised by some prisoners they took. But they chose to forego the plunder of it rather than trust themselves in the woods with Gen. Swift and his riflemen.

"MONARCHY AND ALL."

We are informed that the loyal town of North Yarmouth has furnished its most gracious majesty's town of St. John's, N. B. with a number of "choice spirits," say 27, since the present war. Although we regret that no more of the King's subjects have departed to their master, "monarchy and all," we are gratified to hear that the greater part have already been drafted into the service to defend his majesty's Canadian shore.

Eastern Argus.

A heavy firing was heard off Patuxent last evening, the cause or result is all conjecture, which this day or tomorrow will unfold. The general impression is, that Commodore Barney's flotilla has had an engagement with the enemy.

Balt. Patriot.

NEW YORK, MAY 31.

The article in reference to a letter from the Hon. Mr. BAYARD, which appeared in yesterday's Gazette, having excited considerable enquiry; we have only to repeat the fact, that Mr. B. in a letter to a friend in this country, expressed his opinion, that the Bourbons will be restored, and that our differences with England will be speedily adjusted.

Capt. Bainbridge, late of the sloop of war Frolic, (recently captured by the Orpheus) and several of his officers have arrived at New York, in the cartel schooner Billow, from New Providence.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1814.

Skirmish with the Enemy.

A gentleman who passed through town on the 2d inst. politely furnished the Editor of the Star with the following particulars of the rencontre between the British and their new allies, and the militia of Accomac, drawn up by a gentleman of the first respectability.

The following statement of a recent skirmish between the British and Accomac militia, may be relied on as substantially correct:

On Sunday the 29th of May, about sunrise, the enemy were observed to be in motion on Ocracoke creek. From their movements an attack was calculated upon the guard stationed there. Alarm guns were frequently fired; but a short lapse of time disclosed their real object. About six or seven o'clock, suddenly leaving Ocracoke creek, they made their appearance off the mouth of Pongoreague creek, and entered it with a force consisting of nine barges and two large launches, carrying about 600 men. On the south side of the creek was fixed a guard of about 20 men, with no other means of defence than musquetry—on the north side there was no guard. The rest of the enemy's cannon, and one or two fires from a piece of our artillery, communicated the approach of the enemy.—They were first most gallantly met by 2d Lieut. Underhill, of the artillery, and 6 or 7 men, who stood the fire of their 18 pounders, grape, musquetry and Congreve rockets, until within sixty yards; when Lieut. Underhill finding all further resistance utterly useless, and not having a sufficient force to remove the artillery, he caused it to be spiked, and retreated. The piece fell into the hands of the enemy, who also destroyed some of the buildings that had been occupied as barracks. Finding no resistance from the point which Lieut. Underhill had occupied, they soon commenced their landing, and in a few minutes from 450 to 500 men (250 of whom were Negroes) all well armed, landed and advancing from the shore—the negroes in front. From the place of their landing, they marched about three quarters of a mile into the country, where they were met by a party of militia, not more than 25 in number. This little band stood for two hours the whole force of the enemy. To the prudence and cool intrepidity of Major Finney, it is supposed our success was ascribable. He would not permit a man to fire—but cautiously retreating, drew on the enemy nearly to the point where he contemplated that his little band should give them a general fire. The zeal and aid of William Martin, (a private) however prevented the completion of the scheme, wisely projected by Maj. Finney. Seeing a negro advancing with much spirit to the attack, he calmly requested of the Major to permit him to take one shot at him. The request was granted, and Martin's aim was fatal—the negro fell. From this time the firing from the militia became more general and animated than before, and the execution must have been great, as the enemy soon commenced a precipitate retreat.

During the fire thus sustained by the 25 men, the militia of the 2d regiment were collecting in a little covelet; and had the enemy remained one hour longer, they would inevitably have been all killed or taken prisoners. During their stay upon land they robbed one man of all his baggage, nearly all his poultry, killed a pig, took off all the clothes of the negroes committed to their custody, and ordered we given to burn the house.—This order, however, was afterwards countermanded by the commanding officer, who remarked at the time, that nothing but the grey hairs of the proprietor saved it. The old man is upwards of 70, and it is said: believed to them when they talked of burning his house, that they could get no honor by that. Another instance they pillaged the house of a poor man not able to pay \$10. took from him the only bed he had, all his old age, and broke to pieces his wife's spinning wheel. These are the subjects of that nation called the "bulwark of our religion."

The loss sustained by the enemy cannot be ascertained, but must have been considerable—2 or 3 scabbards, 2 or 3 swords, 2 boarding pikes, some cartridge boxes, several pairs of shoes, and several hundred ball cartridges were found on the field after the retreat of the enemy. The surest proof, however, of the injury sustained by them, was found in the vast quantity of blood left on the field, which, to use the expression of one of the men, was mounded by British blood. A petticoat which they had stolen from one of the negroes of Mr. Smith, was found on the field, as blood as though it had been immersed in a sea of blood. They left other traces of the injury they sustained. The negro who was killed was dressed in uniform, and four dollars were found in his pocket.

On Tuesday evening our informant saw at New Town a certain Mr. Coker, who alleged that he had been on board the frigate since the skirmish and that the British had known the loss on their part of 8 killed and 16 wounded.

Washington City, May 31.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATES yesterday returned to this City with his family from his visit to Montpelier, his seat in Virginia.

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, is appointed a Major General in the army of the United States, vice WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, resigned.

We stated, some time ago, on the authority of a worthy member of congress, that Mr. Goldborough of senate defeated a bill authorizing the raising volunteers for the defence of the seaboard by refusing to permit it to pass to a third reading: on the same day that it was read a second time, a single negative being sufficient in such a case. The Federal Republican confirms one part and denies another part of our statement. "Mr. Goldborough," in the language of that print, "did not object," but subsequently withdrew his objection, which was removed from "an other quarter" of the senate. It is not material whose objection finally defeated the bill—though it may be remarked by the way that Mr. Goldborough manifested his feeling towards that in his opposition to a temporary, pretty clearly, notwithstanding he withdrew his objection. A metaphorical editor in our eye might say in such a case, he showed his teeth. We assent, and challenge denial, that a federalist did defeat the passage of that bill; if it was not Mr. Goldborough, it was some one who had more contempt for public opinion or fewer scruples of conscience in regard to that question. The main point which we desired to establish, was, that federalists defeated the bill; and hence to infer that their professed readiness to raise any amount of military force for defensive purposes was all a farce, and their accusations against the Executive for neglecting that object mere party clamor. This conclusion results from the fact, and is strengthened, instead of being weakened, by the information volunteered by the Federal Republican that another federal senator was of the same opinion as Mr. Goldborough.

Nat. Intel.

SAMUEL DANA, a determined republican, is a member of Congress from Massachusetts, vice W. M. Richardson, resigned.

Every reader of the Bulletin recollects the French Bulletin as copied from the Boston federal printer, announcing the occupation of Paris by the allies. We thought at the time it concluded very abruptly. We have since been favored with a French copy of the bulletin, printed at Nantes; and to our surprise we find that the Boston papers mutilated the document by omitting the two last paragraphs; which, as they are important to a correct view of the whole, we have translated below, leaving our readers to make their own comments on this willful mutilation of foreign news.

Nat. Intel.

[THE OMITTED PARAGRAPHS.]  
"The occupation of the Capital by the enemy is a misfortune which deeply affects the heart of her majesty. But the capture of Paris, will hinder the enemy from indulging in his accustomed excesses in a city so populous, that he cannot guard it without rendering his position very dangerous. It will prevent him too from detaching anything but light troops to disturb the neighboring departments."

"Her majesty the Empress, the great dignitaries, the president, the officers and the members of the senate; the councilors of state, &c. &c. are removed to the Loire, where the centre of the government is established."

MEMBERS OF THE 14TH CONGRESS.

(Elected in New York, 1814.)

1st district, Geo. Townsend, Henry Crochran  
2d Wm. Irving, Peter H. Wendover  
3d Jonathan Ward  
4th Abraham H. Schenck  
5th Thomas P. Biddis  
6th Jonathan Fisk  
7th Samuel R. Betts  
8th Eleazar Root  
9th John Lovett  
10th Horatio Buffum  
11th John W. Taylor  
12th John Savage, Benjamin Bond  
13th John B. Yates  
14th Daniel Cuy  
15th Jabez D. Hammond, Jas. Birdsall  
16th Thomas H. Gold  
17th Wm. Willoughby, jun.  
18th Max. Ke.  
19th Victor Birdseye  
20th Ems T. Thompson, O. C. Comstock  
21st Peter B. Porter, Michael B. Cook  
Present members, former members, &c. federalists.

B. the above it appears that 21 republican and 6 federal members are elected in the place of 19 republicans and 18 federalists in the present (13th) Congress.—Net gain 24.

Boston, May 27, 1814.

Yesterday afternoon, the joint committee of the two Houses, appointed to examine the returns of votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, made report, and the report was accepted. The whole number of votes legally returned is 102, 577. His Excellency CALVIN BROOKS has 56, 374, and he is chosen. The number for the Hon. SAMUEL DOCKERY is 46, 359. The scattered votes are 150. Gov. Strong's plurality over Mr. DOCKERY is 10, 121.

For Lieutenant Governor, the number of votes regularly returned is 102, 336. His Honor WILLIAM PHILLIPS has 56, 374, and is chosen.

The Federal majorities are considerably diminished by irregular returns.

Albany, May 31.

FROM CHAMPLAIN.—We learn that Commodore McDonough, aided from the mouth of Otter Creek on Friday last, with a force competent to meet the enemy, who remained near the lines, and who will not fly on McDonough's approach, returned to the State.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.—We have no tidings of interest. The enemy remained off the harbor, some small detachments had landed at different points, to reconnoitre and plunder.—The Sackett is fitted for sea, and the new ship will be launched next week. The naval stores were progressing by land.

Some detachments of troops have arrived here from the south on their way to the frontiers; others are soon expected.

Salem, May 28.

SUFFERERS BY IMPRESSMENT.

The following are the names of the fourteen American seamen who have been impressed on board British ships of war, discharged and turned into prisoners, since the commencement of hostilities, in consequence of refusing to serve against their country, and who arrived here on Tuesday last, in the Union cartel from Halifax:

John Yates of Pennsylvania, detained 4 years and eight months, released from the Tenedos frigate.  
Sinclair Thomas, released from the Wasp, detained 2 years.  
Benjamin Jones, of Baltimore, released from the Sappho, detained 9 years.  
John Stephenson, of Maryland, released from the Nieman frigate, detained 8 years.  
William Fabre, released from the Sceptre, 74, detained 4 years.  
John Mitchell, released from the Majestic, detained 7 years.  
George Patrick, released from the Cleopatra.  
James Belfour, of Hampton, Va. released from the Dragon 74, detained 4 years and 6 months.  
William Raymond, Joseph Parker, and John Kilger, released from the Plantagenet, one of these detained 14 years!  
Jeremiah Allen, released from the Surprise, detained 4 years.  
Asa Culver, released from the Valiant.  
Amos Merrick, released from the Arab.

Boston, May 30.

VALUABLE GIFT.

The following is a description of the rich service of Plate, presented Com Perry by the inhabitants of Boston.

A Salver, of an oblong square shape, 23 inches long, by 16 1/2 wide, with a bright gadroon edge.

Two Ice Pails, or decanter coolers, barrel shape, hooped round with a bright gadroon edge, at top and bottom.

Two Pitchers, of a large size, Chinese shape, with tops, and bright gadroons at top and bottom.

Two dozen Tumblers, plain barrel shape, with gadroons at bottom.

Five Glass Cases, each to hold a dozen glasses, oblong square shape, standing on feet with halls ornamented with a bright gadroon at bottom, and narrow rim at top, impressed with an oak leaf.

A Coffee Pot—Tea Pot—Sugar Basin—Cream Ewer—Tea Caddy, and Soap Bowl—all of oblong shape, standing on feet with halls at the corners, ornamented with deep borders, impressed with roses and leaves, and with bright gadroons at top and bottom.

MUCH MONEY.

Calif., Jan. 18.

The Mino, which is just arrived, is one of the richest vessels that ever entered our port. She brings from Vera Cruz 3 624,466 dollars of Mexican coinage, and 152,563 in provincial money, besides 245 bars of silver, and 32,895 ingots (8 ounces each) 257 bags of cochineal, 23 of indigo, and 19 chests of vanilla. From the Havana she brings 81,085 dollars of Mexican coinage, and 11,025 in provincial money, 3,481 ounces of gold, besides a large quantity of tobacco, coffee and Jesuit's bark.

CAVALRY.

THE "Indivisible Light Dragoons" are ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY, 18th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. each member provided with 12 blank cartridges, and equipments in ample order.

Per order—

Will. Harrison, Jun. Lieut.

June 7 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

TO the Stockholders in the "Bank of Caroline county," that an election for nine Directors to manage the affairs of said Bank, (all residents of Caroline county) will be held in the town of Denton, on TUESDAY the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the act of incorporation.—More than 10 thousand dollars have been paid to the Commissioners, and upwards of four thousand shares subscribed for. All Stockholders resident in the United States, are entitled to vote by ballot, in person, or by proxy.

By order of the Commissioners,

James G. Seth, Sec'y.

Denton, Caroline county June 7 6

CORRECT REPRESENTATION

OF THE

BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE;

TWO DRAWINGS

BY SULLY & KEARNEY.

Representing the most important scenes in that glorious achievement, are now exhibiting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

197. SCENE FIRST.

Represents the position of the American and British fleets at the interesting moment when Commodore Perry, finding the Lawrence rendered unmanageable, from her having received the whole fire of the enemy's fleet, is seen passing in a boat rowed by eight men, to go on board the Niagara.

198. SCENE SECOND.

Represents the Lawrence out of the action—Perry forcing the British line, engaged with the Queen Charlotte and Detroit, two of the enemy's heaviest ships, both of which are in the act of striking, the rest having surrendered, except the Little Belt and Chippewa, which are seen making a vain attempt to escape.

Highly finished engravings in the line manner, are to be executed from the above mentioned drawings, by Geo. Murray, Gideon F. Mann and Cornelius Tiebout.

N. B. A subscription paper is left at the Academy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore PERRY to the

Public.

Newport, May 23, 1814.

Gentlemen—I have examined two views of the action on Lake Erie, drawn by Mr. Sully and Mr. Kearney, from information given them by the commanding officers of the American vessels on Erie. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them a correct representation of the engagement at those particular moments.

Wishing that your penitential success may equal your exertions in obtaining correct information of the battle,

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.

Mrs. Murray, Draper }  
Fairman & Webster } June 7 3

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note of hand, passed by me to Charles Ridgway, for the amount of \$15 35 cts. as the property for which the said note was given, has been proven to belong to another man, who has taken legal possession of it. I am therefore determined not to pay the said note, unless compelled by law.

Daniel Stewart.

Denton, June 7 5

NOTICE.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Ophans' Court of Dorchester county.—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rebecca Erection, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the tenth day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 7th day of June, 1814.

William Gist, adm'r

of R. Erection dec'd.

June 7 3

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, 20 miles below Cambridge, on the 28th of May last, a negro man by the name of Sam the property of the subscriber. Sam is about five feet six or eight inches high, a dark mulatto, he has a down look, straight and well made; has a large scar on his elbow from a burn; he is 22 or 23 years of age. Took with him a tow linen pair of trousers, keyey round jacket cross-hatched with black and red, a nankene jacket and pair nankene pantaloons, and a castor hat about half worn. It is probable he has procured a pass, and may be supposed to be free. If taken within this State, fifty dollars if out of his State, the above reward, will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, or seeing him in any jail in the United States, and information given so that I get him again.

William Andrews.

June 7

WAS COMMITTED

TO the goal of Harford county, on the 28th inst. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Jock, a runaway, 5 feet 4 3/4 inches high, about 33 years old, has a scar on his right breast occasioned (as he says) by a burn; has another scar on the back of his right hand; has a round face, broad flat nose, and thick lips. Had on when committed, a fine linen shirt, two pair of trousers, one striped the other of cambric muslin, and a waistcoat. Says that he was set free by William Bayley, of Prince George's county, in the State of Virginia, and has lived several months in the city of Baltimore with Doctor Stewart. His owner is requested to come and release him, or otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees.

Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff

Harford county.

may (June 7) 8

WAS COMMITTED

TO the goal of Harford county, on the 28th inst. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Tom Jones, 5 feet 4 inches high, about 25 years of age; has a mark below his left eye, round face, short nose, and is square made; had in his possession a sum of money. Had on when committed, a check shirt, trousers made of Russian duck, new Marcellus waistcoat.—Says he belongs to Thomas Kirk, who keeps the May Pole Tavern in the city of Baltimore. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his goal fees.

Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff

Harford county.

may (June 7) 8



# **PUBLIC SALE.**

**WILL** be sold at public sale, at St. Michael's, on **WEDNESDAY** the 31st day of June, by order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the personal estate of **my deceased wife, Mary**, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, one chamber which formerly served as a parlor from St. Michael's, one cow, one yoke of work steers, a timber carriage, and chains, all the remaining timber, plank, and fir of the ship yard, eight oaks and two pine standing, and a quantity of timber cut in the woods, one house in the town of St. Michael's, and two negro men. The terms of sale are nine months credit on all sums over six dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of six dollars and under, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

**Samuel Harrison, Adm'r**  
of **Lumpy Dawson, dec'd**

may 24 3

**N. B.** All persons indebted to the said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said deceased, are particularly requested to furnish the subscriber with the amounts thereof, as soon as possible.

**Samuel Harrison, Adm'r**  
of **Lumpy Dawson**

may 24 3

# **PUBLIC SALE.**

BY order of the orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, at the dwelling of Mrs. Mansfield, in Dixy Neck, on **SATURDAY** the 11th day of June—all the personal estate of **James Mansfield**, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of a vessel now on the stocks, and all the materials in the yard, one plank, timber, &c. in the woods; one negro woman; sheep and cattle, one mare, and a number of articles too tedious to enumerate here. A credit of nine months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, by the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of five dollars, and under, the cash will be required on the delivery of the articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

**Samuel Harrison, adm'r**  
of **James Mansfield, dec'd**

may 31 2

**N. B.** All persons indebted to the said deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said deceased, are particularly requested to furnish the subscriber with the amounts thereof as soon as possible.

**Samuel Harrison, adm'r**  
of **James Mansfield, dec'd**

may 31 2

# **LAND FOR SALE.**

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

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

**Thomas Kemp.**

may 31 8

# **VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

**THE** subscriber, with a private sale all his property, viz: the house and lots in the village of New Market, where he resides, containing a dwelling house 28 by 36 feet, with two rooms, a passage on the lower floor, three rooms on an entry on the next floor, and a large room in the garret; entry, kitchen, octagonal hall, house, stables sufficient to hold five horses; carriage house and corn house; an excellent garden containing a variety of fruit trees, raspberries in great abundance, gooseberries, currants, and a large quantity of flowers in high cultivation. On the same lot, a store house newly new, 30 by 26 feet, with a store room, counting room, and carrying shop, all finished complete, with an excellent cellar; land borders pines and locust trees planted on the front and south side of the dwelling house.

Also, one improved lot adjoining the same, 3 1/2 of an acre, in high cultivation. Also, 26 1/2 acres of very heavy timbered land, principally of white and red Oak, suitable for vessel and stores, situated about 2 1/2 miles from New Market, and 3 1/2 from navigable water.

Any person wishing to purchase the above property, may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber

**Robert Travers.**

New Market, may 31 4

# **LAND FOR SALE.**

**A FARM** beautifully situated on Great Choptank river, in Talbot county, twelve miles from the town of Easton, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Stephen Reynier and Major William High. It contains two hundred and thirty-four acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, &c.—the remainder is a valuable timber land. The improvements are a dwelling house, a corn house, smoke house, and barn. Terms will be accommodating, and may be known by application to the subscriber, living near Easton.

**John Kennard.**

may 3 6

# **SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.**

**LYING** in Dorchester county, beautifully situated on Great Choptank river, within nine miles of the town of Cambridge, and adjoining the lands of the Rev. James Kemp. This land is susceptible of being divided into two or three farms, with a proportion of woodland to each. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons inclined to purchase any or the whole, will view the premises, to which they are invited. The terms, which will be accommodating, may be known by application to **Joshiah Bledy, Esq.** in Cambridge, or the subscriber, in Talbot county.

**EDWARD LLOYD.**

may 22 13

# **WANTS A SITUATION.**

A young man who has been brought up in a public office, and used to various public business, particularly in the Register or Office of A. M. application made or forwarded to this office, will be attended to,

april 5

# **LAND FOR SALE.**

**THE** subscriber offers for sale, a FARM in Talbot county, adjoining the farm of Messrs. Joseph and Solomon Martin. This farm contains about one hundred and sixty three acres, proportionable part thereof planted in tobacco. This farm is situated on the waters of Dixy Neck, and the soil well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and clover. It is expected those who wish to purchase will view the land. Terms will be made known by application to

**Thomas Martin,**  
Near Annot's Mill

Talbot county, april 26

# **BRIGADE ORDERS.**

**MR. ROBERT SPENCER**, of this place, is appointed Aide-Camp, and is to be obeyed and respected as such.

**P. Benson, B. G.**  
12th B. Inf. M.

Easton, may 21, 1814.

# **DANCING SCHOOL.**

**F. D. MARY** has the honor to inform the families of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School at Mr. Henrich's on Wednesday next, 25th inst. From 8 in the morning till 10, to young ladies; and from 10 to 12 for young gentlemen—from 3 in the afternoon for young ladies; after the tuition of the young ladies, the young gentlemen will be taught. In order that Mr. M. should be able to make any arrangement agreeable to the School, it is necessary that the number of pupils should be sufficient to render it advantageous for a continuation.

Mr. F. D. M. would be happy if those families wishing to honor him with their names would do this week, as it is of importance to him to ascertain the number of pupils for his continuation or not.

The newest mode, and the most fashion is by Dances, will be taught. No religious or political opinions are to be put forward. A subscription is left at the Store of Mr. James B. Knigge, where those disposed to patronize his School are invited to call.

may 21

# **UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Bank, on **TUESDAY** the 8th of July next, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue until three in the afternoon.

By order of the Board.

**R. Higginbotham, Cashier.**

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for re-election.

**N. B.** Difficulties having arisen at our election for Directors, in consequence of the irregularity of Proxies; the Stockholders are therefore informed, that in future all Proxies not general in their character, must be renewed, in order to entitle the holder of such Proxies to vote at the next and all future elections.

By order of the Board.

**R. Higginbotham, Cashier.**

**THE** Editors of the **Easton State, Frederick Town Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald**, are requested to publish the above notice a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.

may 17 16

# **NOBBS AND MARTIN.**

**TEA-DEALERS AND GROCERS,**

**No. 66, South Street, Baltimore.**  
**INFORM** their friends and customers, that, owing to the pleasing prospects of a Peace, Commodities have been settled down nearly to their prices, and that they have on hand an excellent assortment of **TEA**, of the best quality, at low prices, and invite private families, country merchants, and persons who keep public houses, to give their Goods a trial, both as to quality and price. They have on hand, a large stock of old Port, Madeira, and other Wines, which they hold themselves to sell in the same state as imported.

may 3 8

# **GIN, PORTER, ALE, &c.**

**THE** subscriber, residing in his friends and the public that he has on hand and will have a constant supply of a superior quality of proof Gin, in pipes, bbls, and demijohns. 1st do do do do do 1st proof Whiskey in bbls Spirits and Wine.

And for a small of the best quality, **ALBANY ALE** in bottles **PILSNER BEER** do do **DO PORTER** do do

Answers for any of the above Liquors, will be thankfully received and promptly executed at the most accommodating terms, at his old stand No 127, South Street.

**James Holmes.**

Baltimore, may 10 8

# **MAIL STAGE.**

**From Easton to Chester-Town,**

**SARFIS** from the subscriber's Tavern every day and Thursday morning, after an early breakfast, and arrives at Chester Town before noon on same evenings, where the line continues next morning through Wilmington to Philadelphia. Returning, leaves Chester Town every Friday and Saturday morning, and arrives at the **EASTON HOTEL**, (late Fountain Inn) same evenings; where the best accommodations are prepared for Travellers, and conveyances furnished for those wishing to proceed to either of the above counties.

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

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

**Thomas Henrich.**

april 26

# **THE SUBSCRIBERS**

**BFG** desire to return their thanks to the public for the encouragement they have received, and to inform those wishing to employ them, that they are well supplied with the best materials, and good workmen, which will enable them to execute all orders in their line at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, at their Coach and Harness shop, at the head of Washington street Easton.

**A new GIG** completely finished, and two second hand CHAIRS, of a good quality, in complete order for use.

**Barnett & Parrott.**

may 24 6

# **FOR SALE.**

**THE** Farm at Benbow, about 12 miles from Easton, containing about 500 acres of land, more or less, now in the tenure of Mr. Nicholas Small. Possession to be given on the first day of January, 1815. For terms apply to **Thomas Fern Smith, Esq.** at Easton, or Mr. Hugh Birchhead, at Benbow.

may 22 24 Sept 11

# **GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.**

**THE** subscriber has just received a small assortment of Gold and Silver watch and single case cap'd and jewelled warranted and other WATCHES—ALSO CLOCKS—Gold, Gift, and Steel Cases, &c. All of which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his shop next door below the Bank.

may 24

**Benjamin Willmott.**

# **NOTICE.**

**THE** subscriber having moved to Queens-Town for the purpose of educating his children, will take a few children to board on reasonable terms, where they may have an opportunity of getting an English or Classical Education.

may 21 4

**W. H. Blake.**

# **UNION TAVERN.**

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

jan. 4—m

**SOLOMON LORE.**

# **FOR SALE.**

**SEVERAL** negro Girls and Boys—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living at the Head of Wye.

may 24

**Samuel Wright.**

# **O S C A R.**

**WILL** cover mares this season at my farm, near the old Chapel, at nine dollars the single leap, eighteen dollars the season, and twenty five dollars to ensure mares being with foal; and in every case both cover and guarantee to be paid for, on or before the first day of September next. But those who prefer paying on or before the 10th day of July next, on which day the season will expire, I will discount one third from their accounts.

He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at Mr. Joseph George's, near the Head of Wye; and on Fridays until six o'clock in the morning; and the remainder of the week at my farm near the old Chapel, where pasturage can be had at 25 per week, grain and hay furnished as may be required, and every care and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents.

Oscar's blood, and character as a racer, are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say anything more respecting him.

**JAMES NABB.**

Talbot county, march 15 m

# **THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**

**THAT** the subscriber, having obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Samuel Yearley**, late of Dorchester county, deceased, is hereby notified to the subscribers, on or before the 26th day of November next, that they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.

**Given under my hands this 31st day of May, 1814.**

**John Yearley, } Adm'r**  
**Henry Yearley, } Adm'r**  
of Benjamin Yearley, dec'd

may 31 3

# **NOTICE.**

**IN** obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—**This is to give notice**, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, having obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Caleb Charles**, late of Dorchester county, deceased, is hereby notified to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of December next, that they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 31st day of May, 1814.

may 31 3a

# **NOTICE.**

**IN** obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—**This is to give notice**, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, having obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Nathan M. Daniel**, late of Dorchester county, deceased, is hereby notified to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of December next, that they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 31st day of May, 1814.

may 31 3a

# **NOTICE.**

**IN** obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—**This is to give notice**, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, having obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Nathan M. Daniel**, late of Dorchester county, deceased, is hereby notified to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of December next, that they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 31st day of May, 1814.

may 31 3a

# **NOTICE.**

**THAT** **LEVIN KIMBLE**, of Caroline county, intends to renew his application to the Judges of Caroline county court, at the next October term thereof, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed at the late session of the General Assembly of Maryland, in his favor.

may 17

**Thos. Stevens, Sheriff**  
of Talbot county.

# **BLANK BOOKS.**

**For sale at the Star-Office.**

may 24 3

# **KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.**

**ON** application of **MARY GOODING**, executrix of **her late husband, deceased**—It is ordered, that she give three weeks successive notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—

**Richard Barroll, Reg'r**  
of Wills for Kent county

**In compliance with the above order,**

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Edward Gooding**, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of May, 1815; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.

**Given under my hand this 31st day of May 1814.**

may 31 3

**Mary Gooding, Ex'x**  
of **Edward Gooding, dec'd**

# **KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.**

**May 21st, 1814.**

**ON** application of **JAMES KELLY**, executor of **James Kelly**, deceased—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—

**Richard Barroll, Reg'r**  
of Wills for Kent county

**In compliance with the above order,**

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **James Kelly**, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of May, 1815; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.

**Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1814.**

may 31 3

**James Kelly, Ex'or**  
of **James Kelly, dec'd**

# **KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.**

**May 21st, 1814.**

**ON** application of **JOHN & HENRY YEARLEY**, administrators of **Benjamin Yearley**, deceased—It is ordered, that they give three weeks successive notice in the "Star," at Easton, and "Monitor," at Baltimore, for creditors to exhibit their claims properly authenticated according to law.

Test—

**Richard Barroll, Reg'r**  
of Wills for Kent county

**In compliance with the above order,**

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Benjamin Yearley**, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 26th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately.

**Given under my hands this 31st day of May, 1814.**

may 31 3

**John Yearley, } Adm'r**  
**Henry Yearley, } Adm'r**  
of Benjamin Yearley, dec'd

# **NOTICE.**

**IN** obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—**This is to give notice**, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, having obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Caleb Charles**, late of Dorchester county, deceased, is hereby notified to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of December next, that they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 31st day of May, 1814.

may 31 3a

**Arthur Bell, Ex'or**  
of **Caleb Charles, dec'd**

# **NOTICE.**

**IN** obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—**This is to give notice**, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, having obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Nathan M. Daniel**, late of Dorchester county, deceased, is hereby notified to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of December next, that they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 31st day of May, 1814.

may 31 3a

**Arthur Bell, Ex'or**  
of **Nathan M. Daniel, dec'd**

# **NOTICE.**

**IN** obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—**This is to give notice**, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, having obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland,





PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY  
**Thomas Perrin Smith,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

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

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. (BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

To amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the first section of the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandizes, shall be construed to extend to physicians who keep on hand medicines solely for the purpose of making up their own prescriptions for their own patients, nor shall any physician, surgeon, or chemist, for vending, solely in his practice, medicines to his patients, be subjected to take out license as a retail dealer in foreign merchandize.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where any collector shall have required any physician, surgeon, or chemist, vending medicine exclusively to his patients in his practice, to take out license as a retail dealer in foreign merchandize, every such collector is hereby authorised and required to cancel every such license and to repay any money received for the same, and in every case where the money has not been received, to grant a release for the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the sale or transfer of any still or boiler, or other vessel used in distillation, the right of using the same, during the term for which such license shall remain in force, shall accrue to the new proprietor or possessor; entry of such sale or transfer having been previously made at the office of the collector for the district, by the person selling or transferring the same, and the same having been endorsed on the original license.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case a still, boiler, or other vessel used in distillation, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed, the collector for the district wherein the same shall have been situated, shall be empowered, and is hereby directed, to remit such portion of the duties which may have been bonded for the license granted therefor, and shall, at the time of the burning or destruction thereof, remain unpaid, as would have accrued for the time between such burning or destruction, and the expiration of the period for which such license was granted: *Provided*, That previous to such remission, the said burning or destruction shall be verified, under the oath or affirmation of the owner or superintendent of such still, boiler or other vessel, before a judge or justice of the peace residing within the said district: *And provided*, That the said judge or justice shall endorse on said certificate his belief of the facts therein set forth, and that the burning or destruction did not arise from a fraudulent intent to defraud the revenue, and in case of such remission of duties, the license previously granted for such still, boiler, or other vessel used in distillation, shall be of no further avail.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in case any person or persons, to whom a license for retailing may be granted, shall die before the commencement or during the period thereof, the heirs, executors, or administrators of such person or persons shall be authorised to retail under the same; and any person to whom a license for retailing shall be granted, may, on application in writing to the collector for the district, have the same transferred to any other person in the same collection district; in which several cases it shall be the duty of the collector to endorse on the said licenses a certificate of such transfer, without which certificate this provision shall be of no avail.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in case any person or persons to whom a license for employing a still in distilling spirituous liquors may be granted, shall die before the commencement or during the period thereof, the heirs, executors or administrators of such person or persons, shall be authorised to employ the same for the unexpired period of such license: *Provided*, an application previous to using the same be made in writing by the said heirs, executors or administrators to the collector for the district, and that a certificate of such transfer be endorsed thereon, by him, without which certificate this provision shall be of no avail.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of any person to whom a license for retailing may have been granted, to produce and exhibit the same on the demand of the collector for the district made at the place of retailing, for refusing to do which said person shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in case of the sickness or temporary inability of a collector to discharge such of his duties as cannot under existing laws be discharged by a deputy, they may be devolved by him on a deputy: *Provided*, Information thereof be immediately communicated to the commissioner of the revenue, and the same shall be approved by him: *And provided*, That the responsibility of the collector, or his sureties, to the United States, shall not be thereby impaired.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case a collector shall die, resign, or be removed, the deputy in his service, at the time immediately preceding, who shall have been longest employed by him, may and shall, until a successor is appointed, discharge all the duties of said collector.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets to and from the commissioner of the revenue, of whatever weight, shall be received and conveyed by the mail, free of postage.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

In further addition to an act, entitled "an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the officers of the militia provided for by the act, entitled "an act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," approved May the eighth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and by an act in addition to the said recited act, approved March the second, one thousand eight hundred and three, there shall be to each division, one division inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and one division quarter master, with the rank of major; to each brigade one aide de camp, with the rank of captain; and the quarter masters of brigades heretofore provided for by law shall have the rank of captain. And it shall be incumbent on the said officers to do and perform all the duties which by law and military principles are attached to their offices respectively.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

Granting to the President and Directors of the New Orleans Navigation Company and their successors, a Lot of Ground.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States, to a lot of ground in the county of Orleans and State of Louisiana, bounded above the lands of Don Miguel, and fronting on the Bayou St. John, containing one hundred and eighty feet front and five hundred and forty feet back, including the improvements thereon, now occupied by the said company, be, and the same hereby is vested in and conveyed to the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company, for the time being, and their successors, for the use and benefit of the said company forever.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

Concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines of the Navy 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 pay and subsistence of the respective commissioned and warrant officers be as follows: A lieutenant other than a master commandant, or lieutenant commanding a small vessel, forty dollars per month, and three rations per day; a chaplain, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailing master, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeon, fifty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeon's mate, thirty

dollars per month, and two rations per day; a purser, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a boatswain, twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a gunner, twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailmaker, twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; and that the pay to be allowed to the petty officers and midshipmen, and the pay and bounty upon enlistment of the seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines, shall be fixed by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the whole sum to be given for the whole pay aforesaid, and for the pay of officers, and that the amount of bounties upon enlistment of seamen and marines, shall not exceed for any year the amount which may, in such year, be appropriated for those purposes respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorised to make an addition, not exceeding twenty five per cent. to the pay of the officers, petty officers, midshipmen, seamen and marines, engaged in any service, the hardships or disadvantages of which shall, in his judgment, render such an addition necessary.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

## LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

When the following letter first appeared in the *American*, doubts were expressed of its authenticity. Upon enquiry, we can assure the public it is a genuine letter, written where and when it purports to have been, and that the opinions of the author are entitled to respectful attention.

In perusing it, the attention will first be drawn to the threatened increase of enemy's force at the north. We have no reason to doubt that with the ability to augment her strength, the disposition to use it will not be lessened. The kind of force mentioned, also, is that which we should have anticipated. Yet placed in the new situation of avoiding battle, and BARCLAY vanquished, would naturally lead to a strong effort to turn the tide against the fortunes of CHAMPLAIN and PENNY. The improvement, which we ought to make of the information, cannot be mistaken. As we have uniformly supposed, and as in the end, will be most salutary for our country, we are to win peace by victory. To this end, not merely energy in the field, but union in council, and patriotic union among the people, are absolutely essential. The destinies of our country hang on its own fiat. If we perform the duties and cherish the sentiments of freemen, we shall win a peace which will wear. If we persevere in the ways of faction, our ruin will be but the stroke of justice.

The ill timed, injudicious, every way reprehensible conduct of the Senate, it will be seen, has had its effect in disgracing our councils, and animating the hopes of our enemy. We cannot patiently review it, and reflect on its disastrous consequences. May the concerned make the best expiation to their country, by amendment.

Again it appears the shores of the Chesapeake are threatened. Again, then, let the energy, which shone at Craney Island, become the order of the day. The borderers on the Chesapeake are not in the habit of shrinking or desponding. If invaded, they know their duties; and the enemy would feel that they would perform them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England to his friend in this city, dated March 29.

"I much fear from what I am told of your militia army, that there is little room for promotion, for it would appear from what I hear, that the militia, that great bulwark of the nation as they say in the Senate, is not very ambitious in that respect; you must get another sort of force or you are gone as a nation. The attempts will be made to divide the New England states from the Union as soon as a sufficient force can be withdrawn from the war on the continent. There is now a large force afloat for Canada, particularly in sailors and marines for the Lakes; you will have pretty hot times of it next summer, as well in Canada as along shore, the naval force gone and going is immense, so that you may look out for squalls about the shores of the Chesapeake, and that very soon too; as to your negotiators, they will return as they came without effecting any thing, even if they were to give up every point you are contending for. War with America, and most inveterate war, is in the mouth of almost every one you meet in this wise and thinking nation; so that you must make up your minds for the worst. Great hopes and calculations are made on the imbecility of your Councils and the disaffection of the Seamen."

Immense quantities of goods are now shipping for Canada, Halifax and New Brunswick, with a view of having them smuggled into the United States, and several of your true blooded yankees are now here, engaged in that honourable traffic; and as their Governor will say, it is all to assist the righteous cause. I have of late had a chance of hearing a good deal about this notorious trade. Several Canadians recently arrived here tell me, that C. is become Governor of Vermont, they can do as they please, both in getting supplies from Vermont as well as getting their British goods smuggled into that State—they say, that some little time before they left Montreal, C. sent into Canada for some few hundred troops to come and make prisoners of a few United States' horsemen, that were placed on the lines, to prevent smuggling, and that they effected their object by carrying off the obnoxious Americans as prisoners, they have also mentioned a number of gentlemen that have been eminently serviceable to them, particularly a Judge F., of Ogdensburg. I get these things from them they not knowing who I am, but if things are carried on, as they state so openly, your government should be acquainted with the facts. As respects the state of affairs on the continent you will have the particulars in the newspapers taken out by the passengers in the Fair American, more in detail than I could give in a letter, I will therefore decline saying anything on that important subject, and subscribe myself yours, &c.

Among the letters bro't out to N. York from England, by the cartel ship Fair American, Captain Adams, there were, we understand, a great many from American prisoners of war to their friends in this country. A considerable portion of these, in number several hundreds, were written by that unfortunate class of our seamen, who, having been impressed into the British naval service prior to the commencement of hostilities, were subsequently to that event, discharged from the enemy's ships of war to prison, there to be held until they shall be able to prove, by such evidence as the Government of G. Britain may deem satisfactory, that they are citizens of the U. States. It may be readily supposed that the enemy has given up to the prisoners as few as possible; and there is no doubt that the number thus discharged is much exceeded by those who have been retained to fight the battles of our foe. There occurs scarcely a naval action between a British vessel and one of ours, that we do not hear that some of our citizens have fallen in combat under the flag of the adversary. Three are said to have been slain on board the *Epervier*, in her late engagement with the *Peacock*.

The condition of these prisoners in England, is peculiarly hard, and their situation truly affecting. The British authorities, even in ordinary cases, are in the practice of rejecting the most authentic documents that sufficiently establish the character of citizenship, and which have been verified, not only by the minor, but by the higher magistracy of our country. Indeed, where the applications of our agents in London have been at any time attended with success, the release of our confined seamen has been marked by delays, and by a reluctance, that ill accord with the diplomatic professions of the British government. But, in the case of the unhappy American mariners, whose only relief from the horrors of imprisonment has been a removal to the miseries of a different kind of incarceration, for five, ten, and TWENTY YEARS! periods for which many of them have been forcibly detained from their homes and their families!—have thinned or annihilated, by death and dispersion, the originally narrow circles of their relatives and acquaintances; so that, in writing for proofs of birth or baptism, supposing they might be availing, they are at a loss to whom to address themselves. We are assured, that most of the letters in question contain, in substance, passages like the following:

"I was impressed in 1793, and on the declaration of war delivered myself up as an American citizen, and expected to return home immediately; but was surprised to find that I was to remain a prisoner until I get papers to prove my citizenship."

"I am here in prison (on board the *Crown Prince*) after being impressed in 1801. If my mother is living, ask her to go to the custom-house and get me another protection."

"It is so long since I heard from any of my relations, that I reckon they are all dead."

"Sir, I take the liberty of applying to you, not knowing any other person to apply to, to get the proper papers to prove my birth, and send them to R. G. Beasley, Esq. London."

"Bad as this prison ship is, it is a paradise to a British ship of war."

It would be easy, we are informed, to multiply, to the size of a very large volume, authentic extracts to the same effect, from the genuine letters of our ill-

fated tars. But it is unnecessary. The letters themselves are finding their way, by means of the mail, throughout the nation, to those, many of whose hearts, if surviving, we may presume, have not been corrupted by the knavery of a few publications: hearts of mothers, of others, of kindred, and friends; hearts that will feel; and, although, for the most part, in middling stations of life, will usefully appreciate the preciousness of the rights, for which our country maintains the present contest with Great Britain.

Nat. Intell.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

Albany, 11th May.

To the Editor of the Register.

SIR, I take the liberty of handing you the following, being a copy of a part of a letter handed me by last night's mail, from an American citizen, now in Halifax, N. S. and which was brought by a passenger in a chibacco boat, from Halifax to Hingham near Boston; the boat came in the short passage of 5 days. Should you think it worthy of a place in your valuable paper, you will please insert it, and oblige  
A SUBSCRIBER.

HALIFAX, 1st of May, 1814.

"Since I addressed you last, we have had great alterations here, in commercial affairs. In consequence of the peace between Spain & France, all kinds of West India goods have taken a rise of at least 33 per cent. and several vessels have left this port for France, under Spanish colors loaded chiefly with sugar and coffee; the former article has risen in 1 week from 8 to 12 dollars; several of those vessels were to be loaded for the U. States, and some of them had begun to load, with English manufactures, and West India produce, but had to unload again in consequence of the Governor's having ordered the collector to clear no vessels (carrels excepted) to any port in the United States. This was considered by the merchants as an unauthorized act and a meeting of those took place, who waited on his excellency to know his reasons; he informed them, that he had that day received information from Bermuda, that Admiral Cochrane was to declare the whole of the ports of the United States in a state of blockade, and that an additional naval force was on its way from England, to better enable the Admiral to accomplish this important object."

"The Governor added, that the reasons of this step were two fold; the first was, that the last accounts from his majesty's ministers, (by the last March mail) he had not the least reason to hope, that any peace would result from the negotiations at Gottenburgh; and the second was that the naval and military commanders had orders to prosecute the war with the utmost rigor, and had full assurance, that a sufficient force to accomplish every object, in view, should be sent next summer. On the gentleman (who waited upon him) asking if there was not cause to believe that the armistice, talked so loudly of in the American papers, would take place, the Governor smiled, and said, that there was no officer in this country vested with any power to treat with the government of the United States on any such subject; that proposals of this kind, on the part of his majesty, had been treated with indignity by the President of the U. States already; and that the next proposal of that kind must come from him; which, he thought, would, at this time, meet with a very cool reception."

"There were about three hundred sailors left here last week, from St. John's, for the Lakes, of which they make themselves sure this season. There is to be a draft of the militia of this Province early in June, and it is said a bounty of £20 is to be given to every one that will volunteer to go to Canada, to serve six months."

"William Lawson, Esq. of this town, and James M'Bryan, Esq. of St. John's Newfoundland, and a gentleman from Quebec, left here last week, for Cork, Ireland, on their way to London, in the ship *Neptune*; they are sent by the fishery committee of this Province, that of Lower Canada, and the Island of Newfoundland, for the purpose of pointing out to his majesty's ministers the necessity of preventing the *Yankees* (as they are called) from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland, or beyond a few miles from their own shores. These gentlemen have petitions on this subject, said to be signed by from forty to fifty thousand persons. Ireland is said to have petitioned parliament to prohibit the importing of any salt provisions, in any American vessels, into any of his majesty's colonies. It is confidently talked of here, that no peace shall be concluded, unless the above requests are granted to his majesty's subjects of Ireland and those provinces. Four Highland regiments were landed here yesterday, from a fleet of transports, which left Greenock in March last."



WASHINGTON, JUNE 7.  
Extract of a letter from Joshua Barney,  
Esq. commanding the U. S. Flotilla in the  
Chesapeake, to the Secretary of  
the Navy, dated

PATUXENT, June 3.  
On the 1st inst. at 8 A. M. we got under way from this place. At 9, the gally and look out boat signaled the enemy, a brig and a schooner, below us; the wind light from the Northward, and inclined to calm; we gave chase, sails and oars, and came up with them very fast. On approaching, I found that they were two scows, one a full rigged, shewing 9 ports on a side. They made signals and fired guns; when off St. Jerome's, we discovered a large ship under way, and that she had dispatched a number of barges to the assistance of the scows. Unfortunately, at this time the wind shifted to S. W. and squally, which brought the ship to windward of us and under a press of sails steering for Point Look Out; of course could not cut us off from the Potomac. I then made the signal for Patuxent, and was followed by a 74, 3 schrs. and 7 barges, with a fresh wind, squally and rain (bad for my boats.) At 4 P. M. we doubled round Cedar Point in the mouth of the River, the barges in all sail, as the wind had hauled to the westward, and rowed up under the weather shore. The Scorpion worked in very well, but the gun boats being in the rear, particularly gun boat 137 (with provisions)—the enemy's force very little astern, finding I must lose No. 137 or risk an engagement, I brought the Scorpion and gun boat No. 138 to anchor; sent men on board 137 to row and tow her in, the tide and wind being against us. Signaled my barges to return and join me; immediately at this moment No. 138 and myself opened a fire on the large scow, who was leading in with a number of barges; she immediately bore up and got her boats ahead to tow her off, my barges rowed down upon her and the other schooners, and gave them a number of shot at long distance. We then gave up the chase, got under way with the Scorpion and gun boats, and returned into port with all the Flotilla. During the firing the enemy advanced a barge which threw Rockets; but as they cannot be directed with any certainty they did no execution; but I find they can be thrown further than we can shot, and conclude from this essay that will be their mode of warfare against the Flotilla. The 74 is now anchored off the mouth of this river, the large schooner with her—two barges play about all day—the other schooners gave down the bay. I presume for more force, in which case some attempt may probably be made to attack us. We lay about three miles up the river (nights). I shall observe their motions and act accordingly. I now regret not having furnaces for hot shot. In a day or two I expect the enemy will make their arrangements, and if the troops that are in this neighborhood, were ordered to this place, I conceive a good use could be made of them.

Copy of a letter from Com. Barney to the Secretary of the Navy, dated  
JUNE 4, 1814.

SIR—The bearer of the enclosed, on his way to Leonardtown, met Major Stuart, with 200 men of the 36th marching to Cedar Point; the Major has been with me.  
The enemy the same as yesterday, except the return of a scow from below—the weather thick, and blowing so that I cannot well discover their movements. The Major sends off an officer with letters to the Secretary of War, by whom this goes.  
I am just informed that the enemy landed last evening at Cedar Point, carried off several negroes, and considerable stock, from a plantation belonging to Mr. Sewall.  
Respectfully yours,  
JOSHUA BARNEY,  
Hon. WM. JONES,  
Secretary of the Navy.

THE CAMPAIGN.  
We have yet no information of any movement of our military force on the Northern frontier. To the eyes of distant spectators, anxiously looking to that quarter, the campaign appears to have been arrested in its commencement, and our troops to be reposing in inactivity, our friends are ready to enquire, on the arrival of the Northern mail—  
What are its tidings? Have our troops awak'd  
Or do they still, as if with opium drugg'd,  
Snore to the murmurs of the western wave?  
So far from being surprized at the uneasiness which occasionally breaks out on this subject, we are much gratified at not finding it more general.—That it is not so, is to be attributed to the experience of the two last years, during which a series of disappointments of high-raised hopes and sanguine expectations has some that sobered that irritable ardor, which could not conceive the necessity for the delay required by the necessary preparation and maturation of force and means. When we entered into the war, the People (and we amongst them)—and perhaps the government too—made too light of the conquest of the adjoining provinces of the enemy. It was pronounced to be the work of but a few weeks, or months at farthest; & it would have been, perhaps, had we then possessed the command of the Lakes, and a well trained military force adequate to the object. But we had not. In our confidence, as bearers of our citizens, we deprecated our deficiency of military

knowledge, and almost of the means of acquiring it. In our reliance on the excellence of our materials, we forgot that the formation of the armies was a work of time and labor. And yet, but for the simultaneous surrender of Detroit, during the first campaign, before it closed the Canadas would have been ours to the walls of Quebec. That event was one, the consequences of which have been so disastrous on our subsequent operations, not to mention those which may yet develop themselves, as scarcely can be realized. It in effect terminated the first campaign, which was made more disastrous by the ill-planned and ill-fated, the gallant enterprise, against the enemy's works on the heights of Queenstown in the following autumn. Before the commencement of the campaign last summer, the enemy was reinforced, and, although signified by the brilliant exploits, the campaign ended short of the object which was looked to, and so sanguinely, that great disappointment followed the failure to attain it. Within a few months past the enemy has been greatly strengthened, and we the People at length begin to regard the conquest of Canada, as perhaps, it ought at first to have been viewed, as an object only to approach.—The present inactivity of our troops, therefore, though twelve months ago, a like tardiness would have been generally child, now excites little or no numbing, because it begins to be believed that discipline and deliberate preparation are necessary to enable a body of new levies to face, on any thing like equal ground, a well appointed army of veteran troops.

Of the actual state of things on the Northern frontier, at this moment, we have but loose information, the officers of the army being prudently restrained from the practice, which has heretofore produced much injury, or filling our newspapers with statements of the force, motions, &c. of different detachments of our army. We have enough, however, to justify us in saying that no movement need be expected from the army, until we obtain the command of both the Lakes. When that object is achieved, our army will be at liberty to move onward.  
Com. Macdonough, it appears, already has the command of Lake Champlain, and may confidently be expected to drive the enemy before him.  
From Lake Ontario, the latest accounts represent that an additional frigate was expected to be launched at Sackett's Harbor about this day, or at least in a week, which will give us the superiority on the Lake, and ensure to Commodore Chauncey an opportunity of doing justice to the gallantry of our naval heroes on that Lake.—The whole of the vessels on that Lake will probably be ready for sea about the 1st of July, and before the end of that month it is probable will have met the enemy.

The success, if not the progress of this campaign, on an extended scale, depends, we repeat, entirely on the acquisition of the command on the Lakes. If that be acquired, as we see no reason to doubt it will, we predict, without much hazard, that the state of our military preparations will be found to exceed the general expectation, and that the character of our army will not long be eclipsed by that which our navy has sustained.

Nat. Intel.

FORTLAND, MAY 31.

GALLANT DEFENCE.

On Sunday last arrived here schooner William and John, of Sedgwick, John Allen master, from Macias with lumber, bound to Boston. We are informed by gentlemen who received it from Capt. Allen that on the 20th ult. the British scow, Bream discovered her and gave chase; Capt. A. perceiving danger of being taken, put into a place called Bow-bare, in Dyer's Bay, and run his vessel on shore—he immediately ordered his men to strip the sails from the vessel and convey them on shore for security.—This being done they soon discovered the Bream's boat approaching having 7 men, armed with muskets, cutlasses, and a swivel in the bow; Capt. A. and 4 men composed the crew of his vessel who were each armed with a good musket, and were determined to defend her to the last extremity. When the Barge came within hail, Capt. A. only was to be seen, who ordered her to keep off or he would fire into them—this excited laughter in the British, but they found a sad mistake; for on continuing to advance Capt. A. ordered his men to fire, which was executed with such skill that two were shot dead, and two wounded—one mortally. The officer of the boat discharged his pistol at Capt. A. but missed his aim. Capt. Allen having prudently reserved his fire, demanded their immediate surrender, and threatened to shoot the three remaining, but on leveling his piece they cried for quarters. The boat was brought alongside, and the prisoners taken into custody. Some time after, the Bream sent in a flag to ascertain the fate of their expedition; we are informed that an exchange of prisoners took place, and their heroes after surrendering were permitted to take their wounded on board, leaving their barge, muskets, cutlasses, pistols and swivel in possession of the brave Captain Allen and his crew.

Another relation of this affair, states, that Capt. Allen demanded and it was agreed to, that twenty five dollars a head be paid for the prisoners, that a boat with 600 dollars of property the Bream had captured be released, and a written obligation that they should permit him to proceed on his present voyage un-

BOSTON, JUNE 4.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

It has never before fallen to our lot to announce intelligence so stupendous as that which arrived at Portsmouth & Halifax from England, enable us to do this day. The Paris and London dates are down to the 17th and 19th April.

The French Senate have dethroned Bonaparte. He has since abdicated his crown in favour of the Bourbons; and has accepted an asylum in the little island of Elba. Hostilities and war preparations had ceased; and the peace of Europe was certain. LAUS DEO!

What effects these great events will have on the affairs of our country, time only can develop. The hand of Providence is in them, and we have a right to hope for good.

The allied armies entered Paris the 31st March, as we have constantly maintained. The Emperor Alexander instantly repaired to the palace of Talleyrand; and Bonaparte's downfall was made certain.

The Russian Emperor immediately called on the French Senate to act.—All its members in Paris, with Talleyrand at their head, assembled on the 1st April. They immediately decreed the dethronement of Bonaparte; nominated a provisional government, of which Talleyrand was made Chief; promulgated a new Constitution; called Louis the 18th to the throne of France; and clothed the Count D'Artois, his brother, with the provisional government, until Louis should arrive. The provisional government then ceased, and Talleyrand was named President of the Senate.—The Emperor of Austria entered Paris the 13th of April. He concurred in all the measures taken. The people appeared to be extremely happy, and unanimous in favour of the change; and the organization of the new government proceeded rapidly, harmoniously and regularly.

The small French army which followed Bonaparte to Essonne was dissolved. Many of its officers had repaired to Paris; and Bonaparte was preparing to quit France, for his asylum, accompanied only by Generals Bertrand and LeFebvre-Desnoettes. His wife, the late Empress, with her son, had not joined him, and it was said would not.

With respect to our own country, we have not learnt one word which rests on any official authority. The papers state, that no Envoy had been chosen to meet ours; & that strong reinforcements were to be sent out to prosecute the war.—We do not think the angry threats of the London or Halifax quidniggers are worthy notice; but we regret to say we cannot perceive any thing in any proceeding in England, which looks like accommodation or peace with us. Those we think will act wisest who calculate on the worst.

The exterior of the Counter Revolution in favor of the Bourbons, may be partly estimated when it is known that Lebrun, Talleyrand, Barbe, Marbois, Bartholemy, Bournonville, Fontanes, Gregoire, Roger, Ducos, Seyes, Schimmelpennic, the Duke of Valmy (Kellerman) and 60 other of the first functionaries of France, signed the Constitution inviting Louis XVIIIth to the Throne.

Champany, Sivary, Murat, and other Ministers of Napoleon have sworn allegiance to Louis.

The National Guards universally wore the white cockade; and the conscripts had been ordered to return home.

The British ambassador at Madrid had announced the arrival of king Ferdinand, at Gerona, on the 27th March.

All the large towns in England had been illuminated on account of the Great News from France. At Halifax the same measure was adopted. The news was brought to Halifax by the Express packet, 29 days from Falmouth.

The series of European details is not yet complete.—But the tidings are ample of the downfall of the tyrant Bonaparte; the restoration of the Bourbons; and of the Peace of Europe!

Elba, to which Bonaparte is to be banished, is a little island in the Mediterranean, some 50 or 60 miles from Leghorn. It is populous, has fine harbors, and is a famous place for monkeys & other mischievous animals. Bonaparte formerly gave it to the Duke of Parma.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

BONAPARTE DETHRONED.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT OF SATURDAY LAST.

FROM ENGLAND VIA HALIFAX.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday, morning, in the Eastern Stage, brought Halifax papers of the 25th and 27th ult. to the Editors of the Palladium, which announce the arrival there of a Packet from England with London dates to April 19, which furnish the following

MOMENTOUS AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

[After the official account of the occupation of Paris, are the following very important articles.]

CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

[Here follows the official account of the capitulation of Paris, by which the Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa agreed to evacuate the City on the morning of the 31st March, taking with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'armee.—Hostilities not to recommence until two hours after the evacuation. The National or City Guard to be entirely separated from the troops of the line, and either to be kept on foot disarmed, or disbanded, according to the ulterior dispositions of the Allied Powers.]

DECLARATION.

The armies of the Allied Powers have occupied the French Capital. The Allied Sovereigns meet the wishes of the French nation.

They declare that if the conditions of peace required stronger guarantees than the object in view was the restraining of Bonaparte's ambition, they ought to be more favorable, as soon as by returning to a wise government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquillity. The allied sovereigns proclaim, therefore,

That they will treat no more with Napoleon Bonaparte, or with any of his family;

That they respect the integrity of ancient Kingdoms, they may even do more, because they always profess the principle that, for the happiness of Europe, France ought to be great and strong.

That they will recognize & guarantee the Constitution which the French nation shall give itself. They accordingly invite the Senate to appoint a Provisional Government, capable of providing for the wants of Administration, and of preparing such a Constitution as may be adapted to the French people.

The intentions which I have expressed are common to me with all the Allied Powers.

ALEXANDER,  
By order of his Imperial Majesty,  
The Secretary of State,  
COUNT DE NESSELRODE.  
Paris, March 31, 1814, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

IMPERIAL COURT OF PARIS.

The Imperial Court has adopted the following Decree:

The Court, seeing all the value of the efforts, which have at length delivered France from a tyrannic yoke!

Penetrated with respect and admiration for the august Sovereigns, who are the models of disinterestedness and magnanimity.

Expressing also their profound love for the noble race of Kings, who, for eight centuries, have constituted the happiness of France, and who alone can bring back peace, order and justice in a country to which the secret wishes of all have never ceased to invoke the lawful Sovereigns:

Decree that they adhere unanimously to the decree of dethronement of Bonaparte and his family, pronounced by a decree of the Senate of the 3d inst. and that, faithful to the fundamental laws of their Kingdom, they desire with all their hearts the return of the head of the house of Bourbons to the hereditary throne of St. Louis.

The First President,  
(Signed) SEGUIER, DUPLER.

The Mayor, Assistants and Members of the Municipal Council of Versailles, have addressed to the provisional Government a letter, in which they demand the restoration of that ancient dynasty which promises us days of justice and happiness; they express at the same time their gratitude and their admiration of the august Sovereigns of Europe who offer so generously to the French, liberty, honorable peace, and the heir of our Kings.

The public is informed, that the audiences of his excellency the gen. in chief, military gov. of Paris, Baron de Sacken, will henceforth take place only between 9 and 12.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has learnt that several military men of every rank are at present in Paris, whither they have been led either by the events of the war, or by the necessity of seeking the means of recovering their health, impaired by their great fatigues, or by honorable wounds.

He does not suppose for an instant that they could have thought necessary to hide themselves. At all events he is pleased to declare in his name, and in that of his allies, that they are free, perfectly free, and that as all other French citizens, they are called upon to concur in the great measures which are to decide the great question now pending, and on which rest the happiness of France and of the whole world.

(Signed) ALEXANDER,  
By order of his Majesty the Emperor,  
The Secretary of State,  
Count NESSELRODE.

ACT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provisional Government hearing with grief that obstacles have been made to the return of the Pope to his territories, and deploring that continuance of insult which has so long overwhelmed the courageous head whom the Church demands, orders that every obstacle cease immediately, and that all due honors be paid to him on his journey.

The Civil and Military Authorities are charged with the execution of the present decree.  
Given at Paris, April 2, 1814.  
(Signed) Prince of Benevento, (Talleyrand) Duke D'Elberg, General Count de Bournonville, Francois de Jaucourt, Abbe de Montesquiou.

By the Provisional Government,  
(Signed) Eupont de Nemours, Secretary.

The Provisional Government considering how odious it is in itself, and contrary to the convention which preceded the departure of H. M. the King of Spain, to keep at Perpignan his brother the infant Carlos, orders, that the Prince be

conducted as soon as possible with all the honours due to his rank, to the first Spanish post.

It is ordered to all Civil and Military Authorities to take the necessary measures to execute the present order.

Given at Paris, 2d April, 1814.

The Provisional Government Decree:

1. That all the emblems, cyphers and arms, which have characterized the government of Bonaparte, shall be suppressed and effaced, wherever they exist.

2. That this suppression shall be executed exclusively by persons delegated by the authority of the police or the municipality, without the aid of individuals assisting in it or preventing it.

3. That no address, proclamation, public journal or private writing contain injurious expressions against the government overthrow, the cause of the country being too noble to adopt such means!

A Decree of the Provisional Government, dated April 2, declares the Moniteur to be the only official journal.

[Here follows an Address of the Provisional Government to the People of France, under date of April 6th—which is omitted for want of room.]

PARIS, April 6.

His majesty the Emperor of Russia, as soon as he was informed of the change in the French government, produced by the Senate, proposed, in the name of the allied powers, to Napoleon Bonaparte, to choose a place of residence for himself and family. The Duke of Vicenza was directed to carry the proposal to him. It has been dictated chiefly by the desire of the allied powers to stop the effusion of blood, and by the conviction that, if adopted by Napoleon, the work of general peace and the re-establishment of the internal repose of France, would be but the work of a day.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

Foreign Office, April 9, 1814.

Despatches have this day been received from Lord Cathcart, announcing the ABDICATION of the CROWNS of FRANCE and ITALY, by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in terms of which the following is a translation:

"The Allied Powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares, that he renounces, for himself and his heirs, the thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make for the interest of France.

"Done at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the — day of April, 1814."

For the Office, April 16.

A Despatch, of which the following is an extract, has this day been received from Lord Viscount Castlereagh, addressed to Earl Bathurst:

Paris, April 13, 1814.

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that MONSIEUR made his PUBLIC ENTRY yesterday, and was received with the utmost cordiality by the whole population of Paris. It was deemed more expedient that the solemnity should be purely French, the Allied Sovereigns did not therefore attend, nor did any of their troops join the cortege; but as the Bonapartes family had been so long resident in England, I thought I should neither incur the displeasure of the Prince Regent, nor give occasion to any injurious comment, by meeting his Royal Highness at the barrier, and accompanying him into Paris. The whole of the British Mission here present attended, and with the Field Marshals of the Empire, were close to his person, whilst he traversed the town amidst the applause of the people.

Ap 14.

"Monsieur has received to-day at 8 in the evening, the Senate and Legislative Body.

"The Senate was presented to his Royal Highness by the Prince of Benevento, its President, who said—

"Monsieur—The Senate brings to your Royal Highness the offering of its most respectful submission. It has invited the return of your august house to the throne of France. Too well instructed by the present and the past, it desires, in common with the nation, forever to found the royal authority on a just division of power, and on public liberty, which are the only securities of the happiness and liberty of all.

"Monseigneur—The Senate, in the moments of public joy, obliged to remain apparently more calm in the limits of its duties, is not less a partaker in the universal sentiments of the people. Your Royal Highness will read in your hearts thro' the reserve of our language; each of us as a Frenchman has joined in those feelings and profound emotions which have accompanied you ever since your entry into the capital of your ancestors, and which are still more lively under the roof of this palace, to which hope and joy are at length returned with a descendant of St. Louis and Henry IV.

"For myself, my Lord, allow me to congratulate myself on being the organ of the Senate, which has chosen me to be interpreter of its sentiments to your Royal Highness. The Senate, knowing my attachment to its members, has been pleased to reserve for me a delightful and honorable moment.—The most delightful in facture these in which we approach your Royal Highness, to renew to you the expressions of our respect and our love.

The following is the Decree of the Senate.



Extract from the Journals of the Senate.

Thursday, April 14.  
The Senate deliberated on the proposal of the Provisional Government, after having heard the report of a committee of seven members, decree as follows:

The Senate commits the Provisional Government of France to H. R. H. the Count d'Artois, under the title of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, until Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, shall have accepted the Constitutional Charter.

The Senate resolves, that the decrees of this day, concerning the Provisional Government of France, shall be presented this evening by the Senate, in a body to H. R. H. the Count d'Artois.

The President and Secretaries, (Signed)

The Prince of Benevento, Comte de Valence, Comte de Pastrac.

His Royal Highness answered:

"Gentlemen—I have acquainted myself with the Constitutional Act, which calls to the Throne of France the King, my august Brother. I have not received from him the power to accept the Constitution; but I know his sentiments and his principles, and I do not fear to be deceived by him, when I assure you in his name, that he will admit the basis of it. The King, in declaring, that he would maintain the actual form of Government, has then acknowledged, that the Monarchy ought to be balanced by a representative Government, divided into two Houses—these two Houses (chambers) are the Senate & the House of the Deputies of the Departments; that the taxes shall be freely granted by the representatives of the nation, public and private liberty secured, the freedom of the press respected, under the restrictions necessary for public order and tranquility; the liberty of worship guaranteed—that property shall be inviolable and sacred, the Ministers responsible, liable to be accused and prosecuted by the Representatives of the Nation.

"That the Judges shall be for life, the Judicial power independent; no one being liable to be tried by another than his natural Judges; that the public debt shall be guaranteed, the pensions, dignities, military honors, shall be preserved, as well as the new and the ancient nobility; the Legion of Honor maintained; the King will fix its insignia; that every Frenchman shall be capable of military and civil employments; that no individual can be called to account for his opinions and his votes; and that the sale of national estate shall be irrevocable.

"These, gentlemen, are, it seems to me, the bases which are essential and necessary to insure all rights, trace all duties, secure the continuation of all existing institutions (asseoir toutes les existences) and guarantee our future situation (notre avenir)."

[The new French Constitution is received. The above reply of H. R. H. the Count d'Artois, to the Senate, comprises its principal provisions. We shall publish it in full.]

Monsieur holds a levee every morning, and inspires, by the affability of his manners, the mixed grace and dignity of his demeanor, and by his talents, universal confidence and enthusiasm.

PARIS, APRIL 15.

To day, at 8 in the morning, the National Guards were under arms, & proceeded to the different posts which had been pointed out by the General Commander in Chief. At 10 his Majesty the Emperor of Austria entered Paris by the barrier de Trone. Salvoes of artillery announced his arrival in the capital. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia had preceded his majesty. His Royal Highness Monsieur, escorted by the National Guard on horseback, received the three sovereigns on the Boulevard of the Temple. They were accompanied by the Prince Royal of Sweden and Prince Schwarzenburgh, and surrounded and followed by numerous and brilliant staffs, and strong detachments of infantry and cavalry. The national guard formed the line.

BOSTON, JUNE 4.

SATURDAY EVENING.

LATEST FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A gentleman arrived in town this day from Burlington, who favoured me with a Montreal paper of the 28th ult. containing London dates to the evening of the 22d April, and Paris to the 18th—3 days later than by the arrival at Halifax—received by an arrival at Quebec. Extracts follow.

Paris, April 18th.

"Nothing more clearly proves how guilty those persons have made themselves, who have dared to intercept the orders and the dispatches of government since the first of this month, than the new and useless effusion of blood which took place at Toulouse on the 10th inst. Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, notwithstanding the precaution taken by the Provisional Government, to give him a speedy knowledge of the great events which have restored peace to France and Europe, not having received any information of them, accepted the battle, and new wreaths of cypress are joined to fresh laurels. The two armies, so full of mutual esteem, the consequence of valor, have engaged each other, and the French troops after an heroic resistance had evacuated Toulouse. We have to regret the death of Gen. Faubert, General of Division, and the severe wounds of Gen. Harpoe and Bourot, Generals Berlier and

Gasquet, the Col. of the 10th infantry of the line, and M. Morlinecourt commanding battalion of artillery, are also wounded."

The Courier, who carried to the south of France, the news of Bonaparte's dethronement, having been detained upon the road, it is affirmed that on the eleventh there was a bloody battle between Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult, the Allies remained masters of the field of battle.

The indisposition of Bonaparte had at first appeared very serious, and Doctor Courvisart repaired to Fontainebleau, but the patient is doing better, and he was decidedly to set off to day to the place of his destination. He is accompanied by the English Col. Campbell, the Russian Gen. Iadswaloff, a Prussian and Austrian Gen. and an escort of 1500 men of the allied troops.

It is affirmed that the fate of the Roman states and of Tuscany is determined—the former are to be given back to the Pope, and Tuscany will be restored to the grand Duke of Wirtzburg.

Paris, April 17th.

This morning Bonaparte at last set off from Fontainebleau.

It is affirmed that he yesterday demanded three Libraries, that of Fontainebleau, that of the Council of State, and his private Library at the Tuilleries, and besides, all his carriages to the number of 160.

Paris, April 16th.

It is said that Bonaparte set off at length on the 15th, at 4 in the afternoon, for the Isle Elbe.

Portsmouth, (Eng.) April 18.

The Eagle, 74. Adm. Fremantle, is to sail immediately from the Downs, to escort the King of France to Boulogne.

The King of France entered London on the 20th April in his royal character, and was received at the house appointed for that purpose, by the Prince Regent, who delivered to him an address.

Messrs. GALLATIN & BAYARD were in London, 17th April. No news had been received of the arrival of Messrs. CLAY and RUSSELL.

The latest accounts from London state that 25,000 troops were about embarking for Quebec, and 10,000 for Halifax.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 8.

A BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Gaines to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Sackett's Harbor, May 30th, 1814.

SIR,

Major Apling of the 1st rifle regt. with a small detachment placed under his command for the purpose of protecting the naval stores coming from Oswego, having got safely into Sandy Creek, was this morning attacked by a detachment from the British navy; after an action of ten minutes, beat and captured the whole of the enemy's force, without the loss of a man excepting one Indian. The loss of the enemy is 13 killed, 28 wounded, and 133 taken; with 4 large and as many small boats. Amongst the prisoners are two Post Captains, four Lieutenants of the Navy, one Captain of Marines and two Lieutenants, and two Midshipmen. The Captain of Marines and one Midshipman are badly wounded.

Major Apling's detailed report will be forwarded as soon as received.

Most respectfully, I am, &c.

G. P. GAINES,

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Department of War, Washington.

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

U. S. Ship Superior,

Sackett's Harbor, May 30, 1814.

SIR,

The mail being about closing, I have only time to state to you, that we have been so fortunate as to capture 4 of the enemy's boats at Sandy Creek—I believe we have about 200 prisoners, amongst them two Captains, but whether Post or Commanders I have not yet learnt.

I shall have the honour of giving you the particulars to morrow.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy.

JUNE 9.

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

Newport, May 31, 1814.

SIR,

Last evening I received information that a Swedish brig was chased into the East passage by the boats of an English vessel of war. I immediately sent Mr. Taylor with a small detachment of seamen and a 6 pounder, to her assistance; they were accompanied by a company of militia. This morning, the British brig Nimrod stood close in shore & anchored near the Swedish vessel, which had been run on shore. After driving the people out of her, under cover of their guns, they succeeded in boarding and setting fire to her. The militia collecting in considerable number, with two 12 pounders, and two gunboats, making their appearance, the enemy precipitately left her anchorage and stood out. I regret to state that one of the militia, as killed, and that Isaac Basset, O. S. belonging to the flotilla, lost a leg; Thomas Scar, O. S. of the flotilla, is missing.

The brig has been got off, and most of her cargo will be saved.

I have the honor to be, &c.

O. H. PERRY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE STAR.

## ABSTRACT

Of Lands, Lots, Dwelling-Houses, and Slaves,

WITHIN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, COMPOSED OF TALBOT, QUEEN ANNS, & CAROLINE COUNTIES.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS	LANDS and Lots of Ground.	ACRES	Number of Houses	Number of Horses	Value of Lands, Houses, and Horses, as determined by the Principal Assessor.	SLAVES.					Total value of taxable property as determined by the Principal Assessor.
						MALES	FEMALES	Over 12 years	Between 12 & 50 years	Under 12 years	
First	40418	123	1056	1382307	327	427	72	306	399	68	195509 1577*16
Second	32055	91	856	589390	199	251	26	211	233	27	163175 752*65
Third	43668 3	256	848	841977	213	295	37	174	261	50	191947 991121
Fourth	48620 1	222	805	629246	164	244	24	157	211	23	115854 745100
Total	164741 7 8	1192	3559	3142920	907	1220	159	842	1104	169	623685 4066605
Upper	88991	522	1213	995109	304	429	22	349	370	27	180556 1175665
Middle	112660 1 4	502	610	1966280	674	879	179	671	757	13	445416 2245727
Lower	20663 3 8	256	271	211015	99	141	12	125	147	21	56085 267100
Total	222255	1277	1094	3106104	1077	1449	213	1139	1274	182	582088 3688492
Upper	54655 1 2	298	612	297249 50	111	126	6	126	128	16	58195 35544 50
Middle	68537 3 4	659	939	452706 50	126	121	5	105	140	14	50064 502766 50
Lower	67631	358	1114	357163	80	104	11	92	124	14	43564 100773
Total	190824 1 4	1314	2665	1107119	317	351	22	223	392	44	151815 1258934

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1814.

With considerable regret we are compelled to put this morning's paper to press without having in our power to give official the result of (in doubt) an engagement near the mouth of Patuxent on Friday last—reports are as variable as an unfounded—every exertion has been made to obtain facts, without avail; the Baltimore Packet due on Sunday, got in last evening, by which we have nothing of a decisive character—the present day may bring to light, that which has for some days greatly exercised the minds of many, which shall not be withheld longer from our readers than the greatest exertion to present it may require.

Of the mass of Foreign news, to the exclusion of much matter, we have evoted a large portion of our columns, thereby enabling the reader to judge for himself—further extracts shall follow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Somerset, June 6, 1814

PONGOTAGUE AFFAIR.

SIR—On yesterday week in the forenoon the British in their barges, 12 or 13, made an attack on that place, where the Virginians have erected a small breast-work, and have therein one six pounder. At the commencement of the attack there were but a very few men on the ground, but on the fire of the first gun the militia assembled very speedily. They maintained their ground until they had expended all the ammunition for their gun, and then retreated across a field to the woods: of course the British landed and pursued, when the conflict became very warm for some time, and eventually in their retreat to their barges. Their loss is said to be 9 killed and 15 wounded—amongst the former is the 1st Lieutenant of Marines: his pistols were found on the ground, with the initials of his name—a broken scabbard, and hats shot to pieces—one negro dead, who was recognized to belong to Northampton. They removed their dead and wounded during the action. It is conjectured they had at least four hundred men, (white and black), a great many blacks—Only one of the militia slightly wounded in the leg—much blood on the ground.

In my last I informed you that a Mr. Conbourn had fired on the British in Jones's Creek—he wounded the 1st Lieutenant of the Jamaica (who is since dead) and two others. The brig keeps her station above the Devil's Island. Our small guards are continued on the different creek in the lower part of this county. There are a boat 200 men on duty at Haines's Point, near the mouth of Wicomico—the Worcester troop and our militia. The Albion 74 at Tangier's. A fleet of three from Accomac went on board to get 15 blacks, on yesterday forenoon, who had absconded a few days before—but did not succeed.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Annapolis, June 9

CHESAPEAKE FLOTILLA.

We stop the press to state, that an express arrived here late last night from Saint Leonard's Creek, Calvert county, with a letter from Col. Toney, to his Excellency the Governor, from which the following extract is made:

"Calvert County, 8th June, 1814.

"SIR,

"This moment an express has arrived, with intelligence that a 74, a frigate with several smaller vessels, are now as high up Patuxent as St. Leonard's creek, in pursuit of Barney's flotilla, which has taken shelter in St. Leonard's. I shall order out another company. The inhabitants are much alarmed. Your excellency will afford us all the assistance you can, or may deem necessary. Tents, camp-kettles, & canteens, are very much wanting.

"In great haste, &c."

The request made by Col. T. was promptly complied with by the Governor, and the article immediately forwarded. The express stated that nearly the whole of yesterday the opposing squadrons were firing at each other, though separated by so great a distance that the shot could not take effect.

Washington, June 10

The British force, consisting of 2 large ships, 2 frigates and several small vessels, continues at the mouth of the Patuxent. We learn by a gentleman just from thence that the enemy had attempted a landing from his barges, but they were met and repelled by Capt. Casbury's company of the 36th regiment, without any loss on either side.

A marauding party landed a few nights ago, under cover of the darkness, and stole from a gentleman by the name of Jaba and the overseer of his farm, who were dragged off to the fleet by the dastardly ruffians.

Baltimore, June 9.

The flag that took down the Russian Secretary, returned this day at 2 o'clock. She proceeded down to Tangier Sound, where laid the Admiral's ship—there had been no reinforcement received by them since last advices—passed Patuxent yesterday there laid off there one 74, one frigate, a brig and two schooners. In the engagement at Accomac on Sunday week, the British state their loss to have been one Midshipman and four men killed and six wounded, and say they killed thirty of the militia—[We have accounts of one man being slightly wounded.]

London, April 13.

AMERICA.—Ministers, it is said, have given the American Commissioners to understand, that they will enter into no discussion with them, until the question of hostilities has been disposed of, as they are determined that it shall make no part of the negotiations for peace.

Twenty-five thousand troops are forthwith to be transported to America; and, already the public mind is prepared for the exertion of all our strength in bringing back that forward people to UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION!

REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Delegates to the General Assembly, at October Election, 1814.

IN WORCESTER COUNTY.

LEVIN DIRICKSON,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

AMBROSE WHITE, &

LEMUEL PURNELL, Esqrs.

MARRIED, on Tuesday the 7th inst. by the Rev. Nathaniel Tylbot, Mr. THOMAS POSTLETHWAITE, to Miss HENRIETTA P. HARDCASTLE, both of Caroline county.

DIED, on Sunday last, very sudden, Mr. Henry Martin, an old and respectable inhabitant of his county.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

YOU are hereby notified that the Tax under heretofore passed the 2d of August, 1813, entitled, an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," has become due and payable; and that attendance will be given to receive the same, at the following times and places, viz:

At my office in Centerville, until the 18th day of June (inst.) inclusive.

At the house of Mary Dixon, in Queen Ann's county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 6th day of June, until Tuesday the 21st, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of William A. Woodle, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county, from 11 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 22d June, until Thursday the 23d, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of Daniel Acres, Trappe, Talbot county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 25th June, until Monday the 27th, 5 o'clock, P. M. (Sunday exclusive.)

At the house of Thomas Henrix, in Easton, on Tuesday the 28th and Wednesday the 29th June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of William Barwick, Chapel, Talbot county, (by William Roberts, deputy collector) on Tuesday the 21st and Wednesday the 22d of June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 5 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Richard Harrington, St. Michaels, Talbot county, by William Roberts, deputy collector) on Friday the 24th and Saturday the 25th June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Thomas M'Gwire, in Greensborough, Caroline county, on Monday the 4th and Tuesday the 5th of July, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Bennett Whierett, in Denton, Caroline county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 6th day of July, until Thursday the 7th, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of William Green, Hunting Creek, Caroline county, from 9 o'clock, A. M. on Friday the 8th day of July, until Saturday the 9th, 4 o'clock, P. M.

And that correct copies of the Tax lists remain with the principal assessor of this collection district, open to the inspection of any person, who may apply to inspect the same.

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

Centerville, June 14, 1814 2

Extract from the law laying a Direct Tax.

Sec. 21. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That each of the collectors, or his deputies, shall, within ten days after receiving his collection list, advertise in one newspaper printed in his collection district, if any there be, and by notifications to be posted up in at least four public places in his collection district, that the said tax has become due and payable, and state the times and places at which he or they will attend to receive the same, which shall be within twenty days after such notification, and with respect to persons who shall not attend according to such notifications, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person or by deputy, to apply once at their respective dwellings, within such district, & there demand the taxes payable by such persons, which application shall be made within sixty days after the receipt of collection lists by the collectors; and if the said taxes shall not be then paid or within twenty days thereafter, it shall be lawful for such collector and his deputies, to proceed to collect the said taxes, by distress and sale of the goods, chattels or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid, with a commission of eight per centum upon the said taxes, to and for the use of such collector: Provided, That it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plough, necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms or household furniture, or apparel necessary for a family.

AN OVERSEER,

FOR the remainder of the present year, is warranted by the subscriber.

John L. Bozman.

June 14 3

## PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the valuation of Lands, Lots, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, subject to the United States direct tax, having been completed by the Assistant Assessors within the first district of the State of Maryland, composed of Somerset, Worcester and Dorchester counties, the same are now open for inspection, and may be examined by all persons concerned, at my office in Snow Hill; and during 25 days from this date appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, will be received and determined according to law and right, and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1813, for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

Levin Dirickson, Principal Assessor of the first district of the State of Maryland.

Snow Hill, June 4 (14) 3

## PORTRAIT PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he occupies a Room in the house of Mr. Quin, opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where specimens of his art may be seen, and orders attended to by him.

Humble servant,

James M'Gibbon.

June 14 3

N. B. The prices are put to suit the times, and no pay received unless the likeness be correct.

## TO RENT,

And immediate possession given, A commodious dwelling house, store house, cellar and smoke house, all in excellent repair; also a stable and carriage houses, which stand on a lot of ground 60 by 128 feet, situated on the main road through town, in St. Michael's, Talbot county, Maryland. Any person wishing to follow the mercantile business, it may be an eligible situation. Further particulars may be known by application to me, living about half a mile from town.

Thomas Hanna.

June 14 3q

## WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have erected a Wool Carding Machine, at Cabin Creek Mills, which is now in operation, where they pledge themselves to card wool into rolls, and pack them so as to make them portable to any part of the Peninsula, for ten cents per pound. The wool should be washed and cleaned from sticks and burs, and greased with one pound of lard or clear grease to every ten pounds of wool. There must be sent with every parcel of wool, a sheet or blanket to pack the rolls in. Those who may favor the subscribers with their custom, may expect the most prompt attention.

Wm. & Peter Medford, & Co.

June 14 3q

## MAIL STAGE,

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

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

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

Thomas Henrix.

NOTICE.

UPON application made to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the fourth Judicial District, in the recess of Somerset county court, by Philip Starks, of the said county, now in actual confinement in the goal of said county, under execution for debt only, by his petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the





FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

### BRITISH PRUDENCE.

Sure master JOHN BULL fears the fate of his friends.  
Of his own prowess beginneth to doubt;  
Since FRIGATES abroad UNDER CONVOY he sends,  
Lest some impudent YANKEE should alter their route.

For so long as the YANKEES ship can create,  
JOHN BULL will remember the lessons they gave—  
Will remember the JAVA's and GUERRIERE's fate,  
So long as his FRIGATES dare peep o'er the wave.

With a Ship of the Line British frigates now go,  
Like lubberly louts to skulk under her quarter;  
Lest a bold MACEDONIAN should take them in tow,  
And teach them the cunn that DECATUS had taught her.

'Tis only small game that now comes in our way,  
And the use of the simple EPERVIER was hard;  
Our Peacock has peck'd that forlorn Bird of Prey,  
Who came with intention to rob our barn-yard.

And every Robber, whose arrogant tones  
Command equal FORCE 'gainst COLUMBIA's Banners,  
Shall find a HULL, BAINBRIDGE, DECATUR or JONES—  
Or a WARRINGTON—ready to teach them good manners!

Washington City, 15th May, 1814.

### CAVALRY.

THE "Independent Light Dragoons" are ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY, 18th inst at 10 o'clock A. M. each member provided with 12 blank cartridges, and equipments in ample order.

Per order—  
Will. Harrison, Jun. Lieut.  
June 7 2

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

TO the Stockholders in the "Bank of Cape Hen," that an election for nine Directors to manage the affairs of said Bank, (all residents of Caroline county) will be held in the town of Denton, on TUESDAY the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the act of incorporation—More than forty thousand dollars have been paid to the Commissioners, and upwards of four thousand shares subscribed for. All Stockholders resident in the United States, are entitled to vote by ballot, in person, or by proxy.  
By order of the Commissioners,  
James G. Seth, Sec'y.  
Denton, Caroline county, June 7 6

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, all his property, viz:—the houses and lots in the village of New Market, where he resides, containing a dwelling house 28 by 31 feet, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, three rooms and an entry on the next floor, store and a lodging room in the garret; entry, kitchen, octagon milk house, stables sufficient to hold five horses, carriage house and corn house—with an excellent garden containing a variety of shrubbery, raspberries in great abundance, goose berries, currants, and a large quantity of flowers in high cultivation. On the same lot, a store house nearly new, 30 by 26 feet, with a store room, counting room, and currying shop, all finished complete, with an excellent cellar, lambard poplars and locust trees planted on the front and south side of the dwelling house.  
Also—an unimproved lot adjoining the same, 3/4 of an acre, in high cultivation.  
Also—266 1/2 acres of very heavy timbered land, principally of white and red Oak, suitable for vessels and staves, situated about 2 1/2 miles from New Market, and 3 1/2 from navigable water.  
Any person wishing to purchase the above property, may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber.  
Robert Travers.  
New-Market, May 31 4

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a FARM in Island Creek Neck, adjoining the farm of Messrs. Joseph and Solomon Martin. This farm contains about one hundred and sixty three acres, a proportionable part thereof plentifully timbered. This farm is situated on the waters of Dividing Creek, and the soil well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and clover. It is expected those who wish to purchase will view the land.  
Terms will be made known by application to  
Thomas Martin,  
Near Abbott's Mill.  
Talbot county, April 26

### SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LIVING in Dorchester county, beautifully situated on Great Choptank river, within nine miles of the town of Cambridge, and adjoining the lands of the Rev. James Kemp. This land is susceptible of being divided into two or three farms, with a proportion of woodland to each. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons inclined to purchase any or the whole, will view the premises, to which they are invited. The terms, which will be accommodating, may be known by application to Josiah Bailey, Esq. in Cambridge, or the subscriber, in Talbot county.  
EDWARD LLOYD.  
march 22 13

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a FARM, lying on the Bay shore, in Talbot county, formerly the residence of Mr. John Leeds, containing 236 acres, the greater part of which is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, and is considered one of the handsomest situations on the Bay shore, and the land of the best quality in the county. Those inclined to purchase, will please by William Jackson, the everest. If the above land is not sold at private sale, before the last day of August next, it will be offered at Public Auction on or about that time, of which due notice will be given.  
For further particulars apply to Mr. John Kemp, near the premises, or the subscriber, living in Baltimore.  
Thomas Kemp.  
may 31 8

### BLANK BOOKS.

For sale at the Star-Office

### BRIGADE ORDERS.

MR. ROBERT SPENCER, of this place, is appointed Aid-de-Camp, and is to be obeyed and respected as such.  
P. Benson, B. G.  
22th & Md. St.  
Easton, May 24, 1814.

### CORRECT REPRESENTATION

BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE;  
TWO DRAWINGS  
BY SULLY & KEARNEY.

Representing the most important scenes in that glorious achievement, are now exhibiting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.  
197. SCENE FIRST.  
Represents the position of the American and British fleets at the interesting moment when Commodore Perry, finding the Lawrence rendered unmanageable, from her having received the whole fire of the enemy's fleet, is seen passing in a boat rowed by eight men, to go on board the Niagara.

198. SCENE SECOND.  
Represents the Lawrence out of the action—Perry forcing the British line, engaged with the Queen Charlotte and Detroit, two of the enemy's heaviest ships, both of which are in the act of striking, the rest having surrendered, except the Little Belt and Chippewa, which are seen making a vain attempt to escape.

Highly finished engravings in the line manner are to be executed from the above mentioned drawings, by Geo. Murray, Gideon Fairman and Cornelius Tiebout.  
N. B. A subscription paper is left at the Academy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore PERRY to the Publishers.  
New York, May 23, 1814.

Gentlemen—I have examined two views of the action on Lake Erie, drawn by Mr. Sully and Mr. Kearney, from information given them by the commanding officers of the American vessels on Erie. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them a correct representation of the engagement at those particular moments.  
Wishing that your penurious success may equal your exertions in obtaining correct information of the battle,  
I am, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
O. H. PERRY.  
Messrs. Murray, Draper, & Co. June 7 3  
Fairman & Webster.

### UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY the 5th day of July next, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue until three in the afternoon.  
By order of the Board,  
R. Higinbotham, Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.  
N. B. Difficulties having arisen at our elections for Directors, in consequence of the irregularity of Proxies; the Stockholders are therefore informed, that in future all Proxies not general in their character, must be renewed, in order to entitle the holder of such Proxies to vote at the next and all future elections.  
By order of the Board,  
R. Higinbotham, Cashier.

The Editors of the Eastern Star, Frederick Town Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.  
may 17 6

### GIN, PORTER, ALE, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand and will have a constant supply of a superior quality.  
4th proof Gin, in pipes, bbls. and demijohns  
1st do do do do do  
4th proof Whiskey in bbls  
Spirits and Wine.  
And keeps as usual of the best quality.  
ALBANY ALE in bottles  
PHILADELPHIA do do  
DO PORTER do do  
All orders for any of the above Liquors, will be thankfully received and promptly executed on the most accommodating terms, at his old stand, No. 127, Market Street.  
James Holmes.  
Baltimore, May 10 8

### NORRIS AND MARTIN, TEA-DEALERS AND GROCERS.

No. 66, Market Street, Baltimore.  
INFORM their friends and customers, that owing to the pleasing prospects of Peace, Goods in their line have settled down nearly to their old prices; and that they have on hand an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, bought in at low prices, and invite private families, country merchants, and persons who keep public houses, to give their Goods a trial, both as to quality and price. They have on hand, a large stock of old Port, Madeira, and other Wines, which they pledge themselves to sell in the same state as imported.  
may 3 8

### FOR SALE.

THE Farm at Barbours, about 12 miles from the town of Easton, containing about 550 acres of Land, more or less, now in the tenure of Mr. Nicholas Small. Possession to be given on the first day of January, 1815—For terms apply to Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. at Easton, or Mr. Hugh Birchhead, Baltimore.  
march 22 24 (Sept. 1)

### UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henry, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Peacock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his former customers, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured. Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the best provender; and every reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.  
SALOMON LOWE.  
jan 4—m

### WANTS A SITUATION.

A young man who has been brought up in a public office, and used to various public business, particularly in the Register of Wills' office. Any application made or forwarded to this office, will be attended to.  
april 5

### FOR SALE.

SEVERAL negro Girls and Boys—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living at the Head of Wye.  
Samuel Wright.  
may 24

### NOTICE.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rebecca Leighton, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the tenth day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 7th day of June, 1814.  
William Gist, adm'r  
of R. Leighton, dec'd  
June 7 3

### CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note of hand, passed by me to Charles Ridgeway, for the amount of \$15 35 cts. as the property for which the said note was given, has been proven to belong to another man, who has taken legal possession of it: I am therefore determined not to pay the said note, unless compelled by law.  
Daniel Stewart.  
Denton, June 7 3

### NOTICE.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathan M. Daniel, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 31st day of May, 1814.  
Arthur Bell, Adm'r  
de bonis non of N. M. Daniel, dec'd.  
may 31 3q

### NOTICE.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wheelton, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 31st day of May, 1814.  
Arthur Bell, Ex'or  
of Wm. Wheelton, dec'd.  
may 31 3q

### NOTICE.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Caleb Charles, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 31st day of May, 1814.  
Arthur Bell, Ex'or  
of Caleb Charles, dec'd.  
may 31 3q

### GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.



THE subscriber has just received a small assortment of Gold and Silver watches and single-cased cap'd and jewelled warranted and other WATCHES—Also, CLOCKS—Gold, Gilt, and Steel  
Chairs, &c.—All of which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his shop next door below the Bank.  
Benjamin Willmott.  
may 24

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having moved to Queens-Town for the purpose of educating his children, will take a few children to board on reasonable terms, where they may have an opportunity of getting an English or Classical education.  
W. H. Blake.  
may 24 4

### OSCAR.

WILL cover mares this season, at my farm, near the old Chapel, at nine dollars the single cop, eighteen dollars the season, and twenty-five dollars to ensure mares being with foal; and in every case both cop and groom to be paid for, on or before the 1st day of September next. But with those who prefer pay on or before the 10th day of July next, (on which day the season will expire) I will discount one third from their accounts.  
He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at Mr. Joseph George's, near the Head of Wye, and on Fridays until six o'clock in the morning; and the remainder of the week at my farm near the old Chapel—where pasturage can be had at \$2 per week, grain and hay furnished at market price, (if required) and every care and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents.  
Oscar's blood, and character as a racer, are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing more respecting him.  
JAMES NABB.  
Talbot county, March 15 m

### HORSE STOLEN.

On Saturday night last, 21st inst. the subscriber's stable was broken open and a sorrel Horse stolen—about 14 1/2 hands high, 12 or 13 years old; racks, paces and canter under the saddle, and trots before the carriage—blaze face, a white spot near the root of the right shoulder, three white feet, one of his forefeet considerably rubbed by being tied head and foot, haged mane—The sum of ten dollars if taken up in the county, twenty if out of the county and in the State, or thirty if out of the State, and returned to the subscriber, will be paid by  
Jesse Shanahan.  
may 24 4

### APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, with a tolerable English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application at the  
DANIEL KEARNEY, Junior,  
Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, dec. 7

### KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

May 21st, 1814.  
On application of JOHN & HENRY YEARLEY, Administrators of Benjamin Yearley, deceased—It is ordered, that they give three weeks successive notice in the "Star," at Easton, and "Patriot," at Baltimore, for creditors to exhibit their claims properly authenticated according to law.  
Test—  
Richard Barroll, Reg'r  
of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Yearley, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 26th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately. Given under our hands this 31st day of May, 1814.

John Yearley, } Adm'rs  
Henry Yearley, }  
of Benjamin Yearley, dec'd.  
may 31 3

### KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

May 21st, 1814.  
ON application of JAMES KELLY, executor of James Kelly, deceased—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.  
Test—  
Richard Barroll, Reg'r  
of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Kelly, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of May, 1815; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1814.

James Kelly, Ex'or  
of James Kelly, dec'd.  
may 31 3

### KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

May 21st, 1814.  
ON application of MARY GOODING, executrix of Edward Gooding, deceased—It is ordered, that she give three weeks successive notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.  
Test—  
Richard Barroll, Reg'r  
of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Edward Gooding, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of May, 1815; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1814.

Mary Gooding, Ex'rx  
of Edward Gooding, dec'd  
may 31 3

### ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, 20 miles below Cambridge, on the 28th of May last, a negro man by the name of Sam, the property of the subscriber. Sam is about five feet six or eight inches high, a dark mulatto, he has a down look, strait and well made—has a large scar on his elbow, from a burn; he is 22 or 23 years of age—Took with him a tow linen pair of trousers, kersey round jacket cross-barr'd with black and red, one nankeen jacket and pair nankeen pantaloons, and a castor hat about half worn. It is probable he has procured a pass, and may be supposed to be free. If taken within this State, fifty dollars, if out of this State, the above reward, will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, or securing him in any jail in the United States, and information given so that I get him again.  
William Andrews.  
June 7

### WAS COMMITTED.

TO the goal of Harford county, on the 23rd inst. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Tom Jones, 5 feet 4 inches high, about 25 years of age, has a mark below his left eye, round face, short nose, and is square made; had in his possession a sum of money. Had on when committed, a check shirt, trousers made of Russia duck, new Marcelline waistcoat—Says he belongs to Thomas Kirk, who keeps the May Pole Tavern in the city of Baltimore. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his goal fees.  
Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff  
Harford county.  
may (June 7) 8

### RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber, living near Easton, a negro woman by the name of FANNY, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chapel in this county, on or about the 1st of July last, and left my service on the 27th of August. She had a variety of clothing—This a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is supposed to be lurking in the neighbourhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Easton.  
DANIEL KEARNEY, Junior,  
Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, dec. 7

### WAS COMMITTED.

TO the goal of Harford county, on the 28th inst. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Joseph Johnson, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, about 33 years old, has a scar on his right breast, occasioned (as he says) by a burn; has another scar on the back of his right hand—has a round face, broad flat nose, and thick lips. Had on when committed, a fine linen shirt, two pair of trousers, one striped the other of cambric muslin, and a waistcoat. Says that he was set free by William Bayley, of Prince George's county, in the State of Virginia, and has lived several months in the city of Baltimore with Doctor Stewart. His owner is requested to come and release him, or otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees.  
Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff  
Harford county.  
may (June 7) 8

### THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the goal, on Tuesday the 10th instant, a mulatto man by the name of Wm. Perkins, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slender made and thin visage. He is well known in and about Centerville and Hillsborough. Any person apprehending said mulatto, and delivering him in the goal in Easton, or in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward—paid by  
Thos. Stevens, Sheriff  
of Talbot county.

### ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, State of Maryland, on Sunday night 10th of April inst. a young negro man by the name of DICK, about 21 years of age, yellow complexion, slender made, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—had on blue jacket and trousers, and took with him sundry other clothing. It is supposed he will make for Philadelphia, and also that he has a forged pass. The sum of 50 dollars will be paid, if taken in the county; 75 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State of Maryland, and the above reward if taken out of the State of Maryland, and returned to the subscriber, or secured in jail so that he gets him, with all reasonable charges.  
Thomas Weymang  
Talbot county, April 19 m

### BROKE GAOL.

On Wednesday night, 9th inst. one dark mulatto man by the name of Daniel Johns, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has a large beard and whiskers—He is well known in and about Easton—He says he was set free by a lady of Easton, formerly Miss Harriott McCallum. He was committed to goal on suspicion of stealing a horse.  
Also a bright mulatto man by the name of Nathan, (slave of Mr. Robert Gardner, on Kent Island) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a pert lively look. He was committed to goal on suspicion of plotting the British up to Queens-Town. Any person apprehending both or either of said negroes, and returning them to the goal in Centerville, shall be paid all reasonable expenses they may be at in so doing.  
RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff  
of Queen Ann's county  
feb. 15—m

### WAS COMMITTED.

TO the goal of Harford county, as a runaway on Saturday, the 14th inst. a negro girl named LOUISA. She appears to be about 16 years of age, 4 feet 11 inches high, very square made, 3 of her fingers on the right hand have been injured at the end—her clothing is a striped linen frock, shoes and stockings; says she belongs to John Hood, of Anne Arundel county. Her owner is requested to come and release her, or otherwise she will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees.  
Benjamin Guyton, Sheriff  
Harford County  
N. B. The Editors of the National Intelligence, and Easton Star will please copy the above, and send their accounts to this office for collection.  
may 31 8

### WAS COMMITTED.

TO the goal of Harford county, a negro man who says that his name is Richmond—he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, a blacksmith by trade; his clothing is a brown cloth coat with a black velvet cape, blue cloth trousers, striped cloth jacket, shoes and stockings, and a fur hat—he had with him when taken a ran horse. He says that he belongs to the estate of Francis Cromwell, deceased, near the head of Magdalen river. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he may be sold to discharge his prison fees agreeably to law.  
Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff  
of Harford county.  
may 13 (21) 8

### NOTICE.

TO the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 27th day of April last, as a runaway, a mulatto boy who calls himself James, alias Frederick. He is about sixteen years of age, five feet and an half inch high; his clothing when committed were a black cloth roundabout, old linen pantaloons very much torn, and a coarse linen shirt—has a scald head, and a white speck in his left eye—Says he belongs to Mr. William Bull, living in Anne Arundel county, near the lower ferry on Patapsco. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, or otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.  
Morris Jones, Sheriff  
Frederick county, Md.  
may 13 (21) 8

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 25th day of April last, as a runaway, a mulatto woman who calls herself Hannah. She is supposed to be about 25 years of age, five feet three inches high—Her clothing when committed were a drab coloured velvet spencer, and striped cotton petticoat; has several marks on her arms and neck, and is cross-eyed. Says she belongs to Capt. John Rose, Leesburgh, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.  
Morris Jones, Sheriff  
Frederick county, Md.  
may 11 (17) 8

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 1st day of April inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself James. He is supposed to be about sixty five years of age, five feet seven inches high; his clothing when committed, were a brownish brown wool and cotton roundabout, and pantaloons, an old swan down waistcoat, and a muslin shirt—Has a scar on his forehead, and a remarkably grey beard. Says he belongs to the estate of Robert Brent, late of Charles county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.  
Morris Jones, Sheriff  
Frederick county, Md.  
April 27 (may 4)



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EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

**Thomas Perin Smith,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

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## NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

### CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate.

Wednesday, 6th April.

The Conservative Senate deliberating upon the plan of the Constitution presented to it by the Provisional Government, in executing the Act of the Senate of the 1st inst.

After having heard the report of a special commission of seven members; decrees as follow:

Art. 1. The French Government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the late King, and after him the other Members of the house of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

3. The ancient nobility resume their titles. The new preserve their hereditary. The Legion of Honor is maintained with its prerogatives. The King shall fix the decoration.

4. The executive power belongs to the King.

5. The King, the Senate, and the Legislative Body, concur in making laws; plans of laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and in the Legislative Body. Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the Legislative Body. The King can invite equally the two bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper. The sanction of the King is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 160 Senators at least, and 200 at most. Their dignity is inviolable, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the King. The present Senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French citizens, are maintained, and form part of this number. The actual endowment of the Senate and Senatorships belong to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a Senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasure. The Senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The Prince of the Royal Family, and the Princes of the blood are by right Members of the Senate. The functions of a Senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of 21.

8. The Senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each Department shall send to the Legislative Body the same number of Deputies as sent thither. The Deputies who sat in the Legislative Body at the period of the last adjournment shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay. In future they shall be chosen immediately by the Electoral Bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organization. The duration of the functions of the Deputies to the Legislative Body is fixed at 5 years. The new Election shall take place for the session of 1816.

10. The Legislative Body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The King may convoke it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may dissolve it; but in the latter case another Legislative Body must be formed in three months at least by the Electoral Colleges.

11. The Legislative Body has the right of discussion. The sittings are public, unless in cases where it chooses to form itself into a general committee.

12. The Senate, Legislative Body, Electoral Colleges and Assemblies of Cantons elect their President from among themselves.

13. No Members of the Senate or Legislative Body, can be arrested without a previous authority from the Body to which he belongs. The trial of a member of the Senate or Legislative Body belongs exclusively to the Senate.

14. The Ministers may be members either of the Senate or Legislative Body.

15. Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right: no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the Legislative Body and the Senate. The land tax can only be established for a year. The budget of the following year, and the accounts of the preceding year, represented annually

to the Legislative Body and the Senate, at the opening of the sitting of the Legislative Body.

16. The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed from his natural judges. The institution of Juries is preserved, as well as the publicity of trial in criminal matters. The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished. The King has the right of pardoning.

18. The courts and ordinary tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The Judges are for life, and irremovable, except the Justices of the Peace and the Judges of Commerce. The commissioners and extraordinary tribunals are suppressed, and cannot be re-established.

19. The Court of Cassation, the Courts of Appeal, and the Tribunals of the first instance propose to the King three candidates for each place of Judge vacant in their body. The King names the first Presidents and the Public Ministry of the Courts and the Tribunals.

20. The military on service, the officers and soldiers on half pay, the widows and pensioned officers, preserve their ranks, honors and pensions.

21. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the government are signed by a Minister. The Ministers are responsible for all which those acts violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of the citizens.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The ministers of worship are treated and protected alike.

23. The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The Senatorial Commission of the liberty of the press and individual property is preserved.

24. The public debt is guaranteed. The sales of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.

25. No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.

26. Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.

27. All Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

28. All the laws existing at present remain in vigor until they be legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled Civil Code of the French.

29. The present Constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated. Louis Stanislaus Xavier, shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating, I accept the Constitution—I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed. This oath shall be repeated in solemnity, when he shall receive the oath of fidelity of the French.

(Signed) Prince of Benvento, President,

and about 70 others.

FROM THE AURORA.

## THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS.

Twenty four years ago a revolution began, which had its latent causes in the inveterate abuses and corruptions of an ancient government—the vices of a degenerate dynasty—the enormities of a rapacious hierarchy, and a consuming noblesse—in the forced torpor of the human mind, in the midst of the finest country in Europe.

This revolution has, during its existence, exhibited a greater variety of prodigious events, than is to be found in all its ancient history.

Every civilized nation has felt its effects, and been directly or remotely brot within its vortex.

The elements of social order have been at times totally dissolved—partially restored—again broken down, and again new superstructures established upon foundations presumed to be durable, but in a short time destined to be shaken to their bases.

Absolute and arbitrary power and legislation, have temporised with popular complaint, and the compromise appeared for an instant auspicious to mankind—but a new shock plunged the whole into disorder, and the unbridled licence of the human passions prevailed thro' a whole people, where a single will had been the law.

The convulsion affected the whole of Europe; and all the vices of ambition and avarice, rapacity, envy and pride—the prejudices of ages, came in conflict with the labors and the light of intellect—the institutions of barbarous ages assailed, shrunk before the might of the mind instructed by reason and philosophy—the powers of science and genius prevailed over those of brutal force, directed only by partial interests or by ancient habits.

But the ignorant became experienced, and by being beat were taught; the pu-

pils imitated the teachers, and at the end of twenty four years, the account stands between the nations balanced by a total loss.

The Bourbons, whom every nation in Europe was taught to fear in the 17th century, were prostrated in the 18th, and, after twenty years of exile, are restored in the 19th century.

The house of Austria, which in the 16th century was the dread of Europe, three times condemned to make peace with its hereditary rival, in its own capital—after having given a queen to the Bourbons, and fought for them against revolutionary France; gives an empress to the hero of the French revolution; and extraordinary to tell, becomes a powerful agent in dethroning his empress daughter, and restoring the ancient dynasty of its rivals.

The Russians, unknown until the 17th century among civilized nations—after invading and being driven from Italy and Helvetia, after being beaten from the Danube to the Neimen, after conflagrating the capital of the ancient Princes of Moscow, to defeat the glory of its assailant, pours forth from its deserts a torrent of fierce barbarians thro' Germany, and into the bosom of France; and in the capital of the nation which has triumphed over all that the ancient Romans and the most renowned of modern nations ever achieved or ruled—in that very capital dictates the dethronement of the hero of France, and the restoration of the ancient dynasty.

Such is the simple but astonishing exterior of the revolution of twenty four years, which replaces France within its ancient limits and under its ancient lords—and leaves the monarchs of Europe to regulate the fate and fortunes, the liberties, and the condition, of the people, uncontrolled.

But this picture, so amazing on the exterior, possesses characteristics more interesting to mankind—the manner in which these operations have been brot to bear, the influence of that manner upon the fate of nations, the consequences which must now flow from these revolutions—the latitude and range of their collateral effects—will they be wholesome or pernicious to mankind? Will peace be the necessary effect, as it has been held to be the proposed object of the great coalition? Will the objects for which the coalition against France was begun and conducted, be accomplished by the restoration of the Bourbons? Will the nations who have triumphed use their successes with moderation and magnanimity, or with insolence and tyranny?

Will the spirit of commerce be restrained or abridged? Will the internal industry of nations be enlarged or limited? Will the navy of France be tolerated—will the ships at Antwerp be carried to Brest or Portsmouth, or will Antwerp itself remain with France? Will the fleet taken by capitulation at Toulon in 1800, be restored? Will Mauritius and St. Domingo return to the Bourbons? Will the nations of Europe consent to abridge their internal manufactures—to cease to be their own carriers at sea?

A thousand such enquiries are naturally involved in the recent revolution—and teach us to expect that the revolutions of the age are not yet terminated—but

But—How stands the account of our fortunes and prospects in this eventful time? What are we to expect will be the result to the U. States at this great crisis of human affairs?

If we possess virtue is a nation, we are adequate to meet every issue.

But whether virtuous or depraved, we can no longer fold our arms and wait for events—we must make our own fortune, or we shall be unmade.

The illusion and delusion of French influence no longer remains.

What have we to expect as a Republic from the Monarchs of Europe?

The lever of Argemues could not be more powerful than the influence of England; it has moved the universe.

What have we to expect from the justice or the liberality of England?

Can we expect the spared by the nation whose gold had the conflagration of Europe for twenty four years, and who has led every nation in Europe in gold chains to destroy her other for her aggrandizement?

The American lion slumbers in the security of its remoteness from the theatre of discord and corruption—but it is time this nation should awake. A proportion of the arms of Europe are vagabonds, who in ice would be more dangerous to the under whom they have fought, than they have been to those whom they have conquered. The people of America calculate on seeing thousands of the barbarous hordes cast off from the arms of the belligerents, thrown upon the shore where they shall be no longer dangerous to their masters.

The American people must be prepared for the result submit to the yoke, for which two are already prepa-

ed, and the total want of efficiency in our national constitution have too fatally fostered and tolerated.

"The time to try men's souls" is a hand—ARE WE READY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

No. 1.

The last news from France by way of England and Halifax, has relieved the public mind from its embarrassing suspense. The most astonishing events are announced; and from the particularity and copiousness of the details, we are bound to believe them.

Light-minded individuals will have their jests on the occasion; blind partisans will make merry; but it is for men of wisdom and reflection in this country, to consider with seriousness how the interests of the U. States may be effected by these extraordinary occurrences.

What was the precise cause of Bonaparte's overthrow & degradation—whether it was his invasion of Spain, his alliance with the Austrian family, his clemency to conquered sovereigns, or his invasion of Russia—may well be left for enquiry at a more leisure moment. The American politician will be more usefully employed in surveying the actual condition of things in Europe, and drawing rational inferences as to what may be the result for ourselves.

If, indeed, Great Britain, had, herself, achieved the overthrow of Napoleon, the prospect for the world—and for the commercial part of the world in particular—would be highly alarming. Something, undoubtedly, is to be ascribed to the resources and the policy of the British. But it is in Alexander, the Emperor of all the Russias, that we are to look for the avenger of his nation, and the victor of Bonaparte. The Austrians, the Prussians, and the Swedes, performed their parts; yet, in all likelihood, they would have faltered in the pursuit, had they not been accompanied by the Russian monarch, who has certainly been, throughout, the backbone of the coalition. This circumstance offers a hope to mankind, that Great Britain will not be able to run riot over the world, at pleasure, trampling on the rights of other States.

The character of Alexander always invited confidence. And his conduct, as represented by the latest foreign advices, entitles him to all our esteem. His sentiments are, in fact, the same as those of the most virtuous and enlightened Americans. He proclaimed, on entering Paris, that, "for the happiness of Europe, France ought to be great and strong." This is precisely the opinion of the friends of freedom & independence in the U. States. Let France remain sufficiently respectable to form a balance to the power of G. Britain, and whether a Bourbon or a Bonaparte occupies the French throne, is perfectly immaterial. It is very gratifying to find such a strict coincidence of ideas between the Emperor Alexander and the most able of our statesmen.

In truth, there is nothing in the late intelligence disparaging to the cause of our country. The surprising transactions which it communicates, may, on the whole, prove beneficial. The maritime encroachments of England have only been tolerated, because G. Britain professed to be a combatant chiefly for the rights of oppressed nations; and apprehensions of Napoleon's domination made the states of Europe yield to certain acts of violence on the part of the British, which they would otherwise have resented and punished. The charm is now dissolved. Bonaparte is no more to be dreaded. His name will no longer serve for a rallying word to unite nations for objects subservient to the desire of England.—If she presumes to set herself up in future as distasteful in commercial matters, she will stand unmasked, and entirely alone.

BOSTON, JUNE 9.

FROM SWEDEN.

Capt. W. Appleton, of Portsmouth, a passenger in the Russian ship Neva, which arrived yesterday from Sweden, left Gottenburg, April 12, and informs that the U. States Corvette John Adams, capt. Angus, with Commissioners Russell and Clay, as passengers, arrived below Gottenburg about the 10th of April, the ice preventing her getting up to the city. Capt. A. saw their Secretary in the city.

PARIS, April 10.

## ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Soldiers!—The Emperor Napoleon has abdicated the Imperial Throne, and to retire to the Island of Elba, with a pension of six millions.

"The Senate has adopted a Constitution which guarantees civil liberty, and insures the rights of the Monarch.

"Louis Stanislaus Xavier, brother of Louis XVI, is called to the throne by the wish of the French nation, and the army has manifested the same sentiment. The

accession of Louis XVIII, is the guarantee of peace.

"At length, after so many glorious campaigns, so many fatigues, and bloody wounds, you are going to enjoy some repose.

"Louis XVIII is a Frenchman; he will not be a stranger to the glory, with which the armies have covered themselves. This monarch will grant you the rewards, which you have merited by long services, your brilliant deeds, and honorable wounds.

"Let us then swear obedience and fidelity to Louis XVIII, and let us display the white cockade as a sign of adhesion to an event, which stops the effusion of blood, gives us peace, and saves our country.

"This order shall be read by the Commanders of the different corps at the head of the troops.

(Signed)

"JOURDON, The Marshal of the Empire, Commander-in-Chief of the 15th Division."

"Head Quarters at Rouen, April 8."

LONDON, April 15.

It is reported that transports have been ordered to Bordeaux to carry 25,000 of Lord Wellington's army to America.

April 17.—It is said government contemplate offering to the Spaniards from 20 to 25,000 troops to recover Louisiana. Letters from thence say the inhabitants are discontented.

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

9th May, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY the 5th of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,

R. Higinbotham, Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

N. B. Difficulties having arisen at our elections for Directors, in consequence of the irregularity of Proxies; the Stockholders are therefore informed, that in future all Proxies not general in their character, must be renewed, in order to entitle the holder of such Proxies to vote at the next and all future elections.

By order of the Board,

R. Higinbotham, Cashier.

The Editors of the Eastern Star, Frederick Town Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above notice for the week ending forward their accounts for payment may 17

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

THE subscriber has just received a small assortment of Gold and Silver double and single faced cap'd and jeweled warranted and other WATCHES.—Also CLOCKS.—Gold, Gilt, and Steel

Chains, &c. &c. All of which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his shop next door below the Bank.

Benjamin Willmott.

may 24

## MAIL STAGE,

From Easton to Chester-Town,

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

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

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

Thomas Henrix.

april 26

## O S U A R,

WILL cover mares this season at my farm, near the old Chapel, at nine dollars the single leap, eighteen dollars the season, and twenty five dollars to ensure mares being with foal; and in every case both rovers and groom to be paid for, on or before the first day of September next.—But with those who prefer pay on or before the 10th day of July next, (on which day the season will expire, I will discount one third from their accounts

He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at Mr. Joseph George's, near the Head of Wye, and on Fridays until six o'clock in the morning; and the remainder of the week at my farm near the old Chapel, where pasturage can be had at \$2 per week, grain and hay furnished at market price, (if required) and every care and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents

Oscar's blood, and character as a racer, are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say anything more respecting him

JAMES NABBS

Talbot county, march 16



NEW-YORK, June 10.  
LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived at this port, the French national brig Oliver, in 45 days from L'Orient, with despatches from the new government of France to the French minister near Washington, and also despatches for our government. The Captain informed us, that Napoleon Bonaparte had left France for a small island in the Mediterranean—that King Louis was expected in France in 2 or 3 days, from London, when a Congress to be held in Paris for a General Peace, at which all the European Monarchs would attend—and that the American Ambassadors had been invited—that a General Peace was confidently expected to be speedily made—and that the arrival at Copenhagen of the corvette John Adams, with Messrs. Clay & Russell, was known in France.

The Oliver is under the white flag, and her officers wear the white cockade on their hats.

A national salute of twenty-one guns, was fired from the Oliver, on her approaching Castle Williams, which was returned from the Castle, by a salute of 18 guns.

We have read the Paris journals received by the Oliver, and have made the following abstract of the most interesting articles:

Paris, April 20.

The Allies ordered all the irregulars (Cossacks) out of France. The late empress Maria Louisa was about to proceed to Vienna with her son, the king of Rome. The Emperor of Russia invited to a fete given by Marshal Ney, and accepted the invitation. Bonaparte has demanded a chrysanthemum, a botanist and an astronomer to go with him to the Island of Elba. It is not yet known who will have the romantic generosity to accompany him. He reads every morning the Paris newspapers, blames or approves the acts of the new government, and if any thing displeases him too much, breaks out in a furious passion. He says that when he arrives in the Island of Elba, he intends to be very busy—to write his own life—to develop circumstances and incidents known to himself only—and to characterize the great men of the present age.

The Emperor Alexander has resolved to liberate all the French prisoners now in Russia.

Gen. Lefebvre Desonnettes goes with Bonaparte to Elba, but has declared his adhesion to the Bourbons. The general of artillery Duport also accompanies him, and Gen. Bertrand.

The Judges of the different Courts of Justice at Paris having been admitted to an audience of Monsieur, who observed, that Louis XVIII would not have decided to ascend the throne of his ancestors but with the unanimous consent of the French.

On the 4th April, Marshals Ney and Macdonald, accompanied by Camille, came to Paris from the H. Q. of the French army, to bring proposals from Bonaparte to submit to the decision of the French Senate and to abdicate in favor of his son. This proposition was rejected.

It is said that Cardinal Fesch [uncle] and madam Bonaparte, mother of Napoleon, will retire into the Papal territories. Joseph and Jerome will go to America, and Louis to Switzerland.

The provisional government has published an address to the officers and soldiers of the army, declaring that their honors, rank, and pensions should be preserved, and orders all prisoners of war in France to be liberated.

The Prince of Neuchatel, (Berthier) had sent in his adhesion.

The Emperor Alexander having visited the institute, M. Lacretelle, the President, addressed him, to which the Emperor replied,

"I have always admired the progress which the French have made in the sciences and letters. They have greatly contributed to spread throughout Europe the lights of knowledge. I do not impute to them the misfortunes which have desolated their country, and I take great interest in the re-establishment of their liberty. To be useful to mankind is the sole object of my pursuit, and no other motive has led me into France."

The Israelitish sanhedrin and the Protestant consistory had signified their adhesion.

Marshal Serrurier [uncle to the French minister in this country] governor of the Invalids and Senator, concurred in the dethronement of Bonaparte.

On the 4th April Bonaparte reviewed the troops at Fontainebleau, and the Marshals and Generals having learnt the revolution which had taken place at Paris, conferred together, and spoke so loud that Napoleon heard them. He affected, however, not to listen, and the reviewed, Marshal Ney entered the Palace with him, and followed him to his cabinet. He asked him if he knew of the great revolution that happened at Paris? Bonaparte answered that he knew nothing of it. Ney then handed him the Paris newspapers. He seemed to be reading them with attention in order to gain time for an answer. Marshal Lefebvre, entered, and said with an animated accent, to the ci-devant Emperor—"You are lost! you would not listen to the advice of any of your old servants: the Senate has pronounced your destination."—These words made so awful an impression upon the man who was accustomed to regard himself as above all laws, that he burst into a flood of tears. After some moments of reflection, he wrote an act of abdication in favor of his son. Afterwards he proposed to march for Italy with the

20,000 men he had at Fontainebleau, and join Prince Eugene. He repeated several times—"If I arrive, I am certain of being acknowledged by all Italy." He again reviewed his troops, and his countenance was pale and altered. He remained only 8 or 10 minutes upon parade, and having received the Palace sent for the Duke of Reggio, and asked whether the troops would follow him?—"No Sir!" answered Victor, "you have abdicated." To which Bonaparte replied "Yes—but on certain conditions." Victor replied—"The soldiers will not understand such subtleties."—They believe that you can no longer command them."

"Every thing is said, then, which can be said upon this project. Let us wait for news from Paris," said Bonaparte.

The Marshals, who had been sent to Paris, returned, and Ney entered the first.

"Have you succeeded?" asked Bonaparte.

"Partly Sir," answered Ney. "But not as to the Regency. Revolutions never go backwards. This has taken its course; it was too late; the Senate will tomorrow acknowledge the Bourbons."

Where then am I to live with my family?"

"Where your majesty pleases: in the Island of Elba, for example—and with a pension of six millions."

"Six millions! that's a great deal, since I am now nothing but a soldier."—I see I must resign myself I bid adieu to all my companions in arms." Having said this, he was silent.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

SUMMARY REMARKS

ON THE GREAT EVENTS IN FRANCE.

The termination of the French Revolution appears to have been sudden. But the rights of the people are established on one side, and the fate of their heroic leader on the other. In order to appreciate the ultimate event of the French controversy, we must revert to the first principles on which the Revolution commenced. The monarch of France always claimed absolute power to pass national edicts, and they were submitted to a subordinate body, styled the Parliament, to register them. This limited power was opposed, and a right was assumed to investigate the propriety of the decree thus submitted to them. The King rose in opposition to this check upon his prerogative, dissolved the assembly, and on this controversy the whole Revolution of France originated. The question now is, whether the people of France have not acquired the power they meant at first to maintain: They surely have, for the Constitution declares—

"The King, the Senate, and the Legislative Body shall concur in making laws: plans of laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and in the Legislative Body: those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the Senate: there are 150 Senators at least and 200 at most: the present Senators (those formerly acting under Bonaparte) are maintained and form part of the number: each department shall send to the Legislative Body the same number of deputies it sent thither: they are chosen by the electoral bodies for five years: the Legislative Body shall assemble of right once a year: the Legislative Body has the right of discussing: their sittings shall be public: the Senate, Legislative Body, Electoral Colleges, Assemblies of Cantons elect their Presidents from among themselves: an equality of proportion in taxes is maintained as a right: no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the Legislative Body and Senate: a land tax can only be established for a year: the law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting army: no one can be removed from his natural Judges: all judicial procedures are uniform throughout every department: trial by Jury is preserved: confiscation of goods is abolished: the liberty of the press is entire: the public debt is guaranteed: the sales of the national domains (since the revolution) are irrevocably maintained: no man shall be prosecuted for opinions, or votes given: the whole constitution thus modified is submitted to the French people."

Bonaparte has therefore effected the purposes of the revolution. He has brought the monarchy to that state of responsibility at first demanded. The King now restored is obliged to acknowledge a right, which the King slain had denied. Leaving out of view the fate of the individuals who accomplished this great object, we must allow, that the French nation has obtained the original ground of controversy.—They have not only succeeded in their first views, but they retain in office a large proportion of the most prominent characters who carried on the revolution. The Legion of Honor established by Bonaparte, is recognized in all their military dignities.—And above all, Talleyrand (the director of the whole business) is retained in the highest office of the government. Will any man say, that the people of France have not succeeded in their original controversy? They have bro't their new king to adopt a constitution, which their old one would have spurned with indignity. In fact, instead of promulgating arbitrary decrees, as solely emanating from his country, he expressly declares, that all laws shall originate from the constituted Authorities, expressed through the organs of a Senate, and a Legislative Body chosen by the people in their electoral departments.

If the French had not succeeded in the great principles of their revolution, can

we suppose that Bonaparte would have received an honorary compensation for his retirement? Instead of 425,000 sterling, he would have been beset with 25,000 weapons of slaughter. He would have fallen a sacrifice to Cossack barbarity, if the Allied Powers had not been afraid to have injured him. Bonaparte, after effecting the original purposes of the nation, retires to the most salubrious islands in Europe, to partake of those quietudes with which his enemies are obliged to furnish him. His residence will be visited like the Tomb of Mecca, and warriors of all nations will respect the brilliancy of his military achievements.

As a national controversy viewed on its primary principles, the French people have been victorious. They have established their rights upon the basis they originally claimed them—and the Bonaparte is not their Chief Magistrate, yet they have obliged the successor of Louis XVI to accede to the express articles on which the controversy originated. While therefore the federalists exult that France is subjugated, and Britain has succeeded in restoring the rights of the old Bourbon dynasty, it only proves the folly and ignorance of such superficial politicians. We say, that the Bourbon dynasty is radically destroyed, and that the government of France stands on such ground which led XVI to the scaffold for opposing. The revolution has effected a dynasty in the public mind, which will ever preserve the freedom of the citizens of France. Bonaparte has invigorated the nation to defend their legitimate rights. Arts and sciences have flourished during his administration.—and the young men of France have been taught to respect their national honor.

While we contemplate the state of France, it is a more serious consideration to review the situation of our own country. France has been respected in her original claims. The patriotism of the citizens has brought their enemies to concede to the terms on which the war began. The nation, a victim in the disorders of their monarch, and they have obtained it. This right is irrevocably recognized, and the hero of their armies instead of being debased with ignominy, is rewarded like Marlborough, Nelson, &c. with a pecuniary retribution and has the offer of a pension in place of residence. Whether this great man will become a pensioner on the fears and apprehensions of his enemies, we must leave to further information, but that he now stands superior to the outrages of a banditti of Cossacks, is too evident to be contradicted. If the people have acquired their privileges by his instrumentality, he is willing to retire like other heroes, *otium cum dignitate*.

The citizens of the United States are now called to consider their own affairs. The cause of France is settled, and the people have acquired the object they fought for. Whether the nation of England will maintain their force to the exclusion of commerce, and the condition which demands our most serious and deliberate attention. We wish not to war against other nations' rights, we only require a quiet possession of our own. It now becomes necessary to be united. Europe is at peace, and the U. States must consolidate their strength to maintain their national character. We trust in God, that a British faction will not be able to effect that in America, which they could not in France. France has obtained a constitution agreeable to the first objects of their revolution, and may America secure their commercial rights agreeable to the first objects of their war.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

No. II.

The re-establishment of the States of Europe, as they stood in 1789, (presumed to be, with some variations, consequent upon the restoration of the Bourbons) will be highly beneficial to the United States. Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal and France herself, will arise from their long prostrate condition, in a commercial point of view, with a sharpness of appetite for trade proportionate to the duration of their forced abstinence. Austria, becoming, in some degree, a maritime power, by possessing on the Adriatic, will participate in the feeling which the prospect of a general revival of trade must inspire. This is, that the principal European nations will become interested for the re-pe, not only of their own quarter of the globe, but of the world at large; and it is us that the righteous cause of America will find advocates and friends, in the freed sovereigns who overpowered Bonaparte, and in the Bourbons who are stated have attained the French throne.

The articles which the U. States furnish for commerce so essential to trade, that even Great Britain herself cannot do without them. She wants our cotton, Holland wants our yocco, the Catholic countries want our wine, the West Indies want our flour and sugar, and every nation wants our marts, which presents so wide a field for the sale of foreign productions and manufactures. If England feels, as it is believed she will, extensive markets for her merchandise on the continent of Europe, herself will be a motive with her not to prolong the war with America; for she wants our raw materials to enable her to supply those markets. Other marts, still more powerful, will, it is copied, induce her to end the contest as in as possible.

New arrangements, in regard to the limits of the respective kingdoms of Eu-

rope, are immediately to be entered upon, and this will require the whole attention and entire dexterity of the British government. But, above all, Great Britain will seek most sedulously to guard against a close commercial connexion between the U. States & France, which the continuance of the war between Great Britain and the U. States must inevitably lead to. It is idle, and contrary to the facts of history, to suppose that France, under Louis XVIII. and particularly under the free constitution which she appears to be about to embrace, will not cultivate her own peculiar interests, as much, if not more, than she did under Napoleon. Her great men, who are to remain in power, and who will necessarily have vast influence in the State, will not permit the sovereign to pursue any policy that does not promise benefit to the French people. France will still remain the rival of England; & the jealousy which has always subsisted between them, will be quickened by the mortified spirits of the French, who, however it may be disguised, will consider the British as having assisted to dictate a monarch to them. This very circumstance will render it difficult for a Bourbon, if he were so inclined, to shew any partiality to Great Britain.

If the French monarchy is restored to its ancient limits, it will, of course, have colonies: So, in all probability, will Holland and Denmark, Spain and Portugal have them already. The possession of these colonies will render a free intercourse with the United States indispensable. It is to be conceived, then, that with all the European nations and their dependencies in a neutral posture, having a direct interest in an uninterrupted communication with the American market, the British can, with the good will of those powers, refuse to accommodate matters, upon a just and reciprocal basis, with the United States? Is it at all likely that those powerful neutral States will tamely submit to unlawful searches, to illegal blockades, and to all the abuses which are known to flow from the predominance of the British navy? Rather let us suppose, what will certainly happen, that they will unite to repress the pretensions of England, and will form, against her encroachment, a mass of opposition, far more formidable and perilous than Bonaparte's continental system ever threatened to be.

It is not, by these observations, designed to lessen the belligerent tone of the people of the United States; or to invite an indifference to the further prosecution of the war with Great Britain.—On the contrary, it is intended to strengthen prevailing sentiments, by shewing that on the whole, the dethronement of Bonaparte cannot be unfavorable for America; that the administration of our government may even be fortified by the elevation of the Bourbons; and that the very circumstance which opposition has always asserted would impair the force of the republican party, will, in all probability, be a source of new strength to it. The powers of Europe will insist on their neutral rights: It is those rights alone which the U. States desire. Great Britain, however, she may have baffled America when the only neutral, will not be competent to baffle the whole Christian World. That the European states will claim their rights with keenness is to be inferred, from the eagerness with which Holland has looked towards friendly relations with this country. The appointment of Mr. Chauguion, as minister to our government, was one of the first acts of the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands. The great question of Neutral Rights will be brought to a final issue, probably in the course of a year or two, unless the British take refuge from a decision in peace with the United States.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Gaines, to the secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Sackett's Harbor, May 31st, 1814.

"I have the honor to transmit herewith Maj. Appling's report of the gallant affair which took place yesterday morning between a detachment of the 1st rifle regiment and Oneida Indians under his command, & a detachment from the British fleet, consisting of sailors & marines commanded by Captain Popham, of the Royal Navy."

"Major Appling had been ordered to co-operate with Captain Woolsey of the Navy, in escorting the cannon and naval stores from Oswego, destined for the fleet here, on board a flotilla of barges, and after having gotten safely into Sandy Creek, 16 miles south west of this place, they were pursued up the Creek by the enemy's force, which they met and beat and took, after an action of 10 minutes, without any other loss on our part, than one rifleman wounded."

Copy of a letter from Major Appling to Brig. Gen. Gaines. Sandy Creek, May 30th, 1814.

SIR, Presuming that you have already been acquainted with the result of the affair of this day, I consider it necessary only to furnish you with the return of the killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the part of the enemy which is as follows:

Prisoners,	27 marines,
Do,	106 sailors,
Wounded,	28 sailors & marines,
Killed,	13 do. do.
Do,	1 midshipman,

With two Post Captains, four Lieutenants of the Navy, prisoners; and two

Lieutenants of Marines, dangerously wounded and prisoners. The dead will receive all the honors and attentions due unfortunate soldiers; the wounded remain at this place waiting the arrival of medical aid from the Harbour. The prisoners have been marched into the country, and to-morrow they will proceed for the Harbor. The enemy's boats also fell into my hands, consisting of 2 gun boats and 5 barges, some of which carried howitzers. Of one hundred & twenty men and a few Indians, my loss does not exceed one man of the rifle corps wounded.

I cannot sufficiently extol the conduct of the officers who served under me, who were Lieuts. McIntosh, Calloun, Macfarland, Armstrong and Smith, and Ensign Austin.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) D. APPLING. Brig. Gen. EDMUND P. GAINES, Commanding at Sackett's Harbor.

HEAD QUARTERS, Sackett's Harbor, 1st June, 1814. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Brigadier General has the satisfaction to announce to the troops under his command, the defeat and capture of a British force consisting of 186 marines and sailors, with two gun boats and five barges, under the command of Capt. Popham of the Royal Navy, by a detachment of 120 riflemen and a few Oneida warriors, under the command of Major Appling, of the first U. States' rifle regiment.

Major Appling had been detached to protect the cannon and naval stores at Oswego destined for Com. Chauncey's fleet. They were embarked on board a flotilla of boats, in charge of Capt. Woolsey of the Navy, and had arrived safely in Sandy. They were pursued by the enemy, who was gallantly met by the riflemen, and after an action of a few minutes beaten and taken, without the loss of a man on our part, an Indian and one rifleman only wounded. The Oneida warriors were not in action until the enemy began to retreat.

The riflemen were most judiciously posted along the bank, a short distance below Capt. Woolsey's boats, where the creek is narrow and shoal. Most of the men having been taken from the boats, the enemy, amused, perhaps, with the idea that even the sight of a British force had been sufficient to appal American riflemen, gave three cheers at the prospect of the rich prize before him; his joy was of short duration, for this moment the riflemen poured forth their deadly fire, which in about ten minutes terminated in his total defeat, leaving an officer and 13 men killed, two officers and 28 men wounded, (the officers and many of the men dangerously) the residue, consisting of ten officers and 133 men, taken prisoners.

The greatest praise is due to Major Appling for the very judicious manner in which his gallant little corps was posted, as well as for the cool, deliberate valour displayed throughout the action, and his prompt exertions in arresting the tragic band of his warriors so soon as the enemy had struck.

Major Appling speaks in the highest terms of the courage and good conduct of his officers and men. The officers were Lieuts. McIntosh, Calloun, M'Farland, Armstrong and Smith, and Ensign Austin. Capt. Harris with his troop of dragoons, and Capt. Melvin with his two field pieces had made a rapid march, and would in a few minutes have been ready to participate in the action, had the enemy been able to make a stand.

(Signed) E. P. GAINES, Brig. Gen. Com'g.

Extract of a letter from Com. McDonough, commanding U. S. naval forces on Lake Champlain, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. STATES' SHIP SUPERIOR, At Anchor off Plattsburg, May 29, 1814.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have arrived off here to-day, and having been informed that the enemy had retired to the Isle Aux Noix, the squadron was brought to an anchor. There is now a free communication between all parts of this Lake, and at present there are no doubts of this communication being interrupted by the enemy. I find the Saratoga a fine ship, she sails and works well—she is a ship between the Pike and the Madison, on Lake Ontario; the schooner is also a fine vessel, and bears her metal full as well as was expected. The galleys are also remarkably fine vessels."

Extract of a letter from Alexander Stewart, Jr. Esq. American Agent for Prisoners of War, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Kingston, Jamaica, March 4, 1814.

"This will advise you of the death of Lieut. James Wilson, late of the United States' frigate Essex, who was captured in the ship Georgiana, prize to said ship, on the American coast in November last, by the Barossa British frigate, and bro't in here with eleven men (also belonging to said ship) on the 10th of December last. Mr. Wilson was unfortunately attacked here with the Yellow Fever of the most malignant stamp, and after a severe illness of only three days, was taken off on the 31st December—his delicate and critical state from the first moment of attack, precluded all possible means of removing him to the Hospital at Port Royal, where prisoners are ordered for Medical aid. He had called in himself on his attack, two of the most celebrated medical men."



WASHINGTON, June 11.

COM. BARNEY.

Extract of a letter from Com. Barney to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Patuxent, St. Leonard's Creek, June 9th, 1814.

"Since mine of the 3d and 4th inst. the enemy has been reinforced with a Razer and a sloop of war brig; I then moved up to the mouth of this creek. At 5 A. M. yesterday we perceived one ship, a brig, two schooners, and 15 barges coming up the Patuxent, the wind at East; I got the flotilla under way and moved up the creek about two miles, and moored in line, abreast, across the channel, prepared for action. At 8 A. M. the enemy's barges came up the creek, the ship, &c. anchored at the mouth of the creek; a Rocket Barge was advanced upon us; we fired several shot to try the distance, which fell short. I got my barges (13 in number) under way, leaving the Scorpion and gun boats at anchor, and rowed down upon them, when they precipitately fled from their position behind a point, and sailed and rowed off with all their means. We pursued them until near the shipping—fired several shot at them, when we returned to our moorings. In the afternoon they came up again—again threw rockets, and were again pursued out of the creek. The militia under Colonel Toney are on the alert. I am this moment informed the ship, &c. have entered the mouth of the creek."

JUNE 13.

Extract of a letter from Com. Barney to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Patuxent, St. Leonard's Creek, June 11.

"SIR,

"My last was on the 9th inst. On the evening of the 9th the enemy moved up with 20 barges, having received more force from the 74 at the mouth of the Patuxent. I met them, and after a short action drove them until dark, and returned to my anchorage. Yesterday they made a bold attempt, about 2 P. M. they moved up with 21 barges, one rocket barge and two schooners in tow. On making their appearance, we went down on them; they kept up a smart fire for some time, and seemed determined to do something decisive. But they soon gave way and retreated, we pursued them down the creek. At the mouth lay the 18 gun schooner; she attempted to beat out, but our fire was so severe that she ran ashore at the entrance and was abandoned. We still pursued until the Razer and brig opened a brisk fire which completely covered the schooner and the flying barges, &c. We must have done them considerable damage."

JUNE 16.

BARNEY'S FLOTILLA.

Extract of a letter from Joshua Barney, Esq. commanding the U. S. Flotilla in the Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"St. Leonard's Creek, June 13, 1814.

"I had the honor of addressing you on the 11th inst. giving a short detail of our action with the enemy on the 10th. By information, they suffered much. The large schooner was nearly destroyed, having several shot torn her at the water's edge; her deck torn up, guns dismounted, and mainmast nearly cut off about half way up, and rendered unseizable. She was otherwise much cut; they ran her ashore to prevent her sinking. The Commodore's boat was cut in two; one of the small schooners carrying two thirty two pounders and a shot which raked her from aft, forward; the boats generally suffered, but I have not ascertained what loss they sustained in men."

Yesterday a gentleman of this County by the name of Parron, who lives at the mouth of the Creek, came up, and said that himself and brother had been taken and carried on board. That he had been landed from the Commodore, to inform the inhabitants that if they remained at home quietly, they should not be molested, but if on landing he found their houses deserted he would burn them all, as he had done the house of Mr. Patterson, and the Barn of Mr. Skinner, (our pursuer).—Saturday and yesterday the enemy were employed on the Patuxent River, in landing on the banks to plunder stock, &c. it was on Saturday evening they burnt the property of Mr. Patterson and Skinner. Mr. Parron informs me that Commodore Barrie of the Dragon always commanded and is much disappointed at his defeat, for that he had wrote to Admiral Cockburn that if the Admiral would send him a frigate and brig he would most assuredly destroy the flotilla. The frigate is the *Acosta*, the brig the *Jasour*. They left only 200 men, and one small boat on board the *Dragon*, at the mouth of the Patuxent, so that there must have been in the affair on Friday upwards of eight hundred men! they came with a band of music playing."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Lewis Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship Peacock, Savannah River, June 1, 1814.

"SIR,

"I have seen an extract in the Intelligence from my letter of the 12th May, which is, I believe, incorrectly quoted, as it extends to the officers of the *Espervier*, the disgrace which I meant should be attached to her commander and one other officer only, (by name Rear-Admiral, a sailing master on his passage to Bermuda). This was the person who proposed to Capt. Wales, to suffer the

crew to help themselves to money, after their surrender—to this proposal of objection was made on the part of Captain Wales. As my letter of the 12th was written in a great hurry, lest it should be too late for the mail, and consequently I have no copy of it; I am unable to ascertain whether the word *officers* was mentioned or not; if it was, it was an error arising on my part from the hurry and inadvertence, as the person I have now named was the only one I meant to associate with the Captain."

"The officers belonging to that vessel, appear to be gentlemen, and in justice to them I am thus particular in my explanation of the mistake, that they may not suffer under any unjust imputation."

NOTE.—On examining the original letter of the 12th May, alluded to in the above extract, it was found to agree verbatim with the extract published in the National Intelligencer of the 21st May.

ALBANY, JUNE 14.

On Sunday, the British seamen and marines made prisoners at Sandy Creek, passed through this City to Greenbush. The officers arrived some days before.

The British officers and men captured at Sandy Creek speak in the highest terms of commendation of Maj. Appling and his rifle corps, to whose humane and spirited conduct they are probably indebted for the preservation of their lives. The Indians were first to reach the enemy after they submitted, and had commenced executing the savage rule of warfare, sanctioned by the Anglo-Indian example at the Raisin, Lewistown, Tuscarora, &c. of murdering their prisoners, when the Major and his men happily arrived, and succeeded, by a prompt and determined course, though not without violence, in terminating the tragic scene. An Indian Chief is said to have given vent to his feelings on this occasion in the language similar to the following:—"When British come to Buffalo, they kill white man, they kill Indian, they kill woman, they burn all houses—when British come here, you no let Indian kill him—you give him eat—this no good." May humanity continue to characterize the American soldier, in despite of the maxims of savage warfare; and may the enemy won by our example, restrain a practice which has frequently disgraced the character of his arms."

If reports are to be credited, some of the British prisoners who were in the attack upon Oswego, state it to have been one of the most sanguinary character they ever witnessed; and add, that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was 190—the British official to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW YORK, JUNE 15.

The Albany mail arrived last night brought many letters from our officers to gentlemen of the army and navy in this City, with the Sackett's Harbor post office date of June 9. As the letters will not be delivered until this morning, no news have transpired when our paper was put to press.

P. S.—We have seen a letter from the Harbor of the 9th inst. from an officer of the navy, but it says nothing relative to our fleet.

LOSS OF THE UTICA GLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

A letter from the Postmaster, Herkimer, dated the 14th inst. to the Editor of the *Columbian* received by last evening's mail says, "A passenger, the only one in the Stage, informs, that the valuable Crown Glass House in Deerfield, was last night destroyed by an accidental fire."

From Sackett's Harbour, we have a letter which left there the 6th Monday, which contains no news, more than the following article from the morning papers.

A gentleman arrived in town by yesterday's Steam Boat, who left Sackett's Harbor on Tuesday last. He states that the enemy's fleet disappeared from before that place on Sunday the 5th, and that the Lady of the Lake had been out watching their movements. It was calculated that Commodore Chauncey would be in readiness for sailing in about a fortnight. *Columbian*.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14.

[It will be seen by the following extract from the *Post* of last evening, that our prediction is verified: *The Boston Times will not fight for the Fish-icks*.—Well may such men, with characteristic hypocrisy, hold a religious festival to celebrate the complete triumph of our enemy in Europe. Let the people look to it. The fruits of *Henry's* mission are now ripening—&c. unless nipped in time, bitter will they prove to be.]

National Advocate.

I have just received an anonymous letter, in an ill-disguised hand, postmarked Boston, expressing both "surprise and regret" at some late editorial paragraphs in this paper, on the subject of the fisheries. The writer calls the expression of the opinions referred to, "bolting out," and seems to insinuate that it might have been done with a hope to acquire a niche or two in certain democratic papers. We are not at all disposed to trouble ourselves about such insinuations, but we shall certainly take the liberty of saying, that it is not our habit nor our inclination to "bolt out" on any subject, nor to give publicity to opinions respecting any momentous question, before they have been deliberately formed, and before they have had the sanction of others, on whose judgments we are accustomed to rely.

The writer observes, that a participat-

on in the fisheries on the Labrador coast, (conspicuously with the jurisdiction of Great Britain) has always been the subject of treachery, and what then? Is it not, still competent in us to say, we shall make no treaty that does not include and insure to us such participation? Boston is the last place in which I should expect to hear a contrary doctrine.

My anonymous correspondent gives me a friendly caution against being in haste with profilers of the affections and support of an ununited people, "not disaffected to an administration that has proved itself to be so thoroughly base and profligate." My answer is a short and a sincere one. I am not at this time of day to be informed of the incompetency or the worthlessness of the present administration, but whenever I am satisfied that the undoubted rights and privileges of the nation are at stake, it will be but a secondary question with the editor of the *Evening Post*, who or what is the ruling administration; the first is, how shall the country be supported.

### THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 21 1814

Just as our paper was going to press, we were politely favoured with the following extract of a letter from the writer to a gentleman in this town.

On board Capt. Bullen's Boat, off Poplar Island, June 20th.

DEAR SIR,

I have caught up my pen to inform you of the occurrences in Calvert, whence I am returning. On Thursday I was on board of Com. Barney's flotilla, in Leonard's creek, and lodged there that night, where I was happy to see the whole crew, officers and men, (5 excepted, who were a little indisposed, well and in good spirits; but in a very unfortunate and dangerous situation—and unless the State of Maryland and the General Government unite their immediate disposable force, they will be lost. A land force sufficient to keep the enemy's landed force in check, can only save them, being in a narrow creek surrounded by commanding hills.

Since I have been in Calvert, I have been a witness to the distress of Lower Marlborough, where my son in law, Mr. Reynolds, lives: The enemy went up the Patuxent on Thursday night, and landed at that town about 400 men, including 100 negroes, and committed considerable ravages on the property there, breaking every thing that remained in the houses of those who had fled. Mr. Reynolds and one other person were all that remained in the town, and were instrumental in saving it from destruction. Mr. Reynolds has loaded himself with honor for his address in saving the place from fire. My daughter Ann, who had flown with much reluctance from her residence in town to the farm a little way off, (being unwilling to leave her house, for fear of its destruction, but by Mr. R. compelled to leave town) was sent for to return. She returned—but it was to take leave of her husband, of whom they have made a prisoner, and have carried him to the fleet at the mouth of the river, with a promise from the officers that he should be released as soon as they had discharged their duty to the Admiral, whose orders were to take all militia officers and bring them on board. Mr. R. had raised a volunteer company, of which circumstance they were informed—this was the reason why he was taken on board; the colours of this company they found in his store—However he was treated with great politeness, as was my daughter, whom I left yesterday in good spirit and surrounded by her friends. Mr. Reynolds had removed all his property, excepting his library, which they took off with him—Before the enemy left town they set fire to the Inspection House and burnt about 250 lbs. of tobacco—one other was burnt having caught from its flames. On their way down they burnt every public warehouse, and many private tobacco houses with their crops in them, and many private houses, viz. one of Mr. Mossell's, and where he resided, the dwelling and every other house in the estate of Mackall, a Mr. Brown's, W. Patterson's, and several others whose names I don't recollect. From Marlborough they took off about 20 negroes of all ages and sexes, and collected more all the way down the River.

When I left Marlborough the enemy was at Benedict, 10 miles below, taking off tobacco. I had forgotten to mention that they took from Marlborough a schooner which they loaded with about 50 lbs. of tobacco before they fired the house. The poultry, hogs and sheep they made very free with. Mr. Richard G. Alam was a very considerable sufferer—\$4,600 he supposes would not make him whole—several others considerably so. The people are in much distress and alarm.

The enemy burnt about 1500 lbs. of tobacco, and have taken off, it is supposed, 50 or 60 negroes, and stock as much as they can consume.

Yours,

J. GIBSON

Washington City, June 16

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.  
It is understood that Mr. Crawford, our Minister at Paris, has written to our government very satisfactory accounts of the attention shown him, and of the disposition manifested by the Provisional Government of France for the maintaining of the most friendly relations between the two countries.

It is also understood that the Provisional Government of France has made Mr. Surcouer the organ of similar communications to the Department of State. That he has announced the change which has taken place in the French government, and expressed a wish that the new Sovereign might be recognized, and that due respect might be shown to his flag, under which the national vessel, which brought the despatches, sailed. From what we have been able to collect, the most satisfactory answers have been given on those points. We are happy therefore to state, that so far from any ill consequences being likely to result from the late change in France, it is probable that the amicable relations between that country and the United States will be improved.

The new Sovereign had not arrived on the 20th of April the date of these despatches. He was, however, daily expected, and there was much reason to believe that he would confirm the assurances, which had been given by the Provisional Government, of friendship for the U. States.

Montreal, June 4.  
Arrived at Quebec since our last, from Portsmouth, Cork, Liverpool and Greenock, 39 vessels, in which came 10 naval officers, 732 seamen, shipwrights, and the officers for the 1st service, 10 officers and 230 men of the royal artillery—67 officers and 1208 men belonging to different regiments. Total for the public service, 227. A Major Gen. Cochrane arrived in H. M. ship *Dorset*, A. V. D. V. Esq. Captain  
Sir James Cochrane, V. C. By last advices, we still blockading Chauncey's fleet in Sackett's Harbor.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from J. Williams, Esq. merchant, of London, dated April 13, to the correspondent in New York.

"There is every reason to expect a Peace in the United States in the course of the summer—Peace in Europe is at hand, secured by the evolution which has just taken place in France."

FROM THE FLOTILLA.

In addition to Com. Barney's letter, we learn in one of his officers, that Com. Barrie, late captain of the *Dragon* 71, *Acosta* frigate, *Jasour* brig, three schooners, rocket boat, &c.—He had pledged his word of honor, he would either capture or destroy the flotilla. We have seen he has failed, but to excuse himself he now says, he did not expect to take us; he only wished to grow us down to the guns of the frigate and brig, the latter carrying 32 pounders and the former probably the largest in the British navy; yet we were off near an hour within their reach and not shot struck us.

"We are strengthening our position, have erected a small battery, and the mouth of this branch of the creek being very narrow, we have obstructed its entrance so as to prevent anything getting in without our consent; our guns all bear upon it at short consistence distance or long musket shot so that an assault by night, of moderate force, would meet with defeat—the day time they dare not look at us."

"Stuart had a fire or two at two boats yesterday, but they were not disposed to remain; after night, some of them returned and threw a shot at his quarters; whether injury was sustained or not, we have not heard. Our galley which received a shot, is repaired and ready for action, and we have repaired the barge injured by the bursting of her gun, and have given her a long 24 from the gun boat, so that she will be more formidable than ever. Com. Barrie has said he believed Com. Barney would fight, but his men would not; alas, how sadly was he mistaken!"

Balt. Pat.

From the *Augusta Chronicle*, June 3.

THE CREEK WAR

It appears is not yet over. A gentleman from Fort Hawkins informs us that an express from Gen. Graham reached Milledgeville on Friday morning last, bringing the information that the hostile Indians, FIFTEEN HUNDRED strong, had returned to the Alabama and Tallapoosa, from Pensacola, with a supply of arms and ammunition, and were determined to renew the war. The stragglers who had secreted themselves in the woods and swamps, were daily increasing their force, and fears were entertained lest they should attack the N. Carolina militia, who, with few from S. Carolina, were the only force remaining in the nation.

Annapolis, June 18.

SAVAGE AND INHUMAN WARFARE.  
Several expresses arrived in this city in the course of yesterday, bringing intelligence of the burning of Benedict, Lower Marlborough and Nottingham, on the river Patuxent, by the British. We have not heard any of the particulars, but believe there is little doubt of the fact; we fear further intelligence this evening or to-morrow, foiled in his attempts on Com. Barney and the flotilla, the enemy is now waging a war of desolation, against our defenceless sea board, against women and children, alike horrible and disgraceful to civilized man.

A detachment of fine looking troops, under the command of Lieut. Col. Clinch, enlisted principally in North Carolina, passed thro' the City this morning, destined for Sackett's Harbor. They were received and escorted by the band of Yagers. They will be followed, we understand, shortly, by another detachment of the same regiment.

We understand, many of the merchants of Halifax have petitioned Admiral Cockburn, to except some port or ports in the United States from blockade. *Am. Id.*

British brig *Belize*, captured by the private armed schooner *Fox*, arrived at Portsmouth, has on board a considerable quantity of SCALPING KNIVES, which were no doubt intended as a present to the allies of the "of the Bulwark of our Religion."

FOR THE STAR.

John W. Gleaves has again given vent to his malice against me, by a publication in the *Star* of the 7th of December last; like the rest of his publications, it is filled with falsehood and impudence. If John had a spark of feeling remaining, the annexed certificates would put him forever to silence and shame.

I do not wonder that Joseph B. Sparks should associate with John W. Gleaves, in trying to ruin my reputation; his certificate, like himself, is too treacherous for notice. But I cannot help expressing my astonishment, that such a man as Samuel Burgess should join them in that *honorable enterprise*.

Samuel Burgess states that he told me, that his object in going to the Legislature, at the June Session in 1812, was to provide the means for arming and equipping the drafted militia; as he feared that the federalists would not make these necessary appropriations, if they had a majority—to which I replied, God grant.

Samuel Burgess, a Representative of Queen Anne's county, and a *Rule of the People*, certifies that as a serious matter of charge against me, he said and said his good friend John W. Gleaves. Such a certificate as this would be about the level of Gleaves's understanding, and had not Samuel Burgess affirmed his name to it, no person would have believed him so utterly ignorant. A Representative of the People ought to know that the General Government, and not the State Government, is bound to equip and provide for the drafted militia; and if the State Government had made such appropriations, they would have violated their duty and betrayed the interest of their constituents.

THOMAS DODSON

Whereas Thomas Dodson's moral conduct was examined by a committee at his request—This is to certify, that there was no charge of an immoral nature substantiated against him; but the complaints appear to have had falsehood and ill-will for their foundation, and to have been moved by misrepresentation.

ASA SMITH.

March 25, 1814.

Whereas I have been called on to state what I know about the charges that have been published by John W. Gleaves against Thomas Dodson—I do certify, that I was one of the committee appointed to hear and judge of the charges against him; and it appeared there was no charge substantiated against the said Thomas Dodson—Witness my hand.

JOHN MURDOCK.

April 15, 1814.

Whereas Thomas Dodson, a Preacher of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was charged with immoralities—This is to certify, that I was a member of the committee before whom the charges were brought; and upon investigation the whole matter, by examining the witnesses as appeared, that the charges could not be substantiated. Given under my hand this 4th —, 1814.

WILLIAM LEGG.

Portsmouth, June 9.  
The Congress frigate *Acosta* has been captured and towed up the river; her crew are ordered on to the *Espervier*—a number left in yesterday's day in barges; her guns are put in the navy yard.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

The Editor of the *Washington Messenger* gives a very good definition of Federalism, when he says, that the difference between a Republican and a Federalist, is precisely the same as that between a Turkey and a Turkey-bird.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A dinner will be prepared at the subscription, on MONDAY, the 4th of July, in commemoration of the Birth of American Independence, to which gentlemen desirous of celebrating that day, are invited; and to leave their names at the Bar on the *Star* office.

Thomas Henrix.

Easton, June 21

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Caroline county, whereon he now lives, situated within three miles of Hillsborough, and containing upwards of six hundred acres of Land. It is unnecessary to say any thing of the soil or convenience of this Farm, as it is expected that those who wish to purchase will view the Land. If not sold at private sale, before Thursday the first of September next, it will be offered on that day at 12 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

Thomas Daffin.

June 21

LAND TO LEASE.

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

June 21

A TEACHER WANTED.

IN a private family, for five or six children, in a retired but very healthy situation. An elderly single gentleman, who is a good scholar, of gentle manners and moral character would be preferred. Liberal wages will be given—Apply at the *Star* office.

June 21

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING COMMENCED THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS, UNDER THE FIRM OF JOHN & THOMAS P. RICAUD, IN THE WAREHOUSE, No. 2, BOWLER'S WHARF.

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

John Ricaud.

Thomas P. Ricaud.

Baltimore, June 21

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers, for the accommodation of those who are disposed to favor them with their wool to card, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Sangster & Hardcastle, merchants at Denton, and William Hudson & Co. at Bidgeville, to receive the parcels of wool—where they will send and receive them, and return the rolls twice per month. The rolls will be nicely carded, and packed so as to make them portable to any part of the peninsula.

Samuel & Allen Talbott.

Milford, Del. June 21

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscribers, of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Anna Lee, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 5th day of June, 1814.

Joseph Smith, Adm'r

of Thomas Lee, dec'd.

June 21

TO RENT.

And immediate possession given, A commodious dwelling house, store house, cellar and smoke house, all in excellent repair; also a stable and carriage houses, which stand on a lot of ground 60 by 120 feet, situate on the main road through town, in St. Michael's, Talbot county, Maryland. Any person wishing to follow the mercantile business, it may be an eligible situation. Further particulars may be known by application to me, living about half a mile from town.

Thomas Hanna.

June 14

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 27th of May last, a bay MARE, about 14 1/2 hands high, with a white star in her forehead and a small white snip on her nose—nine or ten years old. Any person taking up said mare, and giving information so that I get her again, shall receive a reasonable satisfaction, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Daniel Chezum, Jun.

Hog Island Neck, Calo-  
line county, June 21

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Gen. Benson, without cause, to whom he was hired, on Easter Sunday, a negro boy named Harry, about 5 feet 2 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, he is 21 years old the 17th day of August next, at which time he will be free by manumission on the records of this county. I am told he was lurking about Mr. Lloyd's and Mr. Tilghman's farms occasionally—His mother Rose lives near the Methodist meeting house, in Miles River neck, and has Mr. Lloyd's Smith for a husband; he has also an uncle by the name of Sam, living in the neck, who follows sawing. I have had it hinted to me, that he went not long since into the neighborhood of Queenstown, where he did some ditching, and then shifted towards Centerville—Since that again I have been told he has been in Turkeytown, in the neighborhood of the chapel at work. Whoever will take up the said boy, and deliver him to me, shall receive the above reward.

Abednego Botfield.

Easton, June 21



# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

To provide for the collection and preservation of such flags, standards and colours as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the land and naval forces of the United States from their enemies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretaries of the war and navy departments be, and they are hereby directed to cause to be collected and transmitted to them, at the seat of the government of the United States, all such flags, standards and colours as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the army and navy of the United States, from their enemies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all flags, standards and colours of the description aforesaid, which are now in the possession of the departments aforesaid, and such as may be hereafter transmitted to them, with all convenient dispatch, delivered to the President of the United States, for the purpose of being, under his direction, preserved and displayed in such public place as he shall deem proper.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the above purposes, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To lessen the compensation for marshals, clerks and attorneys in the cases therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June next, there shall not be allowed or paid to either marshal or attorney of the districts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, the southern district of New York or Pennsylvania, nor to the clerk of the district and circuit court of the United States, in either of said districts, any daily compensation for attending on the said courts, and that the clerks of the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be entitled to one half of one per centum and no more on money deposited in court, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Extending relief to certain purchasers of Public Lands in the Mississippi Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person or persons having purchased lands of the United States, in the Mississippi territory, who have been subjected to prosecutions by adverse claimants, who derived their titles from a Spanish grant, warrant, or order of survey, and where such prosecutions have terminated favorably to purchasers from the United States, such purchasers shall have one year from the first day of June next, for the payment of any interest that may be due from them to the United States, on the purchases aforesaid.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Benjamin W. Crowninshield.

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 authorised to cause to be renewed certain certificates of stock issued by the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of the town of Salem, to Benjamin W. Crowninshield, as guardian of the children of Jacob Crowninshield, which said certificates have been lost: Provided however, That the renewal of the said certificates shall be subject to all the rules and regulations established at the Treasury Department for the renewal of certificates of funded stock.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To authorise the Secretary of State to liquidate certain claims therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby directed to liquidate, according to principles of justice and equity, all the claims of the inhabitants of the late Pro-

vince of West Florida, now included within the limits of the State of Louisiana, or of the Mississippi territory, for advances by them made for the use and benefit of the United States, prior to, and since the taking of possession of the said portion of the said late Province of West Florida by the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern. YOU are hereby notified that the tax under the act passed the 2d of August, 1813, entitled, "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," has become due and payable; and that attendance will be given to receive the same, at the following times and places, viz: At my office in Centerville, until the 18th day of June (just inclusive).

At the house of Mary Dixon, in Queen Anne's county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 30th day of June, until Tuesday the 21st, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of William A. Woodle, Kent Island, Queen Anne's county, from 11 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 22d June, until Thursday the 23d, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of Daniel Acres, Tripp, Talbot county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 25th June, until Monday the 27th, 5 o'clock, P. M. (Sunday exclusive).

At the house of Thomas Henrix, in Easton, on Tuesday the 28th and Wednesday the 29th June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of William Brwick, Chapel Talbot county, (by William Roberts, deputy collector) on Tuesday the 21st and Wednesday the 22d of June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 5 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Richard Harrington, St. Michaels, Talbot county, (by William Roberts, deputy collector) on Friday the 24th and Saturday the 25th June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Thomas McGwire, in Greensborough, Caroline county, on Monday the 11th and Tuesday the 12th of July, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Bennett Whetzel, in Denton, Caroline county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 6th day of July, until Thursday the 7th, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of William Green, Hunting creek, Caroline county, from 9 o'clock, A. M. on Friday the 8th day of July, until Saturday the 9th, 4 o'clock, P. M.

And that correct copies of the Tax lists remain with the principal assessor of this collection district, open to the inspection of any person, who may wish to inspect the same.

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

Centerville, June 14, 1814. 2

## PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the valuation of Lands, Lots, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, subject to the United States direct tax, having been completed by the Assistant Assessors within the first district of the State of Maryland, composed of Somerset, Worcester and Dorchester counties, the same are now open for inspection, and may be examined by all persons concerned, at my office in Snow Hill; and during 25 days from this date appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, will be received and determined according to law and right; and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1813, for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

Levin Dickinson, Principal Assessor of the first district of the State of Maryland

Snow Hill, June 4 14) 3

## PORTRAIT-PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he occupies a Room in the house of Mr. Quinn, opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where specimens of his art may be seen, and orders attended to by him.

Humble servant,

June 14 3

N. B. The prices are put to suit the times and no pay received unless the likeness be correct.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO the Stockholders in the "Bank of Carolina," that an election for nine Directors to manage the affairs of said Bank, (all residents of Carolina county) will be held in the town of Denton, on TUESDAY the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. agreeably to the act of incorporation. More than forty thousand dollars have been paid to the Commissioners, and upwards of four thousand shares subscribed for. All Stockholders resident in the United States, are entitled to vote by ballot, in person, or by proxy.

By order of the Commissioners,

James G. Seth, Sec'y.

Denton, Caroline county June 7 6

## LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

Thomas Kemp.

may 31 8

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, A FARM in Land Creek Neck, adjoining the farm of Messrs. Joseph and Solomon Martin. This farm contains about one hundred and sixty three acres, a proportionable part thereof plentifully timbered. This farm is situated on the waters of Dividing Creek, and the soil well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and clover. It is expected those who wish to purchase will view the land. Terms will be made known by application to

Thomas Martin,

Near Abbott's Mill.

Talbot county, April 26

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, all his property, viz: the houses and lots in the village of New Market, where he resides, containing a dwelling house 28 by 34 feet, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, three rooms and an entry on the next floor, store and a lodging room in the garret, entry, kitchen, octagon milk house, stables sufficient to hold five horses, carriage house and corn house, with an excellent garden containing a variety of shrubbery, raspberries in great abundance, goose berries, currants, and a large quantity of flowers in high cultivation. On the same lot, a store house nearly new, 30 by 26 feet, with a store room, comping room, and an excellent cellar; tombardy poplars and locust trees planted on the front and south side of the dwelling house.

Also—an unimproved Lot adjoining the same, 3.4 of an acre, in high cultivation.

Also—266 1/2 acres of very heavy timbered Land, principally of white and red Oak, suitable for vessels and staves, situated about 2 1/2 miles from New Market, and 3 1/2 from navigable water.

Any person wishing to purchase the above property, may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber.

Robert Travers.

New Market, may 31 4

## CORRECT REPRESENTATION

### BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE;

TWO DRAWINGS BY SULLY & KEARNEY.

Representing the most important scenes in that glorious achievement, are now exhibiting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

### 197. SCENE FIRST.

Represents the position of the American and British fleets at the interesting moment when Commodore Perry, finding the Lawrence rendered unmanageable, from her having received the whole fire of the enemy's fleet, is seen passing in a boat rowed by eight men, to go on board the Niagara.

### 198. SCENE SECOND.

Represents the Lawrence out of the action—Perry forcing the British line, engaged with the Queen Charlotte and Detroit, two of the enemy's heaviest ships, both of which are in the act of striking, the rest having surrendered, except the Little Belt and Chippewa, which are seen making a vain attempt to escape.

Highly finished engravings in the line manner are to be executed from the above mentioned drawings, by Geo. Murray, Gideon Feltman and Cornelius Tibbott.

N. B. A subscription paper is left at the Academy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore PERRY to the Publisher.

Newport May 23 1814.

Gentlemen—I have examined two views of the action on Lake Erie, drawn by Mr. Sully and Mr. Kearney, from information given them by the commanding officers of the American vessels on Erie. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them a correct representation of the engagement at those particular moments.

Wishing that your pecuniary success may equal your exertions in obtaining correct information of the battle,

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.

Messrs Murray, Draper, & Fairman & Webster.

June 7 3

## NORRIS AND MARTIN,

### TEA-DEALERS AND GROCERS,

No. 66, 2nd St. Street, Baltimore.

INFORM their friends and customers, that owing to the pleasing prospects of a Peace; Goods in their line have settled down nearly to their old prices; and that they have on hand an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, bought in at low prices, and invite private families, country merchants, and persons who keep public houses, to give their Goods a trial, both as to quality and price. They have on hand, a large stock of old Port, Madeira and other Wines, which they pledge themselves to sell in the same state as imported.

may 3 8

## GIN, PORTER, ALE, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand and will have a constant supply of a superior quality

4th proof Gin in pipes, bbls. and demijohns

1st do do do do do

4th proof Whiskey in bbls

Spirits and Wine.

And keep a usual of the best quality,

ALBANY ALE in bottles

PILSENER BEER do do

PORT DO do do

All orders for any of the above Liquors, will be thankfully received and promptly executed on the most accommodating terms, at his old stand

No. 127, Market Street.

James Holmes.

Baltimore, may 10 8

## UNION TAVERN.

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

SOLON LOWE.

Jan. 4—m

## NOTICE.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rebecca E. E. late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the tenth day of December next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 7th day of June, 1814.

William Gist, adm'r of R. Eccleston, dec'd

June 7 3

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note of hand, passed by me to Charles Ridgway, for the amount of \$15 35 cts. as the property for which the said note was given, has been proven to belong to another man, who has taken legal possession of it: I am therefore determined not to pay the said note, unless compelled by law.

Daniel Stewart.

Denton, June 7 3

## FOR SALE,

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

March 22 24. Sept 1)

## WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have erected a Wool Carding Machine, at Cabin Creek Mills, which is now in operation, where they pledge themselves to card wool into rolls, and pack them so as to make them portable to any part of the Peninsula, for ten cents per pound. The wool should be washed and cleansed from sticks and burs, and greased with one pound of lard or clear grease to every ten pounds of wool. There must be sent with every parcel of wool, a sheet or blanket to pack the rolls in. Those who may favor the subscribers with their custom, may expect the most prompt attention.

Wm. & Peter Medford, & Co.

June 11 3q

## AN OVERSEER,

FOR the remainder of the present year, is wanted by the subscriber.

John L. Bozman.

June 14 3

## NOTICE.

UPON application made to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the fourth Judicial District in the recess of Somerset county court, by Philip Storke, of the said county, now in actual confinement in the goal of said county, under execution for debt only, by his petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition. The said Philip Storke being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, and I being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and he having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance in Somerset county court, before the Judges thereof, on the Saturday next after the second Monday in September next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Philip Storke be discharged from imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in Easton, and one such newspaper printed in Baltimore, three months before the day appointed for his appearance as aforesaid, the said publications to be continued for four successive weeks; and also a copy thereof to be set up at the court house door, and a copy at one of the taverns in Prince Georges Anne, three months before the said day; thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Storke should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, according to the tenor of his petition, and that such further proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this third day of June, Anno Domini 1814.

John Done.

True copy. Test— Josiah Polk, Clk.

June 14 4q

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

### REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. Lambert Kirby to whom he was hired for the present year, on Sunday the 29th day of May, a negro man named PERRY, about 20 years of age, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, his clothing was one suit of country cloth and one of country yarn cloth, he has a mark on the left shoulder of a pigeon, which is very perceptible; Perry is a brother to Jim who ran away about the 1st of May (and was advertised) and it is presumed they are both in company. Thirty dollars will be given if taken in the county, fifty if out of the county and in the State, and the above reward if out of the State, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him a gain.

HUGH OREM, Grandson of Wm. and Jane Rose

June 14 3

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

### REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, 20 miles below Cambridge, on the 28th of May last, a negro man by the name of Sam, the property of the subscriber. Sam is about five feet six or eight inches high, a dark mulatto, he has a down look, straight, well made—has a large scar on his elbow from a burn; he is 22 or 23 years of age—Took with him a tow linen pair of trousers, kersey round jacket, cross-bar with black and red, orange nankin jacket and pair nankin pantaloons, and a castor hat about half worn. It is probable he has procured a pass, and may be supposed to be free. If taken within this State, fifty dollars, if out of his State, the above reward, will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, or securing him in any jail in the United States, and information given so that I get him again.

William Andrews.

June 7

## RUNAWAY,

From the subscriber, living near Easton, a negro woman by the name of FANNY, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chapel in this county, on or about the 1st of July last, and left my service on the 27th of August. She had a variety of clothing—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is supposed to be lurking in the neighbourhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Easton.

DAVID KEER, Junior.

Oakland, Talbot county, 7—m

Maryland, dec. 7.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the goal, on Tuesday the 10th instant, a mulatto man by the name of William Parkins, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slender made and thin visage. He is well known in and about Centreville and Hillsborough. Any person apprehending said mulatto, and delivering him in the goal in Easton, or in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward—paid by

Thos. Stevens, Sheriff of Talbot county.

may 17

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

### REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, State of Maryland, on Sunday night 10th of April inst. a young negro man by the name of DICK, about 21 years of age, of a low complexion, slender made, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—had on blue jacket and trousers, and took with him sundry other clothing. It is supposed he will make for Philadelphia, and also that he has a forged pass. The sum of 50 dollars will be paid, if taken in the county; 75 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State; and the above reward if taken out of the State of Maryland, and returned to the subscriber, or secured in jail so that he gets him, with all reasonable charges.

Thomas Weyman.

Talbot county, April 19 m

## BROKE GAOL.

On Wednesday night, 9th inst. one dark mulatto man by the name of *Daniel Johns*, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has a large head and whiskers. He is well known in and about Easton. He says he was set free by a lady of Easton, his wife, *Mrs. Harriott McCallum*. He was committed to goal on suspicion of stealing a horse.

Also a bright mulatto man by the name of *Nathan*, slave of Mr. Robert Gardner, on Kent Island, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a pert lively look. He was committed to goal on suspicion of piloting the British ship to Queenstown. Any person apprehending both or either of said negroes, and returning them to the goal in Centreville, shall be paid all reasonable expenses they may be at in so doing.

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff of Queen Anne's county.

Feb. 15—m

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 27th day of April last, as a runaway, a mulatto boy who calls himself *James*, alias *Frederick*. He is about sixteen years of age



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS.

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

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

## FOURTH OF JULY.

A dinner will be prepared at the subscriber's Long Room, on MONDAY, the 4th of July next, in commemoration of the Birth of American Independence, to which gentlemen desirous of celebrating that day, are invited; and to leave their names at the Bar on the Saturday preceding.

Easton, June 21

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Caroline county, whereon he now lives, situated within three miles of Hillsborough, and containing upwards of six hundred acres of Land. It is unnecessary to say any thing of the soil or convenience of this Farm, as it is expected that those who wish to purchase will view the Land. If not sold at private sale, before Thursday the first of September next, it will be offered on that day at 12 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

June 21

## LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

May 31

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, A FARM in Island Creek Neck, adjoining the farm of Messrs. Joseph and Solomon Martin. This farm contains about one hundred and sixty three acres, a proportionable part thereof plentifully timbered. This farm is situated on the waters of Diering Creek, and the soil well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and clover. It is expected those who wish to purchase will view the land. Terms will be made known by application to

Talbot county, April 26

## NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern. YOU are hereby notified that the Tax under the act passed the 2d of August, 1813, entitled, "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," has become due and payable, and that attendance will be given to receive the same, at the following times and places, viz:

At my office in Centerville, until the 18th day of June (inst.) inclusive.

At the house of Mary Dixon, in Queen Ann's county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 30th day of June, until Tuesday the 21st, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of William A. Woodle, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county, from 11 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 22d June, until Thursday the 23d, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of Daniel Acres, Trappe, Talbot county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 25th June, until Monday the 27th, 5 o'clock, P. M. (Sunday exclusive.)

At the house of Thomas Henrix, in Easton, on Tuesday the 28th and Wednesday the 29th June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 5 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of William Barwick, Chapel, Talbot county, by William Roberts, deputy collector on Tuesday the 21st and Wednesday the 22d of June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 5 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Richard Harrington, St. Michaels, Talbot county, by William Roberts, deputy collector on Friday the 24th and Saturday the 25th June, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Thomas McGoire, in Greensborough, Caroline county, on Monday the 4th and Tuesday the 5th of July, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. each day.

At the house of Bennett Wherrett, in Denton, Caroline county, from 8 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 6th day of July, until Thursday the 7th, 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the house of William Green, Hunting creek, Caroline county, from 9 o'clock, A. M. on Friday the 8th day of July, until Saturday the 9th, 4 o'clock, P. M.

And that correct copies of the Tax lists remain with the principal assessor of this collection district, open to the inspection of any person, who may apply to inspect the same.

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

Centerville, June 14, 1814

## UNION TAVERN.

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

Jan. 4

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

### No. III.

UPON being made acquainted with the fate of Napoleon, many well informed men have exclaimed, "Great Britain is now all powerful." This exclamation has been, in general, accompanied by strong appeals to the patriotism of our fellow citizens, and an attempt to rally the public spirit to some desperate encounter. The intention of those who are thus affected, and who endeavor to affect others is undoubtedly good. But we question, in the first place, the omnipotency of England; and, in the second, it can be demonstrated that the U. States have nothing to fear in a contest with Great Britain, single-handed, where the two nations put out their whole strength.

If we strictly examine the opinion which assigns to the British irresistible power, we shall find that it rests chiefly on the single circumstance of the overthrow of Bonaparte. That event, it will be admitted on all hands, was not effected by the physical force of G. Britain: nor did it result from English policy and gold. For 29 years the British government labored, with fruitless toil, with money and by artifice, to restore the Bourbons, and confine France within her ancient limits. She never succeeded, till the powers of the European Continent, and chiefly Russia, outraged beyond endurance by Napoleon, rushed upon him with all their might, when he had been enfeebled by untoward military occurrences, and secretly betrayed, perhaps, by men of talents, in whom he implicitly confided. It was, therefore, the physical force of the powers of the Continent of Europe, invigorated by treachery, that deposed Bonaparte. Say, if you please, that England paid the expenses of the armies of the Allies that marched to Paris; that does not alter the case; for the treasures of G. Britain could never have directed those armies against France, if the Allied Sovereigns had not had a deep interest in curbing the domination of the French. It follows, of course, then, that the opinion of British omnipotency is founded principally on an event that was not produced by British force; but by armies which, however G. Britain might have been able to unite them against France, she never can unite against America. The reason is obvious: It is necessary and profitable to the kingdoms of Continental Europe, that the U. States should maintain their rank & importance in the world.

But why, in a question of war between the U. States and G. Britain place so much stress upon the overthrow of Bonaparte? He was, by his restless and energetic character, troublesome to the states of Europe; but he furnished no aid thereby to America in her contest with England. The nations with whom he fought, with the exception of the British, are well inclined to the U. States; and as to G. Britain, he could not reach her. Napoleon was formidable to Europe, because he had France at his back. His abdication does not annihilate France. She still remains to hold in check the ambition of England; and altho' French sway no longer extends over Holland, Germany, &c. yet Germany, Holland, &c. continue to exist, guarding their own rights by their own means. They will, it is reasonable to suppose, do that for their own good which they would not do to please Bonaparte: They will exert themselves to keep G. Britain within proper bounds.

If the British were to put into operation against us all their naval strength, they might batter down some of our towns. This would induce considerable suffering; but that suffering would be little or nothing in its influence on America, especially if the question were freedom and independence or unconditional submission. To make an impression on the U. States, G. Britain must throw an army into the country; and what numerical force is it likely that she could employ in such a service? By straining herself in all parts, she has been able to bring into the field under Lord Wellington, not exceeding 60,000 men. Suppose she were to throw the whole of these troops into the U. States, what have we to fear for the final issue? For one or two years we should be harassed, and a part of the country would be desolated: But it is not in the nature of things that sixty thousand soldiers should be competent to subjugate a population of 7 or 8 millions, the male part of which is, in general, robust, hardy, intelligent, active & sacredly devoted to the protection of their rights.

Let us neither undervalue nor overvalue our enemy: let us not depress ourselves by too cheaply estimating our capacity for war, on an occasion where all would be agreed, and where cowardice and treachery would be instantly stamped with infamy and punished with death. It is by truly appreciating the strength of our antagonist, and fairly measuring our

own resources, that we shall best prepare ourselves to meet with firmness, and resist with vigor, the hostile visits of a presumptuous foe.

## NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Before the general Court Martial, of which Capt. STEPHEN DECATUR, of the United States' Navy, is President, and THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, Esquire, Judge Advocate, held on board the United States' frigate "United States," in the harbour of New London, in the State of Connecticut, on the 15th day of April, 1814, and continued by adjournments to the 5th of May following, Lieut. William S. Cox, of the Navy of the United States, was tried on the following charges & specifications thereof, viz:—

### "CHARGE I."

"Cowardice." "Specification. In that he deserted his station, in time of action with the enemy, and continued absent therefrom."

### "CHARGE II."

"Disobedience of orders." "Specification. In that, having been charged with the command of second division of the gun deck, he left his station, and after having so left it, was seen by his commanding, James Lawrence, Esq. in the cockpit of the said frigate (Chesapeake), who ordered him to return to his quarters, which order he did not execute."

### "CHARGE III."

"Desertion from his quarters, and neglect of duty." "Specification the first. In that, he was charged with the command of the second division of the gun deck, from which he withdrew, in time of action with the enemy, without orders, while the men of said division remained at their quarters."

"Specification the second. In that, he did not do his utmost to aid and assist to take, or destroy, the enemy's vessel, the 'Shannon,' by animating and encouraging, in his own person, conduct and example, the inferior officers and men to fight courageously; but did, contrary to orders and his duty as an officer, leave his station in time of action, and deny to Midshipman Higginbotham the use of coercive means to prevent the men from deserting their quarters, running, or jumping below, and thereby compel them to return to their duty and repel the boarders of the enemy."

### "CHARGE IV."

"Unofficer-like conduct." "Specification the first. In that, he quitted his station, designated in the foregoing specifications, in time of action with the enemy, proceeded to the upper deck, and thence, whilst the enemy was boarding, or attempting to board, the frigate Chesapeake, accompanied the person of his disabled commander, before named, to the gun deck, and there continued, without properly exerting himself, during the remainder of the action."

"Specification the second. In that, after having left his station and proceeded to the upper deck, and thence, while the enemy was boarding, or attempting to board, the frigate Chesapeake, accompanied the person of his disabled commander to the gun deck, he did not return to the command of his division, but went forward on the gun deck, and while there and the men were retreating below, commanded them to go to their duty, without enforcing that command himself, or directing, or permitting others so to do—where, and in the steerage of the said frigate, he continued during the remainder of the action, contrary to his duty and the good example of an officer."

To all of which the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

April 26, 1814.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, STEPHEN DECATUR, Presd't.

Captain JACOB JONES,

Mast. Com. JAMES BIDDLE,

Lieutenants WILLIAM CARTER, Jun.

JOHN T. SHUBRICK,

BENJAMIN W. BOOTH,

DAVID CONNER,

JOHN GALLAGHER, &

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Members; when all the proceedings and evidence, whether on the part of the prosecution or the defence, being read, they pronounced the following

### SENTENCE.

"The Court, after mature deliberation, on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, Lieut. William S. Cox, 'not guilty' of the charges first for 'cowardice,' second for 'disobedience of orders' exhibited against him."

"Of the third charge, for 'desertion from his quarters, and neglect of duty,' the Court find the prisoner 'not guilty' of 'neglect of duty,' but 'guilty' of 'desertion from his quarters,' in not doing his utmost to aid in capturing the 'Shannon,' animating and encouraging, in his own example, the inferior officers and men to fight courageously, and in denying the use of coercive means to prevent the desertion of the men from their quarters."

and in not compelling those who had deserted from their quarters to return to their duty."

"Of the fourth charge, for 'unofficer-like conduct,' the Court find the prisoner 'guilty,' in that, while the enemy was boarding, or attempting to board, the frigate Chesapeake, the prisoner accompanied his disabled commander, James Lawrence, Esq. from the quarter deck, where his presence and command were essential to animate and direct the Chesapeake's crew in repelling the boarders of the enemy;—and sentence him to be cashiered, with a perpetual incapacity to serve in the Navy of the United States."

STEPHEN DECATUR,

President of the Court,

THO. O. SELFRIDGE,

Judge Advocate.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

By the same Court, and at the same place, Midshipman James W. Forrest was tried on the following charges and specifications thereof, viz:

### "CHARGE I."

"Cowardice and neglect of duty." "Specification. In that, he deserted his quarters, on board the United States' frigate Chesapeake, in time of action with the enemy's vessel 'Shannon,' and did not return to them, but went below, and there continued, during the remainder of the action."

### "CHARGE II."

"Drunkness." "Specification. In that, after the capture of the said frigate, by the enemy, and during the detention of the officers and crew thereof, as prisoners of war, in Halifax, he was frequently intoxicated."

To which charges, &c. the prisoner pleaded 'not guilty.'

On the 29th of April, 1814, the Court met, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the same as in the case of Lieut. Cox; and, upon hearing the prisoner's defence, and having the proceedings read to them by the judge advocate, pronounced the following

### SENTENCE.

"The Court, after mature deliberation, upon the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, Midshipman James W. Forrest, 'not guilty' of the charge for 'cowardice,' first exhibited against him."

"Upon the second charge, for 'drunkness,' exhibited against the prisoner, and to which he pleaded 'guilty,' the Court would point out its abhorrence of a vice destructive of morals, ruinous to the individual, & disgraceful to the public service;—& sentence the prisoner to be cashiered, with a perpetual incapacity to serve in the Navy of the United States."

STEPHEN DECATUR,

President of the Court,

THO. O. SELFRIDGE,

Judge Advocate.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Henry P. Fleischman, acting Midshipman, was tried by the same Court, at the same place, on the following charge and specification thereof, viz:

### "CHARGE."

"Imposition and unofficer-like conduct."

"Specification. In that he did, after the capture of the frigate Chesapeake, conduct himself in a manner unworthy of, and degrading to, an American officer, by changing his name and assuming the false one of 'William Brown,' in order to effect his parole, as a prisoner of war; and under which assumed and false name he did effect and accept his parole."

April 21st, 1814.

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the same as in the preceding cases.

After hearing the defence of the prisoner, and the whole of the proceedings being read to them, by the judge advocate, they pronounced the following

### SENTENCE.

"The Court, after maturely deliberating upon the nature of the charge, to which the prisoner, acting Midshipman Henry P. Fleischman, has pleaded 'guilty,' and after duly considering the evidence in mitigation by him adduced, proving his good conduct in the action with the 'Shannon,' find, in the conduct of the prisoner in Halifax, a departure from those principles which should characterize every officer, and should never be compromised for personal convenience; but, in consideration of his youth and inexperience, and his good conduct in the action, sentence him to be publicly reprimanded in such manner as the honorable the Secretary of the Navy shall direct."

STEPHEN DECATUR,

President of the Court,

THO. O. SELFRIDGE,

Judge Advocate.

"The sentence is approved, and the President of the Court directed to reprimand acting Midshipman Henry P.

Fleischman, upon the quarter deck of the United States' ship President, in such manner as he may deem most impressive and effectual."

W. JONES.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of William Brown, bugleman, on the following charge and specification, viz:

### "CHARGE."

"Cowardice." "Specification. In that, he basely deserted his station, in the said frigate Chesapeake, in time of action with the enemy, secreted himself under the long boat, and on being found and ordered to do his duty, by sounding the bugle, he was incapable, or unwilling to do so."

To which charge, &c. the prisoner pleaded 'not guilty.'

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment, April 28th, 1814.

Present, the same as before.

Having heard all the evidence and the defence of the prisoner, and the whole proceedings being read to them, they pronounced the following

### SENTENCE.

"The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, William Brown, bugleman, 'guilty' of the charge exhibited against him;—and sentence to receive three hundred lashes, at such time and place as the honorable the Secretary of the Navy shall direct, and to be mulcted of all his wages now due, and which may accrue to him during the remainder of his period of service."

STEPHEN DECATUR,

President of the Court,

THO. O. SELFRIDGE,

Judge Advocate.

The punishment is mitigated, and limited to one hundred lashes.

JAMES MADISON.

The remainder of the sentence is confirmed.

W. JONES.

Joseph Russell, captain of the second gun, was then tried upon the following charge and specification, viz:

### "CHARGE."

"Cowardice, and desertion from his quarters."

"Specification. In that, in the action between the United States' frigate 'Chesapeake,' and the British ship of war 'Shannon,' he deserted his quarters, being stationed at the second gun, on the gun deck; that he returned to them, and deserted them a second time; then went below, (saying he was ordered down,) where he continued during the remainder of the action."

To which charge the prisoner pleaded 'not guilty.'

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment, the 5th of May, 1814.

Present, the same members.

Having heard all the evidence in favor of the prosecution, and in behalf of the accused, and the whole proceedings being read to them, they pronounced the following

### SENTENCE.

"The Court, after mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, Joseph Russell, captain of the second gun, 'not guilty' of the charge exhibited against him. But the Court would respectfully suggest to the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, that in the course of the trial it appeared that the prisoner had been guilty of gross misconduct, not embraced in the charge; and the Court would respectfully recommend to the honorable Secretary, the stoppage of his wages now due, and the wages which may accrue for the remainder of his period of service."

STEPHEN DECATUR,

President of the Court,

THO. O. SELFRIDGE,

Judge Advocate.

The sentence of the Court is confirmed, and the recommendation, contained therein, approved.

W. JONES.

The Court having completed the trials of Lieutenant William S. Cox, Midshipman James W. Forrest, acting Midshipman Henry P. Fleischman, William Brown, Bugleman, and Joseph Russell, Captain of the second gun; enquired for Peter Frost and John Joyce, Seamen, that they might be brought into Court for trial, on the charges and specifications exhibited against them—when the Court was informed that they were not within the jurisdiction of the United States; upon which the Court adjourned sine die.

United States' Frigate 'United States,' River Thames near N. London, May 4, 1814.

STEPHEN DECATUR,

President of the Court,

THO. O. SELFRIDGE,

Judge Advocate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

June 10th, 1814.

The general Court Martial, of which Captain Stephen Decatur is President, is hereby dissolved.



FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.  
A continuation of the summary on the late revolution in France.

The revolution in France naturally excites the attention of the christian, the philosopher and the citizen. The christian views the subject as destroying that system of hierarchy, clergy acting under his immediate dynasty.—The French monarchy had connected the papal clergy, as a branch of the government. Their coisters, monks, friars, &c. were partakers of the monarchical jurisdiction.—An immense territory of domains was held sacred to their emoluments.—Churches were endowed with revenues, arising from sources appropriated to their particular establishments. The priests, under certain appellations, were fed and maintained in luxury and dissipation, from the douceurs bestowed on specific institutions. Convents were erected, insuring within their rules and regulations thousands of the female sex.—The very principles of nature were violated, in rendering these persons subservient to prostitution, and solely beneficial to the priesthood organized to officiate within them. The constitution of France has annihilated this system; religion is free, and the human mind is left uncontrolled by government to worship Deity, on the principles of mental conviction, instead of personal terror. So far, the old shore of Babylon, (which was always applied to papacy by the American clergy) is completely overthrown.

The philosopher takes another view of the subject.—He considers the revolution as enlarging the mind to explore the events of Providence on the great scale of natural rights and general happiness. He views the old dynasty of France as proscribed, which assumed a prerogative to control not only the consciences, but the unalienable privileges of society.—A man is now to be contemplated in a state of equality. The monarch, the nobility and the clergy, are become subjects of a general government; and those whom they formerly considered as mere vessels of their jurisdiction, are now recognized as partakers of rights equal with themselves. A trial by jury (by his peers) is guaranteed to the meanest citizen, and no lordly tyranny is exercised over him, but what he can contend against under the sanction of laws, as free himself as for the monarch. This is a revolution which embraces the great period of the MILLENIUM; as the "lamb" lay down with the lion in a court of law, and receive equal protection from distributors of justice. The lion of monarchy and the lamb of republicanism are now brought to the same tribunal, and under a just administration, a "young child" may lead them.

The citizen takes another view of the revolution.—He considers that principles have been obtained, detached from personal attachment. The People of France have regenerated themselves from a state of the most abject thralldom. From being slaves of the greatest degradation, they now assume a rank in the character of freemen, which no other nation can boast. In what part of Europe can we produce a constitution similar to what the French now enjoy? Has England such a specific constitution? Show us the rights so minutely detailed in the MAGNA CHARTA of Britain. Even in their religion, France is pre-eminent to the "British Bulwark," as there is no hierarchical test to qualify men for office.—With this exception, however, that the priest who declared many passages in scripture were forgeries, would not be chosen a chaplain of their legislative assembly. France enjoys the permanent principles of a free government, expressly delegated under a written constitution. They have the free exercise of their religious tenets.—Their priests are amalgamated.—The citizen appeals to his peers, as the jury of decision on his life, liberty and property. A uniform system of law pervades every section of the nation, and there are no judges in one department, which are not equally recognized in another. They do not give one man or family an exclusive emolument in office; and there is no bar meeting among the lawyers to check the independence of their judiciary. A bar meeting in Paris, promising to control the judiciary in its most subordinate capacity, would annihilate every lawyer within the nation.—The Judges of France would not suffer such an indignity. They spurn at such an interference in their constitutional rights.—they worship the law, but admit of no trading justices or arrogant attorneys to profane the altar.

We would then enquire, by whose instrumentality has these great purposes been effected?—We answer, by Napoleon. His energies have accomplished these important events. He has invigorated the citizens to claim their just rights, and has brought the monarchy to accede to them. Though he retires to an Island, yet he speaks the language of the Continent.—He receives a retribution for his services, by the most ample considerations for his future happiness. He is rewarded with every pecuniary compensation, which will enable him to enjoy not only all the luxuries, but all the blessings of society. Instead of an army, he demands his LITURGY, (enriched with all the science of Europe) which will afford him that voluptuousness of recreation & improvement, which must replace a great mind after the fatigues of restoring his country to the highest pitch of national glory. Can Napoleon be afraid of the monarchy of France? Can he be afraid of an army composed of his own veterans? If, in his XXIII army, he will remember they are the pu-

ills of Bonaparte. The Legion of Honor will never turn their swords against their patron. They have followed him thro' many toils, and they will not leave him disconsolate in Elba. We trust to this great man's magnanimity.—We hope Europe will not again be put to the painful task of renewing hostilities. Bonaparte will conceive his great work accomplished, in giving freedom to the French people; and the charge is committed to the veterans who accompanied him in all his conflicts. He receives the honors of his fellow citizens, as orders are given, that no reflection shall be thrown upon his administration. The satellites of monarchy are forbidden from speaking disrespectfully of him. He resides in Elba, with this assurance, that no man in France shall impeach his conduct.—If they do, he is near at hand to resent it.

The insulting menaces of the federalists are disregarded, as the British themselves will ever estimate the open and undeviating friends of the country, to the mortification of hypocritical canting Jesuitism. An Hutchinson was despised and an Arnold stigmatized with dishonor; while the white patriots were held in estimation even by the British ministry. The difficulties we at present labor, arise principally from the constant opposition of certain federalists to all the measures of government, as they have furnished the British government with all the arguments to delay the negotiations with our missionaries. Our troubles originate with the enemies to the administration, and whatever dangers arise must be laid to their charge. However, we hope recrimination will not be the weapon with which we shall maintain our national honor. Union of all parties is the BULWARK of our INDEPENDENCE. We claim nothing but PEACE upon honorable terms.

We wish to close these remarks, by bringing the citizens of the United States to reflection—for if an American should visit Bonaparte in Elba, and deplore his situation, he would cordially reply, "weep not, my friend, for me, but for your own country.—France has maintained her liberties, but yours are to be sought for."

The following elegant production is from a late English paper. It breathes a spirit of inveterate hostility and determined malevolence that well accord with the professions of the magnanimous ally of the savage cannibals of the forest.—The writer certainly deserves credit for the pains he has been at in rendering himself A MORE ACCOMPLISHED LIAR than either Sinbad the Sailor or Baron Munchausen. The manifold ravings of those beetle-headed wights furnish ample proof that many of them are laboring under mental derangement or confirmed lunacy.

BRITISH DECENCY.

LONDON, April 15.  
Among the reports of the day there is one which we trust will be confirmed.—It is said that transports are to be immediately collected at Bordeaux, to convey 30,000 troops across the Atlantic to America. We repeat that we sincerely hope this report is well founded, for nothing is wanting to set the seal to the pacification of the world, but the severe chastisement of the transatlantic nest of ATHEISTS & FELONS, who have usurped the government of the U. States, and plunged the inhabitants into a most unjust, unnecessary and unnatural war.

Now that the high priest of jacobinism has been kicked out of Europe, it is time that the illiterate expounder of the law of nations to the Americans, Mr. James Madison, should be attacked with the same weapons which consigned his fellow Jacobin to everlasting infamy. Let G. Britain & her allies now declare themselves boldly—why temporise with such reptiles as those which crawl around the feet of Madison? The great majority of the people of the U. States detest the abominable faction which has seated itself in the chair of the immortal Washington.

Those who advocated the war with a view to plunder, have shot their bolts long ago, & most of their armed vessels have found their way to British ports.—Those who voted for the war from a conviction that the cause was just (and their numbers were very few) must now see that they have perpetrated the means which government possessed of enforcing their claims; they have seen army after army annihilated, (to use Bonaparte's favorite expression) in Canada, & they have seen the "bit of striped bunting," almost swept from the ocean. There is, in fact, no war faction now in America, with the exception of a handful of unprincipled, illiterate and ferocious adventurers, who surround the person of Madison in America.

Again these wretches, therefore, all the thunders of war, & all the vehemence of diplomacy ought to be levelled—the eyes of the American people ought to be opened by a manifesto from the other powers of Europe—they ought to be furnished with a powerful army to separate the clean from the unclean—the eastern and northern states, will most gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to declare against the permanency of any constitution which can admit such men as Madison into the office of Chief Magistrate, and most triumphantly will they open their ports once more to our commerce.

All our readers may not be aware, but it is nevertheless an incontestable fact, that the number of votes for President in each state is regulated by the population, and not by property. Thus in the State of Virginia, where slavery still prevails in all its horrors; the electors are slave-

mongers, men at all times of no education, of irregular habits, and most abandoned principles. The smaller or eastern states, where religion, morality and good order prevail to an extent not excelled in any country in Europe, have little or no influence in the election of President. As christians we do not wish to see them make a direct appeal to arms against their fellow citizens to get rid of their common Tyrant, but most assuredly they have a right to invite the assistance of a power, with whom they are de jure at war, to assist them in shaking off their fetters.—The Burke of America, Fisher Ames, thus feelingly describes the thralldom in which the enlightened part of America is held. "The smaller States are in vassalage; they obey the nod of Virginia. The constitution sleeps with Washington, having no mourners but the virtuous, and no monument but history. Our vote and influence (those of the Eastern States) avail no more than that of the Isle of Man in the politics of G. Britain."

Let us therefore emancipate America.—It can only be done by raising once more the war cry—Peace with America.—Down with MADISON and all his adherents.  
The embarkation of troops from the Garonne to America, is another novelty in this extraordinary age. British troops embarking from a French port to carry on the war against President Madison, the friend and ally of Bonaparte! who, to use a common, but not inexpressive saying, "has made a fine kettle of fish of it." What will be done now that this dear ally is detested and transported?—In common charity he ought to go & share his fate and his exile. Will he now talk of certificates of citizenship, and of free bottoms making free goods? Poor man! We are anxious to see the effects which the fall of his idol will produce upon him. What the effect of his measures upon his own country will be if he persists in his present policy, we have no difficulty in predicting. He will either achieve his own ruin, or produce a civil war, and this will be one of the blessings of an alliance with Bonaparte.

Now that Bonaparte has been consigned to infamy, there is no public feeling in this country stronger than that of indignation against the Americans. That a Republic, boasting of its freedom, should have stooped to become the idol of that man's ambition—that it should have chosen the present moment when it fancied that Russia was overwhelmed, to attempt to consummate the ruin of Britain—all this is conduct so black, so loathsome, so hateful, that it naturally stirs up our indignation; and as we firmly urged the principle of No peace with Bonaparte; so we must, in like manner, maintain the doctrine of No peace with Jas. Madison. A very little reflection will render our reasons manifest.

[We challenge this cowardly, malignant slanderer, to produce a shadow of evidence in support of his base & detestable libel. Would to God the paltry scoundrel were in Canada, with his musket on his shoulder, rather than sneaking in London, and throwing dirt in security from his own dunghill at the government and people of America.]

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.

By the Steam Boat Paragon, which arrived yesterday from Albany, we learn that the new frigate MOWHAWK, was launched at Sackett's Harbor on Saturday last.

Extract of a letter dated on board the U. S. ship Madison.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, June 11.  
"The British fleet have left us, and gone to Kingston, where we shall return the visit in a short time. In a manner they won't like. The SUPERIOR is now complete and ready for sea—she is one of the finest vessels I ever saw. This day our frigate of 54 guns will be launched. When she is ready we shall be complete, (to look for Sir James) which will not be long, as her rigging and guns are all here. By the 10th of July you may begin to look out for hard knocks from this quarter.—Part of the crew of the frigate Congress have arrived here."

From the Correspondent of the Editor of the Columbian.

PROVIDENCE, June 14—Evening.

SIR,  
The Newport mail brings a letter from the post master, dated this morning, an extract from which follows:  
"An express has just arrived from N. Bedford, bringing the melancholy news that the English sent in their Barges to the town of Wareham (Mass.) yesterday, and burnt the whole town, about 60 houses, and all the manufactories to the ground—the fleet could not get within 3 miles of the town. They attempted to get into New Bedford, but the wind blowing ahead, they proceeded to Wareham."

In a postscript, we are told—"Look out at Providence; the English have sent us word that all the towns in this state, near the water, shall be destroyed."

A gentleman belonging to Wareham informs us, that the village is situated about 16 miles from New Bedford, 44 from this town, and 50 from Boston; and contains 30 houses; that about half a mile from the village are 10 or 15 elegant buildings, a large cotton manufactory, an iron factory, fulling and clothing mills, &c.; that within 2 miles, there are perhaps 20 farm houses—all of which it seems are destroyed, together with the shipping moored there, amounting to a large sum.—This gentleman also states, that since the declaration of war, not a

single inhabitant has engaged in the contest, altho' there are 50 hardy seamen among them.

BOSTON, JUNE 17.  
FROM CANADA.

We have been favored with Quebec papers to the 2d, and Montreal to the 7th inst. from which we copy the following article:

MONTREAL, JUNE 7.  
British account of the Affair at Sandy Bay.

It is with extreme regret we have to acquaint the public with the unfortunate result of a gallant enterprise by the boats of our squadron on Lake Ontario, under the command of Capt. Popham and Spilsbury of the Royal Navy, against a flotilla of the enemy's craft, laden with naval stores, which had got into Sandy Creek on its way from Oswego to Sackett's Harbour. On the morning of the 29th ult. a large boat with two 24 pounders and a 19 1/2 inch cable for the enemy's new ship, was captured by our squadron, having sailed from Oswego the evening before with 16 others. Captains Popham and Spilsbury with two gunboats and some smaller craft, having on board about 200 seamen and marines, entered the Creek on the morning of the 31st, where the enemy's flotilla were shortly afterwards discovered. Parties were landed on each side of the Creek and proceeded together with the boats without opposition to within about a quarter of a mile of the enemy, when suddenly a considerable force, consisting of 150 riflemen, 200 Indians, and a numerous body of militia and cavalry, attacked and soon overpowered our small party, whose gallant resistance to such numbers proving unavailing, a surrender became indispensable to save our brave men from certain death. Our loss on this occasion was 19 killed and 50 wounded. Mr. Hoan, master's mate of the Montreal, is among the killed, and Lieuts. Cox and Kagh of the marines are severely wounded. The boats also fell into the hands of the enemy.

FROM THE FLOTILLA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER—DATED  
St. Leonard's Creek,  
June 15th, 1814.

"I wrote you the day before yesterday, since which we have remained in statu quo. The enemy that evening, came up in five boats and threw eight 18 shot, (one of which fell about ten yards from where I was, observing them) and 3 rockets and then retired.

"Four deserters came off yesterday. By them we find, that the number of men employed against us in the affair of Friday, was between 6 and 700, including 300 marines, that the boats were as follows—the 1st and 2d barges and pinnace and rocket boat, with their crews and 22 marines from Admiral Cockburn's ship in the sound; all the boats with their crews and marines from the Dragon; all the boats of the Loire frigates, and all the crew, that could be got together with the marines; all the boats and nearly all the crew, and the marines of the Jasseur brig—the boats of the St. Lawrence sch. of 18 guns and their crews—the St. Lawrence herself towards the close of the action—a smaller gaff topsail sch. with a long 18, and full of men, & a craft which they had taken full of men, with two 32 pound carronades. Two of the launches also had 18 pound carronades, so that they might warrantably calculate upon success. This they were foiled in; and they have sent down to the Admiral for reinforcements—since which (yesterday) the Narcissus frigate has joined them.—She has but 5 boats, and 360 men, including 31 marines. Three of her men, included above, came off the first time, their boat landed. We gave them a pass and sent them on.

Col. Carberry has arrived here—the marines and artillery from Washington have not come; 4 or 500 of the 10th are said to be on their way. As they increase in numbers, so ought we; and I think it a fine opportunity for our BALTIMORE ARTILLERISTS, and troops generally, to evince their courage and patriotism, by marching down to our assistance. Their services would be acceptable and infinitely useful, for by lining the shore we would be enabled to act offensively; and very likely capture, and drive them from these waters.

Let some influential character confer with our military; and induce them to join us, and the sooner the better. I feel confident they will come; & if they wish to gether laurels, now is their time.—Baltimore must be safe while we have all the enemy's force here."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF JUNE 21.

THE ENEMY AGAIN.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning an express reached this City from the Patuxent, bringing authentic intelligence that the enemy were again ascending that river, in twelve or fifteen barges, and had arrived as high as the village of Benedict.

The express bro't letters to the Secretary of War from gentlemen at Nottingham requesting assistance. In compliance with this request instructions were immediately issued to Gen. Van Ness, and in an hour the necessary orders were distributed. It gave us much pleasure to witness the same degree of promptitude and alacrity on the present occasion, as have heretofore distinguished the militia of this district.—At ten o'clock the fine companies of Georgetown Artillery and Riflemen, under their respective captains Peter and Still; the Georgetown

Dragoons, the troop of Captain Thornton of Alexandria, and that of Captain Caldwell of this City; amounting in all to about two hundred and eighty men, were in complete readiness to march, & soon after departed for the Patuxent, the whole under the command of Major George Peter.

We learn that the enemy have pursued the same system of barbarous warfare, that was commenced last summer under the notorious Cockburn. They have burnt many dwellings and plundered a number of families on the shores of the Patuxent.

The force which marched hence yesterday morning, is, in conjunction with the troops already in that neighborhood, deemed adequate to stop the progress of the incendiaries and drive them back; but if not, there are hundreds of other brave men in this district who are willing to march, at an hour's notice, to the aid of their fellow citizens.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

A MOMENTOUS INTERVIEW.  
Mutatis Mutandis.

DIALOGUE NO. I.

Sambo. Sir, my name is Sambo.  
Commander. What do you want?  
Sambo.—I wish to see the commander of this detachment.  
Commander.—I am he.  
Sambo.—I am a black man of Mary's land.  
Commander.—What do you want?  
Sambo.—I want, if practicable, to suggest to you reasons sufficient to induce you not to receive my brethren.  
Commander.—Who told you, we wished to entice your countrymen.  
Sambo. No body; but if you intend to do so, I tell you that gang (pointing to a group) belong to a man who is now absent. To let you know no care can be taken of them, I have hastened on here.

Commander.—I doubt not your ability and disposition to make a good speech.  
Sambo. It will not again be repeated to you. On this I attempted to retire.

Commander.—If there was any design to seize them, there could be no distinction.—Cowardly Tories and traitors, who abandon their own defence, deserve their sufferings and losses. (Sambo rudely interrupting him.) If the government order military establishments and then abandon them, we gentlemen of colour cannot help it. My object is to inform you of the dislike, I and my brethren entertain to those over us.

DIALOGUE NO. II.

Sambo.—I never expect to see you again.—Come to ask no favors; but to do you one. I have learnt with astonishment, that some persons have most wickedly placed an ambuscade near you. This fact if true, may be ascertained by your officers.

Commander.—Be it so, sir. The ambuscade is discovered. I thank you, sir, for your communication. Its no more than every one of our friends ought to make.

Sambo.—I have but few friends collected. I have done this upon my own responsibility. If my master approves of it, it will be to me a consolation; if not, I have the approbation of my own breast.

Commander.—I have heard, sir, that there are troops here.—(Sambo interrupts him)—the only fact I can communicate with honor, sir, is, that the ambuscade was not laid by our friends.)

Commander.—Now, sir, in return for your polite information, I have the honor to inform you, that I consider you an impertinent, pompous, intermeddling fellow; and if you have justice done you, you will never have another opportunity, insolently to take on yourself the character of a flag of truce, and hold communications with an enemy, under any pretence, without the knowledge of your government.

[Extract of Sambo's envelope. "I can have no wish to conceal my agency in this business. I beg you therefore to communicate it to the President, Heads of Departments, the Governors of the several States, to summon Congress to hear it, and send it by dispatches, to all our Ministers abroad."]

CUFFEE DINGO.  
SAMBO SQUINTUM.

RECENT PROMOTIONS.

In the Army of the U. States.  
Lieutenant Colonel J. Miller, (col. by brevet) promoted to col. in the 31st Infantry, 9th March 1814.  
Lieut. col. George M. Feely, promoted to col. 25th Inf. 15th April, 1814.  
Major E. L. Whitlock, lieut. col. 14th Inf. 14th Nov. 1813.  
Major John Campbell, lieut. col. 28th Inf. 1st January, 1814.  
Major N. Pinkney, lieut. col. 22d Inf. 15th April, 1814.  
Major H. Stark, lieut. col. 33d Infantry, 1st May, 1814.  
Captain Z. Russell, promoted to major, 25th Inf. 31st Dec. 1813, and transferred to 15th Inf. 1st March, 1814.  
Captain R. B. Brown, major 31st Inf. 9th March, 1814.  
Captain E. Beebe, major 6th Inf. March 9th, 1814.  
Captain J. Machesney, major 6th Inf. 21st March, 1814.  
Captain J. T. Arrowsmith, major 22d Inf. 21st March, 1814.  
Captain John Walworth, major 33d Inf. 1st May, 1814.  
Captain George M. Brooks, major 23d Inf. 1st May, 1814.  
Captain R. Whartenby, major 40th Inf. 1st May, 1814.  
Captain P. Muhlenberg, major 31st Inf. 1st May, 1814.  
Capt. Clarke, (arrived at N. York, from Aug. Caye) reports, that a great battle was daily expected to take place between Petion and Christophe, in the neighbourhood of Port-au-Prince. Petion had 16,000 troops ambushed at that place.



WASHINGTON, June 24.

The subjoined letter from one of Capt. Caldwell's troops to his friend in this City, contains the latest intelligence from our volunteers on the Patuxent, and affords a correct account of an occurrence which has been much misrepresented by verbal reports.

Near Benedict, Wednesday evening, June 22, 1864.

My last informed you from Jonsson's Mills, that the enemy had left Benedict on the preceding morning. About two o'clock yesterday, however, we received information that the enemy had again landed at Benedict. The cavalry from the District, under the command of Major John Peter, immediately marched for that place; our artillery and riflemen being several miles in the rear. We reached the hills above Benedict about half past 5 o'clock in the evening, where we found Gen. Stuart with a company of riflemen, and a few cavalry and infantry, all militia-like ourselves. Scarcely had we arrived, having received on the road certain information that the enemy were at Benedict, than it was ascertained that a small detachment of the enemy probably a marauding party, were in sight. The word was given to charge, and our cavalry rushed on with such impetuosity as entirely to break their own ranks, which, considering the nature of the ground, was perhaps necessary. The word at a great distance when we came in sight, we presently overtook 3 or 4 of the enemy and made them prisoners. The remainder of the party made their way into an adjoining field over a fence which it was necessary to pull down before we could get at them. After some fighting, 2 or 3 more were taken in the field and 1 killed. All the rest, being but few, one of them a Lieutenant by the name of Marshall, escaped into an adjoining marsh, and reached their vessels. We have to lament the loss of one of the Alexandria troops, Francis Wise, who was shot with a musket by one of the British, who most bravely fought until he was killed by repeated wounds, and who proved to be a sergeant of marines of proverbial courage and strength, as he evinced on this occasion, having before he was disabled, wounded another of the troops with his bayonet, and very nearly overpowered Gen. Stuart of the militia, who engaged him after Wise was killed. By the time we had cleared the field, formed our troops again within about 400 yards of the town, the riflemen militia and a small company of ill-organized artillery with two pieces advanced on the ground. Meanwhile the enemy, from his brig and barges opened a very brisk fire of round and grape shot on us for 15 or 20 minutes, to which the cavalry were particularly exposed, very few of whom probably ever heard the whistling of shot about their ears; but who stood their ground with much steadiness. A few shot were fired from the 2 pieces of artillery on the British schooner and barges lying at the town; but no other of the militia had an opportunity to fire a shot. Perceiving that the enemy were all on board his barges, and that we therefore could not reach or injure him, the order to retire was given by Gen. Stuart; and we all retired in good order, and re-occupied the heights, in the midst of a heavy cannonading. It is astonishing and appears like a Providential interference, that not one of the large or grape shot, which fell around us, touched a man or horse. The only loss we met with was that of poor Wise, who fell nobly, having been shot in the act of charging on one of the enemy. An express was sent off for our artillery and riflemen, under the command of Major George Peter, who marched all night, and arrived near this place before day light; when, on reconnoitering, it was found that the enemy had entirely abandoned Benedict, and gone down the River. Wise was buried to day with the honors of war, by the Alexandria troop, at a church some miles off. We are now encamped at this place, prepared again to act as well as we can against the enemy if he again appear, for whom, by the way, this ground is the most advantageous that can be imagined, being for nearly a mile round the landing a dead level, and giving a complete range for the galling fire of the heavy guns on board his vessels.

Nat. Int.

NEW BEDFORD, June 19.

The selectmen of Wareham have positively forwarded us an account of the destruction of the shipping at that port, by the British, which we received last evening. As several contradictory reports have been circulated relative to that affair: And as the correctness of the following statement may be relied on, we hasten to present it to the public.

WAREHAM, June 14.

To the Editor of the New Bedford Mercury.

SIR,

Yesterday morning we were informed of the approach of the enemy, and at about 11 o'clock, A. M. they landed at the village called the Narrows, with a flag. There were six barges and 230 men. They demanded before the proper authority could arrive all the public property; and declared, that in case they were molested, every house within their reach should be consumed. We were not prepared to make any opposition, and promised not to. To prevent a violation on our part, they detained a number of men and boys as prisoners for their security; declaring that if any of their men were injured, they should be put to immediate death. Having stationed centries back of the village, they proceeded to fire the vessels and cotton manufactory. Twelve vessels were destroyed, five of which were totally destroyed; the remainder were extinguished after the enemy departed. The cotton manufactory was also extinguished. Damages estimated twenty thousand dollars. It is supposed that the enemy came from the Nimrod brig, and Superb seventy-four.

BENJAMIN BOURNE, BENJAMIN FEARING, Selectmen of Wareham.

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1864.

In addition to the preceding accounts from Com. Barney, we have been informed that considerable firing was heard in different parts of the county on Sunday morning last, which lasted upwards of an hour (250 guns were counted) in the direction of Patuxent. The stopping of the mail across the bay, may deprive us of particulars for several days.

### ENEMY UP THE BAY.

Information has been received that a small force of the enemy's vessels have progressed up the bay, and lay off Kent Point yesterday, a brig and two schooners, whose barges had taken and destroyed 2 or 3 coasters. No doubt part of the force lately up the Patuxent.

It is reported that one of the Packet Boats belonging to the line from Haddaway's Ferry to Annapolis, (the property of Mr. Sears,) had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Since the above was prepared for the press, and at a late hour last evening, we were advised that the above force had, (as might have been expected) returned down the bay, and had added to their plunder several other bay craft.

By an arrival at Boston from Halifax, London dates to the 14th of May are received. We have neither room nor time even to give a summary of the contents put into our hands, but from a hasty perusal, we did not discover them of further moment than a vigorous prosecution, of the war against this country, from the number of troops destined for the American station. Difficulties appear to have arisen in Paris, as to the Constitution offered Louis 18th by the Senate—that he had not adopted it, though it had its friends as well as enemies among the people.

Annapolis, June 25

On Wednesday morning last a flag of truce arrived in this harbor from the enemy below, with despatches, and some letters for people in different parts of the United States. Amongst others there were two packages from Mr. Swerthoff to Mr. Dashkoff, the Russian minister. One large bundle from Admiral J. B. Warren to Gen. Mason, and one letter from Admiral Cockburn to Col. Barclay. The nature of those several despatches cannot be conjectured with any degree of certainty.

Washington City, June 23.

We have received no authentic information from the Patuxent since Tuesday. It is said, and we believe correctly, that the enemy evacuated Benedict on Monday at noon, a short time, we suppose, before our mounted troops reached that point. The foot companies could not have arrived until some hours afterwards.

From the Patuxent, we have not, since Sunday, received any official intelligence. We learn by a gentleman who left Nottingham early yesterday morning, that the enemy's barges which had ascended the Patuxent as high as that town, had gone down the river without doing any material damage. The boats and several larger vessels, which were left below at Benedict had been occupied in removing a quantity of tobacco from the warehouses, by which several merchants in this district, and others will sustain a very serious loss.

We do not learn that any late attack has been made on Com. Barney's flotilla—nor will there be, we presume, before the enemy has drawn his forces from above and concentrated his whole strength for that purpose. In the vicinity of Com. Barney's position, a considerable body of artillery and other forces have been stationed, principally from this city, for the purpose of co-operating in the defence of the flotilla, which is believed to be now placed beyond the reach of danger. Nat. Int.

Erie, June 17.

On Monday evening Col. Campbell, with a detachment of regulars, embarked on board the U. S. Schooner Porcupine and Somers, and sailed for Buffalo. The men were healthy and in fine spirits.

Arrived yesterday, U. S. schooner Tigress, S. M. Champlin, from Detroit; left here on Sunday last. Mr. Champlin understood information had been received that near 2000 hostile Indians had collected at Saginaw on Lake Huron, distant from Detroit about 120 miles.

Raleigh, (N. C.) June 17.

Major Gen. Pinckney and suite (who have been taking a view of our seaboard) arrived here yesterday. He visits this place, we understand, in order to confer with his Excellency the Governor, on the best means of defending our seaboard. Register.

From the Delaware Gazette Extra, June 21.

BRITISH IN THE DELAWARE

For the following information the Editor of the Delaware Gazette is indebted to the Post Master, Lewistown, Del.

Lewis, Sunday morning, June 19

SIR—I hasten to inform you that a large British frigate entered our bay last evening, supposed to be the Niemen, and came to anchor about two miles below the Brown, and early this morning sent two barges and captured a schooner, and are now taking her alongside. She is supposed to be a schooner belonging to Indian river, Capt. Mayell, from Suffolk, with shingles. There are several vessels in the bay, and it is feared that some of them will be captured before they are apprised of their danger.

I am, sir, your's, in haste,

JOHN W. WEST

Philadelphia, June 22

FROM CAPE MAY.

CAPE ISLAND, June 19

I would wish to inform you, that the Delaware is blockaded by a frigate, apparently rated for 36 guns. She came in yesterday afternoon, bearing a white flag, and continued it up till near sunset, when she hoisted an American ensign at the peak and the union jack at the fore top gallant mast head. Her barges are this morning up the bay, making great slaughter among the shallops. I have hopes that our gun boats and barges, will proceed immediately down, and capture them to be more cautious in their depredations. P. S. P. M. The late Hazard, Archer, of Salem, from Boston, has taken a pilot. The frigate lay at anchor near the Brown.

Boston, June 20.

### THE LAUNCH.

On Saturday an attempt was made to launch the United States' ship Independence, from the navy yard in Charlestown. The ship moved on her ways 77 feet and then stopped. As the tide was up, and covered a considerable extent of the ways, from a full examination, it was deemed proper not to make any efforts to get her off, until a more general survey could be made on the tide's leaving her. It was then found that the only cause of her stopping was the tallow not adhering to the ways. An effort was yesterday made to force her over the bare ways by mechanical powers, which did not succeed; and the ways will therefore be removed, and again tallow will be put on the ship will no doubt glide to her element, (to which she has partly advanced, in perfect safety; so much so, that we are authorized to state that Com. Bainbridge would not have been in her original position, could it be done merely by expressing the wish.

All persons who have seen her, and are competent to judge, consider the foundation of the wharfed ways perfectly secure, and that the ship is admirably secured in her cradle. Preparations will be completed on Tuesday or Wednesday next, at farthest, for launching the ship, when not the least doubt remains of her being launched in perfect safety.

### LAUNCH OF THE FRIGATE COURRIERE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21. Yesterday afternoon, about 15 minutes 4 o'clock, the United States' frigate COURRIERE, Com. Rodgers, was launched into the element of which, we trust, she will hereafter be an ornament.

The novelty of such a spectacle, added to the high estimation our little navy has attained, attracted the attention of upwards of fifty thousand people, who assembled on the shores of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in the steam boat, shipping and small craft, almost literally covering the river Delaware, in the vicinity of Kensington, amid whose acclamations, this elegant ship glided most handsomely into the river—and we are happy to add, not the slightest accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the scene.

It must be acknowledged, that our English enemy is proceeding with most impartial magnanimity in the work of destruction, along the whole of the American coast, from Maine to Georgia, springing neither federalist nor republican—ships, brigs, schooners, boats, every thing, great or small, in his prey. And whilst the flames of our burning vessels and houses are illuminating the firmament, the factious are burning thousands of lamps, singing psalms, and praying to Heaven for the success of our enemy!!! We defy the whole history of the world, from the days of Cain to the French revolution, to produce an instance of such extraordinary insanity as is now exhibiting by the factious portion of the people of America.

Look at the opposition publications in New England, and you will see them full of complaints and the grossest invectives against the general government, for not defending their coast!—The very men who have done every thing in their power to counteract the measures of government, and who are, at this moment, mocking Heaven with their hypocritical prayers, for the success of their enemies and the disasters of their friends!

Let us cast an eye on the scene that is now acting near our own doors, and see how matters are conducted on the banks of the Patuxent—About 200 of the enemy proceed without molestation up the river, place single centinels at a distance from one another, and at their leisure, either burn houses, steal cattle, entice negroes, or roll loads of tobacco on board of their boats, whilst the inhabitants are looking on, and their leaders are holding sham conversations with the enemy. We would be ashamed to relate half the disgraceful stories we have heard of the conduct of some persons. If the men of that part of the country had been like the men of any other country, with only pokers and pitchforks, they might have beaten off the enemy; at least, they might have confined him to his boats. Instead of which, they also are complaining of government, and begging for assistance from Baltimore!—What is the value of an hundred, or a thousand hogheads of Tobacco, in comparison with the immense value and importance of the City of Baltimore?

Where is the Governor of the State of Maryland? What measures has he taken to preserve the property of the inhabitants of his district?—By law, he is Commander in Chief of the Militia—and it is his bounden duty, by virtue of his office, to call out the militia, either to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection—Has he done so? No!—Where is the Governor of the State of Maryland? Is he singing psalms with the Governor of Massachusetts; or is he depending on the assistance of the Democrats of Baltimore? Balt. American

### AMERICAN BRAVERY.

We hear again and again of the bravery of HULL, DECATUR, and BAINBRIDGE, and we have celebrated in every possible form the destruction of the Guerriere, Java, and Peacock, and the capture of the Boxer, Epervier, and the glorious deeds on Lake Erie; but scarcely a word is said of the gallantry of our land forces do what they will. Tippecanoe and Brownstown are suffered to pass away, in a great measure, in silence; and this will be the case with the heroes of Oswego, unless justice and gratitude assume the pen.

We have no hesitation in declaring that the defence of Oswego, by less than three hundred men, against a land and naval force of three thousand, is comparably superior to any thing the British ever performed on the continent of America. The conduct of the British evince their sense of it; they have done every thing in their power to conceal the knowledge of their drubbing from their own people, by displaying the color taken from a fort of six old guns, half of which were useless, and defended with less men than the crew of one of the vessels of their squadron. This color they displayed at the government house at Montreal, under a discharge of cannon for their great victory.

The defence of Oswego is undoubtedly one of the most gallant actions on the records of the present day; and ought to be celebrated as much as any of our actions by sea. The officer who commanded, (Lieut. Col. MITCHELL,) has earned a never fading laurel, and rendered that post famous by his gallantry. Several officers whom he praises went from Massachusetts; and it would be almost a criminal act of injustice to suffer their heroism to pass off in silence, like the battle of Brownstown. Were the case reversed, the ships American and the defender British, Europe and America would echo the exploit; Mitchell would be made a Lord of, and all his officers knighted and baroneted. History will place the battle of Brownstown and the defence of the post of Oswego, with its apology for a fort, among the most brilliant affairs ever achieved by our countrymen. We highly applaud the toast given at Pease's dinner—The Army—who only want an opportunity to equal the glory of our Navy. Boston Patriot

### THE BRITISH NAVY.

It consists at present of 1040 ships of different descriptions, of which 760 are in commission. Of these 161 are of the line, 241 of 50 to 64, 165 frigates, 130 sloops of war, 9 fireships, 133 brigs, 33 cutters and 67 schooners.

### FOR THE STAR.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline.

GENTLEMEN,

As the day is fast approaching, on which you are to make choice of Directors for transacting the affairs of the Bank, I have taken the liberty of offering a few thoughts for your consideration.

It is presumable, gentlemen, that your intention in taking the Stock, was with a view of benefiting the citizens of Caroline and the adjacent counties, at the same time allowing yourselves a suitable profit for your money vested. To effect this, you should be extremely particular in the choice of your Directors.

In the first place, they should be men of the strictest probity: In the second place, they should be men who would require little accommodation themselves as possible: And, in the third place, they should be men who are not largely indebted to other Banks—as it is said of old, "it is a hard matter for a man to serve two masters" at the same time, and be faithful to both. And further, gentlemen, the Directors should be exceedingly cautious in their selection of suitable officers for the faithful transacting of the business of the Bank. These officers should be men not only fully competent to execute the trust reposed in them, but also men, like Caesar's wife, whose characters stand unimpeachable for honesty and sobriety, but unsuspected.

With such Directors, and such officers, to conduct the business of the Bank, the fair presumption will be the Bank must be prosperous. But, on the contrary, the very reverse. The Capital being small, it will require to be managed in the best possible manner, to be useful to the citizens and profitable to the stockholders; but if it should so unfortunately turn out, that this Bank is to be conducted in any other manner, instead of being found useful to the community and the stockholders, it will prove to be a curse.

### A STOCKHOLDER.

Denton, June 23, 1864.

Sackett's Harbour, June 10.

Sir,

I have seen a letter published in your paper of the 7th inst. giving "further particulars" of the affair at Sandy Creek, which the enclosed order of the commanding general will correct. Capt Woolsey would not wear laurels won by and belonging to Maj. Applegate or any his gallant corps. There was no artillery engaged in this affair. Capt Woolsey was not in the action; he no doubt was engaged with his boat. The plan which succeeded was Maj. Applegate's—he can plan as well as execute.

Respectfully, (in haste)  
G. C. MITCHELL, Lt. Col. Art.  
The Editor of the Albany Argus.

Albany, June 17.

Sir James Yeo learning that the new ship Superior was finished, has raised the blockade of Sackett's Harbor, and returned to Kingston. Our squadron have been out for a few hours, in order to get the trim of the new ships.

The new frigate was launched on Saturday last.

At the late Federal District Court, for Alameda District, his honor Judge Foster, decided that the negro slaves captured in two British barges, by Capt. Pharoah Farrow, and a company of Cape Hatteras militia, did not become the property of the captors, but being taken by the land forces, accrued to the United States. Newbern paper.

The Daily Advertiser is compelled, by custom, to publish the answer of the Senate of Massachusetts to the Governor's speech—which is a tirade or strain of abuse against the People, the Laws and the Administration of the U. States, as false, scandalous and libellous as were ever published in the pillory or by cropping, fine and imprisonment; as bitter and malignant as any hiring of the British ministry would have written; and a foul stain upon the annals of legislation in this country. It is as bad as any of the invectives of the Federal Republic—and that is saying enough of it. Columbian.

### A RENEGADO.

"One renegade is worse than ten Turks." The printer in Nova Scotia, who is the most virulent in his abuse of the "vankers" and their government, was the publisher of an English paper in Massachusetts, not long ago.

MARRIED, on Thursday the 23d inst. by the Rev Mr. Talbot, Mr. ABRAHAM GRIFFITH, to Miss MARY MANSFIELD, both of Caroline county.

### LAND FOR SALE.

On a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

The subscriber wishes to sell his FARM in Talbot county, near the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Gibson and William Slaughter, Esq's. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. The buildings consist of a good dwelling house and kitchen, an extensive barn, corn house and store house, and an extensive granary.

The mercantile and vessel business could be carried on to great advantage on this farm, and a successful herring fishery might be established here, with but little expense.

This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, for the purchasers' notes bearing interest from the date, with approved security. Upon the payment of the money a deed will be given.

James G. Seth.

Hillsboro' June 28 3

### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St. Michaels river, near the town of St. Michaels, containing 133 acres of Land, about 40 acres of which is 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 healthfulness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser. Property in or near Easton would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

P. S. Should this Farm not be sold by the first of August, it will then be for rent. J. P.

June 28

### BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD.

Any gentleman having borrowed from Bigland's View of the World, the 4th vol. of the above work, will oblige by leaving it at the Star office. June 28.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A Negro Man, who has been accustomed to the charge of houses, &c. for which a liberal price will be given, if immediate application be made to the subscriber.

Philip Wallis,

Easton, Md. June 28

### KENDAL F. HOLMES.

TAKES the society of his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the

Saddling, Calf and Harness Making, in the town of Denton, opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his constant assiduity and knowledge of the above business, to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom. Having now an assortment of materials in his line of the best quality. Denton, June 28 3

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, Washington 17th June 1864.

### GENERAL ORDER.

The President has been pleased to have the following Proclamation, of which due notice will be taken

By the President of the United States of America,

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that a number of individuals, who have departed from the Army of the United States, have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall within three months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States or the territories 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 seventeenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty eighth.

James Madison.

By the President—

James Monroe,

Secretary of State.

All Officers and Soldiers of the Army are required to continue their exertions in detecting and bringing to trial deserters from the army.

A premium not exceeding fifty dollars for each deserter will be paid by the commanding officer of the post, garrison or district to which he may be brought and delivered. All officers and soldiers are required to enforce the law against such citizen or citizens as shall entice or procure a soldier to desert. The words of the law are, as follows, viz:

"Be it enacted, &c. That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel who shall enter on board such ship or vessel any of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War

John R. Bell,

Asst. Insp. Gen'l.

NOTE.—Those Printers of Newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States, are invited to give the said proclamation and this order three publications within each week, for two months.

June 28 3

### MARYLAND:

Queen Anne's County, Oct.

ON application of CHARLES R. NICHOLSON, of Queen Anne's county, to use the subscriber, one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, in the matter of Queen Anne's county court, by a petition in writing, stating that he is actually confined in the goal of said county for debts which he is wholly unable to pay, and praying a discharge under the insolvent laws of this State; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition: And he having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided within the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application—and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the county court of said county, on the first Saturday of next October term, to answer the allegations of his creditors. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles R. Nicholson, be forthwith discharged from his confinement, and do hereby appoint the said first Saturday of next October term of Queen Anne's county court, for the creditors of the said Charles R. Nicholson to be and appear before the said court, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles R. Nicholson should not be finally discharged under the insolvent laws of this State. I do further order the said Charles R. Nicholson to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of the said county, and to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once every two weeks, for three months successively, before the said first Saturday of next October term. Given under my hand this 15th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Lemuel Purnell.

June 25—eo3m—J. 12.26: a 9.23: b 20: c 4

### CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT.

THE creditors of Isaac Bailey, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Isaac Bailey, to the honorable John Done, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session 1865, and the several acts supplementary thereto; he having complied with the terms and conditions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, for his appearance before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Bailey should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—

Tho: Richardson, Clk,

June 28 3q

### RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 1st inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JERRY CARTER, and says he belongs to Gen. Ridgely, near Baltimore. He appears to be about 35 years of age, is about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, has a scar on the ball of his left thumb, and one on his nose. His clothing are one Castleton cord and one green baize roundabout, white knee pants, a tow shirt, an old fur hat and new coarse shoes. The owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

Henry Switzer, Sheriff of Washington county

June 8, (28) 3



# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

Authorizing a subscription for the laws of the United States, and for the distribution thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe, on behalf of the United States, for one thousand copies of the edition of the laws thereof proposed to be printed and published by John Boren and W. John Duane, of the City of Philadelphia, and Roger C. Weightman, of the City of Washington, upon such terms as he may deem reasonable, not exceeding fifteen dollars per copy: *Provided*, That said publication shall contain an edition of the laws of the United States, the declaration of independence, the articles of confederation, and the constitution thereof, and the treaties and conventions made between the United States and foreign nations and the Indian tribes, and that it shall be comprised in four volumes, royal octavo, and shall include the laws passed at the present session of Congress and that all laws relating entirely to the District of Columbia shall be excluded therefrom: *And provided further*, That the said edition shall be executed on plan, & in a manner that shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State and the attorney general of the United States, whose duty it shall be to direct what acts shall be printed by title only. And the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to appoint a competent person to prepare said edition for publication, and to superintend the same under the direction of the Secretary of State and the attorney general, who for his services shall be compensated by the publishers.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Secretary shall cause the said copies of the laws to be distributed as soon as may be after publication, in manner following: one set shall be delivered to the President of the United States, the Vice President, and to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives; six sets shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate, and eight sets to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of said Houses respectively; one set shall be delivered to each of the judges of the supreme court, and clerk thereof, to each of the judges of the district court, and to each of the marshals, clerks and attorneys of each district; one set shall be delivered to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Secretary of War, to the Secretary of the Navy, to the Attorney General, to the Director of the Mint, to the Comptroller, Auditor and Register of the Treasury, to the Treasurer, to the Accountants of the War and Navy Departments, to the Post Master General and to the two Assistant Post Masters General, to the Commissioner of the Revenue, and to the Commissioner of the General Land Office each; two sets shall be delivered to the legislatures of the several states and territories respectively; one set shall be delivered to each of the governors of the several states and territories; and one set shall be delivered to each of the judges of the courts in the several territories; and the residue of said subscription shall remain at the future disposal of Congress.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death, resignation, or dismissal from office of either of the officers before mentioned, excepting the President and Vice President of the United States, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Judges of the Supreme & District Courts, the said copies of the laws delivered to them, as aforesaid, shall belong to, and be delivered up to their respective successors in the said offices.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts passed at each succeeding session of Congress, including future treaties, shall be printed in a form corresponding with the said edition, and shall be distributed in the same manner as heretofore by law directed.

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

April 18, 1814.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Fixing the salary of the paymaster of the army of the United States, and allowing a sum for the employment of additional clerks in his office, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and providing for the appointment of assistant district paymasters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the monthly compensation now allowed by law to the paymaster of the army of the United States, he shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the United States, and to commence on the first day of January last; and that in addition to the amount already allowed by law for clerks hire, in the office of the paymaster of the army of the United States, there shall be allowed the further sum of five thousand five hundred and forty seven dollars, for the purpose of employing additional clerks in, and for contingent expenses of,

his office for the present year, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint so many assistant district paymasters not exceeding thirty, as the public service may, in his opinion require: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall have power to appoint any officer authorized by this act, during the recess of the Senate, to be submitted to them for their advice and consent, at their next session.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the paymaster of the army, under the direction of the war department, to make all disbursements of money within that department to the district paymaster, and to adjust, state, and exhibit their several accounts, according to such forms, and within such periods as shall be prescribed for that purpose by the Treasury Department.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the regular and punctual payment of the troops, the district paymasters shall examine and transmit to the paymaster of the army the accounts and vouchers for all disbursements which have been made by them to the troops of the army or district where they shall be stationed, as soon as the first payment shall have been made, and accompany the same with an estimate for the next payment, which accounts and estimates shall be regularly transmitted, that settlements may be made and competent funds remitted: *Provided also*, That the said district and assistant paymasters shall make payments to the militia in the service of the United States, when required by the Secretary of War, or the Paymaster of the army.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the assistant district paymasters shall receive the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry and forage for one horse.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the district and assistant district paymasters shall severally give bonds with good & sufficient security to the United States, for the faithful performance of their duties in such sums as shall be required by the paymaster of the army, under the direction of the war department; and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

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

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

April 18, 1814.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS  
HAVING COMMENCED THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
ROCKY & COMMISSION BUSINESS,  
UNDER THE FIRM OF  
JOHN & THOMAS P. RICAUD,  
IN THE WAREHOUSE, No. 2, DOWLE'S  
WHARF,  
(Lately occupied by Benjamin Ricard.)  
Fender their services to their friends and the public in general, and hope, by their attention and punctuality, to merit a share of public patronage; they flatter themselves they will be enabled to furnish any article in the line on the lowest terms.

John Ricard.  
Thomas P. Ricard.

ALL, FORTER, ALE, & C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand and will have a constant supply of a superior quality of

4th proof Gin, in pipes, bbls, and demijohns  
1st do do in do do  
4th proof Whisky in bbls  
Spirits and Wine.

And keeps a usual of the best quality,  
ALBANY ALE in bottles  
PHILADELPHIA do do  
Do POKER do do

All orders for any of the above Liquors, will be thankfully received and promptly executed on the most accommodating terms, at his old stand, No. 127, Market Street.

James Holmes.  
Baltimore may 10 8

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the valuation of Lands, Lots, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, subject to the United States' docket tax, having been completed by the Assistant Assessors within the first district of the State of Maryland, composed of Somerset, Worcester and Dorchester counties, the same are now open for inspection, and may be examined by all persons concerned, at my office in Snow Hill; and during 25 days from this date, appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, will be received and determined according to law and right, and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1813, for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

Levin Dickinson, Principal Assessor of the first district of the State of Maryland.  
Snow Hill, June 4 (14) 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO the Stockholders in the "Bank of Caroline," that an election for nine Directors to manage the affairs of said Bank, (all residents of Caroline county) will be held in the town of Denton, on TUESDAY the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the act of incorporation. More than forty thousand dollars have been paid to the Commissioners, and upwards of four thousand shares subscribed for. All Stockholders resident in the United States, are entitled to vote by ballot, in person, or by proxy.

By order of the Commissioners,  
James G. Seth, Sec'y.  
Denton, Caroline county, June 7 6

## MAIL STAGE.

From Easton to Chester Town, and back, every Sunday and Thursday morning after an early breakfast, and arrives at Chester Town before sundown same evenings, where the line continues the next morning through Wilmington to Philadelphia. Returning, leave Chester Town every Tuesday and Saturday morning, and arrives at the Eastern Hotel, (late Fountain Inn) same evenings; where the best accommodations are prepared for Travellers, and conveyances furnished for those wishing to proceed to either of the lower counties.

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

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

Thomas Henrix.

April 26

## FOR SALE.

THE Farm at Bonhoy, about 12 miles from the town of Easton, containing about 550 acres of Land, more or less, now in the tenure of Mr. Nicholas Small. Possession to be given on the first day of January, 1815. For terms apply to Thomas Pettin Smith, Esq. at Easton, or Mr. Hugh Birchhead, Baltimore.  
March 22 24 Sept 1)

## LAND TO LEASE.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 acres of Land, lying in Caroline county, on which are a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, formerly the residence of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased, will be leased to a good tenant on advantageous terms. For further particulars apply at the Star Office.  
June 21

## WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers, for the accommodation of those who are disposed to favor them with their wool to card, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Sangston & Hardestie, merchants at Denton, and William Hudson & Co. at Bridgeville, to receive the parcels of wool, where they will send and receive them, and return the rolls twice per month.

The rolls will be nicely carded, and packed so as to make them portable to any part of the peninsula.  
Samuel & Allen Talbott.  
Millard, Del. June 21 13

## WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have erected a Wool Carding Machine, at Cabin Creek Mills, which is now in operation, where they pledge themselves to card wool into rolls, and pack them so as to make them portable to any part of the Peninsula, for ten cents per pound. The wool should be washed and cleaned from sticks and burs, and greased with one pound of lard or clear grease to every two pounds of wool. There must be sent with every parcel of wool, a sheet or blanket to pack the rolls in. Those who may favor the subscribers with their custom, may expect the most prompt attention.

Wm. & Peter Medford, & Co.  
June 14 29

## A TEACHER WANTED.

IN a private family, for five or six children, educated but very healthy situation. An elderly gentleman, who is a good scholar, of good manners and moral character would be preferred. Liberal wages will be given—Apply at the Star Office.  
June 21

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.



THE subscriber has just received a small assortment of Gold and Silver watches and single case cap'd and jewelled warranted and other WATCHES—CLOCKS—Gold, Gilt, and Steel—All of which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his shop next door below the Bank.

Benjamin Willmott.  
may 24

## TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,  
A commodious dwelling house, store house, cellar and smoke house, all in excellent repair; also a stable and carriage house, which stand on a lot of ground 60 by 120 feet, situated on the main road through town, in St. Michael's, Talbot county, Maryland. Any person wishing to follow the mercantile business, it may be an eligible situation. Further particulars may be known by application to me, living about half a mile from town.

Thomas Hanna.  
June 14 34

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Lee*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second day of April next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 8th day of June, 1814.

Joseph Smith, Adm'r  
of Thomas Lee, dec'd.  
June 21 6

## AN OVERSEER.

FOR the remainder of the present year, is wanted by the subscriber.

John L. Bozman.  
June 14 3

## NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 27th of May last, a boy MARK, about 14 1/2 hands high, with a white star in her forehead and a small white snip on her nose—nine or ten years old. Any person taking up said mare, and giving information so that I get her again, shall receive a reasonable satisfaction, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Daniel Chezum, Jun.  
Hon. Island Neck, Caro. 3  
June county, June 21 5

## NOTICE.

UPON application made to me the subscriber, Clerk of the fourth Judicial District, of the recess of Somerset county court, by *Philip Stokes*, of said county, now in actual confinement in the goal of said county, under execution for debt only, by his petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he could ascertain the same being annexed to his petition. The said Philip Stokes being brought before me by the Sheriff of said county, and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and he having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance in Somerset county court, before the Judges thereof, on the Saturday next after the second Monday in September, next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Philip Stokes be discharged from imprisonment, on that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in Easton, and one such newspaper printed in Baltimore, three months before the day appointed for his appearance as aforesaid, the said publications to be continued for four successive weeks; and also a copy thereof to be set up at the court house door, and a copy at one of the taverns in Princess Anne's three months before the said day; thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Stokes should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, according to the tenor of his petition, and that such further proceedings may be had therein as the law directs. Given under my hand this third day of June, Anno Domini 1814.

John Done.

True copy. Test—  
June 14 49 Josiah Polk, Clk.

## O S C A R.

WILL cover mares this season at my farm, near the Chapel, at nine dollars the single pair, eighteen dollars the season, and twenty dollars to ensure mares being with foal; and in every case both cover and groom to be paid for, on or before the first day of September next. But with those who prefer paying on or before the 16th day of July next, (on which day the season will expire) I will discount one third from their accounts.

He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at Mr. Joseph George's, near the Head of Wye, and on Fridays until six o'clock in the morning; and the remainder of the week at my farm near the old Chapel—where pasturage can be had at \$2 per week, grain and hay furnished at market price, (if required) and every case and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents.

Oscar's blood, and character as a racer, are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing more respecting him.

JAMES MARR.  
Talbot county, March 15

## SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Gen. Benson, without cause, to whom he was hired, on Easter Sunday, a negro boy named Harry, about 5 feet 2 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, he is 21 years old the 17th day of August next, at which time he will be free by remission on the records of this county. I am told he was lurking about Mr. Lloyd's and Mr. Tighman's farms occasionally. His mother, Rose, lives near the Methodist meeting house, in Miles River neck and has Mr. Lloyd's Smith for a husband; he has also an uncle by the name of Sam, living in the neck, who follows sawing. I have had it hinted to me, that he went not long since into the neighborhood of Queenstown, where he did some ditching, and then sailed towards Centerville. Since that season I have been told he has been in Turkabow, in the neighborhood of the Chapel at work. Whoever will take up the aforesaid boy, and deliver him to me, shall receive the above reward.

Abeneago Botfield.  
Near Easton, June 21

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, being in Dorchester county, Maryland, 20 miles below Cambridge, on the 28th of May last, a negro man by the name of Sam, the property of the subscriber. Sam is about five feet six or eight inches high, a dark mulatto, he has a down look, straight and made—has a large scar on his elbow, from a burn; he is 22 or 23 years of age—Took with him a tow linen pair of trousers, kersey round jacket cross-bar'd with black and red, one mackeen jacket and pair mackeen pantaloons, and a cap or hat about half worn. It is probable he has procured a pass, and may be supposed to be free. If taken within this State, fifty dollars, if out of this State, the above reward, will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, or sending him in any jail in the United States, and information given so that I go him again.

William Andrews.  
June 7

## RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber, living near Easton, a negro woman by the name of FANNY, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chapel in this county, on or about the 1st of July last, and left my service on the 27th of August. She had a variety of clothing—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Easton.

DAVID KERR, Junior.  
Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, Dec. 7.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 26th day of April last, as a runaway, a mulatto woman who calls herself Hannah. She is supposed to be about 25 years of age, five feet three inches high—Her clothing when committed was a drab coloured velvet spencer, and striped cotton petticoat; has several marks on her arms and neck, and is cross-eyed. Says she belongs to Capt. John Rose, Leesburgh, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff.  
Frederick county, Md.  
May 11 (17) 8

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. Lambert Kirby (to whom he was hired for the present year) on Sunday the 26th day of May, a negro man named BERRY, about 20 years of age, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, his clothing was one suit of country cotton cloth, and one of country yarn cloth, he has a mark on the left shoulder of a pigeon, which is very perceptible; Berry is a brother to Jim who ran away about the 1st of May (and was advertised and it is presumed they are both in company. Thirty dollars will be given if taken in the county, fifty if out of the county and in the State, and the above reward if out of the State, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

HUGH ORFELD, Guardian.  
of Wm. and Jane, Roses

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, State of Maryland, on Sunday night 10th of April last, a young negro man by the name of DICK, about 21 years of age, yellow complexion, slender make, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—had on blue jacket and trousers, and took with him sundry other things. It is supposed he will make for Philadelphia, and also that he has a forged pass. The sum of 50 dollars will be paid, if taken in the county; 75 dollars, if taken out of the county and in the State; and the above reward if taken out of the State of Maryland, and returned to the subscriber, or secured in jail so that he gets him, with all reasonable charges.

Thomas Heyman.  
Talbot county, April 19 m

## BROKE GAOL.

On Wednesday night, 6th inst. one dark mulatto man by the name of Daniel Johns, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has a large head as 1 whiskers—He is well known in and about Easton—He says he was set free by a lady of Easton, formerly Miss Harriott McCollum. He was committed to gaol on suspicion of stealing a horse.

Also a bright mulatto man by the name of Natus, (slave of Mr. Robert Gardner, on Kent Island) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high of a pettily look. He was committed to gaol on suspicion of piloting the British ship to Queenstown. Any person apprehending both or either of said negroes, and returning them to the gaol in Centerville, shall be paid all reasonable expenses they may be at in so doing.

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff.  
of Queen Ann's county.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 27th day of April last, as a runaway, a mulatto boy who calls himself James, alias Frederick. He is about sixteen years of age, five feet and an half inch high; his clothing when committed was a black cloth roundabout, old linen pantaloons very much torn, and a coarse linen shirt—has a seal head, and a white speck in his left eye—Says he belongs to Mr. William Ball, living in Anne Arundel county, near the lower ferry on Patuxent. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff.  
Frederick county, Md.  
May 13 (24) 8

## WAS COMMITTED

TO the goal of Harford county, on the 25th inst. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Joseph Johnson, 5 feet 4 3/4 inches high, about 33 years old, has a scar on his right breast occasioned (as he says) by a burn; has another scar on the back of his right hand—has a round face, broad flat nose, and thick lips: Had on when committed, a fine linen shirt, two pair of trousers, one striped the other of cambric muslin, and a waistcoat. Says that he was set free by William Bayley, of Prince George's county, in the State of Virginia, and has lived several months in the city of Baltimore with Doctor Stewart. His owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees.

Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff.  
Harford county.

## WAS COMMITTED

TO the goal of Harford county, on the 23rd inst. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Tom Jones, 5 feet 4 inches high, about 25 years of age; has a mark below his left eye, round face, short nose, and is square made; had in his possession a sum of money. Had on when committed, a check shirt, trousers made of Russia duck, new Massallies waistcoat—Says he belongs to Thomas Kirk, who keeps the May Pole Tavern in the city of Baltimore. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his goal fees.

Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff.  
Harford county.

## WAS COMMITTED

TO the goal of Harford county, as a runaway on Saturday, the 14th inst. a negro girl named LOUISA. She appears to be about 16 years of age, 4 feet 11 inches high, very square made, 3 of her fingers on the right hand have been injured at the end—her clothing is a striped linen frock, shoes and stockings; says she belongs to John Hood, of Anne Arundel county. Her owner is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees.

Benjamin Guyton, Sheriff.  
Harford County

N.B. The Editors of the National Intelligencer and Eastern Star will please copy the above, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the goal, on Tuesday the 10th instant, a mulatto man by the name of William Perkins, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slender made and thin visage. He is well known in and about Centerville and Hillsborough. Any person apprehending said mulatto, and delivering him in the goal in Easton, or in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward—paid by

Thos. Stevens, Sheriff.  
of Talbot county.

## APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

Star Office,  
March 1

## BLANK BOOKS,

For sale at the Star Office.