

been very great. I have not been able to ascertain the extent—Ten were buried after I came on board (36 hours after the action)—the badly wounded, such as are obliged to keep their cots, occupy the starboard side of the gun deck, from the cabin bulk head to the mainmast. From the crippled state of the President's spars, I feel satisfied she could not have saved her masts, and I feel serious apprehensions for the safety of our wounded left on board.

It is due to Capt. Hope to state, that every attention has been paid by him to myself and officers that have been placed on board his ship, that delicacy and humanity could dictate.

I have the honor to be, With much respect, sir, Your obedient servant, STEPHEN DECATUR.

The Hon. B. W. Crowninshield, Sec'y of the Navy.

British squadron referred to in the letter, Majestic, razee, Endymion, Ponone, Tenedos, Dispatch, (brig.)

List of killed and wounded on board the U. S. frigate President.

KILLED—Lieuts. F. H. Babbitt, A. Hamilton, E. F. Howell; Henry H. Gales, Samuel De Coster, Harry Lamphere, Michael Barton, John Weary, John Briggs, Charles Conway, Wm. Smith, 3d, Wm. Keeler, Jas. Chapman, Geo. W. Swift, Francis Deo, Ed. James, Amos Peasly, Wm. Barrett, Chas. Pratt, Thos. Kelley, Andrew Strong, William Moore, Aaron Lynn.

WOUNDED—Sailing-master Rogers, Mr. Robinson, Midshipman Dale and Brewster, Master's-mate Parker, Joseph Eitch, John Godfrey, James Nickerson, Wm. Nisbet, John Butler, Wm. Rogers, Alexander Gordon, Jean Linscott, David Jacob, Jas. Hill, John Ragan, John Melville, Samuel Turner, Thomas Gore, D. Lamphere, M. Maeder, Ralph Ashwood, Thos. Davis, John Moran, Jas. C. Nicholson, Samuel Davis, Hans Harvey, Alex. Murray, Stephen Hammond, Wm. Hill, Wm. Edgell, Jas. Matthews, Stewart Griffin, John Keating, John Perry, Jas. Potter, John Peterson, John Haynes, Nath. Dutton, John Meigs, Nath. Biffins, Wm. Keys, Adam Hyler, Frs. Joseph, Geo. Coleman, Roderic Rhoads, Wm. Smyth, Jacob Darling, John Gore, Jas. Anderson, Wm. Davidson, Joseph Tuck, John Ryan, Wm. Williams, Thos. Cleiman.

Copy of a letter from Commodore D. T. Patterson, to the Secretary of the Navy.

New Orleans, 2d Feb. 1815.

SIR, I do myself the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter addressed to the Navy at this station, by his Excellency the Governor of this State.

I have the honor to be, &c. DANIEL T. PATTERSON.

Mon. B. W. Crowninshield, Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the State of Louisiana, to Comm. D. T. Patterson.

New Orleans, Jan. 22d, 1815.

SIR, I have been a witness of your unwaried exertions and steady firmness during the late struggle; I am very sensible of the obligations Louisiana is under to you, and to the portion of the U. States Navy which you command for a most successful and effectual co-operation in the defense of its capital. Receive, then, yourself, and be good enough to convey to the officers and men under your orders, my warmest thanks.

The misfortune which attended our gun boats on the Lake, is, on account of the many brave men who fell on the occasion, cause of sincere regret; but we know that the unequal conflict was for length of time gloriously maintained; and was the flag of our country struck until our gallant tars had added still more luster to the naval character of America—a character which I sincerely hope you may long live to sustain, and in one conspicuous station which you so well deserve to occupy.

I have the honor to be, &c. WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Gov. of Louisiana.

Capt. D. T. Patterson, Naval commander on the N. Orleans station.

The following message was on Monday last, transmitted by the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress:

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

Peace having happily taken place, between the U. States and G. Britain, it is desirable to guard against accidents, which, during the periods of war in Europe, might tend to interrupt it: and it is believed, in particular, that the navigation of American vessels exclusively by American seamen, either natives or such as are already naturalized would not only conduce to the attainment of that object, but also, to increase the number of seamen, and consequently to render our commerce and navigation independent of the service of foreigners, who might be recalled by their governments, under circumstances the most inconvenient to the United States. I recommend the object therefore to the consideration of Congress, and, in deciding upon it, I am persuaded, that they will sufficiently estimate the policy of manifesting to the world a desire, on all occasions, to cultivate harmony with other nations, by any reasonable accommodations, which do not impair the enjoyment of any of the essential rights of a free and independent people. The example on the part of the American government will merit & may be expected to receive a reciprocal attention from all the friendly powers of Europe.

JAMES MADISON.

February 25, 1815.

The message was read and committed in each House.

LATEST FROM ORLEANS.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans to his friend in this city, dated

February 3.

Since my last the enemy has embarked the whole of his army and is now off Ship Island. Our prisoners have been exchanged—Those of our company who had been taken, arrived two days ago. Among them were G. V. Ogden, Pollock, Lynn, Laverly, Dr. Cocagne, &c. &c. Dr. Flood went to the fleet to attend them. They state that the enemy is occupied in building a number of boats, and is believed to be scarce of provisions. We cannot yet ascertain whether or not he intends paying us another visit. I think it probable that he either expects and is waiting for a supply of provisions to move off, or is waiting a reinforcement. If he could not succeed after landing his whole force, it is not probable that he will again attempt it with a disheartened remnant of a shattered army, and against an augmented and inspired force. Mr. Ogden says that the enemy landed 15,000 troops, 11,000 of the line and 4,000 marines and sailors. Dr. Flood states, that from what he saw when on board their fleet, he thinks they must have nearly 1500 wounded. He understood they had lost a great number, say 2 or 400, in drowned while passing from and to their shipping; that one of their boats with eighty men sunk, and not a soul saved.

Their loss in various ways has been immense. They acknowledge they have lost two of their best Generals, and that we have beaten the best troops that Europe can boast of. Genl. Keene is not dead as it was believed when I last wrote. He received two wounds which would have been mortal had not the balls been spent.

The British officers, I understand, bestow great praise on Genl. Jackson. He certainly deserves more than eulogy from his country—His exertions have saved this country. I have no doubt but that we shall beat the enemy, let the point or points of attack be made where they may. Mr. Dunne, who arrived to day, states that he passed 100 miles above New Orleans, about 2,000 volunteer Kentuckians, all a med, coming to join us. This is the first intimation we have had of this force. If they continue to come down they will really "give the market." A large force in this country is indispensable—I think it is an important link in the federal chain, not only as regards the local interests of the country above, but as regards the Union of the States. We have been most providentially saved. I am now fully convinced that had the enemy succeeded (taking master of the River, the Lakes and the Seas) in getting possession of this country, he could not have been dispossessed again, at least from Baton Rouge down.

The war here has given rise to a great many good anecdotes. The members of our company, while prisoners, being found to be gentlemen of distinction, occasionally dined with the Admiral and other of the officers of rank. The Admiral observed that he was astonished to find such men as they were, and merchants too, bearing arms against the British, who came to give them commerce—at that expected, when they came, to find balls and snappers given. Laverly answered, "we have given you the balls, you must now look out for the snappers." The Admiral, turning to one of the officers present, said, "take that out of your bag."

Extract of a letter from Captain John H. Dent, Commanding Naval Officer at Charleston, South Carolina, to the Sec'y of the Navy, dated

February 18th, 1815.

SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you, that my Gig returned to town last evening, having captured, after a long chase, the enemy's boat that left the Tender after the surrender. They made a harbor during the gale near Bull's Island. Much credit is due to Midshipman Le Compte, and the six men forming the Gig's crew, for their exertions and perseverance during so long a chase and blowing so heavy.

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.

A CARTEL ARRIVED.

Arrived yesterday in Hampton Roads the Cartel ship San Philip, Capt. Berg, from Plymouth (Eng.) having on board 300 exchanged American prisoners, consisting of the surviving officers and crew of the U. S. brig Argus, and part of the detachment of U. S. troops who were taken at the battle of Beaver Dam in June, 1813. The San Philip left Plymouth on the 24th Dec.—has experienced severe gales, and was compelled to put into Tenedos to repair damages. On Monday last was boarded by the Madagascar British frigate, which had been cruising to the southward.

The only army officers who have come home in the Cartel, are Capt. McDowell, of the Light Artillery, and Capt. McKenzie, of the Infantry.

The British papers complain that their "barks are yet bleeding" with the stripes received at Plattsburg, Erie, &c. Will the application of "hickory oil" at New Orleans heal their wounds?

Trent, True Amer.

An attempt is making to raise the federal party into power in this State by steam—We trust it will end in smoke.

Ind.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1815.

WAR WITH ALGERIES.

The Congress of the United States passed an act on the 3d inst. declaring war against the Dey of Algiers.

The following remarks taken from the National Intelligencer, which we recommend the perusal of to all federal exponents of the late treaty of peace between the U. States and G. Britain—as their constituted powers are endeavoring to confer their minds with a part of the rejected project of a commercial treaty by Col. Monroe—may possess common honesty enough to give entire, or to let their candid readers see the objectionable parts of that paper.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TREATY AT GHENT.

Some of the restless politicians of this country appear to be as much dissatisfied with the peace as they pretended to be with the war. They do not like the war because, as they said, it was not conquest; and they seem not to like the peace because we have made no conquests. They put one in mind of the soldier who was dragged by his corporal to strike him or strike low, you can't please them; and so they continue their railing.

One man shall tell you that the treaty of Ghent is not as good as the rejected treaty of Col. Monroe; just as if any parallel could be run down between them. When one is compared with another thing, they must both be of the same sort, or there is no comparison. Every body that has intellectual perception can see that a treaty of Commerce, such as that rejected in 1807, can have very little similarity to a treaty of peace, such as that of Ghent. When a treaty of commerce is concluded, it will be time enough to pass judgment on it, and to make comparisons. Another man shall say, "Well, thank God, we are restored to peace again." In my opinion we have to thank God for more than that. We are not only restored to peace, but the cause of the war is removed, and that, too, by the war. Do we not all remember that, before the war, we had perpetual disputes about captured and recaptured vessels? Well, we have settled those disputes. We shall not only have peace, but we shall have free trade; and as to our rights, the British will take care how they touch them again. With all the vaporing of the advocates of the perpetual peace, and the threats of hanging the "infidel" subjects by the Prince Regent, we have never but maintained our doctrine of non-interference. Not a single person accused of treason by Great Britain has been brought within forty miles of Algiers.

I fear will bring with it, those friendly feelings between America and England. It is what every good man ought to desire. If the Congress at Vienna should tamely compromise Europe, the only benefit which will be the Alliance, and the Peace. As to the British Papers, our brave tars will soon give them a drubbing. The Tories will be left to die of scolding. They are but few, and the federalists are beginning to leave them, so that their deaths will not much diminish the population.

The Treaty of Ghent is most excellent on one account. It provides for a final settlement of boundaries, a thing which the American government has been forever laboring at ever since the treaty of 1783. We were not territory. Territorial boundaries are referred back to the stipulations of that treaty. If those I had belonged to, we can prove it, and it will return to us. It does not belong to us, and we have long felt it for thirty years, and it is full time it is restored. As to the fisheries, nothing is stipulated in the Treaty of Ghent. By the 3d article of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, we were prohibited from drying fish on the Island of Newfoundland, and only had permission to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same should remain unsettled; so that it was only a temporary privilege. These points may be brought to discussion in case of a treaty of commerce. &c. On the other hand, it is to be noticed that not a word is said in the Treaty of Ghent concerning the navigation of the river Mississippi, which, according to the 8th article of the same definitive treaty of 1783, was to remain, forever, free and open to the subjects of Great Britain. The British, therefore, have lost that important point. Besides, they are by the silence of the Treaty of Ghent, shut out from trading with the Indians within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, which, by the 13th article of the treaty of the 13th of November, 1794, being one of the permanent articles, was secured to them before the war. This is a great deal. It precludes one chief source of Indian wars; for past experience has shown that British traders have been the perpetual stimulators of savage hostilities against the citizens of the United States. We no longer monopolize all the Indian trade within our lines, which we did not before the war. Thus, in every respect, we have the advantage in the Treaty of Ghent; and if Great Britain wants to get back any part of what she has lost, she will have to give up a good space of codfish for it. But why speak of this? Our fishermen are not crammed. They have scope enough for their hooks and harpoons, without adding favours from the English.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

The following high appointments have been made by the President, with the advice of the Senate, viz.

JAMES MONROE, (late Secretary of War) to be Secretary of State of the United States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, to be Minister to G. Britain.

ABERT GALLATIN, to be Minister to France.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, resigned.

JAMES A. BAYARD, to be Minister to Russia.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, (now a Senator from Tennessee) to be Comptroller of the Treasury.

EDWARD L. BEACON, resigned.

CHARLES J. INGRAM, (now a Representative in Congress) to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania, vice A. J. Dallas, resigned.

Capt. JOHN ROGERS, ISAAC HULL and DAVID PORTER, to constitute Board of Commissioners of the Navy, under the act recently passed.

The above nominations are said to have been unanimously confirmed yesterday, with the exception of two, to each of which there was one negative.

The Office of the Secretary of War being now vacated by the return of Mr. Monroe to the Department of State, will probably be filled before a Congress adjourns.

Nat. Int.

DENVER, Feb. 28, 1815.

Agreeably to previous notice, a respectable number of the Republican Citizens of Caroline county, met on this day at DENVER, in said county, and convened themselves into the Town Meeting by Mr. Gore Salisbury, for the purpose of repairing together, at the glad tidings of Peace being restored to their beloved country. When Col. ROBERT ORRELL, was appointed President, and Mr. HENRY DRIVER, Vice President, of the day. After partaking of a plentiful Collation prepared for the occasion, the following toasts were drank, accompanied by a discharge of cannon, from Captain Daniel Siewarts company of Artillery, viz.

1. The return of Peace to our Land. May it fast lock the door of the temple of Janus. 1 gun—3 cheers.

2. The immortal Washington! His spirit indignantly brows upon the hypocritical wretches who poison and cloak themselves under his name, while they outrage his principles, yet at night his examples, and contain his advice. 1 gun—3 cheers.

3. The President of the United States, the faithful, virtuous and inflexible guardian of his country's rights: The nation and heart of his political enemies, only strengthen the attachment of his friends. 1 gun—3 cheers.

4. The American arms triumphant: a better guarantee to our future security than articles in treaties written with ink. 1 gun—3 cheers.

5. The British sine qua non put to sleep: All negotiations save gun powder. 1 gun—3 cheers.

6. Our military and naval heroes: Language is inadequate to their praise—May the eternal gratitude of their country be the reward of the living; the dead have already obtained theirs in Heaven. 1 gun—3 cheers.

7. Our Ministers at Ghent, who have faithfully and bravely obtained an honorable treaty of peace and amity: may the tongue falter that attempts to slander them. 1 gun—3 cheers.

8. The Congress at Vienna: May the assertion of commercial liberty become the champions of commercial freedom. 1 gun—3 cheers.

9. The late war has revealed the American character, and preserved its map entire. 1 gun—3 cheers.

10. The American government have conceived their political adversaries that they may be kicked into a war, and not kick their enemy into a peace. 1 gun—3 cheers.

11. Peace with all its attributes, submission to none. 1 gun—3 cheers.

12. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures: May suitable encouragement be given to all. 1 gun—3 cheers.

13. The unity of government which constitutes us one people: It has kept the shock of war, may it triumph over its internal enemies, and put to shame all treasonable associations, conventions and conspiracies. 1 gun—3 cheers.

14. New Orleans, the eighteen constellation in our political horizon: the veteran Jackson defeated the enemy with hot Coffee. Jerry put little on. 1 gun—3 cheers.

15. The State of Maryland: may the next election return her from the thralldom and disgrace of federal misrule. 1 gun—3 cheers.

16. The Hartford Convention: begun in a flame, and ended in smoke. 1 gun—3 cheers.

17. The welcome return of our sailors and soldiers home: they have fought the good fight, they have done to their posts, they deserve well of their country. 1 gun—3 cheers.

18. The fair daughters of America: may they never forget the defenders of their fires, their virtue and their honor. 1 gun—3 cheers.

HENRY DRIVER, V. Pres't.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Queen Ann's county, at Hall's Cross Roads, to deliberate the return of peace, the following sentiments were given, accompanied by a discharge of a battery.

1. Peace, when honorable, the true policy of the U. States. 2 cheers.

2. James Madison, President of the U. States. 6 cheers.

3. The immortal Washington, the father of our independence. His name will ever be revered by a grateful nation. 3 cheers.

4. American manufactures—may they continue to flourish. 3 cheers.

5. Generals Pike, Covington, and the other deceased heroes of the late war: Their ashes sleep, but they will ever be remembered by a grateful country. 3 cheers.

6. May party animosity and rancor subside, and the American people be of one mind and heart. 3 cheers.

7. The American ministers at Ghent deserve well of their country. 3 cheers.

8. The constitution of the United States, the palladium of our liberties. The wretch who violates it, deserves the contempt of Americans. 3 cheers.

9. May our peace with England last no longer than her insults and depredations shall cease. 3 cheers.

10. General Jackson and the brave men under his command. They honor the American name, and their memory will be handed down to the latest posterity. 4 cheers.

11. Our gallant little navy will strike terror to any hostile flag, and has already taught B. I. gain that she is not invincible on the ocean. 3 cheers.

12. The American character, high among the nations of the earth. 3 cheers.

13. Generals Brown, Scott, Ripley, Gaines, and the other worthies of the late war. They have been skilful negotiators.

14. The American Fair, their smiles will be the reward of the brave officers and men who have protected them from British insult and violation.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

To the President of the United States.

At a meeting of the republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Maryland, on the 21st inst.—Voted, That a committee be chosen to draft a CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS to the President, on the restoration of Peace between the U. States and G. Britain. The following gentlemen were chosen:

Hon. BENJAMIN AUSTIN, GEORGE ELAKE, Esq., Hon. JOHN HOLMES, Hon. MARK LANGDON HILL, Hon. TIMOTHY FULLER.

The Address was reported on the evening of the 22d inst. and unanimously adopted—it was forwarded by mail.

COMMUNICATED.

FAREWELL FIDELITY—says F. B.

DIED, in New York, on the morning of the 23d ult. after a very few days illness, ROBERT FULLER, Esq. aged about 42 years.

On the 21st ult. in St James' Neck, Delaware, JONATHAN SHANAHAN, formerly of this county, in the 26th year of his age.

NOTICE.

Will be offered at public sale on WEDNESDAY, 15th of March inst. by virtue of vend. ex. to wit: four vend. exp. to wit: directed, to wit: 1. A tract of land, 1 girl, 1 boy, 1 do. Sarah, and 1 do. Berk. late the property of James K. Hudson, taken in execution to satisfy 3 claims at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Henry Morris; also one at the suit of Sarah Hooper, executrix of Samuel Hooper. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash only.

John Newton, late Sheriff of Dorchester county.

NOTICE.

Will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, 17th of March inst. by virtue of vend. ex. to wit: directed, at the house of Mr. William Byrd, all that tract or part of tract of LAND, called "Stewart's Place," late the property of said Byrd, taken in execution to satisfy a claim of John Reid, executor of Peter Ferguson. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash only.

John Newton, late Sheriff of Dorchester county.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a f. f. to me directed, will be sold at the court house door, in Snow Hill, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. a tract of LAND, named "Mulhure Grove," seized and taken in execution at the property of Barzilla Parker, at the suit of John Bishop and others.

Geo. Hayward, Sheriff of Worcester county.

NOTICE.

By virtue of sundry f. f.'s to me directed, will be sold at the court house door, in Snow Hill, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. a part of a tract of LAND named "Mulhure Grove," seized and taken in execution at the property of Barzilla Parker, at the suit of John Bishop and others.

Patrick Waters, Constable of Snow Hill.

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Patrick Waters, Constable of Snow Hill.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

SCHOONER SUPERIOR,

E. AULD, Master.

Will commence running as usual, from Easton Point to Baltimore, TO MORROW MORNING, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at the same hour every Wednesday morning, during the season. Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at the same hour. For freight or passage, apply as heretofore.

He returns thanks for the many favours received while it was in his power to serve the public—times now authorize him to solicit a share of patronage.

P. S. Persons sending Grain, will please to specify in their orders by what Packet they may wish it carried, to the clerk in his absence, to prevent mistakes occurring, the same person acting clerk for both packets.

NOTICE.

The board of Commissioners, appointed by virtue of the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act providing for the redemption of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby give notice that they require from the claimants under said act, that a written statement, specifying the amount of the respective pretensions of each claimant, the quantity of acres claimed, and the nature and evidence and chain of each title, be forthwith transmitted to the board.

Thomas Swann, F. S. Key, John Law.

NOTICE.

The editors of newspapers who print the laws of the U. States are requested to insert the same for one month, and transmit their accounts to the Secretary of said board.

By order of the board—Richard Wallace, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

A large and convenient two story brick house, with a store room in front, opposite the court house, in Easton, being among the best stands in the town. It is now occupied by Mr. James Thomas, to whom it is rented for the present year. Terms apply to

Wm. Dickinson.

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, that the Sale made and reported by JAMES CHARLAIN, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Abbott, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 2d day of May next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the 2d day of April next, in the Eastern Star.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1752.

True copy, Test,

James P. Heath, Reg. Clk. Can.

FOR RENT.

The new Full L. Star room, with a paved floor, next to the Post Office. For terms apply to the Star Office.

March 7.



[Vol. 13.....16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1815

[No. 28.....800]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS

See 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 Sixty Five Cents per square.

A LIST OF ACTS

Passed by the Thirteenth Congress at their third session.

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

Resolution expressive of the sense of Congress relative to the victory of the Peacock over the Epervier.

Resolution empowering the joint library committee of Congress to contract for the purchase of Mr. Jefferson's library.

An act further to extend the right of suffrage and to increase the number of the Members in the Legislative Council in the Mississippi territory.

Resolution expressive of the sense of Congress relative to the capture of the British sloop Reindeer by the American sloop Wasp.

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

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and for returning the surveys thereon to the general land office.

An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars.

An act authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be built or purchased the vessels therein described.

An act to authorize the publication of the laws of the United States within the territories of the United States.

An act for the relief of John Chalmers, Junior.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a clerk in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, with power to sign licenses.

An act for the relief of John Castile of the city of New Orleans.

An act authorizing the Secretary of State during the continuance of the present war, to make an additional allowance to the owners and masters of vessels for bringing back to the U. States destitute and distressed American seamen.

Resolution for furnishing the American Antiquarian Society with a copy of the journals of Congress & of the documents published under their order.

An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States.

An act supplementary to an act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, and certain companies; on notes, bonds, and obligations discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act making additional appropriations for the services of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

An act directing the staff officers of the army to comply with the requisitions of naval and marine officers, in certain cases.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by duties on carriages and the harness used therefor.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and for increasing the rates of postage.

An act supplemental to the acts authorizing a loan for the several sums of twenty five millions of dollars, and three millions of dollars.

An act giving further time to locate certain claims to lands, confirmed by an act of Congress, entitled "an act confirming certain claims to lands in the district of Vincennes."

An act for the relief of John C. Hulbert, of Chatham, in the State of Connecticut.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by lay-

ing a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same.

An act to provide for leasing certain lands reserved for the support of schools in the Mississippi territory.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares, and merchandise, manufactured within the United States.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act providing for the location of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory."

An act to authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of state troops and of volunteers.

An act for the relief of William Robinson and others.

An act to authorize the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States.

An act for the relief of William Arnold.

An act for the relief of James Brahaney.

An act for the relief of Farrington Barklow, administrator of Mary R. Barklow.

An act to prohibit intercourse with the enemy, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and for other purposes."

An act attaching to the Canton district in the State of Ohio, the tract of land lying between the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, and the Connecticut western reserve.

An act giving further time to the purchasers of public lands, to complete their payments.

An act to extend the time of Oliver Evans's patent for his improvement on steam engines.

An act concerning Western Jenkins & others.

An act to alter and amend the several acts for establishing a Navy Department by adding thereto a board of Commissioners.

An act for the better regulation of the ordnance department.

An act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise.

An act to authorize the purchase of a tract of land for the use of the United States.

An act making appropriations for repairing or rebuilding the public buildings within the city of Washington.

An act for the relief of Benjamin Wells and others.

An act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland in the State of Maryland to the State of Ohio.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An act for the relief of Joseph Perkins.

An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri territory who suffered by earthquakes.

An act for the relief of Salrus, Son and company, merchants of the City of New York.

An act for the relief of Isaac Smith and Bratton Caldwell.

An act giving further time to complete the surveys and obtain the patents for lands located under Virginia resolution warrants.

Resolutions expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and of New Orleans, during the late military operations before that City.

Resolutions expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress, of the gallantry & good conduct of Com. D. T. Patterson and Major D. Carmick, and of the officers, seamen, and marines, in their command, in the defence of New Orleans.

An act for the relief of Henry Nimmo.

An act requiring the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to give security for the faithful application and disbursement of the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives.

An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An act for the relief of Uriah Coolidge and James Burnham.

An act for the relief of Daniel Perine.

An act for granting and securing to Anthony Shane the right of the United States to a tract of land in the State of Ohio.

An act for the regulation of the courts of justice of Indiana.

An act for the relief of Jacob Shinnick and Shinnick and Vageler of Christian Chapman, and the legal representatives of John Calef, deceased.

An act for the relief of Joshua Sands.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver and plate ware, and jewelry, and paste work, manufactured within the United States.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the District of Columbia.

An act for the relief of Edward Halliwell.

An act in addition to the act regulating the Post Office establishment.

An act to amend and extend the provisions of the act of the 16th April, 1814, entitled "an act confirming certain claims to lands in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location."

An act to repeal certain acts, concerning the militia service, and for other purposes.

An act to repeal certain acts therein mentioned.

Resolutions expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Jackson, and the troops under his command for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of New Orleans.

An act to alter and establish certain post roads.

An act for the relief of Solomon Frazer and the representatives of Charles Egleston.

An act concerning the College of George-Town in the District of Columbia.

An act for the relief of the heirs of James Hennum.

An act for the relief of Wm. H. Washington.

An act to amend the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States and to provide for assessing and collecting the same."

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches.

An act for the relief of the Anacostia Bridge Company.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act for the better organization of the courts of the United States within the State of New York."

An act for the relief of James Savage and others.

An act for the relief of Thomas Sprigg.

An act for the relief of Wm. P. Bennett, of the State of New York.

An act to continue in force for a limited time the act entitled "an act for the establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

An act to repeal certain acts therein mentioned.

A resolution directing the manner of providing stationary and procuring the printing for the Senate and House of Representatives.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An act for the relief of Jacob Shinnick and Shinnick and Vageler of Christian Chapman, and the legal representatives of John Calef, deceased.

An act for the relief of Joshua Sands.

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An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An act for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruizers.

An act to fix the compensation and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes, connected with the collection thereof.

An act regulating and defining the duties of the U. States' judges, for the territory of Illinois.

Resolution relative to the distribution of the laws of the United States.

An act authorizing the discharge of Edward Martin from imprisonment.

An act further supplementary to an act entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory."

An act increasing the compensation allowed the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives and of the door-keeper and assistant door-keeper of the Senate and House of Representatives.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act for the relief of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company.

An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the Board of Naval Commissioners to appoint clerks.

An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions four hundred and fifty two thousand eight hundred dollars.

An act authorizing the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Champlain.

An act making further provisions for completing the public buildings at West

Point, for the accommodation of the Military Academy.

An act concerning the naval establishment.

An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the U. States; as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods, imported into the U. States in foreign vessels, and of the United States.

An act to vest more effectually in the state courts, and in the district courts of the U. States the jurisdiction in the cases therein mentioned.

An act making appropriations for the military establishment for the year eighteen hundred and fifteen.

An act fixing the Military Peace Establishment.

An act for the relief of sundry persons in the service of the U. States, in consequence of the destruction of their tools by fire at the Navy Yard.

An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

An act to provide a library room and for transporting the library lately purchased.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the better regulation of the Ordnance Department.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the ordnance department shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants, and ten third lieutenants.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the colonel or senior officer of the ordnance department is authorized to enlist for the service of that department, for five years, as many master armors, master carriage makers, master blacksmiths, blacksmiths and laborers, as the public service, in his judgment, under the directions of the secretary for the department of war, may require.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the colonel of the ordnance department to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shot, shells, small arms, and side arms, and equipments, procured for the use of the armies of the United States; and to direct the construction of all cannon and carriages, and every implement and apparatus for ordnance, and all ammunition waggons, travelling forges, and artificers waggons, the inspection and proving of powder, and the preparation of all kinds of ammunition and ordnance stores. And it shall also be the duty of the colonel or senior officer of the ordnance department, to furnish estimates, and, under the direction of the secretary for the department of war, to make contracts and purchases for procuring the necessary supplies of arms, equipments, ordnance & ordnance stores.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the colonel of the ordnance department shall organize and attach to regiments, corps, or garrisons, such number of artificers, with proper tools, carriages, and apparatus, under such regulations and restrictions relative to their government and number, as, in his judgment, with the approbation of the secretary for the department of war, may be considered necessary.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the colonel of the ordnance department or senior officer of that department of any district, shall execute all orders of the secretary for the department of war, and, in time of war, the orders of any general, or field officer, commanding any army, garrison or detachment, for the supply of all arms, ordnance, ammunition, carriages, forges and apparatus, for garrison, field or siege service.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the keepers of all magazines and arsenals, shall, quarterly, or oftener if so directed, and in such manner as directed by the colonel of the Ordnance Department, make correct returns to the colonel or senior officer of the ordnance department, of all ordnance, arms, and ordnance stores, they may have in charge.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the costs of repairs of damages done to arms, equipments, or implements, in the use of the armies of the U. States, shall be deducted from the pay of any officer or soldier in whose care or use the said arms, equipments, or implements were, when the said damages occurred: Provided, That the damages were occasioned by the abuse or negligence of the said officer or soldier. And it is hereby made the duty of every officer commanding regiments, corps, garrisons, or detachments, to make, once every two months, or oftener if so directed, a written report to the colonel of the ordnance department, stating all damages to arms, equipments, and implements, belonging to his command, noting those occasioned by negligence or abuse, and naming the officer or soldier by whose negligence or abuse the said damages were occasioned.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Colonel of the Ordnance Department shall make, half yearly, to the war department, or oftener, if the secretary of the department shall so direct, a correct report of the officers, and all artificers, and laborers, in his department; also, of all ordnance, arms, military stores, implements, and apparatus, of every description, and in such form as the secretary for the department of war shall direct.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That to insure system and uniformity in the different public armories, they are hereby placed under the direction of the ordnance department. And the colonel of the ordnance department, under the direction of the secretary for the department of war, is hereby authorized to establish depots of arms, ammunition, and ordnance stores, in such parts of the U. States, and in such numbers, as may be deemed necessary.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Colonel of the Ordnance Department, under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby authorized to draw up a system of regulations for the Ordnance Department, forms of returns and reports, and for the uniformity of manufactures of all arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, implements, and apparatus, and for the repairing and better preservation of the same.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the pay, emoluments, and allowances, for the officers of the ordnance department, shall be the same as the pay, emoluments, and allowances, now allowed to officers of similar grades respectively in the artillery of the United States. And that the pay of a master armorer shall be thirty dollars per month, and one and a half rations per day, of a master carriage maker, thirty dollars per month, and one and a half rations per day, of a master blacksmith, thirty dollars per month and one and a half rations per day. The pay of armors, carriage makers, or blacksmiths, each, sixteen dollars per month and one and a half rations per day; the pay of artificers, thirteen dollars per month, and one ration per day; and the pay of laborers, nine dollars per month, and no ration per day; and to all of the said workmen, artificers, and laborers, the same cloathing, and other allowances, as are allowed to privates of infantry in the army of the United States, except cloathing to the master workmen.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to continue in the service, under this act, all the officers of the Ordnance Department in service on the passage of the same, or to transfer them to other corps of the army of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the colonel of the ordnance department is hereby allowed, at the rate of one thousand dollars per year, for clerks, and such books and stationery as may be necessary to his department.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the act passed May the fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "an act for the better regulation of the ordnance department," and the sections of any other acts, coming within the purview of any of the sections of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate.

February 8, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

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

Rachel L. Kerr, ex'x.

January 3

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

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

Feb. 28

FOR SALE,

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

Jan 21

ON SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE,

Bibles large and small, Testaments, with a large assortment of School books—blank books, stationery, ink, Powder and paper, &c. &c.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN INK POWDER,

Fresh supply, for sale at the Star-Office.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

The following Circular has been transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors. It is hoped, that every good citizen will give an active support to the measures which are proposed for protecting the fair trader, as well as the public revenue, from illicit practices.

Nat. Intell.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 25th, 1815.

SIR,

The peace which has been concluded between the United States and Great Britain, will immediately revive our commerce and navigation; and arrangements should be speedily made at the custom houses, to facilitate the business of the merchants, and to guard against every species of fraud upon the revenue. For the accomplishment of both objects, you may rely upon the co-operation of this Department; and as it is designed to exact from every public officer the strictest official responsibility, I do not hesitate to promise, with the approbation of the President, that the officers of the customs shall be supplied with all the means, which are requisite, for an efficient performance of their important duties.

The laws which existed before the war, for the imposition and collection of duties on merchandise imported, remain in force, with such additions and alterations, as have, from time to time, been made known to you. The duties and the powers of the officers of the customs are sufficiently described and defined in those laws. And it is only necessary, at this period, to recommend to your attention some of the leading objects of the trust.

1. A competent number of vigilant, intelligent and discreet inspectors must be employed, with a view to the service of the night, as well as the day: And such stations should be assigned to some of them, as will effectually secure all the avenues for an illicit trade.

2. Whenever a cutter and barges are necessary, the necessity must be represented, with an estimate of the probable expense. It is intended that the cutters and barges, throughout the U. States shall be uniform in their construction and equipment; and, in that respect, the advice of the Navy Department will be obtained. The officers & men must be recommended for their vigilance, activity, skill, and good conduct.

3. The commanders of cutters and barges, & the inspectors at fixed stations, should be required to make reports to the collector, at reasonable periods; and any matter of importance contained in such reports should be promptly communicated to this department.

4. The strictest vigilance should be required from all officers of the customs, visiting vessels arriving on the coasts, or in the waters of the U. States. The reports required by law, in such cases, must be punctually made.

5. The entries of merchandise should be admitted, with every possible circumspection, in the examination of the invoices and other documents; and every detection of an entry, upon a fictitious invoice, should be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. If there be a doubt of the good faith of the transaction, the power of inspection and appraisement of the goods, with a view to form an estimate of the duties, should be freely exercised.

6. The superintendence of the unloading of cargoes must be strictly enforced; and great attention will be necessary, to prevent any advantage being taken of the inspectors during the night.

7. Every act of negligence, every willful omission, as well as every sinister act violating the law, by owners, consignees, factors, masters or mariners, must be prosecuted with all the rigor of the law.

8. Smuggling, in every form, must be prevented, or punished. And if it be not prevented, the officers of the customs, according to their respective duties and stations, will be held answerable to prove, that there was no want of vigilance on their part.

These instructions will manifest the solicitude of this department, that the business of the customs should be transacted with the same purity, upon the same footing of good faith, which formerly prevailed. The improper conduct that has recently appeared in some of the districts, will never be ascribed to the principles, or the habits of the American merchant, whose pride and patriotism have hitherto afforded a better security for the public revenue, than could be derived from legal sanctions. But it is necessary, every where, in reference to every description of trader, & by every legitimate means, to eradicate the taint of smuggling, for the sake of the honorable merchant, as well as for the sake of the public revenue.

It is proper to observe, in relation to vessels owned by the citizens of the U. States; that there are several descriptions of documents, or ships papers which may be employed; and of which you will be furnished, upon request, with a competent number.

1. The certificate of registry. This document is created by our own laws, and belongs exclusively to vessels American built and owned; or such particular vessels as are expressly adopted by the registering act. It is an instrument which the vessels must carry, in order to entitle her to the privileges of a vessel of the U. States.

2. The sea-letter. This document is an instrument of the maritime law of nations, & under the denomination of a passport, as well as of a sea-letter, treaties upon that basis, would be honorable to the "courage and constancy" of the American people:

port, as well as of a sea-letter, treaties upon that basis, would be honorable to the "courage and constancy" of the American people:

3. The Mediterranean passport. This instrument, having been described, under the general denomination of "passport," in some of the acts of Congress, has been occasionally confounded with the sea-letter, which has, also, been denominated a passport. The form was introduced soon after the treaty with Algiers, which called for the instrument; and it is intended as a protection for American vessels against the Barbary powers.

4. The certificate of property. This document is not prescribed by any law, and depends entirely for its effects and validity upon the usage of the custom house. It has been occasionally substituted for a sea-letter; and sometimes the one instrument has been mistaken for the other.

5. The crew list. This instrument is required by the acts of Congress; and, sometimes, by treaties. It is necessary for the protection of the crews of every vessel, in the course of the voyage, during a war abroad.

Under the direction of the commissioner of the revenue, immediate measures will be taken, for restoring the light-houses, piers, buoys and beacons, within your district and jurisdiction, to the state in which they were before the war; and it will be proper to report their actual condition, with estimates of expense, to afford a ground for deciding upon the expediency of the measures proposed. It will always be desirable to receive such additional information, as your observation and experience may suggest, for rendering the navigation of the coast, bays, and waters of the U. States more safe, & the harbours more commodious, for the purposes of trade and commerce, as well as for enforcing more effectually the laws of import and collection.

I am, respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. J. DALLAS,
The Collector of the Customs
for the district of

FROM THE AURORA.

BRITISH AGENCY.

Although it is evident that among the effects of the late war, we cannot rank the entire annihilation of that influence which had taken such deep root among us—although the instruments of British influence still remain among us, perhaps as numerous and as zealous as ever—it is a matter of gratulation that there is no longer the least doubt that such influence has been exerted, and powerfully exerted, for purposes which tended in peace to render us the victims of British policy, and in war to cause our armies to pass under the yoke, and our country to receive laws from the conqueror. This influence has been manifested in so many ways, from the period of Jay's treaty to the present day—it has been evident

in Blount's conspiracy—
in Burr's conspiracy—
in Henry's conspiracy—
in the Indian conspiracy—
in the conspiracy mediated by the Hartford convention—
that none but the merest idiot can have a doubt remaining as to its existence and its purposes.

The fact then being established, and too well established—that British influence has been exerted—

In an effort to separate our country to the west—

In two efforts to separate it to the south—

In two efforts to separate it to the eastward—

And a continued and unceasing effort to demoralize the people generally, by a corruption of their means of information—the press—

Does it not become a public duty, now that we have conquered Britain by our arms, to guard against the insidious progress of her arts?—Now that the labors of our statesmen and the achievements of our heroes, have placed us upon an eminence such as no other nation ever arrived at in the same space of time—shall the fruits of those labors be blasted—and the fame of those achievements be rendered an empty sound, by the gold and the intrigues of a government that we have humbled and subdued—and conquered into a peace?

British influence, although exposed, is not yet extinct—"the snake is scathed but not killed"—it has, like Britain herself, been lacerated and humbled—but a due portion of the aliment which gave it life and being, is only wanting to revive and strengthen it—already, indeed, do we see "the friends of captain Henry, the would-be noble"—those men who, as Cobbett says, are not worth the money thrown away upon them—already do we see them throwing out lures for the golden bull—already do we hear them pronouncing that the treaty, which, in England, is deemed dishonorable to the British government, is such an one as the American people ought not to receive—already are they declaiming against the principle upon which the treaty was concluded—that of the *status quo ante bellum*—whilst, but a short time since, as appears by the following extract, they admitted that the establishment of a peace

port, as well as of a sea-letter, treaties upon that basis, would be honorable to the "courage and constancy" of the American people:

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

We shall be much disappointed if the effect of this repulse [at New Orleans] on the British ministry, is not a direction to their envoys in Ghent to sign a preliminary treaty of peace on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*. Then will the courage and constancy of the American people have restored the political relations of their beloved country, as it regards Great Britain, to the exact state they were in prior to this calamitous war.

But this is not all—so far from a peace on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum* being deemed dishonorable by the federal party—they have asserted and maintained over and over again, that a compliance with the famous *sine qua non* would be no degradation—and that "the greatest people on earth have often made terms more disadvantageous than the *sine qua non*—and yet preserved their character"—how ever to shew that we do not misquote, we shall give the article as it stands in the Boston Gazette of Dec. 15:

There is great ability undoubtedly in the letter of our ministers of the 24th of August, but there are two sentences in it which can never be too much deplored. They were penned in an evil hour. It seems as if Heaven intended to disgrace us. The one is, that the demand of Britain were such, as could only be examined when we were to decide on the surrender of our independence. Now this was a rhetorical flourish very well for a 4th of July oration, and just like the declaration that it was "time for all kings to gather up their garments and fall with decency," or it might suit a rhetorical discourse in Harvard Chapel, but it is unlucky in diplomacy.

We shall probably agree to conditions not very different from those proposed by Great Britain at present, or perhaps worse. Why then degrade the nation by anticipating that such terms will be equal to a surrender of our independence? such expectations are mere fustian. The greatest people on earth have often made terms more disadvantageous, and yet preserved their character.

It now only remains to be shewn what those conditions were, to which we should probably agree—and which to declaim against as "mere fustian." The conditions are as follow:

1. The military occupation of all the lakes, their waters and shores—by which we would have to cede 2,260,000 acres of land worth \$14,800,000 and 60,000 inhabitants.

2. A direct communication from Halifax and New Brunswick to Quebec—by which we would have to cede 4,498,000 acres of land, worth \$22,491,800, and 5000 inhabitants.

3. A boundary for the Indians—by which we would have to cede about one-third of the State of Ohio—the whole of the Michigan Territory—Indiana Territory—Illinois Territory—North Western Territory—amounting to more than a third of the United States—containing in the aggregate one hundred and fifty SEVEN MILLION NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND EIGHTY-THREE ACRES, worth \$17,306,084 and containing 68,000 inhabitants.

These were the terms on which the Boston federalists wished to make peace in December last—it was "mere fustian" to say they were degrading—and it was anticipated, and no doubt wished, that we should be compelled to agree to conditions "perhaps worse."

While sentiments such as these were promulgated by several of the federal papers, others of them declared that the enemy would make no peace whilst Mr. Madison remained president—take the following as a sample:

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

"A union of all parties [is needed] to drive Mr. Madison from power, whose continuance in office will render abortive every effort to defend and save the country."

"We believe, and for some time have believed, that there is no hope of preserving this union six months, if six weeks, unless Mr. Madison resigns, or is removed from office."

Now it appears that Mr. Madison has not only defended and saved the country—but has subdued and conquered the enemy, and compelled him to retreat from his *sine qua non*, (in which it was "mere fustian" to say their was any thing degrading) and signed an honorable peace. It is not necessary, perhaps, to remark, that the union of the states still exists, although Mr. Madison has neither resigned nor been removed—and it has now become evident that if the union of the states is never assailed by more potent enemies than the Hartford convention, and those who agreed with it in opinion, no body who is alive now has much chance of seeing them separated.

But here follows another of the scribes who has taken off the mask altogether, and boldly comes to the point at once—"Mark him."

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

"The greatest curse which can befall the nation, is a peace with Great Britain under the present administration."

Now this greatest curse has actually befallen the country—and after rejoicings illuminations and congratulations, after recommending a cession of one-third of our territory and 150,000 inhabitants, as a peace offering, it is found out, as appears by the following extract, that "our conflict with England has resulted in our total discomfiture."

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER OF FEB. 22.

The tools of administration are obliged to call the war on the part of America, a just war, and yet to nibble they will reject and illuminate for a peace, which has provided only for British pretensions.

Our conflict with England has resulted in total discomfiture—in the abandonment of every object sought by it; and we are doomed to hear the names of Madison and Monroe resounding in reiterated and tumultuous shouts to the heavens.

We cannot imagine what kind of regard this man can have for his readers, when he tells them such a glaring untruth as that our conflict has resulted in "total discomfiture"—he must surely suppose them entirely ignorant of passing events, to endeavor to impose so clumsy an imposture upon them—he must expect that they have never heard of Chippewa or Niagara or Fort Erie or Plattsburg or Champlain or Baltimore or New Orleans, when he tells them that our conflict has resulted in "total discomfiture"—he must surely forget that even the British newspapers acknowledged, before they heard of the defeat at New Orleans, that their backs were still smarting with the stripes we had inflicted upon them—and that the treaty was disgraceful in the highest degree to the British government—at a time too when they conceived that the fisheries and the East India trade, were interdicted to us.

"We are doomed to hear the names of Madison and Monroe resounding in reiterated and tumultuous shouts to the heavens!" Aye—this is the misery of it—after threatening Mr. Madison with the Island of Elba—after declaring on the floor of Congress that he ought to be hung—after telling us over and over again that England would make no peace with him—and that the Union could not exist six weeks unless he were "removed from office"—to find that so far from being sent to Elba—or hung—or removed from office—he has conquered an honorable peace for his country—and to hear his grateful countrymen resounding his praises from one end of this vast continent to the other—is indeed a doom equal only to the horrors of the damned—it is a doom which carries with it utter extinction to the despicable faction who not only deserted their country in its day of peril, but threw their traitorous weight into the scale of the enemy—it is a doom which will be visited on their latest posterity, if that posterity should inherit the vices of their ancestors—for impartial history will record the names of Madison and Monroe, as the bold asserters of their country's rights, when the Kings, & the Pickens, and the Otis's, if mentioned at all, will be mentioned only to be despised and execrated.

We shall offer but one more extract at present, it is

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE, OCT. 21.

"Do the democrats think that a Madison, whose highest ambition is to balance a sentence and round a period, that the politician, who once gattered in harmless debate in time of peace, can now balance the conflicting parties of a country, or direct the energies of a powerful nation?"

It is needless to say that the democrats thought so, or they would not have elected him—and his official conduct since his election has convinced them that he is fit to "direct the energies of a powerful nation," but we can furnish another evidence, and one that we presume will not be disputed by the Gazette, that Mr. Madison has directed the energies of the nation with some effect—this is no less an evidence than John Bull himself—John has acknowledged it—for he has felt the application of Mr. Madison's energies, and he retires out of the contest with a better opinion of them than he had when he entered it.—The democrats have drubbed John Bull into this opinion, without any aid or assistance from federalism—and there are democrats enough in this country to enforce this opinion upon Mr. Bull at any time—it is therefore of little consequence what federalists think of Mr. Madison—for, as Cobbett says, "they are poor creatures—indeed, my Lord, they are poor things—and 'not worth the money thrown away upon them.'"

LATEST VERBAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

The schooner Transit, of Baltimore, arrived at New London on the 2d instant, in 52 days from Bordeaux.

In the Transit came passenger, Christopher Hughes, esq. Secretary of Legation at Ghent, and bearer of dispatches, William Staler, esq. atached to the late Mission at Washington, all of whom arrived in the city of New York on Saturday afternoon.

The Transit sailed from Bordeaux on the 6th of January, and left the river on the 12th.

An intelligent passenger in the Transit, very politely furnished the Editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser with the following observations relative to the situation of the European Powers, viz.

"That the Congress of Vienna was still in existence, though it was believed that there was no harmony in the views of the great powers composing it. It is understood that Russia insists on the restoration of Poland under her exclusive auspices. Prussia does not oppose this measure, but insists on the entire acquisition of Saxony. Austria and England, indirectly oppose these views, and act in concert. The movements of the former indicate a determination to retain under her dominion the late kingdom of Italy, and the provinces lately pertaining to the French Empire in that country, and in Iliria, Dalmatia, &c.; while the latter is employing all her influence in the consolidation of the military strength of North Germany, Holland and Belgium; with the same views, both these powers seem desirous to cultivate the best understanding with the King of Naples whose military establishment is reported to surpass 80,000 men, and to be on the best footing of organization and equipment."

"The unsettled state of public affairs

in France—her deranged finances—the general discontent of the military—and the imbecility of the actual government of that country, have protracted all her influence in the great political concerns of Europe: under such circumstances, all the talents and intrigues of her minister Talleyrand cannot raise her above a secondary consideration at Vienna. The illustrious exile of Elba continues to excite the interest and speculation of all Europe.

"It would be difficult to describe the interest which the continent of Europe has taken in the events which have happened in America during the last year. Long accustomed to receive all their impressions of America, and all the accounts of the war immediately from England—the glorious affairs of Chippewa, of Niagara Falls, of Fort Erie, of Lake Champlain, and the retreat of Gov. Prevost from the 'new line of demarcation,' all of which were correctly reported and understood in Europe, opened their eyes, and the people of the continent were not less amazed than delighted at the gallantry and skill displayed by American commanders, and American soldiers. The names of our naval and military Heroes are in the mouths of every one. From regarding us as a people about to be conquered by the enormous undivided power of Great Britain, the news from America began to be looked for with anxiety. Victories gained by Americans were reviewed as events of course, and their sympathies and admiration were completely enlisted in our behalf.—The American name stands high in the estimation of every country not immediately connected with Great Britain, and in France especially, (where notwithstanding her claim of gratitude on that redeemed people, for so long maintaining, and at last restoring to them their beloved Louis.)—To be known as an American is sufficient to insure a stranger the courtesy, and even the caresses of every class of the community."

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

SIR,

The treaty lately concluded at Ghent seems to give general satisfaction; but I must confess, there are some omissions which very much surprise me. There is, in the first place, no provision made for the Tories, as in the treaty of 1783, Congress is not even required to "recommend" them to the forgiveness of their fellow citizens. How this has happened, considering the well known magnanimity of the British government, I am at a loss to account—perhaps you, or some of your correspondents, may explain it. It is certain, that this class of men have lately made greater sacrifices of principle, if not of property, in the cause of G. Britain than they or their predecessors did in the old war; and it seems very extraordinary that the British commissioners did not insist upon retaining "the territories east of Penobscot," as an asylum for these afflicted people, it being so contiguous to Nova Scotia, and a climate so congenial with the constitution and temper of their souls.

Again, although they have promised to steal no more, there is no provision made for restoring the slaves already stolen from the Southern States by Cockburn and Co.

Now, I should like to know whether, from the studied regard to reciprocity, so conspicuous in the several articles of the treaty, one of these omissions was considered as a fair offset to the other—or whether, (as some will have it) by a conduct so opposite to that observed towards their Indian allies, the British commissioners chose this way to show their inflexible contempt for a class of men, who have, for the second and last time, deceived them by their misrepresentations and false assurances? Pray let us hear from you on this subject.

SIMON SEARCHER.

P. S. After all the speculations of your correspondents, will not this latter construction best account for the mysterious conduct of the three strangers, who lately disappeared from Gadsby's Hotel?

Within a few days past, the following, among other appointments have been made, by the President of the U. States, with the consent of the Senate:

FULWAR SKEPITH, to be consul for the U. States at Paris.

J. R. FERRIER, (late a col. in the army) to be consul at Alicante.

WM. DRAYTON, (late a col. in the army) to be consul at L'Orient.

DANIEL STROBEL, of S. Carolina, to be consul at Nantz.

WILLIAM B. BARNEY, to be consul at Trieste.

RICHARD M. HALL, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Barcelona.

JAMES MURRAY, (the former consul) consul at Liverpool.

Nat. Int.

Copious bleedings have brought John Bull to his senses. Should his disorder return, we would recommend "a free use of the bayonet." Fren. True Amer.

Some apprehend that as soon as our army is disbanded, Britain will again attack us. They forget that on the 8th January, at Orleans, JACKSON, CANNOLL, & COFFEE, became her bail, that she should "keep the peace, and be of good behavior." Ibid.

When the news of peace reached Sagkett's Harbor, 600 ship carpenters were at work upon one ship of 98 guns, one of 74 guns, and a frigate of 44 guns! Two keels had been laid, and the other work in some forwardness.

Oct. 22.

RICHMOND, March 3.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel L. Gayle, of the 61st Regt. to Colonel Claiborne W. Gooch, Adjutant General.

Mathews Court House, Feb. 18, 1815.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that a detachment of militia of the Regiment under my command, succeeded in capturing yesterday morning, a schooner late the American schooner Saturn, of Baltimore, recently captured by the squadron in Lynhaven Bay. This vessel was under the command of a Midshipman, belonging to the British frigate Menelaus, and navigated by six seamen belonging also to that ship, having on board the Purser, (and 9 negroes which eloped from Princess Ann.) all bound from the Cape to Tangier Island. The above vessel was dispatched from Baltimore under the command of Capt. Rich for Norfolk, where she was to load with a cargo for France; she has now on board a parcel of fish in barrels, which was taken from Baltimore as ballast.

On their passage up the Bay, they grounded on Thursday evening, about a mile and a half from the shore; a six pounder was ordered down yesterday morning, and after a few shot she surrendered.

The Purser, Midshipman and six Seamen are now prisoners at this place, and having yesterday received a Norfolk newspaper announcing the joyful tidings of Peace, I have declined sending the prisoners on to Richmond, until I receive a reply to this letter, supposing that, under the present pleasing prospect of a close to all further hostilities, it would be better calculated to meet the wishes of the Commander in Chief, to detain them until this communication should be made and his pleasure made known to me in reply.

THE ALGERINE WAR.

It is probable that many of our readers may not bear in mind the facts on which the recent declaration of war against Algiers is predicated. We have therefore obtained for their information the Report made on the subject by Mr. Gaston of the House of Representatives, chairman of the committee to whom the bill was recommended in secret sitting. The documents accompanying the Report, which are too long, and perhaps not proper for present publication, are so conclusive as to leave no doubt on the mind of any one who hears or reads them, of the impossibility of re-establishing peace with the Dey of Algiers, unless by coercion, except under the most base and humiliating conditions. Our readers may judge of the inveterate hostility of that barbarian tyrant towards us, growing merely out of the most sordid cupidity and natural ferocity and cruelty of temper, by two or three facts, collected from a momentary glance at the documents accompanying the Report of the committee.

A person was entrusted, as from the American merchants in Spain, with the task of endeavoring to procure the liberation of the eleven or twelve of our citizens captive in Algiers, for whom he was authorized to give a ransom not exceeding 3000 dollars per man. To every attempt of this kind, the Dey replied "that not for two millions of dollars would he sell his AMERICAN SLAVES!"

In reply to an application, in the most confidential manner, to one of the Dey's Ministers, to know the terms which the Dey expected to extort from the United States (by keeping our citizens slaves), in the event of a treaty with them, it appears, that "it was a settled point with the Dey, from which he could by no means swerve, that, in the first place, for the privilege of passing the straits of Gibraltar, two millions of dollars would be required of the American government, and that then the stipulations of the late Treaty might be renewed (the old tributary treaty) after paying up all arrears of tribute!" &c. &c.

NEW YORK, MARCH 7.

A gentleman from New London, arrived at Boston, states, that 13 seamen deserted from on shore last Thursday. In consequence, the Admiral had ordered that the boats of the squadron should not land again; and the elegant packet sloop Cordelia, Captain Taber, had been chartered to bring the officers on shore when they wished to come, and convey them back again.

BEWARE OF ROBBERS!

On Sunday last, Mr. Robert Chesbrough, of this City, accompanied by his man servant, went on a visit to his country house, near the four mile stone, on the Harlem road. On his arrival, he found that the house had been broken open; and on examination, he discovered behind one of the doors, a white man, who, on finding himself detected, made several passes at Mr. C. with a knife, which fortunately did him very little injury. He finally, however, disengaged himself from Mr. C.'s grasp; and running out of the house, endeavored to gain a neighboring swamp; but Mr. C. overtook him; and with the assistance of his servant, wrested his knife from him, secured him in a chaise, carried him before the Police, and had him committed to Bridewell.

SALEM, March 2.

Last night, about half past 9 o'clock, some of the British prisoners confined here on board of the prison ship, succeeded in cutting a hole through her

bow, and precipitated through, directly under the fire of the guard on deck. Several muskets and pistols were discharged at them to no effect. They made their way over the ice in North River. The alarm bell being rung the citizens turned out in pursuit of them, when 2 of the number were secured in North Fields, about half a mile from the ship—the others have not been heard of. This is the third attempt they have made to escape since the news of peace. A number on board have declared their intention never to embark for England.

BOSTON, March 4.

We understand, that two powerful squadrons (to include the whole disposable force of the United States) are preparing for the Mediterranean, against the Algerines. The first division, it is reported, will consist of the light vessels purchased at New York by Captain Porter, the Guerriere and Constitution frigates, &c.

From the recent report of the frigate Constitution being spoken, it is probable she was proceeding to cruise on the European coasts; and when in want of supplies, might put into a French port; in which case she might bring home Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin and Clay.

The frigates United States and Macedonian are fitting for sea at New London. The Guerriere, at Philadelphia, and Constellation at Norfolk, are ready for sea.

PRIZE TO THE DAVID PORTER.

Arrived at New Bedford on Thursday last, the British brig Flying Fish, Blackman prizemaster, prize to the privateer David Porter, captured off the Rock of Lisbon, on the 22d of January. Was chased five times, and escaped by superior sailing. The prize was from London, bound to Trieste; and has on board a cargo consisting of 80 casks, 109 barrels, and 152 bags of coffee; 60 casks refined sugar, 9 bales cloves, 6 bags cinnamon, 35 cases indigo, 17 bales long cloth, 35 cases & 2 packages dry goods, 110 bags pepper, 74 bags cocoa, live wood, rum, porter, &c.—The prize is 240 tons, coppered to the bands, and was formerly an American privateer, & since built upon.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE COLUMBIAN.

New London, March 3.

SIR,

Yesterday arrived at this place, and anchored with the squadron, the British armed brig Nimrod, from Bermuda. The Captain and others state, that previous to sailing, it was reported and believed in Bermuda, that New Orleans was in possession of the English—that the action was severe, and the loss great on both sides, being 6000 each. And that it was also reported that the CONSTITUTION had fallen in with and CAPTURED A BRITISH FRIGATE. The first article we cannot think true, [and it is not, the British having been on board their ships the 3d of February; & 6000 troops, the number said to be lost, was probably as many as they had left to make a fresh attack with, while our forces were doubling their amount.] The second is probably entitled to more credit. The news of Peace had not reached Bermuda when the Nimrod sailed—that of Jackson's victory had.

Admiral Hotham is yet on shore—puts up at Mr. Stewart's; treated with great attention by some and with civility by all.

Majors Lee and Hoadley of the 37th Regt. of Infantry, now stationed at Forts Griswold and Trumbull, are appointed Lieut. Colonels.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Lisbon, to a Mercantile House in Philadelphia, dated

Lisbon, January 15, 1815.

I beg leave to congratulate you on the return of Peace to our country, and to wait on you with a Price Current of this market, at the same time to advise you, for the present, not to adventure to this market. Flour and wheat are a mere drug here, our supplies from France and Germany having been very great. If Indian corn could be purchased at 50 or 60 cents in the U. States, and shipped at a very low freight, it might pay the same may be said of rice, but no other article; and unless flour is at five or six dollars, it will leave a great loss at present. I will keep you regularly advised, and I can only say for the present, do nothing this way.—Exchange on London 63d. per dollar. Discount on paper 14 1-2 per cent.

A SHORT REPLY.

"What have we gained by this war?" said one of our cautious federal politicians the other day—"I'll tell you what we have gained," said a Republican. "If we had gained nothing else, we have gained that which you would have lost us by remaining in mean submission to the insolence of the enemy—a GOOD NAME.—We were kicked & cuffed about, till we were becoming the scorn of the whole world, and what was worse, of your own Party. You said we could not be kicked into a war—And now, how do we stand? If we had failed, you ought to have said the last persons in the world to have said one word about it, because you were guilty of every trick and atrocity to bind our hands, to defeat the success of the war, and to prevent us from giving you an honorable peace. But we have succeeded in spite of you. And how do we stand? Higher on the rolls of fame than ever! Amired and elevated in the eyes of the whole world. Is this nothing? We

sheathed the sword when the causes of war had ceased.—But is our good name nothing? Is our glory nothing? And yet you ask what we have gained? Would you rather that we should have grovelled in the mire of submission, than have towered like the Eagle, in the blaze of glory?" Enquirer.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have, by a joint resolution, signified their desire, that a day may be recommended, to be observed by the people of the U. States with religious solemnity, as a day of thanksgiving and devout acknowledgments to Almighty God, for his great goodness, manifested in restoring to them the blessings of peace.

No people ought to feel greater obligations to celebrate the goodness of the Great Disposer of events, and of the destiny of nations, than the people of the U. States. His kind Providence originally conducted them to one of the best portions of the dwelling place allowed for the great family of the human race. He protected and cherished them, under all the difficulties and trials to which they were exposed in their early days.

Under his fostering care, their habits, their sentiments, and their pursuits, prepared them for a transition in due time for a state of independence and of self-government. In the arduous struggle by which it was attained, they were distinguished by multiplied tokens of his benign interposition. During the interval which succeeded, he reared them into the strength, and endowed them with the resources, which have enabled them to assert their national rights, and to enhance their national character, in another arduous conflict, which is now happily terminated by a peace and reconciliation with those who have been our enemies. And to the same Divine Author of every good and perfect gift, we are indebted for all those privileges and advantages, religious as well as civil, which are so richly enjoyed in this favored land.

It is for blessings, such as these, and more especially for the restoration of the blessings of peace, that I now recommend that the second Thursday in April next be set apart, as a day on which the people of every religious denomination, may, in their solemn assemblies, unite their hearts and their voices, in a free-will offering to their Heavenly Benefactor, of the homage of thanks; living, and of their joyful praise.

Given at the City of Washington on the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

8th MARCH, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.

All clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, &c. which have been distributed for the recruiting service, will, as soon as practicable, be collected & transported to the nearest depot established for the recruiting service, viz.

- No. 1. Springfield (Mass.) for New-Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
2. Greenbush (N. York) for New-York and New Jersey.
3. Carlisle (Penn.) for Pennsylvania, Maryland & Virginia.
4. Columbia (S. Carolina) for North and South Carolina & Georgia.
5. Newport (Ken.) for Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana & Michigan.
6. Washington (Miss. Territory) for Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri.
7. New Orleans, for Louisiana.

Officers who have been superintending the recruiting for regiments and corps, are accountable for all supplies which have been furnished for that service, and will carry this arrangement into effect.

The Commissary General of purchases and supplies will have an agent or store keeper at each of those places to receipt for and take charge of the public property. A duplicate receipt for all articles so delivered at the depot will forthwith be transmitted to the Superintendent General of Military Supplies at this place, that the accounts of issues and expenditures may be correctly settled.

By order,

D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1815

It is understood that a squadron of the United States Navy is preparing at the port of New York to proceed to Mediterranean, and it may afford a good opportunity of convey to our merchant ships bound to that quarter. We give this information to those of our mercantile friends whom it may concern.

NAVY OF ALGIERES.

The whole naval force of Algiers consist of
1 frigate of 50 guns, 500 men.
1 do of 46 do 460
2 do of 44 do 450 each
1 do new 38 do 400
2 corvettes 24 each 500
1 do 22 230
2 brigs 22 each 430
1 kebeck 20 260
1 schooner 4 40
1 row galley 50
6 gun boats, slop rigged, carrying one 21 pounder, and one 11 inch mortar each.
The heaviest cannon on board the frigates are 18 pounders.

JUST AND STUNKY.

The Intendant and Warden of the City of Charleston, S. C. invited the officers of the battery of State Artillery, who had been on service in that place, prior to their discharge, to partake of a *Pot Luck Dinner*. The invitation was politely declined, on the ground, "that they could not receive from their fellow citizens any marks of attention or tokens of regard, in which their brave, arduous and patriotic (volunteer) Soldiers were not parties."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a vend. exp. and fi fa out of Kent county court issued and to be executed will be exposed to public sale on SATURDAY, 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the Market House in Chester Town, for Cash—one negro woman called Mill, or Mills, 3 years to serve from the 1st of January next; one negro boy called Jerry, to serve until the 1st of January, 1821; one negro girl called Mary, and one called M. Sweet, taken under execution at the suit of William Barrell, adm'r of Alex J. Chambers;—also one negro boy and two girls taken for county tax and officer's fees, and fi fa at the suit of same, use of Basin Gale, jun. Attendance by Edward Browne, Sh'ff.

March 7, 1815

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the following fieri facias and venditioni exponas, out of Kent county court issued and to be executed, will be exposed to public sale, for Cash, on SATURDAY, 26th inst. at the Market House in Chester Town, at 2 o'clock—all St. Roger Meeks' right to the following property: All that part of the house and lot in the said town, situate on the main street, now occupied as a tavern; one negro girl called Emily; horse and carriage—taken and seized under execution at the suit of James Browne, use of Joshua and Thomas Gilpin; part of two lots in said town the property of John Seward, taken and seized at the suit of the State, use of Dobbs Joyce;—also one negro boy, the property of Caleb Hayne, taken and seized at the suit of Henry Henry, use of Soudard & Moore.

Edward Browne, Sh'ff.

March 4, 1815

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Will be disposed of at public sale, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Solomon Town's tavern, in the town of Easton, all that well known and valuable LOT OF GROUND, a part of the estate of the late James Earle, situated on the post road from Easton to Centerville, and opposite the grounds of Nicholas Hammond, Esq.—They are acknowledged to be among the richest lots in the vicinity of Easton, and are so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary. The terms will be particularly stated on the day of sale.

Robert Lloyd Tilghman,

Tench Tilghman,

William H. Tilghman.

Ticket county March 14

BAG FOX.

S. LOWE has a very fine active BAG FOX, which he proposes letting loose on Thursday morning next, at 6 o'clock. Gentlemen of the county, and others having good dogs, will confer a favor by bringing them.

March 14

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having taken into partnership John M. Butler and Charles Briggs, experienced workmen in the felling, dying, and finishing department of his Woollen Manufactory, will in future be conducted under the firm of John M. Butler & Co. The department being provided with every necessary labor saving machinery, as well as ample provision for all kind of dying, and intending the erection of further felling-stocks, will qualify their works for extensive business, and give them a decided preference over common country Felling Mills. Intending to carry on the dying extensively in its various branches, they invite the attention of the Cotton Manufacturer. They will dye all kind of woollen and cotton goods, yarn or raw materials, as well as finish and dye goods—over that may be injured, upon terms equally reasonable with any other, and beg—no, not so fast, would be pleased with a share of public patronage. They have appointed Mr. George Jones, Merchant Taylor, No. 80, M. St. Street, Wilmington, their agent, who will receive all kinds of goods for finishing, and deliver the same when finished, with the additional expense only of a reasonable compensation to the agent. They intend appointing agents in the various parts of the State, Eastern Shore Maryland, as well as the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania, of which the public will be duly notified in a future advertisement. Descriptive tickets accompanying goods are necessary. Letters directed to John M. Butler & Co. Newport, Delaware, will receive due attention.

John R. Phillips.

March 3, 1815

37 The Delaware Gazette, Wet Chester Esq. dem'ist, L. nearest Intelligence, and Eastern Star will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to George Jones, Wilmington.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Keene, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the fifteenth day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 2d day of March, 1815.

John Newton, adm'r's.

Marcellus Keene, do.

of Matthew Keene, dec'd.

March 14

A JACK.

The subscribers intend introducing into the county this season, one of the fine JACKS in the country. He will be permitted to serve about four and twenty mares beside their own. Those desirous of raising fine mules, may make immediate application to either of the subscribers.—The terms are six dollars the mare, with twenty five cents to the groom, if paid before the end of the season; but if not paid before that time, ten dollars for each mare, with fifty cents to the groom.

Tench Tilghman,

William H. Tilghman.

Ticket county, March 14

N. B. The season will end on the 1st day of July.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, for ordnance, fortifications, and the Indian department, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say: For the pay of the army of the United States, including the private servants kept by officers, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For forage to officers, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For subsistence of the army, seven hundred thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, fifty thousand dollars.

For clothing, three hundred & twenty five thousand dollars.

For the quartermasters' department, two hundred thousand dollars.

For purchasing horses for artillery, one hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including arsenals, magazines and armories, nine hundred and thirty eight thousand three hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For fortifications, four hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Indian department, two hundred thousand dollars.

For advancing three months pay to the officers deranged and non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate.
March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the following sums be, and are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, one million, five hundred and thirty eight thousand, three hundred and sixty four dollars and fifty cents.

For provisions six hundred and seventy three thousand nine hundred and seventy two dollars and fifty cents.

For medicine, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, forty thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, five hundred thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, including freight, transportation and recruiting expenses, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ammunition, & military stores, three hundred thousand dollars.

For navy yards, docks & wharves, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and ninety thousand and twenty dollars.

For clothing for the same, sixty thousand three hundred and fifty seven dollars.

For military stores for the same, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses for the same, eighteen thousand seven hundred & eight dollars.

For the purchase of the vessels captured by Commodore Macdonough on Lake Champlain, such sum as shall be agreed upon, with the approbation of the President, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate.
March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Henry Nimmo. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be refunded and paid to Henry Nimmo, of Warren, in the state of Rhode Island and Providence plantations, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars; to be paid to him by the said Nimmo for duties upon the importation of one hundred bags of cotton, the growth and produce of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate.
February 23, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

Will be offered at public sale on WEDNESDAY, 15th of March inst. at Buck Town, by virtue of four vend. exp. to me directed, to wit: Negro man Jack, 1 girl Levey, 1 do Sarah, and 1 do Beck—late the property of James K. H. taken in execution to satisfy 3 claims at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Henry H. also one at the suit of Sarah Hooper, executrix of Samuel Hooper. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash only.

Jno. Newton, late Sheriff of Dorchester county.

March 7 2

NOTICE.

Will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, 17th of March inst. by virtue of vend. exp. to me directed, at the house of Mr. William Evans, all that tract of land of LAND, called "Sixteen's Place," late the property of said Evans, taken in execution to satisfy a claim of John Rold, service of Peter Ferguson. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash only.

Jno. Newton, late Sheriff of Dorchester county.

March 7 2

NOTICE.

By virtue of a f. f. to me directed, will be sold at the court house door, in Snow Hill, on TUESDAY the 28th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. a part of a tract of LAND, called "The Grove," seized and taken in execution at the property of Elizabeth Parker, at the suit of J. H. Stevenson.

Geo. Hayward, Sheriff of Worcester county.

Snow Hill, March 7 3

NOTICE.

By virtue of a f. f. to me directed, will be sold at the court house door, in Snow Hill, on TUESDAY the 28th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. a part of a tract of LAND, called "The Grove," seized and taken in execution at the property of Elizabeth Parker, at the suit of J. H. Stevenson.

Patrick Waters, Constable of Snow Hill.

Snow Hill, March 7 3

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

A VALUABLE FARM.

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

Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. Joseph Dardan, surviving executor of Stephen Dardan, dec'd.

Talbot county, Feb 21

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

SCHOONER SUPERIOR.

Will commence running as usual from Easton Point to Baltimore, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10 o'clock, A. M. (and at the same hour every Wednesday morning, during the season.) Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at the same hour. For freight or passage, apply as heretofore.

He returns thanks for the many favors received while it was in his power to serve the public—now authorizes him to solicit a share of patronage.

P. S. Persons sending Grain, will please to specify in their orders by what Packet they may wish it carried, to the clerk in his absence, to prevent mistakes occurring, the same person acting clerk for both packets.

March 7

NOTICE.

The board of Commissioners, appointed by virtue of the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory,'" hereby give notice, that they request from the claimants under the said act, that a written statement, specifying the amount of the respective pretensions of each claimant, the quantity of acres claimed, and the nature and evidence and chain of each title, be forthwith transmitted to the board.

Thomas Swann, F. S. Key, John Law.

March 7 6

The editors of newspapers who print the laws of the State are requested to insert the same for one month, and transmit their accounts to the Secretary of said board.

By order of the board—Richard Wallach, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

A large and convenient two story brick house, with a store room in front, opposite the court house, in Easton, being among the best stands in the town. It is now occupied by Mr. James Thomas, to whom it is rented for the present year. For terms apply to Wm. Dickinson.

March 7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

By order—J. Lockerman, Clk. of the Levy Court.

Feb. 21

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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

Feb. 28 3

FOR RENT.

The new Brick Store room, with a paved cellar, next door to the Post office. For terms apply at the Star Office.

March 8 4

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, that the Bill made and reported by JAMES CHAPMAN, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Abbott, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 24th day of May next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the 24th day of April next in the Eastern Star.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1732.

True copy, Test, James P. Heath, Reg. Cui. Can.

March 7—3

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, that the Bill made and reported by JAMES CHAPMAN, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Abbott, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 24th day of May next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the 24th day of April next in the Eastern Star.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1732.

True copy, Test, James P. Heath, Reg. Cui. Can.

Feb. 28 3

BANK OF CAROLINE.

DENTON, FEB. 11, 1815.

Resolved, by the President and Directors, that each and every Stockholder in this Institution, whose stock is not paid in full, are requested to pay into the said Bank of Caroline, Five Dollars on each share owned by him, by the 1st day of March next, or before the first Monday in September next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of February, anno domini 1815.

By order, Thomas Culbreth, Cashier.

Feb. 27

EASTON PACKET.

The subscriber having taken on that large and commodious well known boat, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henrich, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced the Tavern Keeping Business; He is from his own attention, and has kept up to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best in the Eastern Shore, and a sufficient number of waiters, equal to any, all of which will be seen in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that seek a place of temporary residence. The best of liquors are served up, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.

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

Easton, January 3, 1815.

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TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having deceased business for the present year, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for their patronage during the time he kept the Eastern Hotel; and would suggest to all those indebted to him the propriety of immediate payment, or in person, or by some other mode, to make up the balance as may be disagreeable to all parties.

Easton, Jan. 10

Thomas Henrich.

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[Vol. 15. 16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21 1815

[No. 29.....801.]

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

THE TERMS

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

REPORT

OF
THE RETALIATING SYSTEM, &c.
IN SENATE, MARCH 3, 1815.

The committee on foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States on the 26th of September last, respecting the unauthorized mode of warfare adopted by the enemy, on the plan of retaliation, report—

That, altho' the war has happily terminated, they deem it important to rescue the American government from unworthy imputations, with which it has been assailed during its progress. They have therefore, endeavored to ascertain, whether the destruction of York, in Upper Canada, and the other cases assumed by our late enemy, as authorizing a departure from the settled rules of civilized warfare, were of a character to justify or extenuate their conduct.

The result of the inquiries of the committee, manifesting to the world, that the plea which has been advanced for the destruction of the American capital, and the plunder of private property, is without foundation, will be found in the communications of the Secretaries of the Departments of War and Navy, and of Gen. Dearborn, commander of the American forces in the attack on York, herewith submitted.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Feb. 28, 1815.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter, requesting, on behalf of the committee of foreign relations, any information which this department possesses, relative to the misconduct that have been imputed to the American troops in Upper Canada during the late war, and in reply, I have the honor to state, that the charges appear to be confined to three: 1st. The alleged burning of York; 2d. the burning of Newark, and 3d. the burning of the Indian villages usually called the Moravian towns.

1st. The burning of York, or of any of its public edifices, or of any of its private houses, has never been presented to the view of the American government by its own officers, as matter of information; and it never was exhibited by the British government, or any of its officers, as matter of complaint; until it was asserted in the address of the governor in chief to the provincial parliament of Canada, on the 24th of Jan. 1815, "that, as a just retribution, the proud capital at Washington, has experienced a similar fate to that inflicted by an American force on the seat of government in Upper Canada." This assertion, having led to an inquiry, I am enabled, from official documents, and general information, to state the following facts of the case, for the information of the committee.

The town of York, in Upper Canada, was taken by the American army, under the command of Gen. Dearborn, on the 27th of April, 1813, and it was evacuated on the succeeding 1st of May; although it was again visited for a day, by an American squadron, under the command of Com. Chauncey on the 4th of August. At the time of the capture, the British troops on their retreat, set fire to their magazine, and great injury was done by the explosion, to property, as well as to persons, within the range of its effects. At the time of the capture, as well as at the time of Com. Chauncey's visit, the public stores were seized, and the public store-houses were destroyed; but the destruction of public edifices for civil uses, or of private property, was not only unauthorized, but positively forbidden, by the American commanders; and, it is understood, that no private house was destroyed by the American troops. It has recently, however, appeared, that a public building of little value, called the parliament house, (not the government house,) in which it is said that an American scalp was found, as a part of the decoration of the speaker's chair, had been burnt; whether it was so, and if it was, whether it was an accidental consequence of the confusion, in which the explosion of the magazine involved the town or the unauthorized act of some exasperated individual has not been ascertained. The silence of the military and civil officers of the Provincial Government of Canada seems to indicate, that the transaction was not deemed, when it occurred, a cause, either for retaliation or reproof.

2d. The burning of Newark, adjacent

to Fort George, occurred on the 10th of December, 1813. The act was vindicated by the American General, as necessary to his military operations; but as soon as the American government heard of it, instructions, dated the 6th of Jan. 1814, were given by the department of war, to Maj. Gen. Wilkinson, "to disavow the conduct of the officer who committed it, and to transmit to Governor Prevost, a copy of the order, under color of which that officer had acted." This disavowal was accordingly communicated, and on the 10th of February, 1814, Governor Prevost answered, "that it had been with great satisfaction he had received the assurance, that the perpetration of the burning of the town of Newark, was both unauthorized by the American government, and abhorrent to every American feeling; that if any outrages had ensued the wanton and unjustifiable destruction of Newark, passing the bounds of just retaliation, they were to be attributed to the influence of irritated passions, on the part of the unfortunate sufferers by that event, which, in a state of active warfare, it had not been possible altogether to restrain, and that it was as little congenial to the disposition of his majesty's government, as it was to that of the government of the U. States, deliberately to adopt any plan of policy, which had for its object the devastation of private property."

But the disavowal of the American government was not the only expiation of the unauthorized offence committed by its officer; for, the British government undertook itself, to address the wrong. A few days after the burning of Newark the British and Indian troops passed the Niagara for this purpose; they surprised and seized Fort Niagara; they burnt the villages of Lewistown, Manchester, Tuscarora, Buffalo, and Black Rock, devastating the whole of the Niagara frontier, and dispersing the inhabitants, in the extremity of the winter. Sir George Prevost, himself appears to have been satisfied with the vengeance that had been inflicted; and, in his proclamation of the 12th of Jan'y. 1814, he expressly declared, that for the burning of Newark, "the opportunity of punishment had occurred; that a full measure of retaliation had taken place, and that it was not his intention to pursue further a system of warfare, so revolting to his own feelings, and so little congenial to the British character, unless the future measures of the enemy should compel him again to resort to it." With his answer to Major Gen. Wilkinson, which has been already noticed, he transmitted a copy of the proclamation, "as expressive of the determination as to his future line of conduct," and added, "that he was happy to learn, that there was no probability, that any measures, on the part of the American government, would oblige him to depart from it."

3d. The places usually called the Moravian towns, were mere collections of Indian huts and cabins, on the River Rensselaer or Thames, not probably worth, in the whole, 1000 dollars. The Indians who inhabited them, among whom were some notoriously hostile to the U. States, had made incursions the most cruel into their territory. When therefore, the American army under Gen. Harrison invaded Canada on the 10th of 1813, the huts and cabins of the hostile Indians were destroyed. But this species of warfare has been invariably pursued, by every nation engaged in war with the Indians of the American continent. However it may be regretted on the score of humanity, it appears to be the necessary means of averting the still greater calamities of savage hostilities; and it is believed, that the occurrence would never have been made the subject of a charge against the American troops, if the fact had not been misrepresented or misunderstood. Many people at home, and most people abroad, have been led to suppose, that the Moravian towns were the peaceable settlements of a religious sect of christians, and not the abode of a hostile tribe of savages.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAS. MONROE.
To the Hon. Wm. W. Bibb,
Chairman of the Committee
on Foreign Relations.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 18, 1815.

SIR,

In compliance with the request of the committee of the Senate, communicated to me by your note of the 14th current, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, extracts from the letters of Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of destroying the public store-houses and stores at York, in Upper Canada, and which is all the information in this department on that subject.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. W. CROWNFIELD.
Hon. Wm. W. Bibb,
Chairman of a Committee
of the Senate.

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

Off York, Upper Canada,
April 20, 1813.

"The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks, nearly finished."

From the same to the same, dated off Niagara, Aug. 4, 1813.

"In the evening of the 30th ult. we weighed and stood to York, arrived and anchored in that harbor, at about 3 P. M. on the 31st, ran the schooners into the upper harbour, landed the mariners and soldiers, under the command of Colonel Scott, without opposition; found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public store-houses, five pieces of cannon, 11 boats, and a quantity of shot, shells and other stores: all which were either destroyed or bro't away. On the 1st instant, after having received on board all that the vessels could take, I directed the barracks and public store-houses to be burned: we then re-embarked the men, and proceeded to this place, where I arrived yesterday."

Letter from Gen. Henry Dearborn to the Hon. Joseph B. Varnum, a member of the Senate.

Boston, Oct. 17, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 11th inst. I assure you, in the most explicit manner, that no public or private buildings were burned or destroyed by the troops under my command, at York, in Upper Canada, excepting two block houses, and one or two sheds belonging to the navy yard. I placed a strong guard in town with positive orders to prevent any plunder, or depredation on the inhabitants; and when leaving the place, a letter was received from Judge Scott, chief justice of the superior court, in which he expressed his thanks for the humane treatment the inhabitants had experienced from our troops, and for my particular attention to the safety of their persons and property. A frigate, on the stocks, and a large store house, containing their naval stores, were set on fire by the enemy, subsequent to their offer of surrendering the troops and public property. Several of the most valuable public buildings, connected with their principal military positions, were destroyed by the explosion of their magazine, which proved so fatal to our troops; and altho' there were strong provocations for burning or destroying the town, nothing of the kind took place, more than I have already mentioned, either by the army or navy.

Yours, with respectful esteem,
H. DEARBORN.
Hon. Joseph B. Varnum.

FROM CORBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER,
DECEMBER 10.

AMERICAN BRAVERY.

SIR, As the American contest is becoming remarkable, and begins to excite considerable interest, allow me to make some desultory remarks upon it, which may have a beneficial influence on some, at least, of your readers. Whether the advantage is or is not in our favour, at this stage of the contest, it is not my purpose to examine. But the gallantry displayed by the Republicans in particular cases, appears to surpass anything on record in the history of mankind, if the accounts can be relied on. Gen. Drummond's report of his action with their land forces cannot be questioned, and the resolute onset, on that occasion, cannot be read without a shivering kind of astonishment, which leaves little power of analysing the feeling of the mind, struck, aghast, transfixed, and recoiling. But the account which you gave of the naval action at Fayal, exceeds that and every thing which man has ever heard of; and I am, I own, led to doubt the correctness of the statement. Whether our force was employed regularly or not, must be left to future elucidation. I believe, from the character of our naval officers, it will be found that no impeachment of them will finally be proved. But, taking the account which you have published, to be, in other respects, exact, I must confess that no parallel transaction has ever come to my knowledge. What to admire most, the deliberate conduct, or the desperate valor of these men, becomes a question of difficulty. The commander first makes enquiry of the Portuguese authorities as to his safety—he then abstains from hostility till he is actually attacked, and the aggression becomes undoubted. Now, having repulsed the assailants, he rows his tiny vessel under the neutral fort, that his station may be no problem. When called upon there to act, he and his brave crew, seemingly well prepared for the worst, deal destruction on the enemy with almost supernatural good fortune and success. As long as resistance could be made, with hope of glory, for there could have been none of final safety, they remain at their post, to encounter, after every struggle, a ship of superior force, which could not want a superior force—and beat her off. Not seeing any good from prolonging a contest, in which they destroy more than twice their own number, they render their cock-bast unserviceable and retire.—Yet pursued and demanded, they resolve with their small numbers, to brave danger to the last, and occupy a position on land, determined to render as dear as possible their eventual fall before such superior force. This last determination is the essence of heroism; it drives one wild with admiration.

But the features of the contest which throw the most brilliant lustre on it, are the imposing force that surrounded the undaunted Republicans, & the high qualities of the enemy whom they had to encounter. A privateer, sir; yes, a privateer of 7 or 14 guns, no matter which, secures at anchor by its side, an English frigate, an English frigate, and an English brig of war, and even the last of superior force; and yet it resisted. Would any man have expected that they would not have scuttled their canoe, on the slightest appearance of hostility, taken to their boats, and made the best of their way to land, which they would have been fully justified in doing? Tell me, when the English have ever met with an enemy such as the Americans, had to tug with in them.—When where? unless in this war; and the Republicans are at last allowed to be antagonists worthy of us.—But an observation forces itself on me at this place, and I do not study method.—How inconsistent with the national honor, and how contradictory in themselves, are our words and actions with respect to the Americans! At the moment it would seem that they are cowardly, base and cruel—but even our great men, at the same moment, speak of their humanity as so extraordinary, as to indicate an inclination to place themselves under our protection; while our prints, with the silliest reluctance, are forced to give such accounts of their noble daring, as alone can justify our forces when worsted by them. This reluctance I call silly, because it is even more silly than it is envious and grudging; for unless they admit the superior gallantry of the victor, what is the conqueror, in the name of British renown? And yet I cannot think it less silly to give such unequivocal marks of acknowledgement of the gallantry of our foe, as we have done, in the waywardness of the mixed admiration and scolding with which we have loaded him.—Such a conduct may have an effect on the morals of our gallant seamen and soldiers, and make them suspect that success is equivocal when nothing can be more injurious to it. Therefore, I cannot say that I think Captain Brooke should have been made a Baron, or that he should have accepted the distinction for it is proclaiming, that to capture an American ship of equal or nearly equal force, is some great achievement. Perhaps the enemy may have merited this compliment: for surely, it is no compliment to any one else without their having their full share of it; yet it is not always right to "blazon to our large how much we rate the skill & courage of our antagonists, tho' it is both cowardly and ill policy to deny that we possess them, after meeting us in a way to content the most ambitious of fame. But I am tired of these inconsistencies and contradictions, and shall go on with my remarks.—The inequality of force that we have sometimes seen on the side of the Americans, and their extraordinary efforts at all times, new to war themselves, and opposed to the English, and the English turned to warfare for twenty years of land and sea, lead us to enquire into the cause of a phenomenon, that is, to say the least, rare and singular.

I am apt to think that something must be attributed to corporeal force.—The Yankees are, surely, possessed of more bodily power, more muscular strength, firmer stamina, sterner nerves, than the English. It is probable that there may be something in this. Food, in America, is at the command of every human being, in superabundant quantities, from his youth.—Has not this a tendency to bring man up with that force of limb which gives him the pre-eminence in manhood over such as have not the same advantage? In this country, food has been, to the poor, a scarce commodity for many years. May not this circumstance cause degree of nervelessness and impotence, which cannot be removed by the abundance of food supplied when they enter into his majesty's service? And, by the bye, if this be admissible, may not an argument be deduced hence against Corn Laws, if their effect be to render food dearer, for that would render our defenders feeble, which is by no means a desirable result?

ter, after every struggle, a ship of superior force, which could not want a superior force—and beat her off. Not seeing any good from prolonging a contest, in which they destroy more than twice their own number, they render their cock-bast unserviceable and retire.—Yet pursued and demanded, they resolve with their small numbers, to brave danger to the last, and occupy a position on land, determined to render as dear as possible their eventual fall before such superior force. This last determination is the essence of heroism; it drives one wild with admiration.

But the features of the contest which throw the most brilliant lustre on it, are the imposing force that surrounded the undaunted Republicans, & the high qualities of the enemy whom they had to encounter. A privateer, sir; yes, a privateer of 7 or 14 guns, no matter which, secures at anchor by its side, an English frigate, an English frigate, and an English brig of war, and even the last of superior force; and yet it resisted. Would any man have expected that they would not have scuttled their canoe, on the slightest appearance of hostility, taken to their boats, and made the best of their way to land, which they would have been fully justified in doing? Tell me, when the English have ever met with an enemy such as the Americans, had to tug with in them.—When where? unless in this war; and the Republicans are at last allowed to be antagonists worthy of us.—But an observation forces itself on me at this place, and I do not study method.—How inconsistent with the national honor, and how contradictory in themselves, are our words and actions with respect to the Americans! At the moment it would seem that they are cowardly, base and cruel—but even our great men, at the same moment, speak of their humanity as so extraordinary, as to indicate an inclination to place themselves under our protection; while our prints, with the silliest reluctance, are forced to give such accounts of their noble daring, as alone can justify our forces when worsted by them. This reluctance I call silly, because it is even more silly than it is envious and grudging; for unless they admit the superior gallantry of the victor, what is the conqueror, in the name of British renown? And yet I cannot think it less silly to give such unequivocal marks of acknowledgement of the gallantry of our foe, as we have done, in the waywardness of the mixed admiration and scolding with which we have loaded him.—Such a conduct may have an effect on the morals of our gallant seamen and soldiers, and make them suspect that success is equivocal when nothing can be more injurious to it. Therefore, I cannot say that I think Captain Brooke should have been made a Baron, or that he should have accepted the distinction for it is proclaiming, that to capture an American ship of equal or nearly equal force, is some great achievement. Perhaps the enemy may have merited this compliment: for surely, it is no compliment to any one else without their having their full share of it; yet it is not always right to "blazon to our large how much we rate the skill & courage of our antagonists, tho' it is both cowardly and ill policy to deny that we possess them, after meeting us in a way to content the most ambitious of fame. But I am tired of these inconsistencies and contradictions, and shall go on with my remarks.—The inequality of force that we have sometimes seen on the side of the Americans, and their extraordinary efforts at all times, new to war themselves, and opposed to the English, and the English turned to warfare for twenty years of land and sea, lead us to enquire into the cause of a phenomenon, that is, to say the least, rare and singular.

I am apt to think that something must be attributed to corporeal force.—The Yankees are, surely, possessed of more bodily power, more muscular strength, firmer stamina, sterner nerves, than the English. It is probable that there may be something in this. Food, in America, is at the command of every human being, in superabundant quantities, from his youth.—Has not this a tendency to bring man up with that force of limb which gives him the pre-eminence in manhood over such as have not the same advantage? In this country, food has been, to the poor, a scarce commodity for many years. May not this circumstance cause degree of nervelessness and impotence, which cannot be removed by the abundance of food supplied when they enter into his majesty's service? And, by the bye, if this be admissible, may not an argument be deduced hence against Corn Laws, if their effect be to render food dearer, for that would render our defenders feeble, which is by no means a desirable result?

Besides on account of the pressure for men in our late extensive warfare, many of the feeblest of the English population have been admitted into our naval and military service, and the hardships of our manufacturers drove them to seek that or any other mode of keeping soul and body together. These may be considered

ed as the puniest of our people. Where as, the Americans have men who have spent their lives in plenty, and free from excessive labor in the country, or in all the abundance which their flourishing commerce supplies.

But as the above cause may be disputable, and can, but in part only, account for the fact, if it be a fact, that the Republicans are stronger men than our brave defenders, I will state what appears a more unequivocal reason for the superiority which they have sometimes shown, and the efforts which, tho' raw and new, they have at all times made.—The history of the world, from the creation, to say nothing of the nature of the thing, shews that there is something in Republicanism that gives extraordinary energy to those who possess it, whether a Republic be a good or bad institution. We will not go to ancient times, because it is sufficient to appeal to the last American war, and to the French Revolution, to prove the point. The Americans were successful to the end, and it will not be denied that they continued Republicans. The French Republicans were always successful—indeed, such a career of success scarcely ever fell to the lot of any other people. We well recollect the events of that day. No man who has memory can forget the universal impression, that it was republican energy that crowned that nation every where with victory, over all Europe armed against it. The conclusion of the continental war adds all its force to this observation.—When the sublimation, the soul, which strains up Republican Frenchmen, to deeds of imperishable renown, ceased to animate the French, though they had the memory of their triumphs as a temporary stimulus, yet they were conquered, conquered by a force far less than had been repeatedly brought against them in the days of their Commonwealth. If there is anything in this, let it arise itself from what cause it may, I will venture to say, that the Americans possess it in its fullest measure; for no nation on earth ever excited more thoroughly republican than the people of the United States.—If you like the above, it is at your service, and that of your readers—but I must now take my leave.

HORTATOR.

THE NAVY.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 28, 1815.

SIR,

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit an estimate of the expenses of the Navy, reduced to the demands of an establishment, accommodated to all the effects of the peace with G. Britain, but at the same time to provide for the protection of our commerce against the actual hostilities of the Dey of Algiers.

An act that proposes the reduction of any part of the naval force, is actually accompanied with a grateful recollection of the service which that force has rendered to the nation. In the first movements of the late war, the arms of the Navy excited admiration and confidence throughout the United States, shedding a lasting splendor upon the American arms. Victory has invariably been the result of our naval combats with an equal force; and even when the surrender to a superior force has proved unavoidable, it must be acknowledged by the world, that those who have gained the ship, have not always gained the glory of the battle.

Co-operating with their brave and patriotic brethren of the army, the officers and crews of the American vessels of war have greatly contributed to the honorable restoration of peace; and whatever may be the general policy of reducing the naval establishment, it must be universally a favorite object to secure for those meritorious citizens a participation in the blessings which they have conferred upon their country.

Permit me, sir, to take this opportunity of recommending to your attention the bill which has received the sanction of the Senate, for creating the rank of Admiral in our naval service.—The measure is suited to the existing naval establishment, and appears to be necessary, not only as the means of furnishing commanders of proper rank for our squadrons, but as the means of bestowing professional distinction and reward upon the distinguished veterans of the Navy. It has been seen and lamented, that for want of this grade of command, the gallantry of a subordinate officer could be rewarded by promotion, while his gallant superior officer must remain stationary.

The protection of commerce against the hostilities of the Dey of Algiers will require that a strong squadron should be stationed, as soon as practicable, in the Mediterranean. The Algerine naval force is believed to consist of four frigates, four corvettes, four sloops of war, and twenty gun boats; but these vessels

will be covered and aided by the powerful batteries, which defend the harbour of Algiers. To secure success in our operations, therefore, and to command the general respect of the Barbary Powers, it is proposed, that the American squadron shall consist of two seventy-four frigates, three ships of war, and six or eight small armed vessels; and an estimate of the expense of the expedition accompanies this communication. It is, however, Congress should not contemplate a maritime war against Algiers, and should not be disposed to increase the naval establishment, a different course must be pursued. The three seventy-fours (of which two may be soon completed for sea, at a small additional expense) should be perfected in their guns and equipments, and laid up in ordinary so as to be ready for service upon the first emergency. Four frigates should always be maintained and ready for sea; & should be deemed to be in actual service, together with four sloops of war, four small armed vessels (to be principally employed as dispatch vessels) and two gunboats in each principal port.

The Baitilla may be discharged, and the gunboats (with the exception provided for) and the barges may be generally laid up or sold, as the President shall deem most expedient.

The ships and vessels on the lakes, or on the stocks for the lake service, may also be laid up, or sold, as the President shall direct. But it is respectfully suggested, that no greater reduction of our naval establishment ought, at this time, to be made.

The destinies of the nation appear to be intimately connected with her maritime power and prosperity; and as the creation of a Navy is not a work to be quickly performed, it seems necessary not only to cherish our existing resources, but to augment them gradually and steadily.

The purchase of timber, and casting of guns, and the collection of all the other materials for building and equipping vessels of war at safe and convenient places, are objects of the greatest importance; and the annual construction of at least one seventy-four and two frigates, is recommended upon principle of economy as well as of policy. Smaller vessels of war can be built as the occasion occurs, but these require time and care.

Contracts, for a supply of two hundred heavy cannon, to be delivered at N. York, Boston, or Portsmouth, (which afford at all times an outlet to the ocean) might be advantageously formed.

To these general views, I beg leave to add, that an appropriation, for the purchase of the vessels captured by Commodore Macdonough on Lake Champlain is necessary; and, as the estimated value cannot be now ascertained, the appropriation may be made for such sum, as shall be settled and agreed upon, with the approbation of the President.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, &c.
(Signed) B. W. CROWNINSHIELD,
Hon. J. W. Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

FROM THE AURORA. BRITISH AGENCY.

No. II.

Among the efforts of "the followers of John Quincy," the men who could see nothing degrading in the *sine qua non*—among their efforts to depreciate the late treaty—none is more conspicuous, none more ridiculous, than comparing it with that rejected by President Jefferson in 1807. The treaty of 1806 was a treaty of commerce only—the late treaty is a treaty of peace and amity only, without a word relating to commerce—the two treaties are, therefore, unfair objects of comparison—comparisons cannot be made between objects entirely dissimilar, nor of partaking of the same nature—a man who would propose that his horse should run a race with his neighbour's horse, would be called an idiot—but a treaty of peace and amity, and a treaty of commerce, between which there is no more analogy than between a horse and a mouse, are deemed, in Boston, as appears by the following extracts, fit subjects to compare with each other—

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY OF FEBRUARY 28.
"We have to day completed the publication of two treaties, entered into between this country and Great Britain, but which never went into operation, on account of Mr. Jefferson's refusal to ratify them. These show what might have been the state of our relations with that country, but for the hostile spirit of our own government."

"We beg the reader to peruse these treaties before he judges of the advantages of that lately concluded. Until he knows the nature of the terms, which before the war we spurned at, & compared them with those which we have now accepted, he is not competent to judge whether the latter are honorable. Is there any man who would not gladly exchange the treaty lately made, for that made by Monroe and Pinkney, which Mr. Jefferson rejected without even the ceremony of presenting it to the Senate?"

Now attempting to make a comparison between the two treaties, it would, as we suppose, have been nothing but to have laid before the public the whole of that of 1806—but this, it appears, did not suit the purposes of the

Boston editor—that part of the treaty of 1806, added by way of rider, and insisted on as a *sine qua non*—being the only part of the treaty objected to, and the cause of the rejection of the whole treaty by President Jefferson, is, with true federal candor and honesty, not only omitted entirely, but an allusion to it studiously kept out of view. It appears also that the Legislature of Massachusetts were so well pleased with the trick, as to order several thousand copies of the two treaties to be printed, & circulated among the poor deluded tory ridden people of that unfortunate State.

In reply to the question which concludes the above extract, we will say that there is not a real American in the country who would accept of a treaty with such conditions annexed to it, as are to be found in the following stipulation, attached to the treaty of 1806, which the Boston editor has suppressed—and who will not say that the demands are of so degrading a nature, "as could only be examined when we were to decide on the surrender of our independence."

TREATY BETWEEN G. BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

The following is the official note delivered by his majesty's commissioners, Lord Holland and Lord Auckland, to the American ministers, previous to the signature of the treaty, in December, 1806.

NOTE.

"The undersigned, Henry Richard Vassal, Lord Holland, and William, Lord Auckland, plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty, have the honor to inform James Monroe and William Pinkney, commissioners extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of the U. States of America, that they are now ready to proceed to the signature of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, on the articles of which they have mutually agreed."

"But at the same time, they have it in command from his majesty, to call the attention of the commissioners of the U. States, to some extraordinary proceedings which have lately taken place on the continent of Europe, and to communicate to them officially the sentiments of his majesty's government thereupon."

"The proceedings alluded to, are certain declarations and orders of the French government, issued at Berlin on the 21st of November last."

"In those orders the French government seeks to justify or palliate its own unjust pretensions, by imputing to Great Britain principles which she never professed, and practices which never existed. His majesty is accused of a systematic and general disregard of the law of nations, recognized by civilized states, and more particularly of an unwarrantable extension of the rights of blockade; whereas his majesty may confidently appeal to the world on his uniform respect for neutral rights, and his general and scrupulous adherence to the law of nations, without condescending to contrast his conduct in these particulars with that of his enemy; and with regard to the only specific charge, so notorious, that he has never declared any ports to be in a state of blockade, without allowing to that object a force sufficient to make the entrance into them materially dangerous."

"By such allegations, unfounded as they are, the enemy attempts to justify his pretensions of confiscating, as lawful prize, all produce of English industry or manufacture, though it be the property of neutral—of excluding from his harbors every neutral vessel which has touched at any port of his majesty's dominions, though employed in an innocent commerce; and of declaring Great Britain in a state of blockade, though his own ports and arsenals are actually blockaded, and he is unable to station any naval force whatever, before any port of the united kingdom."

"Such principles are in themselves extravagant, and repugnant to the law of nations; and the pretensions founded on them, though professedly directed solely against Great Britain, tend to alter the practice of war among civilized nations, and utterly to subvert the rights and independence of neutral powers. The undersigned cannot, therefore, believe, that the enemy will ever seriously attempt to enforce such a system. If he should, they are confident that the good sense of the American government will perceive the fatal consequences of such pretensions to neutral commerce, and that its spirit and regard for national honor, will prevent its acquiescence in such palpable violations of its rights, and injurious encroachments on its interests."

"If, however, the enemy should carry these threats into execution, and if neutral nations should, contrary to all expectations, acquiesce in such usurpations, his majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his just defence, and issue orders to his cruisers to adopt towards neutrals a hostile system to which those neutrals shall have submitted from his enemies. The commissioners of the U. States will therefore feel, that at a moment when his majesty and all the neutral nations are threatened with such an extension of the belligerent pretensions of his enemies, he cannot enter into the stipulations of the present treaty without an explanation from the United States of their intentions, or a reservation on the part of his majesty in the case above mentioned, if it should ever occur."

"The undersigned, considering that the distance of the American government renders any immediate explanation on this subject impossible, and animated by a desire of forwarding the beneficial work in which they are engaged, are authori-

zed by his majesty to conclude the treaty without delay."

"They proceed to the signature under the full persuasion that before the treaty shall be returned from the United States, the enemy will either have formally abandoned, or tacitly relinquished, his unjust pretensions, or that the government of the United States, by its conduct and assurances, will have given security to his majesty, that it will not submit to such innovations in the established system of maritime law; and the undersigned have presented this note from an anxious wish, that it should be clearly understood on both sides, that without such abandonment of his pretensions on the part of the enemy, or such assurances, or such conduct, on the part of the United States, his majesty will not consider himself bound by the present signature of his commissioners to ratify the treaty, or precluded from adopting such measures as may seem necessary for counteracting the designs of his enemy, whenever they shall occur, and be of such an extraordinary nature as to require extraordinary remedies."

"The undersigned cannot conclude, without expressing their satisfaction at the prospect of accomplishing an object so important to the interests and friendly connections of both nations, and their just sense of the conciliatory disposition manifested by the commissioners of the United States, during the whole course of the negotiation."

(Signed) "VASSAL HOLLAND, "AUCKLAND."

"Dec 21 1806"

FROM THE MONTEZ HERALD OF THE 21ST JAN.

This war with our late short duration; and could one but just suppose the rumored peace to be correct, we may pronounce it to be disgraceful to Britain. What Britain has done is insufficient to insure an unobscured lasting peace; before that can be effected, torrents of blood must yet flow, both on sea and land."

FROM THE SAME.

In our preceding number, we have given the proceedings of the Hartford Convention at full length. To these are added, statements of the finances of the Union, in the Boston Gazette, which we do not think worth room in our journal, as they are already pretty well known in Canada, in the abstract at least. The whole forms a melancholy picture, and demonstrate that war is an unprofitable traffic for the U. States. Hucksters are always averse to the principal in war; by what other term can the Americans be designated? The American merchants after the French revolution became sufferers to all the armies in Europe—the federalists were foremost in supplying the armies of Massena, Soult, and Marmont, while they pronounced their master, Bonaparte, an usurper and an assassin, and Mr. Madison an abettor of that tyrant's crimes! Who will believe this? But it is a fact, that the very party who vilified Napoleon, fed his armies wherever they could. They are now the men who composed the Convention at Hartford; the *hucksters in chief* of the United States.

By the Northern Mail last evening the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received the Montreal Herald of the 25th ult. from which we extract the following editor's paragraph.

The ratified treaty of peace had reached Montreal and was published in an Extra Gazette.

Montreal, Feb 25.
The disagreeable news from New Orleans is confirmed by Gen. Jackson's official letter of the 19th ult. It seems positive that our hopes are withered in that quarter, where they a few weeks before were considered in a fair way; a proof that it is not always the wisest policy to take the Bull by the horns. But the British character has been nobly sustained; if we have lost many valuable lives, and a few pieces of Ordnance, we have lost no Colors.

Our honor remains untarnished by the confession of the enemy himself—I judge that a fatality has prevailed in his majesty's councils in this war with the U. States. Instead of our armies on the coast moving in large bodies, detachments only have been sent from place to place, and all of them have been obliged to re-embark with precipitation whatever bravery and skill may have previously achieved. The attack on Penobscot is the only exception to what is asserted. Too small a force was sent under Genl. Ross to effect the object of the expedition, which was to have done the business of Baltimore as well as that of Washington. Too small a force has been sent against New Orleans, and the expedition has failed; we have had recourse to peace, and this may also fail in the proffered terms of our wise ministers. When shall the measure for our humiliation be filled? and answer it is full to the brim. The nation which struck all Europe with terror has succumbed to the feeble republic of America; a people yet in the cradle."

CHARLESTON, MARCH 6.

Major General THOMAS PICKENS has received from Admiral Cockburn information, that in consequence of the General's having communicated to him the ratification of the treaty of peace, the Adm. derives great pleasure from having it thereby in his power to give immediate orders for stopping all further hostility on the part of his Britannic majesty's forces on this division of the station against the U. States.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 14.

Extract of a letter from Comm. Stephen Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

New York, March 6th, 1815.

"In my official letter of the 18th January, I omitted to state, that a considerable number of my killed and wounded was from the fire of the Porpoise, and that the Ladyman had on board, in addition to her own crew, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Master's mate, and 30 seamen belonging to the Sturn, and when the action ceased, was left motionless and unmanageable until she bent new sails, rove new rigging and fished her spars, nor did she rejoin the squadron for six hours after the action, and three hours after the surrender of the President. My sword was delivered to Capt. Hays, of the Majestic, the senior officer of the squadron, on his quarter deck, which he with great politeness immediately returned. I have the honor to enclose you my parole, by which you will perceive the British admit that the President was captured by the squadron. I should have deemed it unnecessary to have drawn your attention to this document, had not the fact been stated differently by the Bermuda Gazette on our arrival there, which statement, however, the editor was compelled to retract through the interference of the Governor and some of the British officers of the squadron."

"The great assiduity of Dr. Trevett, and Surgeon's Mates Dix and Wickes, to the wounded, merit the highest approbation. The only officer badly wounded is Midshipman Rich'd Dale, who lost a leg, a circumstance to be particularly regretted, as he is a young man possessed of every quality to make a distinguished officer."

The Supreme Court of the U. States adjourned on Saturday last, after having cleared the docket of about sixty cases, some of them of great importance.

The President, in carrying into execution the law for rebuilding or repairing the Public buildings, in the city of Washington, has appointed 3 Commissioners to superintend the plan and progress of the repair or rebuilding. John P. Van Ness, Rich'd Grand Lee, & Finch Kinggold, are, we learn, appointed the Commissioners, with a compensation apportioned to their services. The Board, we understand, yesterday entered on the duties of its trust, at the office in one of the apartments of the buildings occupied by Congress during their late session. Their office will be open, daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. for the transaction of all business relating to the object of their appointment.

MARCH 15.
Copy of a letter from Lieutenant WATSON, first of the late United States sloop Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Norfolk, March 2d, 1815.

SIR.
Circumstances during my residence in England having heretofore prevented my attention to the painful duty which devolved on me by the death of my gallant commander, Capt. Wm. H. Allen, of the late U. S. brig Argus, I have now the honor to state for your information, that, having landed the Minister Plenipotentiary (Mr. Crawford) and suite at L'Orient, we proceeded on the cruise which had been directed by the Department, and after capturing 20 vessels (a list of the names and other particulars of which I have the honor to enclose,) being in lat. 52. 15, north long. 5. 50, west, on the 14th Aug. 1815, we discovered at four o'clock A. M. a large brig of war standing down under a press of sail upon our weather quarter, the wind being at south, and the Argus close hauled on the starboard tack, we immediately prepared to receive her; and at 4.30, being unable to get the weather gauge, we shot a broadside and gave her an opportunity of closing. At 6, the brig having displayed English colors, we hoisted our flag, wore round, and gave her the harbor broadside (being at this time within grape distance) which was returned, & the action commenced within the range of musketry. At 6.4, Capt. Allen was wounded, and the enemy shot away our main braces, main spring stay, gaff, and trysailmast. At 6.8, Captain Allen, being much exhausted by the loss of blood, was taken below. At 6.12, lost our spritsail-yard and the principal part of the standing rigging on the larboard side of the foremast. At this time I received a wound on the head from a grape shot, which for a time rendered me incapable of attending to duty, and was carried below. I had, however, the satisfaction of recollecting on my recovery, that nothing which the most gallant exertions could effect would be left undone by Lt. Wm. H. Allen, junior, who succeeded to the command of the deck. Lieut. Allen reports, at 6.14, the enemy, being in our weather quarter, edged off for the purpose of getting under our stern, but the Argus luffed close to with the maintopmast aback, and giving him a raking broadside, frustrated his attempt. At 6.18, the enemy shot away our preventer main braces and main topsail-yo; & the Argus having lost the use of her after sails, fell off before the wind, when the enemy succeeded in passing our stern, & ranged up on the starboard side. At 6.25, the wheel ropes and running rigging of every description being shot away, the Argus became unmanageable; and the enemy, not having sustained any apparent damage, had it completely in his power to chase a position, continued to play upon our starboard quarter, occasionally shifting his situation until 6.30, when I re-

turned to the deck, the enemy to the quarter our stern, within pistol shot, where he continued to rake us until 6.38, when we prepared to board, but in consequence of our shattered condition, were unable to effect it; the enemy then passed our broadside and took a position on our starboard bow. From this time until 6.47, we were exposed to a cross or raking fire, without being able to oppose but little more than musketry to the broadside of the enemy, our guns being much disabled and seldom brought to bear. The Argus having now suffered much in hull and rigging, as also in killed and wounded, among the former of whom (exclusive of our gallant Capt.) we have to lament the loss of two meritorious young officers in Midshipmen Delphy and Edwards; and being exposed to a galling fire, which from the enemy's ability to manage his vessel, we could not avoid, I deemed it necessary to surrender, & was taken possession of by H. B. M. sloop the Pelican, of 21 carriage guns, viz. 16 32-pound carronades, four long 6's, and one 12lb. carronade. I hope this measure will meet your approbation, and that the result of this action, when the superior size and metal of our opponent, and the fatigue which the crew, &c. of the Argus underwent from a very rapid succession of captures is considered, will not be thought unworthy of the flag under which we serve.

I have the honour to enclose a list of killed and wounded, and feel great satisfaction in reporting the general good conduct of the men and officers engaged on this occasion, and particularly the zeal and activity displayed by Lt. Allen, who you will observe for a time commanded on deck.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

WM. H. WATSON,
Late 1st Lt. U. S. brig Argus.
Hon. B. W. CROWNINSHIELD,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a return of the killed & wounded on board the U. S. brig Argus, Wm. H. Allen, Esq. Commander.

Killed.
Richard Delphy, Midshipman.
William W. Edwards, do.
Josiah Jones, Seaman.
William Finlay, do.
William Knowlton, do.
George Gardner, do.

Died of their wounds.
Wm. H. Allen, Capt.
James White, Carpenter.
Joseph Jordan, Boatswain's Mate.
Francis Egbert, Seaman.
Charles Backster, do.

Wounded.
Wm. H. Watson, 1st Lieut.
Com. M. Leon, Boatswain.
John Seiler, Carpenter's Mate.
John Young, Quarter Master.
John Nugent, Seaman.
James Hall, do.
Joseph Allen, do.
John Padden, do.
George Starbuck, do.
William Hoverton, do.
John Scott, 1st do.
John Scott, 2d do.

MARCH 16.
Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. James Winchester to the Secretary of War, dated

Mobile, 13th February, 1815.

SIR,
On the 8th instant, Fort Bowyer, on Mobile Point, was invested by the forces of the enemy by land and water. The hearing of cannon commenced early in the morning, and continued, with short intervals, day and night until the 11th, when the firing ceased until this morning, or was not heard owing to a strong N. W. wind. At 9 o'clock this morning, the weather calm, a tremendous firing of artillery was again heard, and continued about one hour, then ceased, or could not be heard on account of the wind. I am uninform as to the strength of the enemy, but it must be considerable. Near, or quite, 100 sail of vessels, of all sizes, were lying off Dolphin Island and within sight of the Fort. On this island the enemy has landed a large force, as well as on Mobile Point—I have thrown a detachment across the Bay in order to effect a diversion of his forces. I know not the result yet, but have sanguine expectations I shall succeed. The garrison of Fort Bowyer is composed of steved materials, and will only be conquered by an overwhelming force.

Maj. Genl. McIntosh has not yet arrived, but is expected in a few days; so is the enemy, for he can penetrate the Pass Heron with small vessels and boats, and leave the Fort in his rear. I am prepared for him. The troops I have the honor to command are in fine spirits, and full of military ardor.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your most obedient,
J. WINCHESTER, Brig. Genl.
Com. E. Sec. 7th Mil. Dis.

The Hon. Secretary of War.

The above is the latest information we have from the Mobile, and was received last Saturday. We shall not hear from that quarter again probably for several days. The rumor published yesterday, as extracted from a private letter from Savannah, there is some reason to fear may be true, as to the fact of Fort Bowyer (not, we think, Mobile) being taken, as is stated, by storm. The overwhelming naval force of the *Spanish* enemy at that point justifies us in the fears we entertain on the subject. The news of the Peace probably reached Mobile about the 1st instant, and not before.

Nat. Intell.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and of New Orleans, during the late military operations before that city.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Congress entertain a high sense of the patriotism, fidelity, zeal and courage with which the people of the State of Louisiana promptly and unanimously stepped forth, under circumstances of imminent danger from a powerful invading army, in the defence of all the individual, social and political rights held dear by man. Congress declare and proclaim that the brave Louisianians deserve well of the whole people of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the generosity, benevolence and humanity displayed by the people of New Orleans, in voluntarily affording the best accommodations in their power, and giving the kindest attentions to the wounded, not only of our own army, but also to the wounded prisoners of a vanquished foe.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to his Excellency the Governor of Louisiana, accompanied with a request that he cause the greatest possible publicity to be given to them for the information of the whole people of Louisiana.

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

February 22, 1815.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of Com. D. T. Patterson, and Major D. Carmick, and of the officers, seamen and marines under their command, in the defence of New Orleans.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Congress entertain a high sense of the valor and good conduct of Com. D. T. Patterson, of the officers, petty officers & seamen attached to his command, for their prompt and efficient co-operation with General Jackson, in the late gallant and successful defence of the city of New Orleans, when assailed by a powerful British force.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the valor and good conduct of Major Daniel Carmick, of the officers, non-commissioned officers and marines, under his command, in the defence of the said city, on the late memorable occasion.

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

February 22, 1815.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Saltus, Son and Company, merchants, of the city of New York.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized and required to examine and settle the claim of Saltus, Son and Company, merchants of the city of New York; and to allow the same deduction from the duties payable on a quantity of glass imported into the United States, on account of damage sustained during the voyage, as the petitioners would have been entitled to claim if the survey and measurement of the glass destroyed during the voyage had been made with the approbation and consent of the collector of the customs at Newport, where the same was landed.

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

February 22, 1815.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Giving further time to complete the surveys and obtain the patents for lands located under Virginia resolution warrants.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, or their legal representatives, to whom land warrants have issued by virtue of any resolution of the Legislature of Virginia, as a bounty for services, which in the laws of Virginia, passed prior to the cession of the North-Western Territory to the United States, entitled such officers or soldiers to bounty lands, and whose location of such warrants shall have been made prior to the twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, shall be allowed the further time of two years from the passing of this act to complete their surveys and obtain their patents for the land located as aforesaid: Provided, That surveys shall be made and patents granted on the aforesaid locations, under the same regulations, restrictions and provisions, in every respect as were prescribed for the making of surveys and granting of patents by the act, entitled an act authorizing patents to issue for lands located and surveyed by virtue of certain Virginia resolution warrants, passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

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

February 22, 1815.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Isaac Smith and Brattan Caldwell.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to adjust and settle, on equitable terms, the accounts of Matthew Wilson, deceased, late collector of the direct taxes and internal revenue for the seventh district of the State of Pennsylvania, and to allow any credit which the said Matthew Wilson might have claimed against the U. States, as an offset to a judgment obtained at the suit of the U. States, against Isaac Smith and Brattan Caldwell, as securities of the said Matthew Wilson.

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

February 22, 1815.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of J. Shinnick and Schoultz and Vogeler, of Christian Chapman, and the legal representatives of John Caffi, deceased.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the War Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the several claims and accounts of Jacob Shinnick and Schoultz and Vogeler, of Christian Chapman, and the legal representatives of John Caffi, deceased, on account of the destruction, by the United States, of their rope walks, & other property therein deposited, in the vicinity of Baltimore, in such manner and upon such terms as may embrace the justice of their claim.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when audited by the competent authority, shall be paid to the proper owners thereof, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon such claimant releasing to the U. States all claim on account of the property aforesaid.

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

February 27, 1815.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Edward Hallowell.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Edward Hallowell, of the city of Philadelphia, who imported into the district of Wilmington, certain goods, wares and merchandize, from the port of Liverpool, which goods were put on board the ship Tiger, William Porter, master, on the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, shall be entitled to, and may avail himself of all the benefits, privileges and provisions of the act entitled "an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases," passed on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in like manner and on the same conditions as though the said vessel had departed from the kingdom of Great Britain between the twenty third day of June and the fifteenth day of September, mentioned in such act.

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

February 27, 1815.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the following fieri facias and venditioni exponas, out of Kent county court issued and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for Cash, on SATURDAY, 26th inst. at the Market House in Chester Town, at 2 o'clock— all St. Leger Meeks' right to the following property:

All that part of the house and lot in the said town, situate on the main street, now occupied as a tavern; one negro girl called Minty; horse and carriage—taken and seized under execution at the suit of James Browne, use of Joshua and Thomas Gilpin; and of two lots in said town, the property of John Seward, taken and seized at the suit of the State, use of Dobbs Joyner; also one negro boy, the property of Gideon Hayne, taken and seized at the suit of Henry Hayne, use of Stoddard & Moore.

Edward Browne, Sh'ff.

March 4 (14)

BANK OF CAROLINE,

DENTON, Feb. 11, 1815.
Resolved, by the President and Directors, that each and every Stockholder in this Institution, whose stock is not paid in full, are required to pay into the said Bank of Caroline, Five Dollars on each and every share by him, her or them held; that is to say, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents on or before Tuesday the second day of May next; and the remaining Two Dollars and Fifty Cents on or before Tuesday the first day of August next.

By order,
Thomas Culbreth, Cashier.

Feb. 21, 1815.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

A VALUABLE FARM,

Situate on Island Creek, Talbot county, containing about two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, about one half of which is cleared, and is of the first quality, the other half is very valuable wood land. If not sold at private sale before the 25th day of March next, it will on that day be offered at public vendue, on the premises—when the terms of sale will be made known. Persons desirous of viewing this land, will please to apply to Stephen Dardan, on the premises, and for the terms and further information, to the subscriber.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, appointed by the act of the 25th of March, 1815, to sell the land of the said Stephen Dardan, surviving executor of Stephen Dardan, dec'd.

Talbot county, Feb 21

NOTICE.

By virtue of sundry fi. fa. to me directed, will be sold at the court house door, in Snow Hill, on TUESDAY the 28th day of March inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. a part of a tract of LAND named "Mulberry Grove," seized and taken in execution as the property of Barzilla Parker, at the suit of John B. Allen and others.

Patrick Waters, Constable of Snow Hill.

Snow Hill, March 7 3

NOTICE.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, will be sold at the court house door, in Snow Hill, on TUESDAY the 28th day of March inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. a part of a tract of LAND named "Mulberry Grove," seized and taken in execution as the property of Barzilla Parker, at the suit of John B. Allen and others.

Geo. Hayward, Sh'ff of Talbot county.

Snow Hill, March 7 3

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Will be disposed of at private sale, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of April next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at Seaboard, in the town of Easton, a valuable and well situated LOT OF GROUND, containing about one acre, and lying between the late James Earle, situated on the road from Easton to Centerville, and the grounds of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. They are acknowledged to be among the richest lots in the vicinity of Easton, and are well known to be a valuable and desirable property. The terms will be particularly stated on the day of sale.

Robert Lloyd Tilghman, Tenant in Common.
William H. Tilghman.

Talbot county, March 14 3

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having taken a partnership with John M. Butler and Charles B. Rogers, executors of the late John M. Butler, in the business of printing and book binding, at the late James Earle, situated on the road from Easton to Centerville, and the grounds of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. They are acknowledged to be among the richest lots in the vicinity of Easton, and are well known to be a valuable and desirable property. The terms will be particularly stated on the day of sale.

John R. Phillips.

Madison Factory, near Newport, 2

March 3 11 4

By order of the Board of Commissioners, appointed by the act of the 25th of March, 1815, to sell the land of the said Stephen Dardan, surviving executor of Stephen Dardan, dec'd.

Talbot county, Feb 21

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

SCHOONER SUPERIOR,

AUGUST, 1815.

Will commence running from Easton to Baltimore, on TUESDAY the 7th day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Constables; and on TUESDAY the 4th day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order—

J. Lookerman, Clk of the Levy Court.

Feb. 21

A JACK.

The subscribers intend introducing into the county this season, one of the finest JACKS in the country. He will be permitted to serve about four and twenty mares beside their own. These desirous of raising fine mules, may make immediate application to either of the subscribers. The terms are six dollars the mare, with twenty five cents to the groom, if paid before the end of the season; but if not paid before that time, ten dollars for each mare, with fifty cents to the groom.

Tench Tilghman, William H. Tilghman.

Talbot county, March 14 3

N. B. The season will end on the 1st day of July.

FOR SALE.

A large and convenient two story brick house, with a large room in front, opposite the court house, in Easton, being among the best stands in the town. It is now occupied by Mr. James Thomas, to whom it is rented for the present year. For terms apply to

Wm. Dickinson.

March 7

NOTICE.

The Board of Commissioners, appointed by the act of the 25th of March, 1815, to sell the land of the said Stephen Dardan, surviving executor of Stephen Dardan, dec'd, hereby give notice, that they request from the claimants under the said act, that a written statement, specifying the amount of the respective pretensions of each claimant, the quantity of acres claimed, and the nature and evidence and chain of each title, be forthwith transmitted to the board.

Thomas Swann, F. S. Key, John Law.

March 7 5

The Editors of newspapers who print the laws of the U. States are requested to insert the same for one month, and transmit their accounts to the Secretary of said board.

By order of the board—

Richard Wallace, Sec'y.

TAYLORING COMMENCED.

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

Henry Parrott.

February 14, 1815 6

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWED.

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

Tavern Keeping Business;

Hoping to draw his own attention and his keepers, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

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

Richard Barrow.

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

Richard Barrow.

March 3 1815

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, that the Sale made and reported by JAMES CHAPMAN, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Alford, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 22nd day of May next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the 22nd day of April next in the Eastern Star.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1752

True copy, Test,

James P. Henth, Reg. Clk. Can

March 7, 1815 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Rogers, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the fifteenth day of September next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 22nd day of March, 1815

John Newton, admr's.
Marcellus Keene, admr's.

March 14 3

BOARDERS WANTED.

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

Mary Trippe.

Jan. 10

TAKE NOTICE.

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

Thomas Hemix.

Easton, Jan 10

A SUBSCRIPTION RACE, OF FIFTY DOLLARS.

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

Henry Nicols.

New Market, Feb. 23 4

A BLACK-SMITH WANTED,

AT EASTON.

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

TO RENT,

A small comfortable dwelling house—Apply as above

February 7

FOR RENT.

The new Brick Store room, with a paved cellar, next door to the Post office. For terms apply at the Star office.

March 7 3

FOR SALE.

A likely Neger Girl, about 15 years of age, and has 11 to serve—She has been brought to for house work. For terms apply to the Printer, Jan 24

MARYLAND: QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, Sch.

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

John Browne, Clk. of Q. A. C. Court.

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

J. Browne, Clk. of Q. A. C. Court.

January 3, 1815 13

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Anthony Ross.

Talbot county, Md. August 16

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Sunday the 23d day of October last, a negro man named NETHAN, about twenty five or six years old, five feet and a half high, very large thick lips, rather simple in his manner, with his teeth very wide apart—no chews tobacco rather awkwardly—stout and well made—very large feet. He had on when he went away, blue and white striped over jacket, striped waistcoat, a pair of grey shambay pants, a white linen shirt, a pair thin leather shoes bound, and a pair black yarn stockings bound this fall—with sundry other clothing not recollected.

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

Joshua Parker.

November 1

NOTICE.

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

Morris Jones, Sheriff Frederick county, Md.

January 31, (Feb 14) 1815.—8

WAS COMMITTED.

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

Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. county.

Annapolis, Feb. 10, 21) 1815.—8q

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business, from 13 to 15 years of age, that can well recommend himself. Apply at the Star Office.

Feb. 23 8



[Vol. 13 16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28 1815.

[No. 80.....802]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

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

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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES:

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

In addition to the act regulating the post office establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the post master general be, and is hereby authorized to allow to the post masters respectively, such commission on the monies arising from the postage of letters, newspapers and packets, as shall be adequate to their respective services and expenses: *Provided*, That the said commission shall not exceed the following several rates on the amount collected in one quarter, that is to say:

On a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, twenty per cent.

On a sum not exceeding four hundred and fifty dollars, seventeen per cent.

On a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, thirteen per cent.

On any sum not over three thousand six hundred dollars, five per cent.

He may also allow the post masters at distributing offices, a commission of four per cent. on any sum of postage distributed not exceeding four thousand dollars; and a commission of three per cent. on any sum of postage distributed over four thousand dollars.

He may also allow to such postmasters as receive and dispatch foreign mails, a sum not exceeding twenty five dollars per quarter year, for that service; and he may augment the commission of those postmasters who receive the mail regularly between the hours of nine o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning, from twenty to thirty three and one third per cent. on one hundred and fifty dollars received in each quarter.

He may also allow to each postmaster one cent for each free letter delivered out of his office, and one cent for each free letter originally received by him and forwarded by mail.

He may also allow to each postmaster ten cents for every monthly register of the arrival and departure of the mail, returned to the general post office. The post master general may also allow to the postmasters, respectively, a commission of thirty three and one third per cent. on the amount of postage which they shall collect on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets; but no allowance for distribution, or for free letters shall be made to any postmaster who shall collect postage to the amount of five thousand dollars in one quarter.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force on and after the first day of April next, and thereupon all other acts and clauses thereof providing compensation for allowance to any postmaster or postmasters, shall cease to have effect, and are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect, alter, or repeal the provisions of the fourth section of the act regulating the post office establishment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmaster general be authorized to have the mail carried in any steam boat, or other vessel, which shall be used as a packet, in any of the waters of the United States, on such terms and conditions, as shall be expedient: *Provided*, That he do not pay more than three cents for each letter, and each packet, and more than one half cent for each newspaper, conveyed in such mail.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every master or manager of any steam boat, packet, or other vessel, which shall pass from one port or place to another port or place, in the United States, where a post office is established, to deliver within three hours after his arrival, if in the day time, and within two hours after the next sunrise, if the arrival be in the night, all letters and packets addressed to, or destined for, such port or place, to the postmaster there, for which he shall be entitled to receive of such postmaster two cents for every letter or packet so delivered, unless it shall be carried or conveyed under a contract with the postmaster general; and if any master or manager of a steam boat or other vessel, shall fail so to deliver any letter or packet, which shall have been brought by him, or shall have been in his care, or within his power, he shall incur a penalty of thirty dollars for every such failure.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person employed on board any steam boat, or other vessel, employed as a packet, shall deliver every letter

and packet of letters, entrusted to such person, to the master or manager of such steam boat or other vessel; and before the said vessel shall touch at any other port or place; and for every failure or neglect so to deliver, a penalty of ten dollars shall be incurred for each letter and packet.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN GALLARD, President pro tempore, of the Senate.

February 27, 1815.

App oved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER OF NOVEMBER 16.

TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL,

ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

Bosley, Nov. 24, 1814.

MY LORD,

From the report of your speech on the 8th inst. it appears very clearly, that your Lordship is, by the report, and to entertain an opinion, that the DIVISIONS amongst the American people are already such, that we may rationally hope, by a continuation of the war, to produce either a compliance with any conditions, or an overthrow of the Union, in which Union alone consists the strength and the prospect of future greatness in that rising and fast growing republic. The words, as given in the report of your speech, were these:—“He (the Earl of Liverpool) had seen much stronger justifications of the conduct of our forces in Washington, which had been published in America, than any that had been published even in this country. Not only were they not hostile to us. But the reverse was the case. In places even, where the British arms had been successful, the people had shown themselves in our favor, and had seemed well-disposed to put themselves under our protection.” Your Lordship is not singular in your opinion, if it be your opinion. It is the general opinion in this country. How that opinion has been created and kept alive, I will not now enquire. The means made use of for this purpose, the “most thinking people” know nothing of. They have opinions furnished them by others as regularly as soldiers or sailors are served with rations. The lower class are, from their poverty, wholly without the pale of information, true or false, and appear to know and care as little about the acts of the government, and the state of public affairs, as the earth, or any other substance, on which they expend their time and their physical force. The middle class are so incessantly employed in pursuit of the means of keeping themselves from the horrors of pauperism, that they have no time for discussion or enquiry. Many persons, in this class of life, have asked me, whether the Americans can speak English. Few men in the higher ranks of life know any thing worth speaking of, with regard to the American Republic, a nation nearly equal in population to Great Britain, and inhabited by a chaste, as we now feel, by men full as enterprising and as brave as our own soldiers and sailors. Even the writers, who have faced the flame of this bloody war, appear to know nothing at all about the real state of America; for, though they have no desire to promulgate truth; though it is their trade to deceive and cheat the people, they shew by their statements that they are ignorant of facts, when, if they knew them, would make them able to deceive with less exposure to detection. This being the case, it is no wonder that the whole nation is in a state of error as to this matter of primary importance. On the day when the news reached the country, relative to the capture of the City of Washington, I happened to call, on my way homewards from Sussex, at the house of a gentleman, who was likely to be as well informed as any other gentleman in the country, as to this or any other political matter. The following was the dialogue, wherein I shall exhibit the gentleman and his good wife under the name of Friend.

Mr. Friend. Well, Mr. Cobbett, we shall soon get rid of the Income Tax [for so it is called in the country] now.

Mr. Cobbett. Shall we, Madam? I am very glad to hear it. It will enable me to get a better horse for my gig.

[She had just been laughing at my accuracy.]—But, why now, Madam? What has happened to excite such a cheering hope?

Mr. Friend. Why, have you not heard the news?

Mr. Cobbett. No.

Mr. Friend. We have taken the Capital of America.

Mr. Friend. And the cowardly dogs, to the amount of nine thousand men, ran away before fifteen hundred of our soldiers.

Mr. Friend. President and all ran away! Nobody knows where they went to, and the people was ready to submit to us all over the country.

Mr. Friend. Cowardly dogs! Not stand to fight a moment for their Capital. They are a pretty nation to go to war with England!

Mr. Friend. They ran away like great flock of South Down sheep before a pack of hounds.

Mr. Friend. The cowardly creatures will never dare to shew their faces again. What can you say for these Americans now?

Mr. Cobbett. Why, I can say, that you appear to know no more about them than about the people said to be in the moon. Let me look at the paper. [It lay before her on the table.]

Mr. Friend. No; we must tell it you.—It is too long for you to sit & read to yourself.

Mr. Cobbett. Well; now mind, I tell you, that instead of putting an END to the war, this event will tend to prolong it; and mind, I tell you, that unless we give up what we contend for, the war will be of many years duration, and will be as expensive and more bloody than the war in Europe has been.

Mr. Friend. WE give up to such cowards as the Americans!

Mr. Cobbett. I do not mean to give up either territory or honour. I mean to give up the point in dispute; or rather our present apparent object. The Americans, like other people, cannot meet disciplined armies, until they had time to organize and discipline themselves.—But the Americans are not cowards, madam. Their seamen have proved that, and what I fear is, that a continuance of the war will make the proof clearer and clearer every day, by land as well as by sea; and I am now more than ever afraid of a long continuance of the war; because if such people as you seriously think that we are able to conquer America, I have no reason to hope that any part of the nation remains undeceived.

Mr. Friend. But do you not think the States will divide?

Mr. Cobbett. Certainly not.

Mr. Friend. No!

Mr. Cobbett. No. And I should be glad to know what are your reasons for believing that they will divide. If you will give me any reasons for your belief, do you think, madam, that the people of America are weary of living thirty years without an Income Tax?

Mr. Friend. I have no reasons of my own about the matter. We see, in all our papers, that the Americans are a very divided people.—They say that they cannot long hold together.

Mr. Cobbett. And do you really believe that these corrupted vagabonds, put into their columns? You believe, then, of course that the American navy would be swept from the face of the ocean in a month; for so they told you. Yet, how different has been the event! No; no: the Americans are not cowards, madam.

Mr. Friend. Have you had such scraps of melons this year as you used to have?

Such was, as nearly as I can recollect, the dialogue on this occasion; and, as I am sure that the war is continued in the hope, on the part of the nation, at least, of deriving success from a breaking of the Union in America, which I am thoroughly persuaded we shall not effect, or see take place, I will endeavor to show that this persuasion rests on good grounds; and, if I succeed in this endeavor, I shall not yet abandon the hope, to which my heart clings, of seeing peace speedily restored between the two countries, upon terms not injurious to the character or interest of either.

In turning back, now, to the reported speech of your Lordship, I perceive, and I perceive it with great regret, that you are, by the reporter, made to found your opinion of Americans' dissatisfaction to their government, and of their attachment to our King, in part, upon the fact, of their having treated our officers, prisoners of war, with great liberality and kindness. I noticed this in my last number. I challenged any one to shew the instance, in which they had ever behaved cruelly to prisoners of war. I cited the memorable case of Mr. (now Sir Charles) Asgill, and I appealed to their uniform conduct, during the present war, including the instances of Commodore Bainbridge and Perry. But as the conduct of the former, in this respect, has been most basely slandered in some of our public prints, I will be somewhat more particular as to both instances, adding that of Capt. Lawrence.

Comdr. Bainbridge captured the Java, off St. Salvador, on the 29th of December, 1812. His frigate, the Constitution, carried 44 guns, and ours 49 guns, according to the American accounts.—Ours, he says, had upwards of 450 men on board. The Republicans killed 60, and wounded 170 of our officers & men, and had themselves 9 killed & 25 wounded. After the battle, at their pressing request, Commodore Bainbridge paroled them all. The Java had on board Lieutenant General Hlop and his staff, together with several supernumerary officers and men.—The following letter of General Hlop to Commodore Bainbridge will best speak for the letter:

Dear Sir,

“I am justly penetrated with the fullest sense of your very handsome and

kind treatment, ever since the late of war placed me in your power, and I beg once more to renew to you my sincerest acknowledgements for the same. You acquiescence with my request in granting me my parole, with the officers of staff, added to the obligation I had previously experienced, claims from me this additional tribute of my thanks. May I now finally flatter myself, that in the further extension of your generous and humane feelings, in the alleviation of the misfortunes of war, that you will have the goodness to fulfil the only wish and request I am now most anxious to see complied with, by enlarging on their parole (on the same conditions you have accorded to with respect to myself) all officers of the Java on board your ship—a favor I shall cease duty to appreciate by your acquiescence thereto.

“I have the honor to subscribe myself, dear sir, your much obliged and very obedient servant.”

The request was instantly complied with. Men and all were released upon parole.—In the case with Commr. Perry, the battle was fought on Lake Erie, on the 10th of Sept. 1813. With vessels, carrying altogether 54 guns, he not only defeated, but captured the whole of our fleet, six vessels, carrying 65 guns, as he stated in his official report, which report, by the bye, fully justifies our Admiralty as to Lake Erie. I take the following paragraph from his report to his government upon this occasion.

“I also beg your instructions respecting the wounded. I am satisfied, Sir, that whatever steps I might take governed by humanity would meet your approbation. Under this impression, I have taken upon myself to promise Capt. Barclay, who is very dangerously wounded, that he shall be landed as near Lake Ontario as possible and I had no doubt you would allow me to parole him.—He is under the impression that nothing but leaving this part of the country will save his life.—There is also a number of Canadians among the prisoners, many who have families.”

Capt. Lawrence, in the brig Hornet attacked and sunk in 15 minutes our brig, the Peacock, killed between 50 and 40 of our men, while the Hornet had only one man killed and two wounded.—Thus says the American report. Our I have not at hand.—Then comes the following letter:

New York, 27th March 1815.

SIR,

We, the surviving officers of his Britannic majesty's late ship, Peacock, beg leave to return you our grateful acknowledgments for the kind attention and hospitality we experienced during the time we remained on board the U. S. sloop Hornet. So much was done to alleviate the distressing and uncomfortable situation in which we were placed, when received on board the sloop you command, that we cannot better express our feelings than by saying, “We ceased to consider ourselves prisoners,” and every thing that friendship could dictate was adopted by you, and the officers of the Hornet, to remedy the inconvenience we would otherwise have experienced from the unavoidable loss of the whole of our property and clothes by the sudden sinking of the Peacock. Permit us then, sir, impressed as we are with a grateful sense of your kindness, for ourselves and the other officers and ship's company, to return you and the officers of the Hornet our sincere thanks, which we shall feel obliged if you will communicate to them in our name; and believe us to remain, with a high sense of the kind offices you have rendered us, your humble servants, F. A. Wright, 1st Lieutenant; C. Lambert, 2d Lieutenant; Edward Lott, Master; J. Whitaker, Surgeon; F. Dornithrone Unwin, Purser.—James Lawrence, Esq. Commander U. States' sloop Hornet.”

The American papers added, upon this occasion, the following:—“It is a fact worthy of note, and in the highest degree honorable to our brave tars, that on the day succeeding the destruction of his Britannic majesty's brig Peacock, the crew of the Hornet made a subscription and supplied the prisoners (who had lost almost every thing) with two shirts, a blue jacket and trousers each.”

Now, my Lord, without going into more particulars, let me ask you, whether you think that this conduct towards our officers was the effect of their disaffection towards their own Government, of disapprobation of its conduct, of a hatred of the war, &c. of “a disposition to put themselves under our protection?” And, if you answer in the negative, as you must, I suppose, why do you think, that the humane treatment of our officers elsewhere indicates such a disposition? Does your Lordship see no possible danger in drawing such an inference? Do you think, that it is wholly out of all belief, that your being reported to have drawn such an inference may render the treatment of our officers, prisoners of war, less humane and kind in future?—Seeing that a disposition in an American citizen to put himself under the protection of our King is a disposition to commit treason, in the eye of the laws of his country, would it

be so very surprising, if, in future, the Americans should be very cautious how they exposed themselves to the merit of such a compliment? I must, however, to your Lordship the justice to observe here, that what the proprietors of our newspapers have published as your speech, might never have been uttered by you. I would fain hope, that they have, in this case, put forth, under your name, the suggestions of their own minds. I, therefore, comment on the thing as theirs and not as yours.

In order to shew, that there is no good foundation for the hope, entertained by people here, and so often expressed by our newspapers, of dividing the Republic of America, I must go into a history of the parties which exist in that Republic; give an account of their origin and progress, & describe their present temper and relative force. The population is divided into two parties; the REPUBLICANS & the FEDERALISTS. The latter also claim the title of *Republicans*, but it is, and I think we shall find, with justice, denied to them by the former.

These two parties have, in fact, existed ever since the close of the Revolutionary war, though their animosities have never appeared to be so great, nor to threaten such serious consequences as since the commencement of the French Revolution, and especially since the first Presidency of Mr. Jefferson, whose exaltation to the Chair, was the proof of decided triumph on the part of the Republicans, and plunged their opponents into a state of desperation.

The Federalists took their name from the General Government, which, being *federal*, was called *Federal*. Some of the people, as well as some of the members of the Convention who formed the Constitution, were for the new General Government; and some were against it. Those who were against it, and who were for a Government of a still more democratical form, were called, at first, *anti-federalists*; but, of late, they have been called *Republicans*, in opposition to the Federalists, who were for a Government of a more aristocratical, if not of nearly a kingly form, and who proposed, in the Convention, a President and Senate for life. There was at this time a great struggle between the parties; the opposition of the Republicans spoiled the projects of the Federalists; and the Government was, at last, of a form and nature, which was wholly pleasing to neither, but which did not, on the other hand, greatly displease either.

The federalists, however, took the whole credit on themselves of having formed the government; and, as Genl. Washington, who had been President of the convention, and was decidedly for a federative general government, was elected President under the new constitution, the federalists at once assumed, that they were the only persons who had any right or title to have any thing to do with that government, treating their opponents as persons necessarily hostile to, and, of course, unfit to be entrusted with, the carrying on of the federal government.

When the first Congress met, under the new constitution, it was clear, that the federalists endeavored to do. By degrees that which they had not been able to accomplish all at once in the convention. They proposed to address the President by the title of HIS SERENE HIGHNESS, and to introduce other forms and trappings of royalty, or at least of high aristocracy. Their intention was defeated, to their inexpressible mortification. The people were shocked at these attempts; and from that moment the opposite party seem to have gained ground in the confidence of the people, who abhorred the idea of any thing that bore a resemblance of kingly government, or that seemed to make the slightest approach towards hereditary or family rule.

When the French Revolution broke out—when that great nation declared itself a Republic, and went even further than America had gone in the road of democracy, the two parties took their different sides. Heats and animosities were revived.—While Gen. Washington remained President, however, he acted with so much caution and moderation, that it was difficult for any one openly to censure him. He was blamed by both parties. One wished him to take part with France, the other with England. He did neither; and upon the whole, he left no party any good reason to complain of him. But when Mr. Adams, who was a native of Massachusetts, where the federal party was in great force, became President, he certainly did, in doing so, the counsels of weak and violent men, push things very nearly to an offensive and defensive alliance with them.—The violent and unjust proceedings of the French government furnished a pretext for raising an army, which was for some time kept on foot in time of peace, in the very teeth of the constitution. A sedition bill was passed, with the power of sending aliens out of the country; and many other things were done, in the heat of the moment, which Mr. Adams, had

he not been surrounded by the Massachusetts federalists, never would have thought of being a republican at heart, and a real friend to the liberties of his country.

Mr. Adams's Presidency ended in March, 1801. He was proposed to be re-elected; but he lost his election, and the choice fell upon Mr. Jefferson, who had always been deemed the head of the republican party. The truth is, that the people were republicans at heart. Every thing had been tried; threats, alarms, religion, all sorts of schemes; but they took alarm at nothing but the attempts upon their liberty, and they hurled down the party who made those attempts. Since that time, the government has been in the hands of the republicans. Mr. Jefferson was President for eight years; Mr. Madison for four years, and is now going on for the second four years.

Your lordship knows, as well as any man upon earth, how fond people are of place and power; and that no part of any opposition is so bitter and troublesome as that part which consists of men whose ambitious hopes have been blasted by their being turned out of place. It now happened, very naturally, but rather oddly, that the federalists became the opposition to the federal government; but they still retained, and do retain their title, though really they ought to be called the Aristocrats, or Royalists.

This opposition is now, however, chiefly confined to the state of Massachusetts, the state government of which has even talked about separating from the union! Your lordship has heard of a Mr. Henry, who was, it seems, in close consultation and correspondence with the persons holding the reins of government in Massachusetts; upon the subject of such separation, and who pretended that he was employed by Sir James Craig, governor of Canada, for the purpose. Your lordship, I believe, disclaimed him and his intrigues, and therefore I must believe, of course, that he was not employed by our government nor by our governor. But the people of America have been led to believe that there must have been something in his story.

This State of Massachusetts contains a great number of men of talents; many rich men, become so chiefly by the purchasing, at a very low rate, of the certificates of soldiers who served in the late war, and by procuring acts of Congress to cause the sums to be paid in full. Which, indeed, was thought, and openly said, to be their main object in pressing the federal government with large powers. These men, now disappointed in all their ambitious hopes—seeing no chance of becoming petty noblemen—seeing the offices and power of the country pass into other hands, without the smallest probability of their return to themselves, unless they be content to abandon all their high notions of family distinction; these men have become desperate; and if I am to judge from their proceedings, would plunge their country into a civil war, rather than yield quiet obedience to that very government which they had been so long in the practice of censuring others for not sufficiently admiring. But, my lord, though there is a majority of voices in Massachusetts on our side, for on our side they really are, there is a thumping minority on the other side; and what is of great importance in the estimate, that minority consists of the nerves, the bones and sinews of the population of the state; so that the sum total of our ground of reliance, as to a separation of the states, is the good will of the most numerous but most feeble and inefficient part of the people of the state, Massachusetts; and even these, I am fully persuaded, are, by this day, awed into silence by the determined attitude of the rest of the country.

The same charges, which our vile newspapers have been preferring against Mr. Madison, have been preferred against him by their *serene highnesses* of Massachusetts. They have accused him of a devotion to France; they have, in our newspaper style, called him the "tool of Napoleon"; they too, have dared to assert, that he made war upon us without the slightest provocation, for the purpose of aiding Napoleon in destroying England, "the bulwark of their religion." They have held public feasts and rejoicings, at the entrance of the Cossacks into France, and at the restoration of the ancient order of things. You will bear in mind, that these people are staunch Presbyterians; and it would amuse your lordship to read the orations, preachings and prayers of these people; to witness their gratitude to heaven for restoring the Pope, whom they used to call the Scarlet Whore, the Whore of Babylon; for the re-establishment of the Jesuits; and for the re-opening of the dungeons, the re-sharpening of the hooks, and the re-kindling of the flames of the Inquisition. Their opponents, the republicans, never were the friends of Napoleon, as a despot, nor even as an emperor; they never approved of any of his acts of oppression, either in France or out of France; we always complained of his acts of injustice towards ourselves; but he was less hurtful to our country than other powers; and as to mankind in general, though we regretted to see him with so much power, we feared that that power would be succeeded by something worse; and we cannot now rejoice, that the Pope is restored, that the Jesuits are re-established, the Inquisition re-invigorated; that Monterey is again over-spreading the fair face of Europe; and that the very hope of freedom is about to be extinguished forever. And this, your Lord-

ship may be assured, is the language of nineteen-twentieths of the people of America.

There are, it is to be observed, federalists in all the states, which you will easily believe, when you consider how natural it is for men, or at least, how prone men are, to wish to erect themselves into *superior classes*. As soon as a man has got a great deal of money, he aims at something beyond that. He thirsts for distinctions and titles. His next object is to hand them down to his family. It will require great watchfulness and great resolution in the Americans to defeat this propensity. You have not leisure for it, or it would amuse you to trace the workings of this would-be nobility in America. They are very shamefaced about it; but they let it peep out through the crannies of their hypocrisy. Being defeated and put to the rout in the open field, by the general good sense of the people, they have resorted to the most contemptible devices for effecting by degrees that which they were unable to carry at a push. They have established what they call "*Benevolent Societies*," to which they have prefixed by way of epithet, or characteristic, the name of Washington. The professed object of these societies, who have their periodical orations, preachings, prayings, and toasts, was to afford relief to any persons who might be in distress. The real object appears to have been to enlist idlers and needy persons under their political banners. These little coteries of hypocrites appear to have assembled, as it were by an unanimous sentiment, or rather by instinct, to celebrate the fall of Napoleon, and the restoration of the Pope, the Jesuits, and the Inquisition. But unfortunately for this affiliation of hypocrites, they have little or no materials to work upon in America, where a man can earn a week's subsistence in less time than he can go to apply for and obtain it without work; and accordingly the affiliation seems destined to share the fate of the *Serene Highnesses's* proposition of 25 years ago.

The fall of Napoleon, so far from weakening, will tend to strengthen the general government in the hands of the republicans. It has deprived its enemies of the grand topic of censure; the main ground of attack. The "*Cossacks*," as they are now sometimes called, of Massachusetts, can no longer charge the President with being the "*tool of Napoleon*,"—they no longer stand in need of England as the "*bulwark of religion*," seeing that they have the Pope, the Jesuits, the Benedictines, the Franciscans, the Carthusians, the Dominicans, and above all the Inquisition, to supply her place in the performance of that godly office. They will no longer, they can no longer, reproach the President for his attachment to France; for France has now a king, a legitimate sovereign, who regularly hears mass. They are now, therefore, in this dilemma: they must openly declare for England against their country; or, by petty cavilling, must make their opposition contemptible. The former they dare not do; and they are too restless and too full of spite not to do the latter. So that their doom, I imagine, is sealed; and that their fall will not be much less complete, than that of Napoleon himself, with this great difference, however, that his name and the fame of his deeds will descend to the latest posterity, while their projects, of ennobling themselves at the expense of their country's freedom and happiness, will be forgotten & forgiven before one half of them are eaten by the worms.

This is my view of the matter. Your Lordship will probably think it erroneous; but, if it prove correct, how long and how bitterly shall we have to deplore the existence of this bloody contest.

I am, &c.

WM. COBBETT.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20.

Mr. MONROE having left the seat of government, on an excursion to the country, for the recovery of his health, Mr. DALLAS will, we understand, discharge the duties of Secretary of War, until the arrival of Mr. Crawford from France.

Mr. HUGHES, the Secretary of the Legation at Ghent, arrived in this City on Friday evening. Mr. SHALR and Mr. BORD, who came over with him in the Transit, have also reached the City.

SURRENDER OF FORT BOWYER.

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

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, New Orleans, 24th February, 1815.

SIR,

The flag-vessel, which I sent to the enemy's fleet, returned a few days ago, bringing a letter of assurance from Admiral Cochrane, that the American prisoners, taken in the gun boats, and sent to Havana, shall be returned as soon as practicable. The Nymph has been dispatched for them. Through the same channel, I received the sad intelligence of the surrender of Fort Bowyer. I enclose you a copy of Col. Lawrence's letter, and of the articles of capitulation. In consequence of this unfortunate affair, an addition of 266, has been made to the list of American prisoners. To redeem them and the seamen, I have in conformity with propositions held out by Admiral Cochrane, forwarded to the mouth of the Mississippi upwards of 400 British prisoners. Others will be sent to complete the exchange, as soon as they arrive from

Natchez, to which place I found it expedient to order them.

I received a letter from General Winchester, dated on the 18th, stating that Major Blue, whom he had ordered to the relief of Fort Bowyer, succeeded in carrying one of the enemy's pickets, consisting of 17, but was too late to effect the whole purpose for which he had been detached—the Fort having capitulated 24 hours before his arrival.

I learn from the bearer of my late dispatches to the enemy's fleet, who was detained during the operations against Fort Bowyer, that his loss on that occasion, by the fire from the garrison, was between 20 and 40.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your obedient serv't, ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Winchester, to the Secretary of War, dated Mobile, 17th February, 1815.

SIR,

It becomes my duty to communicate to you the unpleasant news of the loss of Fort Bowyer. It was closely invested by land, as well as water, on the 8th inst. On the 10th & 11th I passed a detachment over the Bay with a view to divert the enemy from his object; but it arrived about 24 hours too late, too time enough to capture one of the enemy's barges with 17 seamen, who saw the garrison capitulate on the 12th; that the besiegers had advanced their works on the land side to within certain musket shot of the parapets of the Fort; that the loss in killed on either side is inconsiderable. I am in possession of no other account but that which comes from the prisoners.—About 30 of the enemy's vessels, besides boats and barges, are lying within the Bar and above Mobile Point, and several ships of the line on the south and west of Dauphin Island. The wind is fair, and I expect the honor of seeing them here every night—if I do I have great confidence my next will be on a pleasanter subject.

I have the honor to be, with consideration of great respect, your most obedient servant, J. WINCHESTER, Brig. Gen. Com. E. Sec. 7th Mil. Dis.

P. S.—The garrison consisted of about 360 men, including officers.—Three small schrs. in which the detachment was transported over the Bay, were captured by the enemy's barges after the troops had landed. J. W.

The Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of War.

Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence to Gen'l Jackson. Fort Bowyer, February 12, 1815.

SIR,

Imperious necessity has compelled me to enter into articles of capitulation with Major Genl. John Lambert, commanding his Britannic majesty's forces in front of Fort Bowyer, a copy of which I forward you for the purpose of effecting an immediate exchange of prisoners. Nothing but the want of provision, and finding myself completely surrounded by thousands—batteries erected on the same mounds which completely commanded the Fort—and the enemy having advanced, by regular approaches, within thirty yards of the ditches, and the utter impossibility of getting any assistance or supplies, would have induced me to adopt this measure. Feeling confident, and it being the unanimous opinion of the officers, that we could not retain the post, and that the lives of many valuable officers and soldiers would have been uselessly sacrificed, I thought it most desirable to adopt this plan. A full and correct statement will be furnished you as early as possible.

Capt. Chamberlain, who bears this to E. Livingston, Esq. will relate to him every particular, which will, I hope, be satisfactory.

I am, with respect, Your ob'dt humble serv't, W. LAWRENCE, Lt. Col. Comd'g. Major General Jackson.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION

Agreed upon between Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence and Major Genl. Lambert for the surrender of Fort Bowyer, on the Mobile Point, 11th February, 1815.

1. That the Fort shall be surrendered to the arms of his Britannic majesty in its existing state as to the works, ordnance, ammunition, and every species of military stores.
2. That the garrison shall be considered as prisoners of war, the troops marching out with their colors flying & drums beating, and ground their arms on the glacis—the officers retaining their swords, and the whole to be embarked in such ships as the British naval commander in chief shall direct.
3. All private property to be respected.
4. That a communication shall be made immediately of the same to the officer of the 7th Military District of the United States, and every endeavour made to effect an early exchange of prisoners.
5. That the garrison of the United States remain in the Fort until twelve o'clock to-morrow, a British guard being put in possession of the inner gate at three o'clock to day, the body of the guard remaining on the glacis, and that the British flag be hoisted at the same

time—an officer of each service remaining at the head quarters of each commander until the fulfillment of these articles.

H. G. SMITH, Major and Military Sec'y. Agreed on the part of the Royal Navy. T. H. KICKETT, Capt. H. M. ship Vengeance. R. CHAMBERLAIN, 2d Regt. U. S. Infantry. W. M. LAWRENCE, Lt. Col. 2d Infan. comd'g.

APPROVED, ALEXANDER COCHRANE, Commander in chief of his majesty's shipping.

JOHN LAMBERT, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

A true copy—Test, JOHN REID, Aid-de-Camp.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, to the Sec'y. of War, dated

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, New Orleans, 17th February, 1815.

"I have the honor to enclose you Maj. Overton's report of the attack of Fort St. Philip, and of the manner in which it was defended.

The conduct of that officer and of those who acted under him, merits, I think, great praise.—They nailed their own colours to the standard and placed those of the enemy underneath them, determined never to surrender the Fort."

Copy of a letter from Major Overton commanding Fort St. Philip, during the late bombardment of it, to Major Gen. Jackson. Fort St. Philip, Jan. 19, 1815.

SIR,

On the first of the present month I received the information that the enemy intended passing this Fort to co-operate with their land forces, in the subjugation of Louisiana, and the destruction of the City of New Orleans. To effect this with more facility, they were first with their heavy bomb vessels to bombard this place into compliance. On the grounds of this information, I turned my attention to the security of my command. I erected small magazines in different parts of the garrison, that if one blew up I could resort to another; built covers for my men to secure them from the explosion of the shells, and removed the combustible matter without the work. Early in the day of the 8th inst. I was advised of their approach, and on the 9th at a quarter past 10 A. M. gave in sight, 2 bomb vessels, 1 sloop, 1 brig and 1 schooner; they anchored two and one quarter miles below—at half past 11, and at half past 12 they advanced two barges apparently for the purpose of sounding within 1-2 miles of the Fort; at this moment I ordered my water battery under the command of Lieut. Cunningham of the Navy, to open on them; just well directed shot caused a precipitate retreat. At half past 3 o'clock, P. M. the enemy's bomb vessels opened their fire from 4 sea-moors, two of 13 inches, two of 10, and, to my great mortification, I found they were without effect. The range of my shot, as many subsequent experiments proved; they continued their fire with little intermission, during the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th. I occasionally opened my batteries on them with great vivacity, particularly when they showed a disposition to change their position. On the 17th in the evening our heavy mortar was said to be in readiness. I ordered that excellent officer, Captain Wolstonecraft, of the Artillerists, who previously had charge of it, to open a fire; which was done with great effect, as the enemy from that moment became disordered, and at day light on the 18th commenced their retreat, after having thrown upwards of a thousand heavy shells besides small shells from their howitzers, round shot & grape, which he discharged from boats under cover of the night.

Our loss in this affair has been uncommonly small, owing entirely to the great pains that was taken by the different officers to keep their men under cover; as the enemy left scarcely ten feet of this garrison untouched.

The officers and soldiers through this whole affair, although 9 days and nights under arms in the different batteries, the consequent fatigue and loss of sleep have manifested the greatest firmness and the most zealous warmth to be at the enemy. To distinguish individuals would be a delicate task, as merit was conspicuous every where. Lieut. Cunningham of the Navy who commanded my water battery, with his brave crew, evinced the most determined bravery and determined activity throughout; and in fact, sir, the only thing to be regretted is that the enemy was too timid to give us an opportunity of destroying him.

I herewith enclose you a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, W. H. OVERTON, Major 3d R. R. Comd'g. Maj. Gen. Jackson.

A list of the killed and wounded during the bombardment on Fort St. Philip, commencing on the 9th and ending on the 18th Jan. 1815.

Captain Wolstonecraft's Artillery—Wounded 3. Capt. Murray's Artillery—Killed 2; wounded 1. Captain Branton's Infantry—Wounded 1. Captain Wade's Infantry—Wounded 2. Total—Killed 2; wounded 7.

FORT BOWYER, &c.

The recent events in that quarter have induced us to examine into the topography and situation of the country about the mouth of the Mobile. The following particulars, whilst they show that no honor has been lost by the capitulation of Fort Bowyer, may not be unsatisfactory to our readers generally:

Fort Bowyer is at the entrance of Mobile Bay, opposite Dauphin Island, and distant 3 miles from it, receiving its name from the worthy Col. Bowyer, then Major in the old *second*, who superintended its erection. The Fort is well planned, and the work well executed. It was calculated to accommodate about three hundred men.

In August last, Major Lawrence took the command, with a small detachment of the second infantry, and a few artillerists. Since his gallant and successful defence of that place on the 15th of September, which justly secured him the approbation of his country, the water battery has been extended. At the late attack, it was occupied by three companies of the 2d infantry, and a small detachment of artillery under the command of Major Lawrence. Fort Bowyer has the entire command of the passage into Mobile Bay, and is well constructed for defence by water, but cannot be defended against a greatly superior land force. It is an airy, healthy situation, well supplied with good water, by digging three feet, and wood is easily obtained. At this station, the troops of the U. States have always enjoyed good health.

Fort Charlotte is a regular built work, situated at the head of Mobile Bay, and at the mouth of Mobile River. It would require 400 artillerists to defend it if it were in good order. It was much out of repair when delivered up to the U. States. Fort Charlotte is commanded by fresh water marshes.—The water in the town of Mobile is not drank by those citizens who can afford to send 3 miles for it to an excellent stream called the Portage, where good, clear, and wholesome water can always be had.—The water for the troops is brought from that place. Nat. Intel.

We are authorised to state, that the story which has been circulating through out the country, of an unpleasant misunderstanding having occurred at Ghent, between one of the American and one of the British Ministers, is entirely without foundation. During the whole of the negotiation, no circumstance happened to interrupt the most pleasant and harmonious intercourse between the two parties. Ibid.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL MARCH 8. Extract of a letter from Col. Wm. Scott to Gov. Early, dated

Great Satilla River, 28th Feb.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of a brilliant affair having taken place on the 24th inst. on the River St. Mary's, between a part of my detachment, 20 men, commanded by Capt. Wm. Mickler, aided by about 30 of the patriots of Florida, under Col. Dill, and six of the enemy's barges, containing about 250 men, which had attempted to proceed up the River to burn Mr. A. Clark's mills. The enemy were first attacked by the patriots from the Florida shore, near Camp Pinkney, when the barges immediately tacked about to retreat, but our men being in ambush on this shore gave them a second reception and thus the fire was kept up from both shores until they got into a greater extent of River than our riflemen could reach. The reports from Amelia say that the loss of the enemy was 160 killed and wounded; some say 100—but this I have been credibly informed, they were so cut up as not to be able to work their barges with the complement of oars. We had one man severely wounded thro' the body, and several received balls thro' their clothes, but no further injury.—The news of their intentions reached me too late to join the detachment with the rest of my troops, which is to be lamented, as I am confident not a barge would have returned to Cumberland to carry them their news.

Whilst writing this I am informed the enemy are fitting out another expedition to go up the River St. Mary's, and if they do I hope they will pay dearly for their undertaking."

THE CHASSEUR PRIVATEER.

Baltimore, March 20.

Arrived, private armed brig CHASSEUR, (the pride of Baltimore,) Capt. THOMAS BOYLE, from a cruise of sixty days, in the West India seas, with a full cargo of dry goods and sundries, to C. P. Stevenson. The Chasseur has captured no other merchantmen except the 3 ships heard of, from which she loaded herself and ordered them in; two have arrived. On the 26th Feb. near Havana, captured after a gallant and well contested action, H. B. M. schooner St. Lawrence, (formerly the Atlas, of Baltimore) 300 tons, 14 twelves and 4 long guns, 79 men, commanded by Lieut. Gordon—she was carried after a close engagement of eight minutes, with a loss of 40 killed & wounded, including all the officers, Lieut. G. and the second in command of the latter.

The Chasseur had five killed and seven wounded, Capt. Boyle slightly; she was made a cargo of and sent into Havana. She was going to Admiral Cockburn off Ship Island, with dispatches from Admiral Cockburn off Cumberland. The Chasseur brought in 23 prisoners. Passed in the Bay the private armed ship, York-Davison from Newport.

THE PRESIDENT.

One of those accusations, which we should be most studious to avert, in the pursuance of our editorial vocation, is a scolding of those who are elevated to the highest stations in our republic. So perfectly aware are we, that wrong motives are frequently ascribed to right acts; and that the operation of this ascription is to defeat the very object even of these acts of justice; that we have usually avoided the expression of opinions relative to the character of those, who have guided the bark of state in safety, through a series of storms and tempests, such as never before threatened to baffle human wisdom, and to defeat the best hopes of patriotism. Seldom have we been diverted from our steady course of allusion to principles and not of men, even by the ceaseless din of a malignant opposition. We are aware there is something like egotism in this claim, but it is "just" and we "four not" its denial.

But the time has come, when we choose to make an appeal to the underlying editors of federal prints, not in behalf of any individual, but in behalf of the character of our country. The effects, or rather want of effect, of that stream of calumny, which has flowed so long and so freely, they have seen. To borrow a metaphor from Johnson—however it might have worn down the perishable fabrics of fictitious character, it has left, without injury, the adamant of Presidential integrity. This they know. They know, that the statesman, who has been so long the subject of the basest abuse, never stood so high in the general, nay in their own private estimation, as at this very moment. They know that he has piloted us (sometimes with a refractory crew) through a surging sea of difficulties and dangers, when too, the slightest deviation would have exposed us to the dangers of the Scylla of British obstinacy, or the Charybdis of French duplicity; with a steady constancy and vigilant care. They know, that his duties have not been performed under quiet skies, nor with an easy, prosperous gale. They know, that with a legislative body, at times divided and subdivided against itself, until debate became a name for vain jangling; with a cabinet, sometimes disposed rather to thwart than to aid, in their own appropriate avocations; with a faction in the country, openly advocating division and rebellion; with an enemy willing to descend to the meanest agencies, or rush to the vilest outrages; with occasional treachery or imbecility in the military operations; and, worst of all, with friends who sometimes faltered; the President, (at a time, too when an unexpected revolution enabled an irritated and confident enemy to bend his undivided force against us) has held, unmoved, his steady course; has kept in view only the pole-star of duty; has not bent to the heaviest pressure, nor been disheartened by the darkest prospects; has safely "weathered the storm;" and in their own favourite language, "saved them from their own worst enemies, themselves."

We now ask these editors, in the language of sobriety and truth, whether such continued ribaldry answers the single purpose except to gratify the meanest of human passions, the vilest of malignant propensities? Does it enlighten Mr. Madison, in the path of his public duties? Does it enable him or the Congress, or the people, to adopt a single measure for the public good? Does it convince any one who have erred, of the existence of their mistake? Does it advance one interest of our country, raise its reputation, or shield it from danger? On the other hand, does it not tend to afford a triumph to the advocates of monarchy? Does it not fill with malicious joy the hearts of our foreign enemies (for secret enemies every free state must have) that such a mass of malice is festering in the bosom of our country? Does it not inspire those insatiable enemies of republics, whose last object remains yet to be accomplished, in convincing the world of the impracticability of free government, by degrading, dividing and destroying the last earthly fabric, the base of which is freedom?

But if the views of these editors be merely the aggrandizement of their party; if the President is calumniated, merely that Federalism may be exalted, is it necessary to remind them how mistaken is their policy; how grossly they err in their means? Cannot the history of their assaults on the fame of Thomas Jefferson teach them better. Hundreds of quills, & thousands of tongues, were put in requisition against the reputation of that statesman; year after year were these labors continued; until, in the result, the party whose cause they espoused, almost lost its local habitation and its name; the people perversely rallied round the injured; and "back wound the calumny" had to endure the keenest of tortures, in the enhanced popularity of the abused. Are the lessons of experience, like the dictates of truth and decency and honor, spurned by these marshalled calumniators?

Balt. Patriot.

From the Freeman's Journal.

Chester, Pa. March 17, 1815.

Mr. M'Corkle is respectfully requested to give the inclosed a place in his paper.

D. PORTER.

THE ESSEX.

Mr. David R. Adams, formerly Chaplain of the Essex, and who proceeded to England in the Phoebe, arrived at Norfolk from Falmouth in the vessel ship San Philippe, and furnishes the following information:

About twenty-five days after the departure of the Essex Junior from Valparaiso, the Briton, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, arrived there with orders from Admiral Dixon on the Brazil station, to join the Tagus, and explore the whole Pacific Ocean, in search of the Essex. On the 30th of May, the Phoebe the Essex, Tagus, and Briton, weighed and stood for the Island of Juan Fernandez, and on making it separated in pairs—the Phoebe and Essex for England, the Briton and Tagus to touch at Lima, and cruise among the Gallapagos, Washington Group, and Sandwich Islands, in search of the prizes of the Essex. On the 27th of July the Phoebe and Essex arrived at Rio de Janeiro, where the Essex was condemned and purchased by Admiral Dixon, in behalf of his government, at six pounds sterling per ton, and the surveyors reported that most of her provisions "were unfit for the use of his majesty's subjects"; this small valuation (as Mr. Adams observed) but illy compares with the enormous expenses which the pursuit and capture of the Essex has cost the British government—which, according to the computation of several old heads in England, must be above five millions of pounds sterling.

Soon after the news of the capture of the Essex had reached Rio, some American merchants of that place, artfully promulgated a report that the Phoebe and Essex were captured and destroyed off Cape Horn, by the Congress. This was so firmly credited that three or four frigates and sloops of war were dispatched from Rio, to proceed South to cruise for her. The indefatigable, Hoopur & Albicore, had returned before the departure of Mr. Adams. Capt. Philie of the Albicore, repeatedly declared that they certainly would have captured the Essex Junior had they fallen in with her. Admiral Dixon, however, assured Mr. Adams that the ship should have been liberated and captain Porter treated with every attention by him.

On the 14th of September, the Phoebe and Essex, accompanied by the Narceus began the voyage from Rio to England. At this time Mr. Sumpter our Minister, was engaged in remonstrating with the court of Brazil, for performing the condemnation, sale and refitment of the Essex in their Royal Port, in open defiance of the Royal Proclamation.

After avoiding cautiously the usual track of vessels, (for even our privateers were the cause of much alarm to this timorous squadron) they reached Plymouth on the 13th of Nov. when the poor Essex although she had undergone two expensive repairs, was condemned as unfit for service. She was therefore sent to Homaze where she was constantly visited by carpenters and draftsmen, who were endeavoring to procure her model.

FROM FRANCE.

Baltimore, March 22.

Arrived sch'r. Vixen, of Philadelphia, 39 days from Bordeaux, with brandy and dry goods, &c. Left the town on the 6th, and the River on the 12th of Feb. in company with the schooner Macdonough for N. York. Spoke in the River Garonne, the sch'r. Phoenix, from Charleston, and brig Eclipse from N. York. The schooner Caroline had arrived at a port in France. The brig James Monroe from Savannah, at do. the ship Essex Junior, from N. York, and Atlanta, from Philadelphia, at Amsterdam; several others had arrived at different places, names not recollected. Passenger, Capt. Stafford of this port.

Of the political news by the Vixen, the letters and papers not being yet landed, could only learn verbally, that the Congress of Vienna was still in session, affairs unsettled.

Lord Castlereagh had returned to England—Lord Wellington had repaired from Paris to fill his place. Great discontent still prevailed throughout France. Spain was all in commotion; the English ambassador (Wellesley) had quitted Madrid—a war was expected.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 22.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Executive of the U. States has been required, by law, on the 1st of May, or as soon as circumstances shall permit to reduce the present army of the United States to 10,000 men. The authorized force at the ratification of the peace was upwards of 60,000 men; the actual force one-fourth at least less than that amount, though so rapidly augmenting, that in all probability the ranks would have been full before the campaign opened. The reduction will therefore be to about one-fifth of the then existing force, great part of the privates of which, having been enlisted only during the war, are already discharged. It is probable that full five-sixths of the officers now in service must be disbanded. In what manner the selection of officers for the peace establishment will be made, is not yet determined, nor will it be, we presume, before the time arrives. The task will be one of no little difficulty; and, whatever be the rule agreed on, many valuable officers and excellent men must, out of so many, be thrown out of public employ.

There was one feature of the proceedings on the peace establishment bill, the motives of which we were at a loss to understand. We mean the clause of the section for giving a donation in land to such of those officers should be disbanded. Such a measure, we thought, would not only be just, but at the same time provident. It would have been just, inasmuch as the greater part of those who accept-

ed commissions in the army gave other means of subsistence, which it will not be in their power on the instant to resume; and it would be unjust not to make to them some compensation for the sacrifices they made in entering the service. It would have been provident, inasmuch as it would have secured to the country, on any future emergency, the services of her active and enterprising citizens, who might otherwise fear to sacrifice a certain livelihood for the uncertain tenure of military office.

Considering the small majority, of two votes only, by which the House of Representatives abandoned this clause of the bill, the thinness of both Houses at the time and all other circumstances, we shall be disappointed and mortified if Congress do not, at their next session, revise their decision on this question, and, by a posterior grant, properly recompense our gallant officers who will return to the pursuits of civil life, for the loss of business or profession they may have sustained by entering the service of their country.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 23 1815

In a hington City, March 22.

The President and his Lady left this City yesterday, on their way to Montpelier, the President's seat in Orange county, Virginia. The health of the President, impaired by his devotion to the multiplied concerns of his station during the last nine months, required some relaxation. It is understood he will remain in Virginia about two months.

WILLIAM GAMBLE, of this City, has been appointed Collector of the Port of Michilimackinac.

GEORGE WATTESTON is appointed, by the President, Librarian to Congress.

FOR THE STAR.

"Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?" PSALMS 2. 1.

Now, if the Tories and Jacobins of the United States are determined to keep up a hostile opposition to the administration of their country, I am for letting them go on, and let them rage, foam, lye, vilify, &c. &c.—as I am persuaded the final arbiters of all events will restrain them in their vain designs, from ruining or ruling our beloved country.

March 25, 1815.

On Saturday the 18th of March, Capt Joshua Massey's company in Queen Ann's county, met to celebrate the return of peace, which owing to the indisposition of the Captain, it was prevented from doing at an earlier period, when we given the following sentiments, accompanied by a discharge of musquetry.

1. The return of an honorable peace is well come by every true American. 3 cheers.
2. James Madison, the guardian of his country's rights—the motive of his political enemies has caused him to shine like gold tried in the fire. 6 cheers.
3. The immortal Washington—a contrast of torism, and of the party who have assumed his name for base purposes. 3 cheers.
4. The brave defenders of their country's cause in the martial field and on the ocean—the greatest satisfaction they can experience is a consciousness of having deserved the praises so lavishly bestowed upon them by an admiring world. 6 cheers.
5. The liberties of America secured by republican energy. 3 cheers.
6. The pride of England, the conquerors of the conquerors of Europe, have been dubbed by Yankees without red coats. 3 cheers.
7. The governor of Maryland—elected by a minority for commanding a few militia five days, he pocketed the sum of sixteen hundred and forty three dollars and sixty cents, besides his salary paid by law. May he speedily repent of his political depravity. 6 groans. (Rouge's march.)
8. The Hartford Convention—"O dear what can the matter be?"—the wandering bards have not returned.
9. The leaders of the federal party at their wits' end—formerly the advocates of peace, now the sticklers for war—Poor fellows! (Dead march.)
10. The sword of the nation—may it be no longer sheathed, than insults and injuries shall cease. 3 cheers.
11. The war in which we have been engaged—just in its commencement, glorious in its termination. 3 cheers.
12. "John Bull" has fallen by the kick of "Brother Jonathan" (Yankee Doodle.)
13. Gen. Andrew Jackson has humbled the Wellington Invincibles with raw Hickory rods. 3 cheers.
14. The administration, pure and unsullied—may it ever be supported by the free sons of Columbia. 3 cheers.
15. The upper district of Queen Ann's county the bulwark of republicanism. 3 cheer.
16. The Hartford Convention, attended by blue light.
17. Like Jonah's gourd, perished in a night.
18. The intended expedition against Algiers—may it be crowned with such laurels as encircle the brows of our naval heroes. 3 cheers.
19. The American Fair will ever be defaced from British violation, by the patriots of America. 3 cheer.

FOUNTEERS.

By Joseph Thompson, Esq. The old soldier, C. F. Reed, and his undisciplined militia, who plucked a laurel from the British navy. 3 cheers. By Lieut. G. McGinnis, of the cavalry. The siege at Orleans—the untutored American militia, like school boys, had the last tag at Wellington's Invincibles. 3 cheers.

B. P. B. Hopper, Esq. The members of Captain Joshua Massey's company—they have stood the tug of war, may they long continue to enjoy in peace the fruits of a glorious struggle. 3 cheers.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOE—supposed to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed were a blue cloth great coat, black velvet pantaloons, Ozark shirt, good shoes and stockings; has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Mr. Jacob Rohrer, living about three miles from Hagerstown, Washington county, in the state of Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, agreeably to law.

Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff Frederick county, Maryland. march 21, 1815 (23) 8

A BALL.

From the solicitation of a number of gentlemen, the subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public, that a BALL will be held at his Long Room, in Easton, on Thursday evening, the 6th of April next.

Major JAMES CALDWELL, Major DANIEL MARTIN, M. G. TILGHMAN, and Capt. JOHN SETH will be the Managers on the occasion, in whose names tickets will be sent, previous to the day.

R'd. Barrow.

march 28 2

EDWARD NEEDLES AND HENRY TROT.

HAVING entered into co-partnership under the firm of

HENRY TROT & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Joseph Lehman, Druggist—No 222, Market street, 5th door below 7th street, PHILADELPHIA, where they have on hand a general assortment of Drugs, & Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Eye-drops, &c. &c. of the best quality, which they will sell at the lowest market prices.

At orders from the country for any article in their line of business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

March 28 5

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm, the late residence of Edward Needles, containing 210 acres of LAND, (on which is a good proportion of timber), situate on Kings-creek, and adjoining the lands of Wm. Wilson, and others. The soil of this farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, clover, &c. Attached to the farm are some excellent meadow grounds, very valuable. The improvements are a good dwelling house, two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, meat house and spring house, accommodated with a never failing spring. Also a large barn. This property is about one mile from Kingstown, and six from Easton.

Those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises, and make known the terms by applying to Peter Harris, Easton.

If the above farm is not disposed of at private sale by the 25th day of April, it will on that day, if fair, if not, the next fair public day, be exposed to public sale, on the Court House Green, at 3 o'clock. The terms of sale will then be made known, and attendance given by Peter Harris.

CHEAP SHOES.

The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, has brought with him a large and handsome assortment of SHOES, of various descriptions, viz.

Ladies' Kid, Morocco and Leather, Gentlemen's Shoes and Pumps, Children's Morocco and Leather.

Together with a handsome assortment of Morocco Skins of various colours, to make up for customers—all of which he means to sell low for Cash only.

John Valiant.

march 28 3

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property at the sale made by the subscriber, of the personal estate Wrightson Lambdin, dec'd, and whose notes have not been paid, will take notice, that if they are not closed before next May court, suit will be commenced for the collection thereof, with out respect to persons.

Wrightson Lowe, ex'or of W. Lambdin, dec'd

march 28

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons or persons from taking an assignment on a bill obligatory, passed by myself with William Potter, security to a certain Margaret Wilker, on the sixth day of February, eighteen hundred and eleven, for the sum of three hundred dollars; as I am determined to pay no more of the same than what I have received for. Given under my hand this twenty-first day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Beacham Stanton.

march 28 3

TOP GALLANT ARRIVED.

Arrived at his stand, on the Easton Jockey Club race ground, the horse Top Gallant, by Diomed, his dam by Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, his great grand dam by Mark Anthony, his great great grand dam by old Janus, his great great great grand dam by old Janus.

Harris's Eclipse was by old (imported) Fear-nought out of the imported Shakespeare mare—Fear-nought was by Regulus—Regulus by the Godolphin Arabian. Regulus won seven king's plates in one year, and was never beaten. Mark Anthony was by Spectator, out of the dam of High Flyer, who was by Blank Regulus, &c. &c. Old Janus was the best bred horse that ever came to America—he was full brother to Blank and Old England—all out of the little Hatley mare, gotten by the Godolphin Arabian.

Col Tom. Goote, who owned Diomed, Shark, Janus, and very many others of the finest horses in the world, once while exhibiting old Diomed to the inspection of some gentlemen, said, that he had never seen but one perfect horse. It was immediately asked him, what horse that was; he replied, Old Janus—and added, that he was in all respects without fault. It seems quite probable that such another will never come to this country—it is believed that the world never produced the second to Janus. Florizel and Top Gallant are the only two horses of celebrity now in the world, who have Shark mothers; the Shark mares being extinct, excepted (Viz) go). Gentlemen sportsmen, who know the horses, believe it to be owing to the deep crosses in the Shark and Janus stock, which gives such extraordinary fleetness to Top Gallant and Florizel. They are exactly alike, except the colour.

It may not be improper to remark here, that Shark was brother to Felipe, both by Mark. Shark won more of the king's money than any horse in England—He won upwards of 20,000 guineas of the king's money before he was shipped for America.

Top Gallant stands at Mr James Edmondson's, at the low price of \$15 the season, due on the first of Oct. and \$30 to ensure—50 cents to the groom. As a station he is very certain; and though animated exactly like his brother Vingt Un, sweet in his temper, elegant in his gait, and placid in his habits.

Corbin Lee.

His credentials are in my hands, fairly attested. C. LEE. (After follows the performance of Top Gallant, which is crowded out of this morning's Star, but shall appear in our next.)

OSCAR.

Will cover mares the ensuing season, at Church Hill on Saturdays and Mondays, at Chester Town on Tuesdays and Fridays, and at or near the Trappe, in Kent county, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, at twelve dollars the season—but if the money is paid on or before the first day of September next, eight dollars will be received in full.

Oscar is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands three inches high, elegantly formed, and of great bone and sinew. The following evidence of his pedigree and performances places him in the first rank in the annals of the turf.

He was got by the imported horse Gabriel, (sire of Post Boy and Harlequin); his dam was Vixen, by Old Medley; grand dam Colonel Taylor's Penelope, by Old York; great grand dam by Banter; great great grand dam by Old Gift.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Ossory) was got by Dorimont; his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab mare, (the dam of Chalk Stone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet, and other good runners; her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the little Hartley mare.

Medley was got by Gimerack, (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian); his dam was Aminda, (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle); his dam was Vixen, by Old Medley; grand dam Colonel Taylor's Penelope, by Old York; great grand dam by Banter's Children; great great grand dam by H. Meywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the True Blues.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other stallion that has been brought in; & to this day with gentlemen of the turf his blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, is always sought for.

Gabriel was a capital runner in England; in three weeks won 15 races, out of which number, 4 were king's plates, proving himself a good horse for long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not himself a chance horse, his dam having produced but 4 foals, 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at four years old, Oscar won with ease, the 3 M. H. The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the City and Town purse, two mile heats, beating Col Taylor's Clermont, by Spread Eagle; Mr. Luffborough's Napoleon by Punch, a capital horse, a bay gelding of Dr. Edelin's, and others.

On the 22d of Oct. 1805, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heats, beating gen. Ridgely's Levania, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, & Mr. Lloyd's Dolan.

That day week he started for the Jockey Club purse at the City of Washington, and was second horse, being beat by the Maid of the Oaks, beating Mr. Allen's famous horse Sir Solomon, Dr. Edelin's celebrated mare Florella, Col. Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant, and several others. The first heat of this race (the course measured a full mile) was run in 8 m 2 s—the 2d heat in 8 m 1 s—the last 2 miles was run in 3 m 40 s—Oscar was not in condition.

In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Baltimore.

In the fall of 1806 Mr. Bond's horse First Consul challenged the continent, and was taken up by Oscar, to run at Baltimore on the 10th of Oct. the 4 mile heats, \$2,000 a side. Oscar won in great style, running the 2d heat in 7 m 40 s; speed has never been equaled, except by Flying Childers, who ran the Beacon course at Newmarket in the same time.

Two weeks after, Oscar again beat Consul at 3 heats, at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Edelin's Florella. Oscar being 24, beating besides Consul, Col Taylor's Top Gallant and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Sp and Eagle.

He same fall, Oscar travelled to Lancaster, Penn. where he won the 1st day's purse with great ease, beating Mr. Bond's Soldier by Punch, and five others.

James Parker.

march 28 eo

RATRAY.

(Commonly called Rat.)

The celebrated high bred horse Ratray will cover mares the ensuing season, at the rate of twelve dollars the season—but if the money is paid on or before the first day of September, eight dollars will be received in full discharge. He will stand at the Head of Chester on Saturdays and Mondays, at Edward Simms's on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at the Head of Sassafras on Thursdays and Fridays.

Ratray is rising thirteen years old, a dark chestnut sorrel, upwards of fifteen hands high, perfectly sound, elegant and active. He was got by the imported horse Childers, his dam by Fitzpatrick out of a grimmer, who was got by Blimner, out of Mr. Peyton Godolphin's celebrated mare Lovely Lass.

His pedigree is given by Col. Miles Seldon and Wade Mosher, Esq. of Virginia. Mr. Mosher, his late owner, says in his certificate that his performances on the turf are too well known to need any eulogy, having won seventeen or eighteen races; but as he did not keep a stud book, he could not give the particulars. And since Mr. Mosher sold him to Mr. Badger, he has won several races. He has won upwards of twenty purses. Childers, the sire of Ratray, was a fine imported horse, and the same horse that ran the great match race against Dragon, in England. Childers was rode by Sir John Ladd, and Dragon by the Duke of Bedford.

James Parker.

Had Chester, march 28 eo

* Mr. Allen says, I am confident Rat has been the best runner of his size I ever knew.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 26th February last, as a runaway, a negro lad who calls himself Charles Anderson; is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—had on, when committed, a blue cloth round about, coarse shirt, grey coating pantaloons, and wool hat, &c. He has a pleasing countenance, and very talkative. Says he belongs to his father Samuel Anderson, living at Mount Vernon; also says his father bought him of Thomas Peter, Esq. and bound him to Thomas Braddock, (a black man) of Alexandria. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.

Arnold T. Winsor, Sh'ff Montgomery county, Md.

march 28 9

The editors of the Baltimore American & Eastern Star will publish the above daily for two months, and send their accounts to me for payment. A. T. W.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN about 21 years of age, a good cook. For terms apply at the Star office, march 28.

