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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1813.

[No. 35.....703.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR, Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

The Vestry of St. Michael's Parish will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in May next, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Peacock's tavern at Easton (12 o'clock)—all that Land belonging to the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Potts's Mill, called "Mill Road" and "Mill Road Addition." The quantity of Land not exactly known at this time; supposed about sixty acres. It is situated two miles from Easton, and will be a great object as a source of wood and timber. march 9—9

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County.

Will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the late residence of Dr. Wm. E. Seth, the Head of Wye, in Talbot County.—All the personal property of the said deceased, (negatives and plate excepted) consisting of a large and valuable collection of household and kitchen furniture, a amongst which are a number of valuable beds and bedding, chairs, tables, clock, &c.—also a valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; a general assortment of farming utensils, consisting of carts, ploughs, axes, hoes, &c.—A quantity of corn in the ear, some wheat, corn blades, bacon and lard—a valuable library, in which is included a number of the best authors, volumes of his history, and various subjects of literature; a quantity of medicine, shop furniture and surgeon's instruments, amongst which is a complete eye of an operating instrument—also a gig and sulker; together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above eight dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of eight dollars and under, the cash will be required.—Further particulars made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

DUNN SEPP, Ex'or of Dr. Wm. E. Seth, dec'd

Talbot county, april 27—4

FOR SALE.

That valuable estate, in Tuckahoe, some time since conveyed to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres.—It will be sold on a reasonable credit, in two parcels: one parcel of about 400 acres, including the principal mansion, and another of about 600 acres, being the farm commonly called Tuckahoe.—If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the judgment creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the court house, in Easton, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, march 16—10

By virtue of a Decree

Of the High Court of Chancery, to Elizabeth Allan deceased.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the 29th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale.

A Valuable Tract or Parcel of Land, Situate lying and being in Dorchester county, in the State of Maryland, containing between 350 to 400 acres.—is a beautiful tract on the mouth of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers; has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay. The land is fertile, and adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and is at present in a high state of cultivation.—is a convenient situation for fishing, fowling and oysters in their seasons, and has excellent drinking water.

About one half of the above-mentioned tract is a high and light soil, the other half rather stony and low.—This land will be sold together, or in lots, as may best suit.

It is thought needless to say any thing more about the above-mentioned land, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will view the same. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, who lives near the above-mentioned land on the day of sale.

THOMAS BARNETT, Attorney in fact for ELIZA ALLAN, Trustee.

april 15—6

New Gig for Sale.

Finished complete, with plated harness, may be had on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber.

CALIB BROWN.

Easton, april 27—3

In Council, April 12, 1813.

Ordered, That the Armourer at Easton deliver to the order of the Honorable WILLIAM BORN MARTIN, any number of stand of arms, canteen-boxes and ammunition that he may direct.

By order, NEMAN PINKNEY, C. C.

april 20—3

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, That the stated Term in July be altered from the first to the second Tuesday, and that the Term for the return of process and the hearing of causes be held accordingly.

Test. JAS. P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.

march 16—10

Greensborough Tavern.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a house for the accommodation of travellers, in the large brick building, formerly occupied by him as a Tavern, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; admits to which his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

NEMAN PINKNEY, Taverner.

Greensborough, Carolina? county, april 4—3

From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register, of June 2d, 1813.

TO THE PRINCE REGENT, On the Dispute with America.

SIR—During the two years that I was imprisoned in Newgate, for writing and publishing an article upon the flogging of certain English militiamen, at Ely, in England, under the superintendance of German troops, and for which writing and publishing, I besides paid your royal highness a fine of a thousand pounds, in behalf of your royal sire; during that time I endeavored in various ways to expiate my offence, but in no way more strenuously than in trying to dissuade you from yielding to advice, which, as I thought, would, if followed, produce a war with the American States. That consequence, which I so much dreaded, and which I labored with so much earnestness to prevent, has unhappily taken place; and, though it may be of no service; though my efforts may still be unavailing; nay, though I may receive abuse instead of thanks for my pains; I cannot refrain; the love I bear my country, and the regard I shall ever bear a great part of the people of America, will not suffer me to refrain from making one more trial to convince your royal highness, that the path of peace is still laid open with that country; that pacific measures are the only measures which ought even now to be pursued.

In one of my letters to your royal highness, I endeavored to convince you, that it was to the base, the prostituted press of England, that we were likely to owe this war; I pointed out to your royal highness the means resorted to by that press in order to deceive the people of England; and I expressed my apprehensions, that those means would succeed. That press, that vile and infamous press, which is the great enemy of the liberties of Europe and America as well as of England, was incessant in its efforts to cause it to be believed, that, in no case, would the American government dare to go to war. It is asserted that America would be totally ruined by six months of war; that the people would not pay the taxes necessary to carry it on; that the President, for only barely talking of war, would be put out of his chair; that the "American Navy," as it was called by way of ridicule, would be swept from the ocean in a month; and that, in short, a war with America was a thing for Englishmen to laugh at—a subject of jest and mockery.

This was the style and tone of the hireling press in London, and, with very few exceptions, the country prints followed the stupid and insouciant example. Events have already shown how false all these assertions were; and now, as is its usual practice, this same corrupt press is putting forth new falsehoods, with a view of urging on the war, & of reconciling the people to its calamities. It was my endeavor to show your royal highness the real state of the case. I said, that the people of America, though wisely averse to war, as the great source of taxation and loss of liberty, would, nevertheless, submit to its inconveniences rather than submit to the terms which was recommended, in our hireling prints, to impose upon them. I begged your royal highness to disbelieve those, who said that the American government dared not go to war, and that Mr. Madison would not be re-elected. I beg of you to reflect upon the consequences of rushing into a war with that country, amongst which consequences I included the forming of a great naval force on the other side of the Atlantic, and the not less great measure of naming a French vessel with an American name.

Our hireling press said to have been made by the President for the building of the *United States Frigate*. He has made the proposition, however, and, if the war continues any one year, your royal highness will find that the twenty frigates are launched upon the ocean. The ignorant and sordid writers in London, who live upon their legs in luxury, and whose genius are not at all dependent upon the prosperity of their country; these men care not how the people suffer. Their object is to prolong the war, which suits the views of all those with whom they are connected. They see that whatever prevents itself as likely to promote this object, and, therefore, they take no pains to ascertain whether the building of twenty frigates, or is not, a matter of exact execution in America. If they did, they would find, that the Americans have the timber, the iron, the pitch, the hemp, of the produce of their own country; all in abundance; all, of course, cheap; and as to dock yards and other places to build ships, inquiry would teach these ignorant and insolent men, that, in many cases the timber grows upon the very spot where the ship is to be built, and that to cut it down and convert it into a ship is to do a great benefit to the owner of the land.

And, then, as to the necessary means: to hear the language of our hirelings, one would imagine that the people of America were all beggars; that the country contained scarcely a man of property—that there were no such things as money, house goods, cattle, or manufactures. They must, indeed, contend that the country grows corn; but, somehow or other, they would have us believe, that there is, in America, no means of resource. They cannot disguise from us the fact, that there are fine cities and towns; that there is a commercial marine not far behind our own in point of magnitude; that the exports from the country amount annually to more than half as much as our exports, and that they consist of articles of first necessity; that the country contains all the articles for useful manufactures, and that manufactures are making great progress; nay, that they have arrived at great perfection; that the country is stocked with sheep, that great source of a nation's wealth, and that to so high a degree have these animals succeeded, that many single proprietors have already flocks of more than a thousand head. These are the hireling complaints heaped upon us, who are not wilfully blind. Upon what ground, then, sir, would they have us believe that America is destitute of resources? The things which I have here spoken of are things of which national riches consist; they form the means of making national exertions; of sending forth fleets and armies. And, we ought to bear in mind, that America, that this new enemy of ours, has a population of more than eight millions of souls; more of whom are paupers; more of whom are clad in rags; more of whom are without meat upon their table daily; not one soul of whom would consent to roll off his hat to any human being. And this is the nation, a nation too descended from ourselves, that the hirelings of the London press represent as destitute of resources!

Perhaps, sir, the resources of America are estimated according to the salaries which their public functionaries receive; and, measured by this standard, our new enemy must, indeed, appear wholly unable to contend against us for a single day; for the President, the Vice-President, the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, Navy, and all their clerks; that is to say, the whole of the Officers of the Executive Government do not receive more than about half the amount of Lord Aulick's income, as stated in the report to the House of Commons in 1808. Nay, this *spoke easy to our army*, does, according to the same report, receive, in clear profits, annually, as much as twice the amount of the salary of the President of the United States. Our Chief Justice, in salary and emoluments, as stated in the report laid before Parliament, receives annually a great deal more than Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Gallatin, and the Secretaries of War and the Navy in America, all put together. I shall, perhaps, be told, that our public functionaries ought to receive more than those in America. This is a point which I shall leave for others to dispute.—I content myself with stating the facts; but, if I am told, that we ought not to measure the salaries of our functionaries by the American standard, I must beg leave in my turn, to protest against measuring the expenses of war in America by the standard of war expenses in England. I must insist, too, that the resources of a country are not measured by the standard of the salaries of its public functionaries. I should take a quite different standard for the measuring of the resources of America. We know, that, upon a population of ten millions in Great Britain, an annual revenue of *eighty millions of pounds is now annually raised*;—and that, in these ten millions of people we include, at least, *two millions of paupers*. Now, then, if they raise but a *trifling part* as much upon the *eight millions of Americans*, who have no paupers amongst them, their eight millions will be four times as much as was ever yet raised in the country in any one year; and it is, I think, not too much to suppose, that an American will bear a *trifling part* as much taxes as an Englishman, in the prosecution of a war declared by the vote of representatives freely chosen by the people at large. Eight millions of pounds sterling, raised for three or four successive years, would build a navy that I should, and I do, contemplate with great uneasiness; for, as I once before had the honour to state to your royal highness, the Americans, as good sailors as any that the world ever saw.—It is notorious that the American merchant ships sail with fewer hands, in proportion to their size, than the merchant ships of any other nation; the Americans are active in their persons; they are enterprising; they are brave; and, which is of vast consequence, they are, from education and almost from constitution, SOBER, a virtue not at all less valuable in an army or fleet than it is in domestic life.

This, sir, is a view of the means and resources of America, very different, perhaps, from the views which some persons might be disposed to present to your royal highness; and, if my view of the matter be correct, it surely becomes us to be very cautious how we force these resources into action, and set them in array against us, backed, as they will be, with the implacable hatred of the American people. If, indeed, the honor of England required the setting of these resources at defiance; if England must either confess her disgrace—must basely abandon her known rights—must kneel down to America, or have the consequences of what I have been speaking of; I should then say, in the words of the old Norman proverb, (adopted by the French in answer to the Duke of Brunswick's proclamation "let her or be maintained, happen what will.")

But, sir, the question is—does the honor of Great Britain require the making of this perilous experiment? In my opinion it does not; and I bow, with the most anxious hope, that, at last, they may be attended with some effect, proceed respectively to submit to your royal highness the reasons upon which this opinion is founded. The dispute with regard to the orders in council, I look upon as being at an end; for, though all is not quite clear in that respect, an arrangement seems to be matter of little difficulty. But as I assure your royal highness will do me the honor to recollect, I took the liberty to warn the public, the very weak that the orders in council were done away, that that measure alone would do nothing towards preventing war with America. I then said, in the most distinct terms and without any hesitation, that America would never be content without a complete abandonment on our part, of the practice of *seizing persons on board her ships upon the high seas*. I formed this opinion upon the general tone of the American prints; upon the declaration of the Congress;—and especially upon information contained in letters received from friends in America, in whose hearts, strange as it may appear to some, my imprisonment in Newgate seems to have revived former feelings towards me. These letters, written by persons (be it observed) strongly attached to England, for no others did I ever number amongst my friends; these letters assured me, that the people of America; not the government; not "a faction," as our hirelings have called them; that the people of America, from one end of the country to the other, cared for war in preference to a longer submission to the stopping of their vessels on the high seas, and taking persons out of them, at the discretion of our officers. Upon this information, coming, in some cases, three hundred miles from the Atlantic coasts, I could safely rely; and, therefore, I did not hesitate to pronounce that repeal of the orders in council alone would not preserve peace; nor, was I a little surprised to hear Mr. Brougham declare, that it that measure did not satisfy America, he, for one, would support a war against her.

The question, then, is now reduced to this:—Does the honor of England demand that she insist upon continuing the practice of which America complains, and against which she is now making war? To answer this question, we must ascertain whether the practice of which America complains be warranted by the course of nations; whether the giving of it up would be to yield any known right of England; or, would be, in the case of the affirmative, to yield would be to make a sacrifice of our honor, rather than which I agree that we ought to continue the war to the last extremity, it being much less disgraceful to submit to actual force, than to submit to menaces.

My opinion is, however, decidedly in the negative; and I will now disguise from your Royal Highness, that I never felt surprised more completely to give my feelings no stronger application than that which I experienced at reading the following passage in the letter of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell on the 29th of August last. "I can, not however refrain on one single point from expressing my surprise; viz that as a condition, preliminary even to a suspension of hostilities, the government of the U. States should have thought it so degrading, from the British government

should desist from its ancient and accustomed practice of impressing British seamen, on the merchant ships of a foreign state, simply on the assurance that a law shall hereafter be passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of that state.—The British government now, as heretofore, is ready to receive from the government of the U. States, and amicably to discuss, any proposition which professes to have in view either to check abuse in exercise of the practice of impressment, or to accomplish, by means less liable to vexation, the object for which impressment has hitherto been found necessary, but they cannot consent to suspend the exercise of a right upon which the naval strength of the empire mainly depends, until they are fully convinced that means can be devised, and will be adopted, by which the object to be obtained by the exercise of that right can be effectually secured."

Being no Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I shall I trust, be excused if I do not understand less of the "ancient and accustomed practice" of G. Britain as to this matter; but, sir, I have never before heard, except from the London newspapers, that G. Britain did ever, until now, attempt to take persons of any description out of neutral vessels sailing upon the high seas; and very certain I am that such a practice is not warranted by any law that I ever was thought of, by any of those authors who have written upon public law. I do not recollect what is here called a right; and, if, in the abandonment of the practice, we give up no known right of England, such abandonment can be no dishonour unless, which would be a monstrous proposition, it be regarded as dishonorable to cease to do anything, because the doing of it has been the subject of complaint and the object of resistance.

The men who conduct the London newspapers, and whose incantations are a sort of affliction to their native country, have long been charging the Americans with a wish to make England give up her "right of search." Whether this falsehood has arisen from sheer ignorance, or from that impunity in deception, or rather encouragement to deceive, which such writers have long experienced in England, I will not take upon me to determine. But I know well, that it is a most audacious falsehood; I know that America has never expressed even a wish to make us give up "the right of search," and if her government were to attempt to accomplish such an end by war, I am quite sure that it would soon lose the support of the people. But "the right of search" is not, and never has been, for a moment, by any writer on public law, considered as a right to search for persons, except, indeed, military persons, and those, too, greatly employed in the enemy's service. "The right of search" is a right possessed by a belligerent power to search for, and to seize as good prize, any articles contraband of war, such as gun powder, and the like, which may be on board of a neutral ship going to an enemy's port, because, by carrying the said articles, the neutral does in fact aid the enemy in carrying on the war. This right has been further extended to any goods belonging to an enemy, found on board of a neutral vessel, because, by becoming the carrier of his goods, the neutral does in fact search his goods, as far as possible, from capture, and does thereby also aid the enemy. This is what is called "the right of search," a right, however, which is far as relates to goods, has been actually denied by neutral powers; and which we actually gave up to the threats of Russia, Sweden & Denmark, towards the end of the last American war.

But in answer to all this, it is said by Lord Castlereagh, that "the naval strength of the empire mainly depends" upon the continuation of this practice of impressment. That is to say, if we take the whole of the facts into view, our naval strength mainly depends upon a practice which exposes so many of the American citizens to misery and ruin. The plain meaning of our practice in the practice is this: that if we do not continue it, our seamen will desert to the American ships in such numbers as to leave us without the possibility of obtaining a sufficiency of men to man and fight our fleet. Supposing this to be the fact, it really forms no justification of the practice; for we can have no right to put America to any inconvenience whatever merely for our own benefit, or to save ourselves from loss or danger. The President, however, in order to show that he does not wish us to receive any injury in this way, and in order if possible to put an end to the war, has made a voluntary offer of a law to be passed in America to prevent our seamen from being admitted into American ships, upon condition that we will first abandon our practice of impressment, and give up, that is restore to their liberty, those native Americans whom we have already impressed. Mr. Russell, in his letter to Lord Castlereagh, says—"While, however, it regards this course as the only one which remained for it to pursue with a hope of preserving any portion of the kind of character, which constitutes the vital strength of every nation, yet it is still willing to give another proof of the spirit which has uniformly distinguished its proceedings, by seeking to arrest, on terms consistent with justice and honour, the calamities of war. It has therefore authorized me to stipulate with his Britannic majesty's government an armistice, to commence at or before the expiration of six days after the signature of the instrument providing for it, on condition that the Orders in Council be repealed, and no illegal blockades be substituted to them, and that orders be immediately given to discontinue the impressment of persons from American vessels, and to restore the citizens of the United States already impressed; it being moreover well understood that the British government will assent to enter into definitive arrangements as soon as may be, on these and every other difference, by a treaty to be concluded at London or Washington, as on an impartial consideration of existing circumstances shall be deemed most expedient. As an inducement to G. Britain to discontinue the practice of impressment from American vessels, I am authorized to give assurance that a law shall be passed (to be repealed) to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of the U. States."

Really, sir, it is not possible, it appears to me, to suggest any thing more reasonable than this. I can form an idea of nothing more strongly expressive of a desire to put an end to the war.—What! shall it be said that England wages a war, when she might terminate it by such means? I trust not; and that we shall not have to weep over a much longer continuation of this unfortunate contest.

I know that there are persons who treat the idea of a law passed by Congress with contempt. But, it is to be the course pursued, the war will soon have an end. We must treat America with respect. We must do it; and the sooner we begin the better. Some of the impudent hireling writers in London affect to say, that no credit is to be given to any act of the American government; that our officers ought not to believe the passports and certificates produced by the American seamen. If this is to be the tone, and if we are to set accordingly, there is no possibility of making peace with America.—Peace implies treaty and confidence; but what confidence can we have in a nation such as our hirelings describe America to be!—This arrogant, insolent tone must be dropped, or peace is impossible.

The fact of our impressing of native Americans is affected to be denied, & Lord Castlereagh does not notice the proposition to restore those whom we have already impressed. But, sir, if the fact were not perfectly notorious, that the said fact has been released by us, the letter of CAPTAIN D'ACRES, of the *Guerriere*, removes all doubt upon the subject; for, in that letter, intended to account for his desert by the construction, he says that PART OF HIS CREW WERE NATIVE AMERICANS, and they not choosing to fight against their country, he suffered them to be inactive spectators. Now, here we have the fact clearly acknowledged, that we had Americans unwillingly serving on board. And, what a lamentable contrast do we find in the same letter with regard to some English seamen said to have been on board the Constitution; to which I beg leave to add, for your most serious moment, the fact (if a fact it be) that part of the crews of big victorious American ships the *Hu-pa* and the *United States*, were English. Nay, it is stated in the *Courier newspaper*, upon what is asserted to be good authority, that two thirds of the crews of the American ships of war are English seamen. If this be true, it is another and a most cogent reason for acceding to the terms of America and putting an end to the war; for the longer the war continues the longer will continue a connection from which such fatal consequences may ensue.

At any rate it appears to me, that our own safety, if the war is to be continued, will elude the discharging of all the impressed Americans whom we may have on board of our ships.—Eight against their country they will not, unless they be forced, and who is to force and provide against the fortification of such an example? Against this evil, however, and against numerous others, which I forbear to mention, the measure proposed by the President would completely guard us; and by the respect which it is my duty to entertain towards your Royal Highness, bids me hope that that proposition will finally be accepted.

Am. & S. Wm. COBBETT. Batey, 29th Dec. 1812.

THE SIXTEEN MILLION LOAN. The following is said to be a correct statement of the manner in which the new Loan was filled: First and second subscriptions, 4,000,000. Offers in different places, 1,100,000. Philadelphia, 1,000,000. J. J. Astor & others in N. York, 2,000,000. Parish & Gerrard, in Philadelphia, 7,000,000. 16,000,000. The terms of the loan are as follows:—8 per cent for six per cent stock, or at par with an annuity of one and a half per cent per annum. Of the 7,000,000 taken by Parish and Gerrard, 2,000,000 are for themselves, 2,700,000 for sundry persons in Philadelphia, & 2,300,000 for sundry persons elsewhere. N. Y. Spectator.

But in answer to all this, it is said by Lord Castlereagh, that "the naval strength of the empire mainly depends" upon the continuation of this practice of impressment. That is to say, if we take the whole of the facts into view, our naval strength mainly depends upon a practice which exposes so many of the American citizens to misery and ruin. The plain meaning of our practice in the practice is this: that if we do not continue it, our seamen will desert to the American ships in such numbers as to leave us without the possibility of obtaining a sufficiency of men to man and fight our fleet. Supposing this to be the fact, it really forms no justification of the practice; for we can have no right to put America to any inconvenience whatever merely for our own benefit, or to save ourselves from loss or danger. The President, however, in order to show that he does not wish us to receive any injury in this way, and in order if possible to put an end to the war, has made a voluntary offer of a law to be passed in America to prevent our seamen from being admitted into American ships, upon condition that we will first abandon our practice of impressment, and give up, that is restore to their liberty, those native Americans whom we have already impressed. Mr. Russell, in his letter to Lord Castlereagh, says—"While, however, it regards this course as the only one which remained for it to pursue with a hope of preserving any portion of the kind of character, which constitutes the vital strength of every nation, yet it is still willing to give another proof of the spirit which has uniformly distinguished its proceedings, by seeking to arrest, on terms consistent with justice and honour, the calamities of war. It has therefore authorized me to stipulate with his Britannic majesty's government an armistice, to commence at or before the expiration of six days after the signature of the instrument providing for it, on condition that the Orders in Council be repealed, and no illegal blockades be substituted to them, and that orders be immediately given to discontinue the impressment of persons from American vessels, and to restore the citizens of the United States already impressed; it being moreover well understood that the British government will assent to enter into definitive arrangements as soon as may be, on these and every other difference, by a treaty to be concluded at London or Washington, as on an impartial consideration of existing circumstances shall be deemed most expedient. As an inducement to G. Britain to discontinue the practice of impressment from American vessels, I am authorized to give assurance that a law shall be passed (to be repealed) to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of the U. States."

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At any rate it appears to me, that our own safety, if the war is to be continued, will elude the discharging of all the impressed Americans whom we may have on board of our ships.—Eight against their country they will not, unless they be forced, and who is to force and provide against the fortification of such an example? Against this evil, however, and against numerous others, which I forbear to mention, the measure proposed by the President would completely guard us; and by the respect which it is my duty to entertain towards your Royal Highness, bids me hope that that proposition will finally be accepted.

Am. & S. Wm. COBBETT. Batey, 29th Dec. 1812.

THE SIXTEEN MILLION LOAN. The following is said to be a correct statement of the manner in which the new Loan was filled: First and second subscriptions, 4,000,000. Offers in different places, 1,100,000. Philadelphia, 1,000,000. J. J. Astor & others in N. York, 2,000,000. Parish & Gerrard, in Philadelphia, 7,000,000. 16,000,000. The terms of the loan are as follows:—8 per cent for six per cent stock, or at par with an annuity of one and a half per cent per annum. Of the 7,000,000 taken by Parish and Gerrard, 2,000,000 are for themselves, 2,700,000 for sundry persons in Philadelphia, & 2,300,000 for sundry persons elsewhere. N. Y. Spectator.

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LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, April 26.

From London.—Last evening arrived at this port the ship Laura, Lambert, 45 days from Ramsgate. By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a London paper of the 8th March, from which we have copied the following articles.

LONDON, March 8.

The plan of finance was announced to the British parliament on the 3d inst. by the chancellor of the exchequer, by which it appears that there will not be any necessity for imposing any additional taxes for the next 4 years.

The French Expose was delivered on the 26th February, and principally confined to domestic affairs. The following is the concluding paragraph: "May our enemies at length acknowledge the infinite resources of this empire, and judge of her greatness by this noble emanation of generosity between the sovereign and the people, and thence foresee its destiny, which is in the hands of a genius equally capable of inspiring his enemies with terror, and his people with confidence."

Stocks.—3 per cent Consols 58 5/8; Consols for sect. 58 7/8.

At length we have another Gottenburgh mail (the fifth that was due.) I have brought us a journal of the proceedings of the Russian army, from the 20th to the 23 of January, ten days later than the last arrival on the 27th ult.

But the most important fact brought by the mail is the intelligence of Denmark having withdrawn all letters of marque issued against us, a proof of the ceasing, if not the departed influence of France over her councils. The emperor Alexander is stated to have in his interview with the crown prince of Sweden—an offer which so alarmed the Danish government, that it is said to have expressed a readiness to break with France if this guarantee were withdrawn.

From the Russian armies under Platow, Tchichagoff and Miloradovitz, the mail brings the following information:—Platow had, by the last accounts, January 24, his head quarters near Dantzic, having drawn a cordon of light troops round that city, and sent on his foraging parties to the Oder.

Tchichagoff's army, which was marching on Lebau, was ordered to approach Thorn, to observe that fortress and cover the magazines at Bromberg. Gen. Woronzow, who took Bromberg, found large magazines there.

On the 26th of January the emperor's head quarters were at Willenberg, on the other side of the Vistula. Miloradovitz, our readers will recollect, moved from Grodno in a line parallel to that of the emperor on his left. It is this army that is destined to act against the Austrians, taking the direction of Warsaw.

The Austrians retire at all points as the Russians advance. On the 19th January they surrendered Novosrodok and another town without resistance. They then retired from Ostrolenka to Pultusk—and on the 29th January gen. Miloradovitz entered Praszow, where he was joyfully received. Warsaw is said to be equally desirous of the approach of the Russians.

Yesterday another of the Gottenburgh mails arrived, bringing a journal of the operations of the Russian armies to the 30th January, which does not contain any event of marked importance. In the course of the day was issued at the foreign office the following

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Foreign Office, March 8.

"This morning a messenger arrived at the foreign office, Downing street, with important dispatches from Russia for government, stating among other important intelligence, that the Danes had called in their ships that were annoying our trade; and have shut out of their ports all the French privateers."

"Another messenger, who sailed before the former, is also in the road with dispatches for government; the full contents of these dispatches have not yet transpired."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF FEB. 6.

At the court at Carlton House, the 1st of Feb. 1813—present his royal highness the prince regent, in council.

Whereas, by his majesty's order in council, bearing date the 11th day of November, 1807, and reciting, "that the sale of ships belligerent to a neutral is considered by France to be illegal, his majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, that in future, the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to his majesty's enemies should not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessels—and that all vessels then belonging, or which hereafter should belong, to any enemy of his majesty, notwithstanding any sale, or pretended sale, to a neutral, should be captured and brought in, and should be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors: And whereas, it is expedient to confine the operation of the said order, to vessels belonging to France, or to the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to, or incorporated with France."

His royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said order shall henceforth be confined to vessels belonging to France,

or to the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to, or incorporated with France; and that all vessels belonging to any other power at war with his majesty, which may have been purchased, or may be purchased, by the subjects of any power in amity with his majesty, and which shall be captured after the date of this order, and shall thereon be brought to adjudication, in any of his majesty's courts of prize, shall be adjudged by the said court, in the same manner as if the aforesaid order of the 11th of November, 1807, had not been issued; and the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, the judge of the high court of admiralty, and the judges of the courts of vice admiralty are to take such measures here in as to them may respectively appear.

(Signed) JAMES BULLER.

This Gazette also contains orders continuing, for six months from the 8th instant, the prohibitions against the exportation of arms, and all kinds of naval and military stores, and prolonging from the same date, and for the same period, to import hides, tallow, &c. in foreign ships.

The operations against America at the opening of the season are to commence with great vigor. Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the immediate equipment of a number of the smallest class of brigs of war, which, it is understood, are to proceed to the river St. Lawrence—among those intended for this service, we understand, are the Thistle, Snap, Bold, Rover, Boxer and Manly. These vessels, from their easy draughts of water, will, with the assistance of a newly invented machine, be floated over the shallows above Quebec, for the purpose of cruising in the lakes in Upper Canada, and preventing the passage of the Americans across the British lines. The Royalist, Rifleman, Trinculo, Primrose, Raleigh, and a number of the largest class of sloops of war, are fitting to cruise against the American privateers in the West Indies. The fleet under sir John Warren will shortly accumulate, and be on a very extensive scale.

Admiral sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. is appointed commander in chief at Newfoundland, in the room of admiral sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS.

A review of the History of the country, from its first discovery to the present time—from a few scattered settlements, to many large and compact communities—from a handful of inhabitants, to a population of more than seven millions—from a howling wilderness, to a blooming garden—from danger, want & suffering, to safety, abundance and comfort—from the helplessness of infancy, & weakness of childhood, to the vigor of youth and the strength of maturity—is calculated to excite sincere gratitude to a kind and munificent Providence, who has been our guide, our protector and benefactor—to attach us more strongly to that just and equal government, which secured to us the many and great blessings we enjoy, and to induce us to guard vigilantly, and resist firmly any change that might endanger these blessings, and entail on us the slavery, poverty and misery under every other people in the world smart, and wince and groan, without even a hope of relief.

Not only our own happiness calls loudly upon us to maintain and perpetuate those excellent institutions which Almightiness wisdom enabled us to frame and adopt, but the welfare of our descendants pleads strongly to our minds and appeals forcibly to our hearts to preserve for them the rich inheritance we possess.

"Honour Justice and Humanity," (said an eminent writer and patriot, who has now passed on this stage of existence,) call upon us to hold, and to transmit to our posterity, that liberty which we received from our ancestors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children; but it is our duty to leave liberty to them—No infamy, iniquity, or cruelty can exceed our own, if we burn and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its blessings, and knowing their value, pusillanimously deserting the post assigned us by Divine Providence, surrendering succeeding generations to a condition of wretchedness, from which no human efforts, in all probability, will be sufficient to extricate them; the experience of all states mournfully demonstrating to us, that when arbitrary power has been established over them, even the wisest and bravest nations that flourished, have, in a few years, degenerated into abject and wretched vassals."

The recollection that ours is the ONLY FREE GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD, and that while it exists the U. States will remain, to use the expression of the great and good WASHINGTON, "an asylum for the oppressed of all nations," ought also to stimulate us to vigor in its support and valor in its defence. Let despotism be established here, and there will then be no spot on the globe to which the wretched of other regions can flee for refuge.

There is yet another consideration that ought to weigh with us.—While we support our free government, there is still a hope that the people of other countries, encouraged by our example and enlightened by our experience, may resume their rights and pursue their interests. This was one of the objects which WASHINGTON, in his farewell address said he should ever pray for "that

the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by successful preservation and prudent use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it." In this prayer every patriot and philanthropist must most devoutly join. That glory, if we support our present government, may yet be ours. But let the light of liberty be extinguished here & the whole world is enveloped in thick darkness!—There is then no point from which freedom can expand.

Not only our own happiness, then, depends upon our vigilance and faithfulness, but also the happiness of millions in foreign climes and future ages!—How ought this reflection to animate our hearts and strengthen our hands—to make sufferings tolerable, and sacrifices trivial—in the cause of liberty.

If the trust confided to us is great, great is also the danger of losing it. We have too many men among us of the same character and views as those who have gradually undermined, or suddenly overturned, every free government which has ever been instituted. These men will never rest themselves nor let us rest, until they can substitute for the present system which will afford a higher flight, a wider range and a greater indulgence, to their ambition, avarice & appetites. They will assume as many shapes as Proteus, as many colors as aameleon, and as many names as a Wild or Sheppard, to deceive, delude and impose on the people. They will imitate alternately the roaring lion to awe the timid, the fawning spaniel to cajole the powerful, and the sleeping crocodile to entrap the unwary. They will herd together like wolves for mischief—watch like the lynx for opportunities, & spring like the tyger on their prey. In short their means will be as wicked as their ends—their efforts as great as their objects—their arts equal to their ingenuity—their perseverance as durable as their lives.

And it is not only from domestic enemies, but likewise from foreign foes, that we have reason to apprehend danger. Men who fatten and riot on the sweat and blood of their fellow men, must hate a government by which all are placed on an equal footing. "There is not," says the celebrated DICKINSON, an emperor, king or prince, but who detests republicanism with an enmity never to be satiated but by its total destruction. If they can execute their will, not a sucker, not the smallest twig of a root, from which the tree of liberty might grow up hereafter, will be left in the earth. The very soil will be dug up, & "sifted in a sieve," to discover and destroy all the seeds of happiness."

May the people of America be timely and duly impressed with the unspeakable importance to them, to their posterity, and to the world, of the preservation of their republican government—and with the imminence of the dangers that beset and await it from traitors at home and tyrants abroad.

Trenton American.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from Capt. SAML. EVANS commanding the U. States frigate Chesapeake to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, Boston, 10th April, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a report I have made to Commodore Decatur, relative to the cruise of this ship, agreeable to an order I received from him under date of the 8th of October last. Respectfully I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

SAML. EVANS.

The hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Navy, U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, Boston, April 10, 1813.

SIR, I avail myself of the termination of the Chesapeake's cruise, which has ended by her arrival in this port, to inform you of the transactions thereof.

I believe it is known to you that we sailed from Boston on the 17th of December last. On the 31st, at 3 P. M. we discovered the first sail, to which we gave chase; but not coming on we lost sight of her. On the first day of January, at half past 3 P. M. being in lat. 34 N. and long. 33 W. we discovered another sail to which we gave chase—at 5 Lieut. Page boarded her and discovered that she was the American brig Julia of Boston, from Lisbon bound to Boston, and that she was sailing under a British licence, which the Capt. delivered to him.—In consequence of this I determined to place her papers in the hands of a midshipman, and send him in her to her port of destination, that she might be proceeded against if proper; but the night being now advanced and the weather boisterous, I concluded to try by with her till morning. When at half past 8 A. M. while about dispatching her, two sail were discovered in the wind's eye of us, standing directly for our weather bow. About half past 9 I discovered by their sails they were vessels of war, one of which appeared to be a large ship. Midshipman Blodget and the Capt. of the brig were now dispatched to her, with directions to steer his course, by doing which he would go large and some distance from them; and on the return of the boat, I wore round and stood under double reef'd topsails and fore-topmast stay sail, so as to bring them about three points on our weather quarter, with the double purpose of drawing them from the brig, and by compelling them to haul more up to be enabled to ascertain, more correctly the force of them. After standing some distance from the brig, I back'd the

main-top-sail to let them approach us; but finding they bore directly up, and that by remaining with it aback they would be quite near us, before we could discover their force I filled it again and stood on a point higher than before, and they again hauled up; but not so that we could discover more than the round of their bows, and nearly in this position they kept until about 11 A. M. when we lost sight of them in a heavy squall—about this time our fore-top-mast was discovered to be sprung, and by meridian the sea and wind had increased to that degree that it was necessary to bring the ship to a reef'd foresail & main-top-sail with house'd top-gallant masts. At 2 P. M. having every thing snug, and being desirous to ascertain their force, so that if there was not a great disparity, I might endeavor to obtain a position to bring them to action on the weather moderate; I wore and stood in the direction we had last seen them until 3 P. M. when discovering nothing of them, I again wore and proceeded towards our place of destination. On the 9th we made the Island of St. Anthony, one of the Cape de Verdes.—Here it may be proper to mention that our passage until the 10th of Jan when we were in lat. 15° 30' N. and long. 25° 11' W. had been uncommonly boisterous. We had by that day lost two fore-top-masts; & from the day of our sailing until then the gun deck had not been dry.

On the 12th at 5 A. M. we discovered a sail N. by E. to which we gave chase, and at 10 brought her to and boarded her. She proved to be the British ship Volunteer, from Liverpool to Biatra, one of a convoy of 12 sail bound to different ports of South America, and the Pacific Ocean, under charge of the Cherub sloop, from which she had parted 5 days previous to our falling in with her. She had on board a considerable invoice of dry goods; and I put a crew on board her and dispatched her to America. The next day at 6 A. M. we discovered another sail bearing W. by N. to which we gave chase, and at 11 boarded her. As she was known to be the brig Liverpool Hero, one of the convoy, I boarded her under English colors, in hopes of being enabled to gain such information as would bring us in sight of the fleet. I found she had left the day after the Volunteer; that she had but little that was valuable in her, and as her mainmast would make us a most excellent main-top-mast, which we were much in want of, I determined to take out the valuable part of her cargo and destroy her. While in the execution of this at 4 P. M. another sail was discovered. On seeing us she made sail from us, and as the wind was light and no possibility of coming up with her before dark, I judged it best to take what we could from the brig while day lasted, and to run part of the night to the southward and westward in hopes to intercept her next day—this I did, and lay by the latter part of the night and most of next morning.—When seeing nothing of her, I bore up and stood in a direction to intercept the fleet, if they had passed the inside of the Cape de Verdes, which, from the course they were steering, when the brig separated from them, and the information I was enabled to glean from the captain and crew of her before I informed them who we were, I was strongly impressed with the idea they had done; but I regret to say that after pursuing this course until I arrived on our cruising ground, we saw no hint of them. Perhaps sir, the idea may suggest itself to you, that taking into consideration the latitude allowed in my instructions it would have been proper for me to have pursued them further; and I will therefore give you my reasons for not doing so. As I have mentioned heretofore, I boarded the brig under English colors, and I believe the captain had not the smallest suspicion of our being other than an English frigate until I undeceived him.—By different questions I learnt that there was not the smallest apprehension in the fleet of falling in with American cruizers, between where they were and their places of destination, and that it was very possible that they had nearly all separated, as the evening when he last saw the commodore they were much scattered; some a considerable distance eastern of the brig and others as far a head—and by the papers I obtained I learnt they were bound to nearly as many ports as there were vessels. These considerations operated forcibly to determine me, and I reasoned thus.—It is evident that by this time they must be separated, and the only probable chance I can have of falling in with them will be to proceed directly and cruise off a neutral harbor; by doing this I may possibly fall in with one or two that are bound to the most northerly ports—but while I am occupied looking for these vessels which may be in shore of me—when I see them escape—the chance is the others will be safely arrived in port—besides at this period an alarming malignant fever had made its appearance in the ship, which threatened to be epidemical, and I was apprehensive that by going into the sultry latitudes when we might calculate upon almost continual rain, there would be no possibility of checking it. Again, this was only one fleet, and from one port; we were in the track they sailed both home and outward. The newspapers we had obtained announced that the Governor General of India would sail in a few weeks, in a frigate for his command, by remaining where we were, was it not possible we might be so fortunate as to intercept him? Finally taking in consideration all those circumstances, I determined to remain on our cruising ground by the event what it would; and I have now to regret that I must inform you I could scarcely have made a more unhappy determination: for after cruising there until the 23d of February we discovered but one sail which proved to be the British brig Earl Percy, from Barravista to Brazil, with a cargo of sal; her I manned and ordered in.

It now remains for me to relate to you the transaction since we left our cruising ground. From the 3th of Feb. when we took the Earl Percy, and were in the log of 24° 20' W. and lat. 8, 56 N. until the 23d, the weather

had been such as to deprive us of the benefit of lunar observations. Apprehensive that we had a westerly current, I had part of the time been plying to the eastward—when on the 23d we found ourselves by a lunar in 30, 20 W. As we were now in my opinion to the westward of the general track, and it would take all the time we could allow ourselves to remove to the southward, to gain 3 or 4 degrees of easting, I concluded we could do no better than abandon the ground we had been so unfortunate on—and on the 24th bore up for the coast of Surinam. Here we arrived on the 2d March and remained until the 6th, without seeing any thing—when we made sail to the Northward and passed about a degree to the eastward of Barbadoes and the other Carribbee Islands, until to the northward of them, when we steered to the west parallel to the different passages, until long 75—when we hauled to the northward and eastward along our coast—in this route we fell in with the following vessels which we boarded, and we chased one ship, and one sloop—the former of which escaped in the night, and the latter in thick weather.

In lat. 23, 51, N. long. 66 56 W. March 19th, boarded a Spanish schr. from Porto Rico to Cadiz. In lat. 25, 53 N. long. 68, 15 W. March 21, boarded the ship Charleston and Liverpool Packet, from Cadiz to N. York. In lat. 26, 20 N. long. 70, 5 W. March 23, boarded the cartel schr. Thetis, from St. Bartholomews to N. Y. out of which we obtained seven volunteers. On the 3d of April, in lat. 37, 51 N. long. 71 9 W. boarded the Portuguese brig St. Antonio De Ivoego, from Lisbon to Wilmington, (N. C.) On the 5th April, lat. 40, 18 N. long. 63, 21 W. boarded the ship Virginia from Lisbon to New York.

On the 7th April, lat. 41 55 N. long. 53 7 W. retook the schr. Valerius in the possession of an English prize master, who stated that he cut her out of Tappulin cove. On the 8th April, lat. 42, 57 N. long. 63 W. boarded the brig Jane, of Portland, for St. Bartholomews. I am happy to inform you that independent of the fever, I have before alluded to, the ship has been unusually healthy for a new crew. We have not now so many on the sick list as we sailed with; and owing to the judicious arrangements of the first Lieut. Page and the Surgeon, and the zeal with which they were carried into execution by all the officers, we were fortunate enough to check it in a short time, with the loss of seven men who all died in from three to seven days illness.

The ship will require a new mast, the one in being decayed; and in working in yesterday a heavy flaw carried away the mainmast by which we unfortunately lost three men, and sprung the head of the mainmast, which I expect will have to be replaced likewise. We have on board between forty and fifty prisoners. The masters of the Volunteer and Liverpool Hero, I permitted to proceed in the Earl Percy, in parole. I am with respect, sir,

Your obedient servant, (Signed) SAMUEL EVANS, Commodore Stephen Decatur.

We are indebted to an attentive friend for the following. We know the channel through which he obtained it, and we have no doubt but it is what he represents it to be. Dem. Press.

INTERCEPTED LETTER. Letter from the Right Honorable Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the North American station, to John Wilson Crocker, Esq. dated on board the San Domingo, anchorage ground, Lynnhaven Bay, April 2, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my arrival on this station, the blockade of the Chesapeake and the Delaware has been rigorously kept up by his majesty's squadron under my command. The American government has heretofore insisted much on the difference between a paper blockade and one sustained by an adequate force. It is probable the evenness of this spring will enable it to understand the distinction more practically than it has yet done.

The Constellation frigate lies at anchor near Norfolk, powerfully guarded by six gun boats. I have not yet deemed it prudent to make the attack upon her, but trust I shall be able to do so on being reinforced by the additional ships of the line of which I am in expectation. The Chesapeake and Essex frigates are daily expected into port, and I have taken care to station a 74 and two frigates at each of the points whence it is most likely they can be intercepted.—With such a force an engagement may safely be hazarded, and I have little doubt, should either of these vessels be met with, that the result would be glorious to his majesty's arms. Commodore Decatur, of the United States, is also expected to sail soon from the harbor of New York where he now lies. I have taken care to order a line of battle ship and two frigates near Sandy Hook and also another line of battle ship off Montauk Point to watch his motions. Should they be so fortunate as to fall in with him a successful result may be confidently looked for.

In the mean time I feel happy to state that the squadron under my command does not remain inactive. All the rivers and creeks of the two bays are kept closely investigated, and every ship kept engaged in annoying the enemy as well upon shore as upon the water. The Dragon and the Poitiers have succeeded in capturing a prodigious number of small craft of all descriptions, and some of great value to us—particularly the wood shallops—as the weather off this coast at this season is inclement. In the various attacks that have been made upon this species of the enemy's marine it will be unnecessary to say more than that the officers and crews of his majesty's ships have acquitted themselves with their wonted skill, heroism and success.

Preparations are making in the squadron for the bombardment of Lewistown. It is a

walled town, strongly fortified and with a full garrison. But from the preparations we are making, especially in Congress Rockets, I hope in a few days I shall be able to announce to your lordships its reduction.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,  
J. B. WARREN.

### THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1813.

Extract of a letter from the Post-Office at Middlebury, Del to the Editor, dated

April 30, 1813.

"Thirteen brig and a tender, belonging to the British, went up Elk river yesterday as far as French Town; they burnt a packet and three other vessels—also they burnt two store houses, after plundering them of a parcel of clothing belonging to the United States. In the afternoon they returned. There is at this time a considerable force lying near Turkey Point; it is generally believed they will do more damage—they are expected at Elkton—they have landed at several places, killing hogs, sheep, fowls, &c. The militia of Cecil county are generally out; they have not sufficient means to prevent them from plundering the shores. The people are driving off their stock further from the water. If they visit Elkton, there will be some fighting done."

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday, we are informed that about 200 prisoners taken in the bay by the blockading squadron, of whom he was one, were liberated on Saturday last, at the instance of J. S. Skinner, Esq. United States' agent for the District of Maryland, who gave receipts for them.

A report of the taking of Hare De Grace by the British on Saturday morning last, was received at Centerville late on Sunday evening; this evening's mail will confirm or contradict it. That the attempt has or will be made, we think highly probable.

**LATEST FROM THE FRONTIERS.**  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Mifflin (Rapid) dated April 4, 1813, to his friend in Baltimore.

"The western mail has just arrived, and leaves this to-morrow. I catch a moment to write you. Four Americans deserted from Detroit arrived here yesterday. They state that the English are determined to attack us by the 10th or 12th inst; that their force consists of about 18 or 1900 regulars and militia, and a few Indians.—As my return at the expiration of our time, with our fellow soldiers, would leave this important place weak, 200 of the Pennsylvania line have volunteered 15 days. The Virginia and Pennsylvania militia having gone home, our force at present amounts, 1000 effective men. Col. Miller is expected every hour with his regt. also some Ohio militia. The Indians came and scalped a regular soldier this morning, about 2 or 300 yards from the camp, and escaped with their prize. As to our situation, we might seal them a challenge.—Our soldiers are in good heart. I am convinced they will do honor to their country. Our informant says, there is not provisions enough in Upper Canada to last 3 months."

Elizabeth Town, April 27.

Extract of a letter from Albany, received in this town, dated April 18.

"Two thousand men have marched from Greenbush to Olean, on their way to Sackett's Harbor—that there are from 15 to 18 000 rations stored on the way at the last mentioned place, where there would be about 18,000 troops ready for Canada about the middle of May."

Accounts, via Boston, state that the schooner Spack, on the 25th inst, 25 days from New Bedford, arrived on the 1st inst at Havana. One of the passengers on the Spack, informed that there was a ship at New Bedford, consisting of 13 sail of the line, ready for sea; destination unknown; probably for America.

Extract of a letter from Chillicothe, dated April 7, 1813, to a gentleman in Pittsburg.

"Gen. M'Arthur has been appointed a Brig. Gen. and ordered to the Rapids. He will leave this in a few days. Gen. Harrison will be here in about 10 days from the Rapids. 1500 Kentucky militia marched from Cincinnati, on Thursday last, (1st April) to the Rapids."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Mercury, dated Wooster, Ohio, March 29, 1813.

"This morning I have received a letter from Jerome's town, a mile about 17 miles from Wooster, stating that 2 Indians were there yesterday. They came to the house of Mr. William Evans. The family being much terrified, they went off, and called at the house of Mr. John Collier.—They stated that they were friendly Indians, had come from White River, and were on their way to Golden, a Moravian town, on the Tuscarora River. There are many things in the conduct of these Indians that have given rise to suspicions, that they are spies sent by the enemy to see if any troops were in the rear of the North Western army. If you know of any troops coming on to this quarter let us know, so as what success the recruiting service has met with in the old States."

Pittsburg, (Ala.) April 15.

On Saturday arrived at the encampment in this town, a handsome company of infantry, of the 21st regiment, from Portland; and on Sunday another fine company, of the 9th from Charleston, contained upwards of 100 men each.—The company from Portland left town on Tuesday for Greenbush, and one hundred and twenty more marched yesterday.

Derby, (N. Y.) April 13.

**UNITED STATES TROOPS.**  
Within the course of 3 or 10 days past, several companies of infantry, called under the act authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, have passed thro' this town, from Portland, on their march for the rendezvous at Burlington. Several companies are now on the road between this and Portland, comprising in the whole, one regiment of U. States volunteers, under command of Col. M' Cobb.—This movement of so respectable a number of able bodied, hardy, and able young men; many of whom are in easy circumstances—all volunteers from the District of Maine—etc. etc. It tells the Junta now, that the citizens of Massachusetts are not all under Boston, alas British influence, and dominions of a vigorous and successful summer campaign. They were, generally speaking, notwithstanding the extreme badness of the travelling, in excellent health and spirits. Our best wishes attend them.

### THE SQUADRON.

There are many enquiries, who command the Rogers does not go out while the British frigates Shannon and Teazer are off the harbor. The answer is, it is not made, in consequence of the many necessary and great repairs that have been made on the President.—The industrious and indefatigable carpenter has done and is doing, and all under and around him, every thing that

can be accomplished. But nothing ought to induce him to go out precipitately. The enemy will meet him, should they wait for a meeting, which we are inclined to doubt, under every advantage. The enemy's ships have been at sea long enough to find their best time, and their men in good exercise; they are much higher, and of course much more manageable than our heavy vessels just loaded to commence a long cruise, their crews have got off their sea sickness and got on their sea legs. In all these points the advantage is decided to the enemy's.—But the commodore's own reputation, the value of his ships, the lives and feelings of his officers and crew; but above all the glory of his country, should and will restrain him from any act of precipitancy, notwithstanding the impatience and hotfulness of some full grown braves. The commodore is as eager to meet the foe, when he can do it with propriety, as was Richard when he exclaimed—"my soul's in arms." [Post. Pat.]

### WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

On Saturday last about 120 of the brave crew of the CONSTITUTION set off from Charlestown, in large coaches with four horses, for Sackett's Harbor. These sailors will infuse skill and confidence into the navigators of the lakes. There they will act over again the conquest of the Guerriere and Java. Yesterday morning several more carriages started off with more sailors for the same place. We much approve transporting our seamen to the interior in carriages, for a sailor does not know how to walk like a soldier; the former makes *de uoy*, while the latter marches straight on. We anticipate with pleasure the hearty welcome these fine fellows will meet with, by their hardy brothers, on their arrival at Sackett's Harbor. Their fame goes before them, and victory will follow after them.

About 200 United States infantry marched the same day for the same place. The war now begins to wear a vigorous aspect, and the "busy note of preparation" is heard in every quarter. We are daily animated with the noise of the "spirit stirring drum and the ear piercing file," and the animating and warlike appearance of our soldiers seem to indicate that our wounded honor is yet to be retrieved, and that the present spring will produce blessings of victory, and the approaching autumn crown our labors for freedom and independence with a plentiful harvest of honor and glory.

The stockholders of the private armed schooner, General Armstrong, have voted their thanks to Capt. G. R. Champlin, and ordered the agents to present him with a sword for his gallant conduct in the rencounter with a British frigate off Savannah.

Washington City, April 23.

We have observed a report in circulation, brought by some passengers from Europe, that the Spanish authorities have ceded East Florida to Great Britain. We scarcely know whether, if the information be correct, it ought to be a subject of regret; for though it will afford a foothold to the enemy in our southern neighborhood, and enable him to employ Black Troops from the West Indies as he now does the Indians in the North West, it will, we presume, remove the scruples of those who have heretofore objected to taking possession of Florida, and enable our government to secure the tranquillity of that frontier by conquering from the enemy a Territory without which it will be always insecure. There is not an earth any other nation than this, which would not have anticipated the transfer of the territory in question to the enemy, by occupying it until the constituted authorities of Spain should be in a condition to control its destiny.

### TRAITORS.

Several vessels, with sheep and oxen, arrived at Bermuda to supply the British squadron. On their arrival they were sent immediately on board the different ships of war then lying there; and it is said the masters of these vessels, (who came in with colors flying and their names on their stern) wished to contract with Sir J. B. Warren, to furnish the vessels off the Chesapeake with Cattle.

Freeman's Journal.

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

SIR—I have just seen the following paragraph in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 11th inst. printed at Boston, and think it my duty to make some remarks on the misrepresentations (to call them by no harsher name) which it contains. It appears to have been taken from a New York paper; and this is the first moment it has met my eye, or should have been sooner noticed.

"NEW YORK, April 20.

"TOBIAS LEAR, Esq. late our Consul in Algiers, has arrived here from Gibraltar, via Cadiz. When driven from Algiers by the Barbarian Dey, he sought and found an asylum in the dominions of that nation which has been declared our enemy—and the enemy which Mr. Lear's masters have lately insinuated as being the *inspiration* of the war. He knows how base the insinuation is; for he knows that it was owing to the *impudence* (to call it by no harsher name) of the American administration, and the well known *caprice* of the Dey."

The manner in which I was sent from Algiers, having been fully detailed in a letter to the Secretary of State, and since published in the newspapers of the United States, makes it unnecessary to touch upon that point here. But the same letter contains some remarks which clearly show that I had reason to think the conduct of the Dey of Algiers towards the United States, was instigated by the British; and so far am I from considering that insinuation *base*, that I have good grounds for believing it true.

With respect to my *knowledge* that the impudence of the American administration was the cause of the outrageous conduct of the Dey of Algiers against the United States, I shall only say, that I know the *reverse*; as it was universally acknowledged by the public functionaries and others in Algiers, that the government of the U. States, had been remarkably faithful in the fulfilment of their treaty and stipulations with the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

I arrived at Gibraltar, on board the ship *Allegany*, (which had carried the stores to Algiers in fulfillment of treaty stipulation, and which the Dey refused to receive), on the 24th of August. On the 28th the ship was admitted to practice; and on the night of the day, (while I was yet on board the ship, with my family) an officer came on board from the British commander-afloat in the bay of Gibraltar, and demanded of the captain the registers, and other papers of the ship, which were delivered to him; and he then informed us, that an account had reached Gibraltar, that evening, of the United States having declared war against Great Britain; and that he was sent by the British commodore to take possession of the *Allegany* and all other American vessels then in the bay of Gibraltar. The day following, the *Allegany* was removed to the New Mole, and anchored under the guns of the saluting battery, in a place well known in Gibraltar by the name of *Batzen Row*, where she was moored, her sails uncut, and put on board her crew, and all the crew, except the captain, mate, and one seaman, taken out and put on board the prison ship. The day after, I was permitted to go on shore with my family, and such things as we had been able to bring with us from Algiers.

I stated to the British commander-afloat, the circumstances under which the *Allegany* had entered the Bay of Gibraltar, to seek the rights of hospitality (having been driven from Algiers) without any view or intention of profiting by commercial speculation; & therefore flattered myself, that, whatever might be the

state of the vessel and cargo, the master and crew would be permitted to return home without detention. The Commodore in his reply, expressed himself fully sensible of the peculiar situation in which the crew of the *Allegany* were placed; but as it was wholly out of his power to take any measure respecting the crew, without orders, he promised to apply to his Commander in Chief (the British admiral at Gibraltar) for permission to show peculiar indulgence to the *Allegany's* crew. But it does not appear that such permission was ever granted, as the crew remained on board the prison ship in Gibraltar Bay, where the captain, mate and men, who were at first permitted to remain on board the *Allegany*, were afterwards taken to the ship and cargo were condemned by that notorious tribunal, a British Vice Admiralty Court—the crew were sent to Cadiz, & Capt. Ezeleth, master of the *Allegany*, was permitted to return with me to the U. States, on his parole, and the security of Richard S. Hackley, Esq. and myself, that he would not bear arms against Great Britain until duly exchanged.

I was permitted to reside in Gibraltar, with my family, without restraint; our little property, which we saved from Algiers, was not molested; and in December last I went to Cadiz in a British transport, in which Commodore Penrose had the politeness to give a passage to myself and family. Capt. Ezeleth had his adventure on board the *Allegany* restored to him, when the ship was condemned, and was permitted to go to Cadiz, when the parole and security was given as before mentioned.

This is the assylum—the hospitality which we received in the dominions of G. Britain, when driven from Algiers by the Barbarian Dey.

TOBIAS LEAR.

New York, April 12, 1813.

### THE LOAN.

We congratulate our Republican friends upon the certainty that the Loan of *States Millions* is wholly taken up, upon terms very advantageous to the government.—The proud expectations of opposition are thus, once more, disappointed.

Now, said they, we shall show our courage! You poor poverty struck democrats, have no money to lend to government! The wealthy are all in our pockets! Now you shall learn your presumption in going to war against our will! How will you pay your soldiers and your sailors?—What will become of your campaign in Canada? What will "poor Madison" do now?

Just so foolishly and self sufficiently did they talk, when the first loan of *eleven millions* was proposed; yet was the subscription immediately filled. They flattered themselves, however, that the friends of administration had now done their utmost. That our means were exhausted, and the credit of the government was failing! Cruel disappointment! It is possible, then, that government can manage without the aid of *States Millions*. And, perhaps, it will be so, and that it can proceed in spite of their most violent opposition.

It is to be hoped, that the circumstances attending the subscription to the late loan, will furnish a useful lesson to administration and to the next Congress. They could not have had a more impressive one, upon the vile ingratitude of federal Acts of kindness, instead of appearing, but to inflame its malice. Become its benefactor, and it will hate you the more. It will watch the first opportunity to sting you to the heart. We allude more particularly to the late forfeiture of the Merchants' Bonds, and their subsequent cancellation by Congress. A very great portion of the federal merchants, in all the cities of the Union, had justly incurred very heavy penalties, for contravening a law of the U. States. Their fortunes in a great degree were involved. They lay wholly at the mercy of the government. Some peculiar hardships attended their case, and Congress generously relieved them. They went far. By remitting the forfeited penalties, they not only discharged these merchants from their embarrassed state, but put a large sum of money in their pockets, arising from the enhanced value of the goods imported, under these peculiar circumstances. What return have these men made for this unexampled magnanimity? Were they transported with gratitude at such goodness, such liberality? Did they even thank their benefactors? Far from it.—Their virulence seemed to be exacerbated. They were more desperate than ever in their opposition. When an opportunity occurred of repaying in some degree, the nominated kindness they had experienced; whether they were asked for the temporary use of a little part of their accumulated wealth, which Congress had in a manner *bestowed* upon them, they refused to give it; instead of tendering their fortunes to the disposal of the public, as one would have supposed, any man possessed of common feelings would have done, they not only withheld their own aid, but resorted to falsehood to slander and to ridicule to prevent others from contributing even a mite to the national exigencies.

They already triumphed, in anticipation, over government. With what exultation did they contemplate their probable embarrassments? With what arrogance did they boast of their own consequence! How did they boast and swell with the fancy that they saw their rulers at their feet!—With what insufferable insolence did they direct themselves with their supposed distress!

Thank Heaven! they are *scorched*—They have fallen into their own pit. They have missed the opportunity of speculation which the loan offered them, and which their proverbial *greediness* would so greedily have caught at, had not their *malice* exceeded even the strength of this passion. The loan is filled—filled by the *poor, debt-ridden democrats*. *Federalism* has no part or lot in the matter. The government is supplied with means to prosecute its plans, with energy, and all the art and cunning of faction have received upon itself.

National Egle.

### FRENCH INFLUENCE!

Of all the topics of party clamour, that of "French Influence" has been the most fruitful source of apprehension and terror; many a federal knight of the spirit has combated the fiend monster with as much zeal as Peter the Hermit engaged in a holy war.

Federalists predicted, that the present war would lead to an immediate alliance offensive and defensive with France, and when Commodore Rogers sailed on his first cruise, he *was* *sent* to France after a French frigate!!! But we have been 10 months at war & not even a single French frigate has appeared on our coasts; and no unusual signs of French subservience have been noticed. If we except the arrival of several valuable cargoes of *French brandy*, the mysterious *fact* of which sometimes make even federalists *red*.

The letter of Mr. Barlow, wherein he states, that if it should be the intention of the French government to propose in the then existing negotiations any views "beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and in instances which we claim, he should not be at a loss how to counter them," does not look much like a very close connexion with France. But suppose a French frigate of 20 sail of the line should appear on our coast, or should even enter our harbors, what then, does it prove that our liberties are in danger, or that a close alliance with France must follow as necessary consequences? Why should a French frigate have such terrors exert when, in the revolutionary war, we were obliged to have the aid of French fleets and armies too.—Surely, Gen. Washington and the old Congress were made of quite different materials than is found in the composition of modern federalism. Then, when our physical

forced resources, were comparatively nothing to what we can now boast, powerful French fleets and armies, were welcomed to our shores as friends and benefactors. At York Town, Gen. Washington employed a French army with success; he was not a raid to eat, drink, sleep, and fight in company with *Frenchmen*, downright *Frenchmen*! But now the bare sight of a Frenchman's whiskers is enough to throw the whole federal party into a panic.

Perhaps the French could not do better than to send their whole naval force to this country; our harbors and markets would be open to them, while the British squadrons would be exposed to capture and defeat in detail; besides it would not be practicable for the British to victual a force sufficiently large to cope with the French marine, directed by American skill. Such a combination of means as this would make England tremble for the safety of the *continent*.

Starbuck Patriot.

### IMPORTANT ARTICLE.

From the London Courier, a ministerial paper.

Upon the subject of Sir JOHN BORSALINI WARREN'S commission, the *Times* of this morning is entirely mistaken. Sir John was not sent out as an *Admiral*, but as an *Admiral*; not to negotiate, but to *sink, burn, and destroy*. It was distinctly stated by Lord Castlereagh, that no restriction whatever, as to the measures of hostility against America, was put upon him; but it happening that a letter addressed through Mr. Teesler, to the American government, had not reached its destination, on account of the return of our minister, the admiral was directed to forward it; and the American government should accede to the propositions, he was then authorized to cease from measures of hostility; but, from the first moment of the contest to this hour, neither Sir J. B. Warren, nor his predecessor, Admiral Sawyer, had any instructions to restrain or mitigate (as Mr. Canning called it) our retaliation on the enemy. The government thought, that the offer of a suspension of hostilities, in consequence of the revocation of the orders in council, should be made—but Lord Castlereagh most fully asserted, that such an offer did not, and never was intended to delay or impede the course of actual and active warfare.

### IN COUNCIL.

Common House, 2d Feb. 1813.

Present H. H. the Prince Regent.

Minutes of information from all the U. States being read, Ordered, that our *Principles* in the several Sea Ports be further instructed, particularly in opposing the Loan; that the most eminent be directed to attack the government in different ways so as it possible to excite prosecutions for Libels, or Contumptions of the People, and that suitable rewards be given to those who excel in their different tasks. That the *Rulers* be required to give all the information in their power, and to urge their customers to complain against the government of the U. States; on this head very special directions are to be given, as they may thus be made very useful, from their numbers and the chain of connexion they can establish throughout the country, with all the distressed as well as with each other.

Dem. Press.

Love the Treason, but hate the Traitors.

The sovereign concept which Admiral Warren has frequently expressed for the *Fraternity of Letters*, distinguishing his friends of G. Britain, celebrating the Russian victories, is the best commentary on that piece of pious hypocrisy. The Admiral says, "that half way step will not do they must come out boldly and oppose the Government"; then, and not till then." continued the British Admiral negotiator, "will I believe they are sincere?" I cannot, said the Admiral, in the fullness of his feelings, "I cannot conceive how the people can be opposed to a government of their own making, nor can I consider the friendship of men worth having by another government; who thus betray their own." Words of this import have fallen from Admiral Warren to his officers, & the sentiments is freely canvassed thro' his fleet.

Died, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Leggett Martin, consort of Mr. Edward Martin, of this county. On Saturday last, at the advanced age of 77 years, Mr. Peter Hunt, of this county.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Sarah Kay, consort of Mr. William Kay, Miles River.

### Cavalry Order.

The Independent Light Dragoons will meet at Easton on SATURDAY the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. fully equipped for exercise.

Per order—  
WILL. HARRISON, Jun. Lieut.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honourable Court of Chancery—

Will be sold at public auction, at 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of June next, at Mr. Brown's tavern in Centerville, Queen Ann's county.

That valuable Farm, Mill & Mill Seat, late the property of William Taylor, Esq. lying in Queen Ann's county, within two miles of Centerville. The Farm contains 121 1/2 acres of valuable land, well adapted to plaster of Paris and clover, and to the growth of wheat and corn.—From 30 to 35 acres are in timber—and there is a small dwelling house upon it.

The Mill Seat contains upwards of 50 acres, about one half of which is upland, with some fine wood on it, and the residue is covered by the pond. The mill house is framed and weather-boarded with plank, thirty six feet in length and thirty two in breadth, with two water wheels, and constructed for three pair of stones, two pair of which are only in operation at this time.—There is a small dwelling house for the miller near the mill, and the stream is believed to be a never failing one.

The Farm and Mill Seat will be sold together or separately, as my best suit those inclined to purchase, who can view the premises before the sale, and can obtain any further information relative to the property, by applying to Henry Darden, Esq. near Centerville.

This property is strongly recommended by the fertility of the surrounding country, which is remarkable for its abundant productions of grain; and also by its vicinity to tide water, as there is an almost daily communication between Centerville and Baltimore, by packets. This offering to the proprietor a choice of employing the mill in merchant or country work, or both, or any manufactory requiring the aid of water.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one fourth of the purchase money in cash—one fourth in six, one fourth in twelve, and one fourth in eighteen months: Bonds or notes with security to be approved by the trustee, will be required. When the whole payment is completed a conveyance will be made by the trustee, and the title is believed to be indisputable. Immediate possession will be given.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Trustee.

Baltimore, May 4—

At the same time and place.

The subscriber will offer for sale, one hundred acres of TIMBER LAND, lying about six miles from Centerville, adjoining Doct. Nicholson's Farm. It will be divided into lots of twenty five acres each, to suit purchasers. The terms of sale, which will be easy, will be made known on the day.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

### BY HIS EXCELLENCY LEVIN WINDEK, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A Proclamation.

In the present situation of the State, a meeting of the Legislature is thought necessary: Wherefore, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appointed the third Monday of May next for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State; whereof the several Sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice. Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LEVIN WINDEK,  
By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
may 4—2 Clerk of the Council.

### Notice.

All persons holding subscription papers for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, are requested to forward them to either of the members of the committee as soon as practicable.

By order of the committee.

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Sec'y.

**Coach, Gig, & Carriage Making.**  
The subscriber, beg leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced, and are now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, in the town of Denton, opposite the Court House. They have on hand, and intend to keep, a general supply of the best materials; and from the experience of H. Maddy in one of the most fashionable cities in the city of Baltimore, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to execute all orders in the best and neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.—We solicit a share of public patronage.

DOUGHERTY & MADDY.  
Denton, May 4—6

**Pasturage.**  
The subscriber's Marsh on Choptank is now in fine order for the reception of CATTLE—50 head will be taken in early application is made.—Persons fearful of having their Cattle taken by the *Beavers*, may find a safe retreat for them by sending them to the subscriber's Marsh where they will be well attended to and regularly counted every night.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.  
may 4—3

**Pasturage.**  
The subscriber will take from 5 to 600 Cattle, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from charge to the owner.—Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.

JOHN DAWSON.  
may 4—3

**Caroline County Orphans' Court.**  
27th day of April, 1813.

On application of Thomas Scaullary, administrator of *John B. Light* (deceased), late of Caroline county, dec'd.—It is ordered by the court that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1813.

J. RICHARDSON, Reg'r.  
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same on or before the 5th day of November next, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, A. D. 1813.

T. SAULSPURY, adm'r of  
Levin Wright (deceased).

**Talbot County Orphans' Court.**  
Friday, 30th day of April, A. D. 1813.

On application of Robert Bell, administrator of *Thomas Bell*, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Philadelphia papers, and one of the papers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JA. PRICE, Reg'r of  
Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order—  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of November next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1813.

ROBERT BELL, adm'r of  
Thomas Bell, dec'd.

**Notice to Creditors.**  
In compliance with the law and the order of the orphans court of Talbot county—*Thomas Bell* give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Seymour*, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment; indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, anno domini 1813.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r  
of Wm. Seymour, deceased.

**Notice.**  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Emmanuel Combs*. He is about five feet eleven inches high, stout and well made; about 30 years of age.—His clothing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nether pants, a blue linen shirt, a black fur hat, and half boots: He is a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, at the law directs.

ABERIN JONES, Sheriff  
Frederick county, Maryland.  
April 23, 1813. (may 4—8)

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

The better to provide for the supplies of the army of the United States, and for the accountability of persons entrusted with the same.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines and for other purposes," passed on the second day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, be and the same is hereby repealed from and after the thirty first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a superintendent general of military supplies, who shall reside at the seat of government, and receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; and whose duty it shall be under the direction of the Secretary for the War Department, to keep proper accounts of all the military stores and supplies of every description, purchased or distributed for the use of the army of the United States, and of the volunteers, and militia in their service; to prescribe the forms of all the returns and accounts of such stores and supplies purchased on hand, distributed, used, or sold, to be rendered by the commissary general of purchases, or his deputies, and of distributing to the regimental quarter masters, and to such officers as may be by the Secretary aforesaid designated, the clothing and other supplies purchased by the commissary general aforesaid, or his deputies, and destined for the use of the troops belonging to the army, or in the vicinity of the place to which such assistant commissaries may respectively be attached. And said assistant commissaries shall, whilst employed, be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a deputy quarter master general.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. W. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore, March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Nathaniel G. Ingraham, Alexander Phoenix and William Nexsen, junior.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Nathaniel G. Ingraham, Alexander Phoenix and William Nexsen junior, of the city and state of New York, confined in the debtor's prison of the city and county of New York, on certain judgments in favor of the United States against them, be discharged from their imprisonment, on payment by them respectively of the costs of suit; Provided however, That they and each of them shall first assign and convey all the estate, real and personal, which they or either of them own, or whereof they may be entitled, to some person or persons, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be by him designated for that purpose, to be holden for the satisfaction of any judgment or judgments, obtained against them, or either of them, by the United States, or any debt or debts, due from them or either of them to the United States, and nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the right of the United States to any estate which said Ingraham, Phoenix and Nexsen, or either of them, may have assigned or conveyed to any person or persons whatever, or to prevent the recovery of such estate for satisfying said judgment and debts: And provided also, That all such estate, real or personal, that said Ingraham, Phoenix and Nexsen, or either of them, now have or hereafter may acquire, shall be liable for the satisfaction of said judgments and debts, in the same manner as if they had not been impounded and discharged; and nothing in this act shall operate to discharge from said judgments, or debts, any person or persons (except said Ingraham, Phoenix and Nexsen) who may be liable therefor, in whole or in part, in any manner or form whatever.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. W. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore, March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Susannah Wiley.

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 Treasury Department be and they are hereby authorized to pay unto Susannah Wiley of Georgetown in the District of Columbia, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars in addition to the sum heretofore allowed by law, as a full compensation for the services of her late husband David Wiley, who was employed by the Post Master general to make a survey of the main post road leading from St. Mary's in the state of Georgia to the city of Washington.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. W. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore, March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To alter the times of holding the district court in the respective districts of New York & Massachusetts.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That instead of the first Tuesdays of April and October, the district court for the district of New York, directed by law to be holden at Utica, shall be holden on the second Tuesday of May, and the fourth Tuesday of September, yearly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, process and proceedings, commenced or to be commenced, or now pending in said district court, and liable to be discontinued, or suffer prejudice from the

proportion for paying the said court, and that of the expenditures thereon during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the respective terms of the district court of Massachusetts district, which are now required by law to be holden at Salem, within said district, shall hereafter be holden at Boston within said district, at the respective times now prescribed by law, and that all writs and processes, of whatsoever nature or kind, that have been or may be issued, and made returnable to the said court at Salem, shall be returnable and returnable to the said court at Boston, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

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H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. W. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore, March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION Requesting the President of the United States to present medals to Captain William Bainbridge and the officers of the frigate Constitution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to present to Captain William Bainbridge, of the frigate Constitution, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal, with suitable emblems and devices, to each commissioned officer of the said frigate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of Captain Bainbridge, his officers and crew, in the capture of the British frigate Java, after a brave and skillful combat.

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Talbot County Orphan's Court

22d day of April, A. D. 1813.

On application by petition of Benjamin Benny and Elizabeth his wife, adm'rs. of Price Martindale, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the orphan's court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office attested, this 22d day of April, A. D. 1813.

JA: PRICE, Reg' of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 30th day of October next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under our hands this 27th day of April, 1813.

BENJAMIN BENNY, and ELIZABETH his Wife, Adm'rs. of Price Martindale, dec'd. april 27—3

Easton Hotel. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his HOTEL, at the house formerly occupied as the PARLOR, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by fire.

THOMAS HENRIX. april 6—m

Notice. The subscriber on Sunday last, on his way from Sharp's Island, where he had been a prisoner to the British squadron now in the Chesapeake Bay; boarded two wrecks, one of which is stranded on the said Island—the other was drifting in the bay between Tighman's Island and Sharp's Island; on board of which vessels he found a considerable quantity of second-hand cordage, parts of their rigging—also nine barrels of Whiskey, two empty barrels that had had Whiskey in them from appearance, but was run out; part of an old Combe, and some few irons.

I also found drifted on the shore of said Island, a large flat bag of Cotton, twisted and screwed together by hickory withes, supposed to be 5 or 600 lbs. in weight. The inside of the package of the cotton was dry, which I brought off with me—and all of them are deposited at St. Michaels. The wet part of the cotton is on Sharp's Island, spread on sticks in a loft to dry. The owner or owners are notified to come and claim those articles, agreeable to law, and pay the salvage due thereon.

JACOB GIBSON. Marengo, 20 April, 1813 (27—) 3

TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS. (Renewable) That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY. feb. 2—m

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Oct. On application of Thomas Helsby, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me in recess of Talbot county court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, the said Thomas Helsby having on oath declared that he had no property, agreeably to the provisions of the said act, and having handed in a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he had resided in the state of Maryland two preceding years prior to his application, and two preceding years before me by the sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Thomas Helsby—I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas Helsby be discharged from confinement; and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Thomas Helsby appear before the county court, to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next May term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit—And I do further order, that the said Thomas Helsby give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every two weeks for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next May term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1812.

LEML. PURNELL. feb. 2—cow3m

APPRENTICES Wanted to the Earthen Ware business. Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.

NICHIS. S. JONES, Baltimore. march 9—12

P. S. Any letters relative to the above, left with Mr. Edward Markland, Mr. Wm. Cox, or Mr. Caleb Brown, Easton, will meet with attention.

N. S. J.

Notice. Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a mulatto woman who calls herself Nancy Bacon—She is about 25 years of age, a bout 5 feet high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, a yellow spotted shawl, a pair of shoes and stockings, all much worn; has a scar on her neck, occasioned, she says, by a burn; says she was manumitted by Mr. James Armstrong, who resides at the head of M'Eldey's Dock, in the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise I will be sold for her prison fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland. 5th april, 1813 (13)—8

Notice. Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls himself Sam Anderson—He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout and well made; his clothing when committed were a white hersey coat and pantaloons much worn, the rest of his clothing very indifferent—Says he belongs to Mr. George Peters, of George Town, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Fred'k county, Maryland. march 15 (13)—8

FOR SALE. A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office.

OSCAR, an only twelve years old neck spring—His astonishing performances and excellent blood are well known on the western shore, but for the information of gentlemen on this shore, I will present some of his performances, and his pedigree—he will be every Tuesday at Easton, and every Thursday at the Head of Wye, at Mr. Joseph George's. I will take in mares and their foals at one dollar per week, of which the greatest care shall be taken, and grain furnished, if required, at the market price, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents. The money must be paid at the time of covering, or before the mares are taken away.

Oscar covered last spring near Washington, at \$21 the season—The season will commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th June following. Oscar's stock are remarkable for their great substance and fine shapes.

JAMES NABES. Talbot county, Maryland, Feb. 16—m

PEDIGREE. Oscar and his performers are so well known thro'out the State of Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to describe him or enumerate them, but for the information of those who are unacquainted with his immense power, some of his races will be noted. He is now rising 12 years old, 15 hands and 3 inches high, a beautiful bright bay, of great bone and sinew, and his blood superior to any horse bred in America, as will appear by the following pedigree:

He was got by the English horse Gabriel (sire of Post Boy and Hucklequin); his dam was Vixen by Old Medley; grand dam Col. Taylor's Penelope, by Old York; great grand dam by Kanter; great great grand dam by Old Gift.

Gabriel (sire of Lord Ossey) was got by Dorimont his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Sheppard's Crab mark (the dam of Chalk Stone, Hys, Splines, Planet, and other good runners); her dam was Miss Meredith by Cale, out of the little Hantley mare.

Medley was got by Gimcocks (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian); his dam was Amanda (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle) by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grand dam Midge, by Bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Bartlett's Children's great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the Time Blues.

OSCAR,

The property of Colonel John Taylor, of Wa. King's ton.

Will cover mares the ensuing season at any farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of \$12 50.

Oscar is only twelve years old neck spring—His astonishing performances and excellent blood are well known on the western shore, but for the information of gentlemen on this shore, I will present some of his performances, and his pedigree—he will be every Tuesday at Easton, and every Thursday at the Head of Wye, at Mr. Joseph George's. I will take in mares and their foals at one dollar per week, of which the greatest care shall be taken, and grain furnished, if required, at the market price, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents. The money must be paid at the time of covering, or before the mares are taken away.

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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 into it; & 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, 3 were King's plates, proving him to be 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 him self a chance horse, his dam having produced him 4 foals, 3 of which have been good runners; and the 4th a promising colt.

PERFORMANCES. At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at 4 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, 2 mile heats, beating Col. Taylor's Clermont, by Spirit Eagle; Mr. Luthorough's Napoleon by Punch, a capital horse; a bay gelding of Dr. Edlins and others.

On the 22d of Oct. 1805, Oscar won the Jockey club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heats, beating Gen. Ridgely's Lavinia, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, and 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. Edlins celebrated mare Floreta, Col. Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant and several others.

The full heat of this race (the course measures a full mile) was run in 3 m. 2 s. the 2d heat in 5 m. 1 s. the 3d heat 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 Constable challenged the contest, 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 the great angle, running the 2d heat in 4 m. 40 s. which speed has never been equalled, except by Flying Childers, who run the Elacan course at New Market in the same time.

Two weeks after, Oscar again beat Constable at 3 heats, at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Edlins's Floreta, Oscar being 2d, beating besides Constable, Col. Taylor's Top Gallant, and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Spirit Eagle.

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

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT. On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of John Turner, of Talbot county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and the said John Turner having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and the said John Turner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court, of Talbot county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Turner be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, he give notice to his creditors, to appear before the said Court, at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have why the said John Turner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. And I also order, that the said John Turner give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the Court House Door, of the county aforesaid, and at one Tavern in the Town of Easton, three months previous to the first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 5th day of November, 1812.

LEML. PURNELL. february 23—m

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EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1813.

[No. 36.....704.]

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

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

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County,

Will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of Dr. Wm. E. Seth, the head of Wye, in Talbot County—All the personal property of the said deceased, (negroes and plate excepted) consisting of a large and valuable collection of household and kitchen furniture, amongst which are a number of valuable beds and bedsteads, chairs, tables, clock, &c.—also a valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; a general assortment of farming utensils, consisting of carts, ploughs, axes, hoes, &c.—A quantity of corn in the ear, some wheat, corn blades, bacon and lard;—a valuable library, in which is included a number of medical authors, volumes of his history, and various subjects of literature; a quantity of medicine, shop furniture and surgeon's instruments, amongst which is a complete case of amputating instruments—also a pig and sulkey; together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above eight dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of eight dollars and under, the cash will be required.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

SES N SETH, Ex'or of Dr. Wm. E. Seth, dec'd Talbot county, april 27—4

By virtue of a Decree

Of the High Court of Chancery, to Elizabeth Allan dec'd.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale,

A Valuable Tract or Parcel of Land, Situate lying and being in Dorchester county, in the State of Maryland, containing between 350 to 400 acres, is beautifully situated on the mouth of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers; has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay. The land is fertile, and adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and is at present in a high state of cultivation—has a sufficiency of timber for the plantation's use—is conveniently situated for fishing, fowling and oysters in their seasons, and has excellent drinking water.

About one half of the aforesaid plantation is a high and light soil, the other half rather stiff and low—This land will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may best suit.

It is thought needless to say any thing more about the aforesaid land, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will view the same. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, who lives near the aforesaid land, on the day of sale.

THOMAS BARNETT, Attorney in fact for ELIZA ALLAN, Trustee. april 13—6

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Court of Chancery—

Will be sold at public vendue, at 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of June next, at Mr. Brown's tavern in Centreville, Queen Anne's county.

That valuable Farm, Mill & Mill Seat, Late the property of William Taylor, Esq. lying in Queen Anne's county, within two miles of Centreville. The Farm contains 121 1/2 acres of valuable Land, well adapted to plaster of Paris and clover, and to the growth of wheat and corn.—From 30 to 35 acres are in timber—and there is a small dwelling house upon it.

The Mill Seat contains upwards of 50 acres, about one half of which is upland, with some fine wood on it, and the residue is covered by the pond. The mill house is framed and weather boarded with plank, thirty six feet in length and thirty two in breadth, with two water wheels, and constructed for three pair of stones, two pair of which are only in operation at this time.—There is a small dwelling house for the miller near the mill, and the stream is believed to be a never failing one.

The Farm and Mill Seat will be sold together or separate, as my best suit—those inclined to purchase, can view the premises before the sale, and can obtain any further information relative to the property, by applying to Henry Darden, Esq. near Centreville.

This property is strongly recommended by the fertility of the surrounding country, which is remarkable for its abundant productions of grain; and also by its vicinity to tide water, as there is an almost daily communication between Centreville and Baltimore, by packets. Thus offering to the proprietor a choice of employing the mill in merchant or country work, or both, or in a manufacturing requiring the aid of water.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one fourth of the purchase money in cash— one fourth in six, one fourth in twelve, and one fourth in eighteen months; bonds or notes with security to be approved by the trustee, will be required. When the whole payment is completed a conveyance will be made by the trustee, and the title is believed to be indisputable. Immediate possession will be given.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Trustee. Baltimore, may 4—6

At the same time and place,

The subscriber will offer for sale, one hundred acres of TIMBER LAND, lying about six miles from Centreville, adjoining Doct. Nicholson's Farm. It will be divided into lots of twenty five acres each, to suit purchasers. The terms of sale, which will be made known on the day.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON. may 4—6

Notice.

All persons holding subscription papers for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, are requested to forward them to either of the members of the committee as soon as practicable.

By order of the committee. THOMAS H. DAVISON, Sec'y. may 4—6

FOR SALE.

That valuable estate, in Tuckahoe, some time since conveyed to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres.— It will be sold on a reasonable credit, in two parcels; one parcel of about 408 acres, including the principal man-ion, and another of about 600 acres, being the farm commonly called Tilbury.— If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the judgment creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the court house, in Easton, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. KERR. Easton, march 10—10

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LEVIN WINDER, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A Proclamation.

In the present situation of the State, a meeting of the Legislature is thought necessary: Wherefore, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appointed the third Monday of May next for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State; and of the several Sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LEVIN WINDER, By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. may 4—2

Coach, Gig, & Chair Making.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced, and are now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, in the town of Denton, opposite the Court House. They have on hand, and intend to keep, a general supply of the best materials; and from the experience of H. Madry in one of the most fashionable shops in the city of Baltimore, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to execute all orders in the best and neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.— We solicit a share of public patronage.

DOUGHERTY & MADRY. Denton, may 4—6

New Gig for Sale,

Finished complete, with a plated Harness, may be had on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber.

CALEB BROWN. Easton, april 27—3

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, A very General Assortment of SPRING GOODS, Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

J. E. RINGGOLD. april 13—3

Robert Spencer,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Superfine cloths and cassimores, Nankeens, cotton cassimores and grandurells, American prints, domestic ginghams, Very handsome English do. Cambrie muslins, Mull mull do. A few fancy muslins, A handsome assortment of coarse India muslins, Country linens, A few German do. Russia sheeting, Russia drilling, Bedtickings, Ribbons well assorted, Parasols of every description, Cotton and silk umbrellas, Morocco and leather shoes, Handsome flower'd paper with bordering, calculated for papering rooms, Whisks, canes, &c.

Together with various other articles which it would be too tedious to mention.

He still has on hand— Brown and loaf sugars, coffee, molasses, a variety of liquors, &c.—castings, wood ware, cutlery, brushes, &c. All which he will sell at moderate prices.

Easton, april 27—3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL, at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX. april 6—m

Greensborough Tavern.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a house for the accommodation of travellers, in the large brick building, formerly occupied by him as a Tavern, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; added to which his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

NATHAN TOWNSEND. Greensborough, Caroline county, april 6—m

A Bank Note

Was stopt in the hands of a negro lad on Saturday last, under such circumstances as to leave no doubt of its being stolen. The owner can have the same, by paying the cost of this advertisement.— For further information apply to the Editor.

ril 27—m

A LAD

Of about sixteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the

STAR OFFICE. dec. 20—

AMERICAN WAR.

It will be useless, perhaps, but I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the public once more to the gross delusions practised upon it by the hired printers with regard to this war.—At first they said, that there would be no war; that war was the cry of the mere rabble; and that though Mr. Madison was himself corrupted by France, the Congress were not. When the Congress met, they, however, actually declared war.— Then our hirelings told us, that the people were engaged with both President and Congress, and that, as the election of President was approaching, they would turn Mr. Madison out, and that this war would be put an end to. That election has now terminated; but, until the termination, or rather, the result, was known, we heard of nothing but the certain defeat of Mr. Madison. He was sure to lose his election, and, indeed, several successive arrivals brought us the news of his having actually lost it. To which was added, that his rival, Mr. Clinton, had pledged himself to make peace with England. At last, however, comes the news, that Mr. Madison was re-elected! After this, one would have supposed that the hiring press would, at least, have kept silence upon the subject; but, no; it had still a falsehood to tell; and, it is now telling the people, the "Hiring people" of England, that, next year, there will be a re-election of the Senate, when Mr. Madison will have a majority of ten against him in that body, and that, in consequence of such change, he will be compelled to make peace with us. What a people must this be to be thus deceived! And still to listen to such publications, and to rely upon them too so implicitly as if they had always spoken the truth! Nothing can, however, be more flattering to the Americans than these statements, which show how uneasy this country is under the war with them; how sorely we feel the effects of it; and how anxious we are to get out of it. There is a coxcomb, who publishes in the Times newspaper, under the signature of VETUS, who would fain make us believe, that the people of America, or, at least, the agricultural part of the population, are a sort of half savages. If Vetus had to write to them, he would not find many fools enough to tolerate his sublimated trash. He mumps their disill— to English politics to their ignorance. He does not know, perhaps, that they, to a man (if natives) are as well acquainted with all our laws as we are ourselves; that they know all about our Excise taxes, and Custom House taxes, and Assessed taxes, and Property taxes, full as well as we do; and that they know all about our law of Libel, our sinecures, and our paupers. If he were to go amongst them, and to have the impudence to tell them that these are proofs of civilization, they would, or, at least, I hope so, make him remember the assertion as long as he had life in his carcass. The Americans have always had their eyes fixed upon us; and, does this foolish man imagine, that they do not know how to set a proper value upon our system of government? When they come to England, as some of them do, they sometimes reach London by the way of Blackwater, where, while they behold immense places for the education of officers of the army, they see ragged, or, rather, school children toiling along the road by the side of their chaise, crying as they go "Pray be tow your charity; pray be tow your charity!" The Americans know how to estimate these things. They are at no loss to draw the proper inferences from such facts; and it is not the trash of Vetus about civilization that will cloud their reasoning. The American farmers are great readers. There are absolutely none of them who do not read much.—They know, that we pay more in poor rates only than double the amount of the whole of their revenue! The fact alone is enough for them. With that fact before their eyes, they will be in no haste to attain what this fox calls a high state of civilization.— Besides, as to the fact, all those who know America will say, that the farmers there are a class of men beyond all belief superior in understanding to those of England, or of any country of Europe.— They have plenty; they have no dread of the tax gatherer; their minds are never haunted with the fear of want; they have, therefore, leisure to think and to read. And, as to what he says about their being absorbed in the love of gain, the fact is the reverse. They have no motive to acquire great wealth, other than the mere vulgar love of money, seeing that no sum of money will purchase them distinction, seeing that millions would not obtain them a bow from even a negro. That is a country where the servant will not pull his hat off to his employer, and where no [white] man will condescend to call another man his master.— Hence it is that the American farmer makes no very great exertions to become rich. Riches beyond his plain wants are of no use to him. They cannot elevate him; they cannot purchase him seats; they cannot get him titles; they cannot obtain commissions or church benefices for his sons; they can do nothing for him but add to his acres; which are all ready in most cases, but too abundant. He has, from these causes, much leisure, & that naturally produces reading, particularly when the residence is in the country. So that the half wild man, whose picture has been drawn by Vetus, is wholly foreign from the reality of the American farmer.— The American farmer does not hate England.— He hates a taxing system, and he hates the English system; but he does not want war with England. He wants to have nothing to do with her; and, though he hates war, he is more afraid of a connection with her than of a war against her.— He wishes to see all those, who will be connected with her, expelled from his country; and, therefore, he is pleased to see the makers of knives and coats rise up in his own country.— To bring about this, to create manufactures in America, was the policy of Mr. Jefferson; an object which has been now attained, through the means of our hostility and of the revolution in Spain.— The continuation of the war for about 3 years longer will forever put an end to English connection; and thus, the grand object of Mr. Jefferson's policy will have been secured during his probable life-time.— This silly fellow, Vetus, seems to be wholly ignorant of the subject. He knows nothing either of the character or interests of the American people. He senselessly urges on the war, without at all perceiving the consequences to which it leads. He does not perceive, that it will effectually deprive our government of the power of again taxing the coat or the candlestick of the American farmer. He does not perceive, that it will stop from our treasury many millions a year. When he is talking of the folly of introducing manufactures into America, he does not perceive, that that is the most deadly blow that the Americans can give to our taxing

system.— From the empty verbiage of this writer, who has been well termed an old battered jack, I come to something of more importance, namely, the debate of the 10th inst. in the House of Commons, upon the subject of the war with America. I, perhaps, should not call it a debate, where, as to the only point at issue, all the speakers seem to have been of one mind and sentiment. But, be it what it may, it is of great importance to the liberties of mankind; and as such, I shall notice it somewhat in detail. LORD CASTLEREAGH (aye, that is the man, Americans;) opened the discussion to the character of Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs. This man's name is well known to the world. This is not the man, who, after receiving, is to maintain the justice and necessity of a war against America. The papers, relating to the negotiation between the two countries, had been laid before the House; and, in consequence of this, Lord Castlereagh, on the 18th, brought forward a motion for "an address to the Prince Regent, expressing the regret of His Majesty for the failure of the negotiation, and pledging themselves to zealously and cordially co-operate with His Royal Highness in the prosecution of the war, in support of the rights and interests of Great Britain, and honor of his Majesty's Crown." This motion was carried with an unanimous voice, just as similar motions used to be during the former American war, when about forty of such addresses were carried up to the King.— I shall now proceed to notice such parts of the speeches as seem to me worthy of particular attention. Lord Castlereagh set out with relating what had passed in regard to the Orders in Council, and, after having referred to the time and manner of their repeal, and to the pledges of support of the war given in case that repeal should fail of producing peace with America, he said, as it is stated in the report in the Morning Herald, that "he therefore, should support the war as against her. He, therefore, now flattered himself, that government would meet with that support which had been so liberally promised.— If this was really found to be the case—it every attempt had been made, that justice or forbearance could suggest, to conciliate America, and, if, notwithstanding, she had issued a declaration of war, and persisted in carrying it on, after the concessions that had been made, where was the man that could refuse his assent to carry on the war with vigor adequate to our means?— America would thus see the united efforts of the country, and the unanimity of the House, that had been called forth by the line of policy that she had pursued. If they looked at the documents that had been published by the American government as the grounds of the war, they should look at peace as an object very distant, because the American government placed the war on such extensive grounds as could not be removed by this country."

It is very true, that there were people in the House of Commons to promise to support the war if the repeal of the Orders in Council failed to satisfy the Americans; but, I made no such promise; and, therefore, I, though a fly amongst eagles, am at liberty to express my disapprobation of the war. Nay, I most distinctly said, at the time, that the repeal of the Orders in Council would not satisfy the American people. I had, indeed, said so many months before; and I had said it upon a knowledge of the fact. I had all along said, that, unless we ceased to impress persons out of American merchant ships upon the high seas, we should have war; and, therefore, when the ministry were, by Mr. Brougham, reduced to the necessity of repealing the Orders in Council, I, in an address to the Prince Regent, prayed him to add a relinquishment of the practice of impressment, without which, I positively asserted, that the other measure would fail of its desired effect. Nevertheless, Mr. Ponsonby, (as the leader of the Whigs) did promise support to the war, if the repeal of the orders failed to satisfy America; & Mr. Brougham did the same. The country was thus misled, and was prepared for a justification of the war. The manufacturers, some of whom come to see me in Newgate, where I had been imprisoned for two years, and sentenced to pay a fine of a thousand pounds to the King, which I have since paid to his son in his behalf, for having written and published upon the subject of the hoggings of some local militia men, in the town of Ely, in England, who had been first quelled by German troops; here, I say, in this prison, I saw some of the manufacturers, who, after the success of Mr. Brougham's motion, were preparing to return home, full of joy in the assurance of a renewed and uninterrupted intercourse with America; & I told them, that they ought to moderate their joy; for, that Mr. Brougham's success would not produce the effect they expected, but that, on the contrary, his pledge to support a war, if that measure failed to ensure peace, might be attended hereafter with infinite mischief. They did not absolutely laugh in my face, but I could clearly perceive that they attributed my gloomy predictions to a feeling, which, tho' I might have been excused for possessing it, really was a strong one, as far as that subject went to my breast. The truth is, that they saw nothing in representations to make a nation go to war; they regarded it as madness to suppose that a nation would suspend its commercial gains for a single hour, for the sake of a few thousands of men impressed by a foreign power. I, however, knew the disposition of the free people of America better; I had heard the declaration of the Congress on the subject; I knew that that body, whose seats are not bought and sold, spoke the voice of the people, and, upon this ground, together with other grounds that I need not be particular in naming, I founded my assurance to the manufacturers, that the repeal of the orders in council would not answer the end they expected from it; and I could not help, I must confess, feeling a slight degree of anger against the manufacturing bodies, when I saw them meeting to vote thanks to Mr. Brougham, without taking the smallest notice of my incessant efforts to prevent that destruction of their hopes, which I saw would speedily tread upon the heels of their exultation. However, this feeling has long been extinguished in my breast, and I only regret that I am without the power of affording any portion of assistance to the poor suffering wretches of the manufacturing districts. To return to the debate; Lord Castlereagh talks of concessions made to America in the repeal of the orders in council. I have often shewn, that there was, according to the settled laws and usages of nations, no concession at all. Nay, there was, according to our own doctrine, according to our own part of the correspondence, no concession made to America. The thing is shewn as clear as day-light, in two words. We all shew, that in the motives considered, our orders in council were a violation of the neutral rights of America; but, we asserted that they were justified by

the violation of those same rights committed by Napoleon; and we declared that we would cease our violation the moment France ceased hers.— France did cease; we had, according to our own declaration, proof that France had ceased, before we made the repeal. We then ceased; but I put it to the common sense of the reader, whether this cessation ought to be called a CONCESSION.— Thus, according to our own doctrine, according to our own diplomatic correspondence, according to our own declaration of repeal, the orders themselves and the repeal of repeal; according to all these, we made NO CONCESSION at all to America. Why, then, talk about concessions? It may have an effect here; but, assuredly, it will have none in America, where the government (a government chosen by and resting upon the free and unbiassed voice of the people) have constantly protested against our orders in council as an open and gross violation of the known and acknowledged rights of America, and as receiving not a shadow of justification from the violent and unjust conduct of France. To talk, therefore, of concessions, seems to me to be something intolerable; but, to expect that the people of America would, after the solemn declaration of Congress to the contrary; to expect that they would in any way consent to violate one of their rights, while a still more grave subject of complaint existed; to entertain such an expectation as this, appears unaccountable upon any supposition than that of our ministers and members of parliament being wholly deficient in knowledge relative to the opinions and feelings of the American people, and the means of the American government. Besides, there was another consideration connected with the repeal of the orders in council, and that was, that by the repeal we merely announced our intention to cease to violate a right. We said nothing about compensation for the past. This was very material; for it was impossible that it should be overlooked by the American government, without an abandonment of all the principles upon which it had resisted the orders in council.— I also pointed this out at the time, for which I was treated as a fool and a friend of France by a Scotch newspaper. The manufacturers of Paisley, will, by this time, have discovered that I was a better friend of England than their impudent countrymen, and that I foresaw an obstacle to peace which had escaped the eyes of both the parties in parliament; for Lord Castlereagh now tells us, that such compensation was demanded as a preliminary to a cessation of hostilities.— "The orders in council," he said "were zero wholly out of the question, by the overture for an armistice on both sides; but even on the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, the American government had pressed the matter so far, and in such a temper, as to admit of no amicable arrangement. Mr. Russell had put in claims to have indemnity for all captures made by our cruisers under the orders in council since 1806. He did not say that this might not have been given up, but, as the question stood, it evidently appeared that America had shewn no disposition to be satisfied with the balance of this country."— Well, if this might have been given up on our side, why not give it up at first, and see what it would do? However, the demand was made, we see, and I said it would be made. The American government could not avoid making it, without exposing itself to the detestation of the people, as a bare abandonment of their rights; rights so long contended for, and sought to be redressed by means of so many and such large sacrifices.— Now, our ministers and Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Brougham ought to have foreseen that this demand would have been made. In not foreseeing it, they shewed a want of knowledge upon the subject, and also a want of knowledge as to the circumstances in which America stood with regard to France, from whom she was, and still is, demanding indemnity upon exactly the same principle that she makes the demand on us. The reader cannot be too often reminded of the origin and nature of the orders in council. They arose, as we allege, out of the French decrees of Berlin and Milan, the two places at which the Emperor was when he signed them. These decrees violated neutral rights on the seas; but it was declared in the preambles to them, that this violation was rendered necessary by certain orders in council of England which enforced a greater violation of neutral rights. We, upon the appearance of these decrees, issued our orders in council, enforcing other violations of neutral rights. Both parties were complained of by America.— Both parties called their measures retaliatory.— Both parties allowed that their measures violated neutral rights. Both parties said they regretted that the measures had been forced upon them.— Each party declared, over and over again, in the most solemn manner, that the moment the other renounced or revised his measures, he should find a joyful imitator in the party declaring.

America protested against the conduct of both. She said to us that we had no right to violate her rights because they were violated by France, and to France she said that she had no right to violate her rights because they were violated by us. At last, to put the sincerity of both parties to the test, she passes a law, which says, that if, before the 1st day of November, 1810, both parties have repealed their decrees, their commercial and friendly intercourse with her shall continue; that if one party does repeal and the other does not repeal by that day, then her ports shall be shut against the non repealing power in February, 1811. Napoleon, in the month of August, 1810, issued a decree, by which his violating decrees stood repealed on the 1st of the following November.— This new decree was communicated to our ministers by the American minister in London, who expressed his hope, that, agreeably to our many solemn declarations, we should hasten to follow the example of France. Our ministers answered in a sort of a vague way; but at any rate they did not object; and in February, 1811, the law went into effect against us. Our goods and our vessels were shut out of the American ports, while those of France were admitted. We asserted that Napoleon had not repudiated his decrees. America asserted that he had; and we would not believe her. We insisted that she did not know the fact near so well as we did. In short, we continued to refuse to repeal. At last, the great distresses and consequent complaints of the manufacturers led to an inquiry, at the bar of the house of commons, into the effects of the orders in council, when such a mass of evidence was produced by Mr. Brougham in support of the proposition, that the non importation law of America was the principal cause of those distresses, that the ministers (perennial being dead) gave way; and the orders were repealed. This is the plain and true history of the matter; and I particularly wish the reader to bear in mind, that our orders had up to the moment of Napoleon's repeal of his Decrees, ad-

ways been acknowledged by us to contain a violation of the known rights of neutrals; but, in our justification, we said, that it was forced upon us by the decrees of the enemy. This was our language up to the moment of Napoleon's repeal. But, what says Lord Castlereagh now? So far from acknowledging that the Orders in Council enforced a violation of any known neutral right, he contends (if the report of his speech be correct) that they were founded on our primitive right.—The words, as they stand in the report, are these: "The Orders in Council had been a point on which considerable difference of opinion in this country had prevailed, but they had been abandoned, not so much on the ground of this country not having the RIGHT, as with a view to commercial expediency. He rather wished, however, to wave the renewal of that branch of the question, now that the whole proceedings of government were before the House.—With respect to the main principles of that system, ministers were still unaltered in their opinion, when the conservation of the country rendered it necessary, not only as it respected France, but as connected with the soundest policy for the general interests of the British empire. Had it not been for the manly resistance given by that measure to the power of France, France now would have been as triumphant, in commercial point of view, as she was with respect to the continent.—He begged he might always be considered as an admirer of that system."—Now, I state that the Orders in Council themselves, and the papers of our diplomatic agents, and the speeches of Sir William Scott, almost explicitly acknowledge, that the measure was to be justified only on the ground of its being a retaliation on France; and that, in the two former, is expressed his Majesty's earnest desire to imitate France in doing away these obnoxious measures.—This was our language up to the moment when the repeal of the French decrees was announced to us. Our language has, indeed, since changed; and it was during the debates upon Mr. Brougham's motions, coolly argued, that the repeal of the orders would make the Americans the carriers of the commerce of the world. But, tho' we have changed our language, it does not follow that America should change hers.—She always contended that by the Orders in Council her rights were violated; she always contended, that all the seizures we made under those Orders were unjust; & of course, she demands indemnity for those immense seizures. But is it really so; can it be possible? can the thing be, that a secretary of state has asserted, in open Parliament, that without any reference to the conduct of France, and that though the decrees of Napoleon did not exist, we had a right to do what was done, towards neutrals under the Orders in Council; and, that whenever we think proper, we have a right to do the same again? If this be so: if this assertion was made by the minister for Foreign Affairs, and if it be meant to be maintained, then, certainly, the war with America will be long indeed. Reader, what was it that was done in virtue of these Orders in Council? I will give you an instance.—An American built ship, owned by a native American, manned by native Americans, laden with flour, or any thing else the growth of America, and bound from America to France, or any other country named in the Orders in Council was seized on the high seas by any of our vessels of war, carried into any of our ports, the ship and cargo condemned, and the master and his crew turned ashore to beg or starve, or live & find their way home as they could.—This was done in virtue of the orders in council; and, if the report be correct, this is what we have a right to do towards neutrals again, "whenever the conservation of the country" calls for it; that is to say, whenever our government thinks proper to cause it to be done! Now, I will not waste my time and that of the reader by any discussion upon maritime and neutral rights; but will ask him one question: If we have a right to act thus towards America, whenever we think proper, she being at peace with us, what can she lose in the way of trade, what can she risk in changing that state of peace for a state of war? In my next I shall discuss the other points brought forward in this debate.

WM. COBBETT.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

OUR GALLANT NAVY.

The President and Congress frigates have taken their departure from Boston harbor on a cruise; and we have every reason to believe that the period has arrived, so anxiously sought by the indefatigable ROBBINS, and so ardently wished for by his friends, when an opportunity will be afforded him fully to wipe away the foul and unmanly stigma cast upon his character by the internal enemies of our country.—There are two or three frigates now cruising in Boston Bay—they are to be sure, under convoy of a seventy-four; and it is under her protection, they have for some time past had the temerity to occupy those waters, and insultingly menace our coasting craft, with burning "for want of better business." May for tune again prove propitious; may the convoy be separated from their defender, and may the same protecting hand which shielded from harm and conducted to victory and to glory, a HULL, a

JONES, a DECATUR, a BALMORIDE, and a LAWRENCE, be present in the execution of retributive justice from those who have been most instrumental in the practice of that outrage on civilization and humanity, which is the great cause of the continuance of the present war. We ask no more, than that they may not fall a sacrifice to superior force. The ardent enthusiasm, which characterizes American seamen, aided by that consummate skill which results from the best and most liberal discipline, must always ensure victory in a cause, so sacred, that it enlists on its side all the attributes of Heaven.—Their motto, "FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSMENT," which so locanically, and at the same time so emphatically explains the grounds of the present controversy with Great Britain, as it involves every thing peculiarly dear to them in life, is calculated to arouse every latent feeling of patriotism, and bring into operation every particle of that enthusiasm, which leaves nothing unaccomplished, which was desired to be achieved.

The best wishes of the nation accompany the valiant ROBBINS and the accomplished SMITH. The eyes not only of this nation but of the world are upon our little navy—thus far, has the world been disappointed—but in a manner to excite the greatest stretch of admiration! It was not to be believed that America, infant America, could perform what the older nations of the world had long in vain essayed—it was not to be believed that she could make a breach in the "wooden walls" of old England—but the most incredulous have ceased their adherence to infidelity, and admit the superiority of America to Britain, in a fair and equal contest on the ocean.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The Princess of Wales.—The cruel treatment the princess has experienced from her husband the prince regent and the rest of the royal family, is sufficient to inspire our American ladies with abhorrence for royal highnesses. This accomplished woman is daughter to the duke of Brunswick, and was married by proxy to the prince of Wales, by whom she has a daughter, about seventeen years of age, and who is heirress to the crown of England. The princess of Wales had the great misfortune to offend the old queen Charlotte, past all forgiveness. She was in the habit of writing voluminous letters to her mother, the old duchess of Brunswick.—She gave a packet of them to one of her husband's favorite women, the noted countess of Jersey, to forward it to the continent; but this lady had the impertinence to break them open, and there found such a picture of the royal family, particularly of the old queen, whom she described as a cold, avaricious, unpardonable piece of formality and disgusting etiquette, that she carried them directly to the old queen Charlotte. This great personage, who was at once her aunt and her mother-in-law, never forgave her, and this is said to be one of the principal sources of her persecution.—They wish to send her back to Germany, but the princess will not leave her daughter. Every thing has been said to impeach her veracity and blast her character, so that whatever she asserts may be disregarded.

FROM THE PATRIOT.

Messrs Editors—You will oblige me by giving the following a place in your paper.

HENRY RUSSELL.

I avail myself in laying before the public a precise statement of facts, which occurred to me on my way from Havre de Grace to Baltimore. Yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock, this side of Patterson's mills, I was stopped by a party of British sailors, to the number of 70 or eighty, headed by two officers, when one of the sailors advanced up and seized the bridle of my horse; at the same time another, holding a bayonet at my breast, commanded me to dismount immediately, or he would run me through; I accordingly jumped off; I was immediately collared by the lieutenant, who in a very impertinent manner asked me where I was going; I answered to Baltimore; he then asked me many insulting questions about Baltimore and its inhabitants; I told him I would answer no such questions, and requested he would not detain me any longer; he then without any further ceremony thrust his hand into my coat and waistcoat pockets I told him not to treat me with such atrociousness—if money was their aim, I would deliver all that I had about me; which they did not give me the trouble to do, as the lieutenant drew out the contents of my pockets, which fortunately were only a few dollars; they still thinking I had more concealed about me, like the worst of robbers, forced my waistcoat open; when, finding no more booty, permitted me to proceed on to Baltimore. They appeared to be divided into several parties. They said they were looking for fat cattle, and killed several hogs in my presence; and on my leaving them they went in different ways.—I discovered several negroes amongst them.

Baltimore, May 4, 1813.

NEWPORT, April 28.

Loss of the Ship Whampoa.—The telegraphically this morning made a signal that an enemy's ship was approaching the mouth of the harbor, also another ship (merchant man) was also standing in. The wind was N. E. directly ahead for a ship coming in; the tide was also on the abbe. The ship

showed American colors, and the frigate also hoisted the same kind of colors; the ship being unable to fetch into the bay leading into this harbor, was obliged to go into West bay. The frigate crowded all sail & gained fast upon the merchantman, and when within 3 miles of her, hauled down the American colors and hoisted English, firing a gun to windward. The merchantship finding that she would inevitably be captured, was ran on shore, and immediately cut away her masts and scuttled her; in the mean time, he landed a considerable quantity of his cargo, consisting of silks.

This ship proved to be the Whampoa, from L'Orient (France) loaded with brandy, silks, &c. She had also dispatches for our government, which were safely landed.

The enemy beat up to within two miles of where the W. lay aground, fired upon her for 8 or 10 minutes, and then manned one of her boats to take her. The W. reserved her fire till the boat was close to her, and being armed with 16 guns, then opened their fire upon her. The boat immediately put back with 4 oars only, when she came up she rowed with 20. The officer commanding the boat was seen to fall.

The frigate then manned three boats, including their launch. During this time the captain and crew of the Whampoa were unloading her of her silks. The ship, however, having heeled, owing to the full of the tide, he could not bring his guns to bear, and thought it prudent to land, and defend the ship in the best manner he could from the shore. He fought, but with little effect.

The English gained possession of the ship, and took out of her one or more loads of goods. At this moment a militia company from this town, under captain Pierce, gained a landing upon Narraganset, & proceeded to her relief; and at the same moment the gun boat hove in sight. Which circumstances induced the English to quit their plunder, after setting fire to the ship, and extinguished the fire. A great part of her cargo will be saved, especially the brandy in the lower hold.

On the appearance of the frigate, the different militia companies turned out, & capt. Fry's independent company, with several others, went over on Jonestown, but the ferry boats being, one on shore and the other repairing, there was but one company that succeeded in getting on the main land; if they had the ship would have been saved, with the loss of her sails, and masts only.—The Whampoa is owned and bound for N. York.

NEW YORK, April 30.

A BRITISH FRIGATE ASHORE.

Capt. Taber, of the sloop President, informs us that a British Frigate, in chase of an American vessel, went ashore on Monday last, and it was supposed would be lost. Her masts had gone overboard, and one of her tier of ports was under water. [The above account is confirmed by a New London packet, arrived yesterday.]

The following particular account of the loss of a British frigate, which we received from captain Varnum (and Mr. Page, a passenger) of the schooner Sally, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 5 days from Bath.

Capt. Varnum and Mr. Page stated to us, that on Monday morning at 8 o'clock being then opposite Cape Cod Light, a large frigate came up with and passed them under a crowd of sail, with a fresh breeze at N. E. and thick squally weather. At noon, the same day, capt. V. passed a large frigate ashore at Pollock's Rip, between Nantucket Island & Cape Cod.

The frigates masts were all gone by the board, and she had 16 ports of a side on her gun deck, and captain V. presumes she is the same frigate that passed him in the morning—that he had no doubt of her being a British Frigate of the largest class, and that she would be lost.

Capt. V. further states that he saw two small schooners come out of Chatham, & anchor close under the frigates stern—that three of the frigates boats full of men put off to the schooners.

The expulsion of Mr. Randolph from Congress is an act of pure, unbiassed justice in the people. They had long wanted him that his tergiversations, which he called independence, if carried to such length for any considerable period, would acquire, as they would deserve, the name of apostasy.—He despised the warning, and now experiences the consequence. It is pleasant for the friends of administration to reflect that previous to and during the election, in which Mr. R. has lost his seat in the House of Representatives, they made use of no artifices to influence the passions of his political adversaries; nor did they resort even to those undeniable facts of aberration from the true Republican school, which it was only necessary to state in order to crush him with virtuous politicians. At least we can safely speak for ourselves. Being generally supporters of our present rulers, we purposely abstained from many of servations pertinent to the occasion, lest Mr. Randolph, as he has frequently said, should assert that he was hunted down by the advocates of the men in power. He has had a fair chance. The sense of his constituents has been impartially taken; and, if ever there was a man turned out of Congress for wrong principles, he has been. Virginia Argus.

When the buildings and brewery of Mr Johnson, Mayor of Baltimore, were burnt, and recently when a British squadron was proceeding up to Baltimore, Messrs. Wagner and Hanson, Editors of the George Town Federal Republican, represented these occurrences as merited chastisements of God for the citizens having beaten and

bruised the very mob that visited that City with guns, pistols, and lathing hatchets, last year. By the Federal Republican of the 21st instant, we learn that Mr. Hanson, "without any immediate bodily injury, on his way up to Montgomery, preparatory to the return of his family, suffered on Tuesday last, a rupture of one of his blood vessels."

Now here is a special, and a singular visitation, and a personal one too, of the ring leader of the band that went to Baltimore to defy the whole power of that City. And yet we are very far from supposing it to be a judgment of God. No, indeed! we rather suppose it to be the effect of that series of cautions which preceded the unhappy transactions at Baltimore, by way of triumph, into which Mr. Hanson entered, thereby, as the Federal Republican says, making his system "falter and ferment than heretofore." The consequence has been a too great pressure on the blood vessels of the lungs, and the rupture of one of them. For this misfortune we are sorry. It was impossible for Mr. Hanson, with the best health, to have injured the republican party. He wanted that tranquility of mind which alone gives true energy to the human intellect. And the misery of a fellow creature, from whatever cause, affords us no satisfaction. He has been a misguided young man. He will find the best security for recovery & future health in serenity of temper & the suppression of feelings that only lead to turbulence of blood. Ibid.

Frankfort, K. April 17.

An express arrived here on Wednesday last with dispatches from Gen. Harrison to Gov. Shelby. The General was at Fort Amande, on the Anglaise, and was preparing to descend the river to the Rapids, with about 300 men.

We do not learn that any thing important was brought by the express, except a requisition for 1400 men, the balance of the three thousand lately raised and organized, pursuant to a law of the Legislature of this State.

ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE.

Frankfort, April 16.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Gen. Harrison, Commander in Chief of the North Western Army, having by his letter of the 9th inst. made a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky, for reinforcements for the purpose of assisting in the defence of the posts under his immediate command: Lieutenant Colonel Commandants Samuel Caldwell and James Cox, with the militia detached under a law of the last session of the Legislature, and composing their regiments, are ordered to rendezvous at Georgetown, on Monday the 2d day of May next, in perfect readiness to march to their place of destination. The Colonels will respectively give the necessary orders without delay, to those under their command. P. BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

New York, April 27.

Captain Delano, from Oporto, informs, that a few days previous to his departure, a French corvette of 20 guns appeared off the Bar, took and destroyed a number of vessels, among which were several Portuguese, their crews having been landed at Villa de Conde, and who had arrived at Oporto.

The American privateer Globe, capt. in Moon, of Baltimore, was off the Bar, and had taken or destroyed 8 or 10 sail; the crew of one of which had arrived at Oporto, and spoke in the highest terms of praise of the generous treatment they received on board the privateer. The Globe had been chased several times, but outsailed all. The news of the capture of the Java & Peacock was known at Oporto, which was not relished by the English there.

Capt. D. read London papers at Oporto, as late as the 18th of March, received there by a sloop of war in 4 days from England; in one of which he saw an account of the capture of a sloop of war, & two South Sea ships, by the ESSEX frigate. They also stated, that Dantzig still held out, but was hourly expected to fall into the hands of the besiegers.

April 28.

The following letter was received by this morning's Eastern Mail. New London, (Conn) April 25, 1813. Post Master, New York.

SIR,

His majesty's ship Orpheus of 35 guns came to anchor this afternoon off our harbor, a Flag of Truce came up to town this evening, to make an exchange of prisoners, they offer to give up 39 of our prisoners, for about 12 of theirs, which we have here.—Our Marshal thinks he has not got power to make the exchange, and the flag is about returning to the ship; what will be the issue of this business cannot be ascertained at this time; a 74 gun ship is within Montauk, so that our harbor is completely blockaded at this time.

I remain respectfully, Your obedient servant, ISAAC THOMPSON

Schr. Brutus, Forbes, of Baltimore, 47 days from Bordeaux, arrived at Gloucester Saturday evening.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Weekly Register, dated, CHILlicothe, April 20.

"The express mail from Miami Rapids arrived about an hour ago, and brought in a letter from the post master there dated on the 4th inst. The writer is a respectable and intelligent gentleman, and his statement may be fully relied on. The following is an extract from it: "Gen. Harrison arrived at this place on the 13th inst. with a reinforcement; other reinforcements are almost daily arriving; which with the additional for-

fications going on will render us, I think perfectly secure against the whole disposable force of Upper Canada, should they make an attempt upon us; and we are in daily expectation of an attack from them.

"Two of our soldiers were lately killed and scalped by Indians, within a very short distance from the fort. A party of 12 Frenchmen, who had taken refuge from the carnage at the river Raisin, pursued and overtook them, and killed and wounded 8 out of 10 Indians who were in canoes; but being attacked by a party of the enemy who were on land, the gallant little band had to make good their retreat to the fort, having 6 wounded, 2 mortally, (since dead.) Their conduct on this occasion, has removed all suspicion of their want of attachment to the American cause.

"Gen. Harrison's arrival appears to have inspired the garrison with new life. You would be astonished to see the quantity of work daily performed here."

"The Chillicothe Guards, an uniform infantry company, composed principally of merchants and their clerks, are ordered to take the field. They will, it is said, march to morrow morning, to be joined by some other companies at Franklington, from whence they are to march with all haste to upper Sandusky, as an additional guard to the important and valuable stores deposited there, which are considered to be in danger from the enemy.

"Gens. M<sup>r</sup> Artair and Cass have opened barracks for recruiting twelve months' regulars. They meet with good success. It is expected they will shortly join Harrison."

The mode in which the British have made war on private individuals & their property, at Havre de Grace and the surrounding country, illustrates the character of the enemy with whom we are contending. Better or more civilized treatment cannot be expected from a set of men who lived by capturing and robbing our ships and merchandise on the ocean during a time of profound peace. Freebooters and highwaymen could not display less honor or humanity towards the victims of their depredations than do the British towards Americans, in most cases. In these scenes of villainy and desolation, the citizens of Baltimore, of all classes and parties, may perceive what they have to calculate on, if the enemy should ever be suffered to gain a foothold in this place. A conviction of the savage and vindictive disposition of the foe should inspire us with an invincible resolution to expel them or to die if they attempt to invade us. A few individual instances of courtesy and liberality on the part of the British ought not to lessen our abhorrence of their general conduct.—We must view them as strangers to civilization in their warfare. The afflic of Havre de Grace demonstrates what they are capable of committing. Even those who have heretofore thought most favourably of them, begin to see them in their true colors. Let no man expect to find mercy at their hands, except by suing for it at the expense of his feeling and his honor; and we hope that no American in this city will ever disgrace himself by a sacrifice of this nature.

NEW YORK, April 20.

A Narrow Escape.—The schr. Spencer, Capt. Moss, of Philadelphia, arrived here this morning in 39 days from Bayonne.—A few hours after leaving that port, she was chased by several British frigates, and escaped by superior sailing. Yesterday, on entering the Cape of Delaware, she was chased by the Squadron consisting of a 74, a frigate and several smaller vessels. She immediately tacked and stood for this port; and the Squadron pursued her as far as Egg Harbor. In the night, she passed a 74; & this morning, on entering the Hook, she was fired upon from the Fort, under the apprehension that she was a British tender, and a 23 lb. ball passed thro' the main sail. Having thus literally run the gauntlet, and escaped every hazard she has brought her valuable cargo safely into port.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

The British took possession of the Bersey of Bridgetown on Sunday the 18th inst. They took her down to the fleet and put on board one Lieutenant of Marines, one Midshipman and 8 men and 45 casks, proceeded up again to Cobansay Creek and anchored within 3 miles of Bridgetown. The Captain and Lieut. proceeded up to Bridgetown about day break, and at 10 A. M. the Lieut. was arrested and a company of militia went down and took possession of the vessel and brought her up about 6 P. M. and put a guard on board. They came up under the pretence of a flag of truce, but their filling 17 casks while the Lieut. was on shore occasioned their arrest by their violation of the privilege of their flag.

Norfolk, April 30.

The British lieutenant and seamen who were left in charge of the French ship Tame-lane (captured in the Chesapeake on the 12th Jan. by the Tartarus sloop of war) and who were compelled by stress of weather to abandon their prize & surrender themselves prisoners of war at this place, were on Sunday last sent on board one of their blockading ships, without any previous stipulation for the release of an equal number of Americans, our government not having considered them prisoners of war, because they were in distress when taken.

The Halifax papers, in speaking of our naval victories, impute them to "good for-

ture," instead of superior skill. It is astonishing that "good fortune" alone should make our brave tars such excellent gunners as to sink a British vessel in a shorter space of time in action than if "she had been moored for the sole purpose of making an experiment!"

"Halifax, April 17.

"In our extracts from American papers, our readers will find an account of the capture of the Peacock. The good fortune of the Americans has not forsaken them; on the contrary, it is more conspicuous in this than in their previous actions. Every one conversant with gunnery, must know, that had a vessel been moored for the sole purpose of making an experiment, it is not at all likely she would have been sunk in so short a space of time."

#### IMPRESSMENT.

On this subject, however important in itself, little needs to be said, or rather but few words are requisite, for although liberty and every thing dear to a free man is involved, yet the subject requires not a long dilution. The wretch who values property more than he does personal liberty, may slumber over his accumulated wealth and conceive himself happy; he is not capable to appreciate liberty, he is not free; his hopes and happiness center in dress, and he is a slave to his torrid passion. The man however, who loves liberty as one of the blessings of heaven and feels happy only when invigorated by its rays, will feel how essentially its fruition is increased by the wideness with which it is communicated. He, then, is unfit to be free who wishes to see another enslaved; nor is his title much better, who is indifferent to the happiness of his fellow man.

A citizen of the U. States, dragged into bondage, is an idea so abhorrent to the feelings of a real American, that no sacrifice ought to prevent an immediate arrangement of the nation for the protection of the citizen, for the honor of the citizens—Six thousand citizens dragged into slavery, this is a numerical increase of an evil, the disgrace of which would be incomparable had but one been seized. An almost general seizure and enslavement of the citizens attempted, this is but the natural effect or submission to the first insult, and the still more unaccountable submission under the thousandth insult. If there be an individual citizen, who can tamely hear of and refuse to resent the enslavement of his fellow citizen, such individual is unworthy of the privileges of a citizen. If there is now an individual who would purchase peace by the abandonment of 6 thousand or, more probably, ten thousand citizens impressed, row or board British ships, such citizen is either a fool or a Tory.

Military Monitor.

#### SAILOR'S RIGHTS AND FREE TRADE.

The present war is carried on principally for the protection of seamen: those who are opposed to the war, are, of course, not supporters of sailors rights. The President of the U. States requires, as preliminary condition of peace; that the impressment of seamen should be discontinued, those who oppose this principle are in favor of impressment and are not supporters of sailors rights. The President of the U. States requires of the enemy a liberation of American seamen now on board British ships of war, those who wish peace, on other terms, would abandon to their fate 6257 seamen; and therefore, are not in favor of Sailors Rights. The President of the U. States is in support of the principle that the flag should protect the property on board neutrals, those who are favorable to an abandonment of this right, are not advocates of a free trade. The President of the U. States is opposed to illegal blockades and confiscations of neutral property, those who would submit to such degrading insults are not advocates of free trade. The President of the U. States is opposed to foreign licenses, those who are willing to trade under their protection, are not advocates of free trade. Who are friends of sailors rights and free trade, who are those who support or those who oppose the President of the U. States? Let the sailor who wastes his life, unwarded, aboard the floating hells of England, answer the question. Let the wives and children of the impressed seamen, answer the question. Let every citizen who is capable to reason, answer the question. Let even the friend of England answer the question, if he can. Let those then, & those only who are friends of the General Government, as now administered by Mr. Madison, bear the motto of "FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS," and let the spurious claim of others to that honorable distinction be ousted and denied.

#### BRITISH DESERTERS.

It is believed that some of this description of persons are roaming at large in our city at this time. These men ought to be suspected. They have come on shore under the pretence of being deserters, but actually with a view of making observations in the character of spies for the British admiral. Would it not be proper to arrest and confine them as prisoners, but treat them well?

When the federalists proclaim that they are the exclusive friends of the Navy, let it be forever remembered that when a vote of thanks was moved in the Senate of Massachusetts to Com. BAINBRIDGE for his gallant conduct in the destruction of the British frigate Java, the federal members wished to postpone it for consideration, and when the question was taken EVERY FEDERAL MEMBER VOTED AGAINST IT! they would not accord the cheap tribute of their thanks to the gallant commander who had so sorely humbled the pride of Britain, "the Bulwark of their religion."

N. J. Gazette.

### THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1813.

#### "THE BULWARK OF OUR RELIGION" AND SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS.

Harre-De-Grace, May 3.

"This morning, a little after the break of day, a British armed force, under cover of armed vessels which anchored in front of this town in eleven large barges, landed below a small breast work which had been roughly thrown up, and in which were one 9 and two 4 pounders, manned by 50 militia; the vessels in front of the town threw 3 Congreve rockets, one of which passed through a frame house without further damage; another struck a Mr. Webster on the left side of the head, and killed him on the spot; the attack was a surprise, and there was neither an organized resistance nor defence—about 6 o'clock, a few of the militia who had occupied the small redoubt, evacuated it and abandoned the town; the enemy possessed themselves of the 9 pounder, and two 4 pounders, and afterwards proceeded with torches and other combustibles prepared for the purpose, to conflagrate several of the houses. The two taverns and thirteen other houses were burnt to the ground, two stables and several stacks of hay were also burnt; they plundered all of the infants whom they found, women and children indiscriminately, ripping open feather beds and throwing the feathers to the wind, and taking with them the fixings, women and children's clothes were also taken from their persons; they burnt every vessel here except one which lay sunk on the east side of the Susquehanna.

"In the afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, there were 4 vessels on fire, 3 schooners and a sloop. After having given this specimen of their religion and mode of warfare, worthy of their ancient and established character, marauding and burning, they crossed the river and burnt Cecil Furnace, a blacksmith's shop, a grist and saw mill, & their characteristic malignity; they burnt the bridge by which alone travelling in carriages can be effected on the post road.

"Thirteen barges lay afloat half a mile below the town, & threatened publicly to burn Charlestown this morning.

"The alarm which this invasion occasioned, extended in every direction to the distance of several miles; and men, women and children, with furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, &c. were seen flying in every direction.—The bay side is generally abandoned."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Harre-De-Grace, to his friend in this City, dated May 1st.

"I returned here yesterday from Annapolis, where I had been to procure arms, ammunition, &c. for the use of the militia to defend Harre-De-Grace and the shores. The British have taken possession of Spesucia Island. They had 4 armed vessels plying about it, in sight of Harre-De-Grace, and their barges lay in the narrows between the island and the main land.—They seem to do as they please on the water, and we have no power to prevent them. They took from the island what fresh provisions they could find fit to eat, and paid for it, except a voice of oxen which they spared at the solicitation of the overseer, who told them he would be a ruined man if they were taken. The fishermen on the island scamped in every direction; but the British officers ordered them to their business and assured them they would not be molested. They say, fresh provisions they must and will have; and if the inhabitants do not fire upon them property shall be respected; but if fired on, they will retaliate. They burn all the vessels and craft they meet with."

Philadelphia Gazette

Last evening arrived here a gentleman from Zanesville, who informs that Gov. Meigs had received a letter from Gen. Harrison, giving an account of his arrival at Fort Meigs at the Rapids, where he found all safe.

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG.

#### ATTACK ON FRENCHTOWN.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

Frenchtown, April 30.

"I now undertake to inform you of the British arriving here yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, but 5 or 6 barges were at first seen; in a few minutes the river appeared full of them—the whole number was 12 large barges. There had been a battery commenced on the lower wharf, but was not near completed; 4 guns were mounted. A guard had been kept during night by the militia from Elkton, who returned in the day—they had gone about two hours when the enemy appeared. A few individuals (eight or ten) manned the guns, and commenced firing when the barges were about a mile off. The enemy had landed about 150 marines at Locust Point, and marched them up the shore; on finding the enemy had to cross Perch creek, two barges went up and carried them over; they then continued their march round to the wharf. The ammunition in the battery amounted only to 12 or 15 rounds, which was all fired before the barges got within half a mile of the battery, without doing any injury to them. The barges commenced firing within a few minutes, as they came up, until they found no further resistance. Eighteen pound balls were flying in every direction, but no injury was done; only one ball struck, and that was an old wag gun shed; the ball fell, after passing through the shed, about ten feet from it.

"All the goods had been removed from the lower store house to the old store house. There was nothing in the lower store except about 1500 bushels of oats. They set fire to it and the house in ten minutes after they landed. Thirty or forty of the militia from Elkton passed my house about the time they were burning the store. The marines, to the number of near 400, came round the store and passed my house in pursuit of them—they marched within view of Elkton landing. Six or seven barges were paraded a long shore. They burnt two vessels; one was captain Howell's Susquehanna packet, the other Isaac Lovett's, which was run ashore on the approach of the enemy.

"On the return of the marines from pursuing the militia, the barges went over to the old store house, took what they chose of the goods, and set the house on fire, which was full of linen goods. Myself and Mr. H. remained at the house all the time, also Mrs. P. and her daughter. No injury whatever was done to any article about our dwellings, nor any insult offered.

"The officers, I must say, were exceedingly polite. A guard was placed over Mrs. P.'s house immediately, and continued all the time they were there. They said they had orders to burn the store and stables, and destroy the stages at Frenchtown; but they did not burn the stables, nor destroy the stages. They also said they would come up this night with a stronger force to Elkton, and if any resistance was made, would destroy the town. Whether this threat was only to keep the citizens in constant alarm, or they mean to put it in execution, no one can say.

"After the walls of the store fell, a bale of flannel was pulled out, but so much burnt, that what was saved was of little or no value. I saw some hardware in the flames, which we shall get out

to-day. We are now destitute of store houses, or deposit for goods, & the line should commence this season. The Adams and Superb are at Elkton landing. The barge the enemy carried off."

#### THE ALARM.

Which yesterday summoned our citizens to arms, was in a short time discovered to have been groundless. From what source it originated, is not material; nor was it unfortunate that it was given. It may have a tendency to render us more vigilant, and to accustom those on whom the city relies for defence to promptitude in turning out whenever occasion may demand. We knew not at what moment of the day or night we may be assailed. The enemy has given sufficient proofs of his disposition to test his vengeance on us whenever an opportunity of success shall present itself. The best way to ensure our safety, is never to permit such an opportunity to occur, but to be always on the alert and prepared to repel him with vigor. The hour of danger alone can test our energy and firmness; and in this view of the subject, the alarms which have at times been given are useful, because they show us on what numbers we can really calculate for efficient service. [Balt. Amer.]

#### REINFORCEMENTS.

Mr. Lloyd, a gentleman from Frederick, last evening informed us that five companies of infantry from Washington and Frederick, and capt. Stiles's excellent corps of artillery, of the latter, marched from Frederick Town yesterday morning on their way to aid in the defence of this city. They were well armed and equipped in every respect, and amounted in number to upwards of 500. They will probably reach here this evening, or in the morning at farthest. [Id.]

Charlestown was not burnt yesterday morning. Hughes's furnace and Stump's ware house were certainly destroyed. Mr. Pinkney, son of the attorney general, states that in the attack on Harre-De-Grace, three of the enemy were killed and two wounded. One American was killed by a rocket. An Irishman, naturalized, was taken off by the British.

The men stationed at Harre de Grace for its defence fled, a letter states, at the approach of the enemy; the officers were the first to desert.—O'Neal, the Irishman taken prisoner, fought bravely with his musket, and was dragged off by the aid loading.

The damage done by the enemy had not been fully ascertained. Several bay craft were destroyed. Foster's house was damaged; Stokes's house, stable and stages; Mrs. Sears's house and stables; Mansfield's Mills and Barnes's; Phillips and Bartlett's; Mrs. Rodgers's, and those of 8 or 10 other persons burnt. Mr. Webster was killed by a rocket 400 yards from his house. [Id.]

We are not disposed to draw the flame of party spirit. We yesterday drew a distinction between the northern federalists and those in this quarter. We judged of both from their language and their conduct. If we have mistaken the disposition and principles of the former, we shall rejoice to have it in our power to acknowledge the mistake. [Id.]

The well known direction of CURRAN, to select a single victim, if we would give an impressive idea of a system of suffering, is founded on an intimate knowledge of human nature. Without general, confused and distracted, and of course faint conceptions of distress; we have thus brought before us a picture which we can realize, and adequate sensations will bear testimony to its effect. The following statements from the New York Columbian are not merely distinct, but authenticated beyond the shadow of doubt. Let every honest man read them; and then ask himself, was it myself, my father, my brother, or my son, should I not execrate the government, which should refuse to interfere in my behalf, or in the behalf of my kinsman? Let him then learn, that 6257 are the known number of proved cases of this outrage. Then let him place his hand on his heart, and ask if one case would not sanctify the contest it should cause. [Balt. Pat.]

#### BRITISH CRUELITIES!

"British fighting for the liberties of the world!"  
6257 IMPRESSED SEAMEN!—Evidence laid before Congress, Jan. 15, 1812.

The original documents, containing the names and particulars of each seaman, are left with the printer, where doubting Americans may call and be satisfied. These documents show, that it is not a false, as federalists say, but a sad reality, that 6257 American freemen have been carried into slavery! And yet, wonderful to be told we have a PEACE PARTY in America!

I, BREEMAN VER PLANK HOFFMAN, of the town of Poughkeepsie, do certify, that I am a lieutenant in the U. States' navy; that I was on board the Constitution frigate in the action and capture of the Guerriere; that after such surrender, I was sent on board, and after taking out the crew, fired and blew up the ship; that eight impressed American seamen were among the crew of the Guerriere, who were liberated at Boston. I was also on board the Constitution in the action with the Java, and was sent on board that vessel, and after the crew was removed, set her on fire and blew her up. Amongst the crew of the Java, thirteen American seamen were found, three of whom had entered the British service, and were left, the other ten were liberated as Americans.

Dated Poughkeepsie, April 16, 1813

B. V. HOFFMAN.

Dutchess County, N. Y.

RICHARD TOMPKINS, being sworn, saith, that he is a native of New Paltz, opposite Poughkeepsie, that he sailed from Wilmington about the 28th of April, 1810, on board the Warren, Wm. Kelley, captain, for Cork. On the homeward passage, in September following, he was impressed and taken on board the Peacock, a British sloop of war, and compelled to do duty. That while on board that vessel, he made many unsuccessful attempts to his friends, informing them of his situation. He further saith, that after he heard of the war, himself and two other impressed American seamen, who were on board the Peacock, went off to the captain, claimed to be considered American prisoners of war, and refused to do duty any longer. They were ordered off the quarter deck, and the captain called for the master of arms, and ordered us to be put in irons; we were then kept in irons about twenty four hours, when we were taken out, brought to the gangway, stripped of our clothes, tied and whipped, each one dozen and a half lashes, and put to duty.

He further saith, that he was kept on board the Peacock, and done duty till the action with the Hornet—after the Hornet hoisted American colours, he and the other impressed Americans again went to the captain of the Peacock, asked that they did not wish to fight against their country. The captain ordered us to our quarters called midshipman Stone to do his duty.—"If we did not do our duty, to blow our brains out—aye!! aye!!" was answered by Stone, who then held a pistol to my head, and ordered us to our places. We then continued at our places, and was compelled to fight till the Peacock struck; and we were liberated after an imprisonment of about two years and eight months.

his

RICHARD TOMPKINS.

mark

Read over and signed in the presence of

JOSEPH HARRIS,  
JOHN S. FRAZER.

Poughkeepsie, April 17, 1813.

Dutchess County, N. Y.

JAMES TOMPKINS, being sworn, saith, that he is a native of Ulster county, opposite Poughkeepsie; that he sailed out of N. York in the month of April, 1812, in the ship Minerva, bound to Ireland; that on the homeward bound passage in July after, this deponent, with three other American seamen, Samuel Davis, William Young, and John Brown, were impressed, and taken on board the British ship Acteon, David Smith, captain. We were taken on Saturday evening; on Monday morning we were brought to the gangway, and informed we must enter on board ship, and live as the other seamen, or we should live on oat meal and water, and receive five dozen lashes. This deponent says, himself and the other three impressed with him, did refuse to enter, and each of them were then whipped five dozen lashes. On Wednesday following we were again brought up, and had the same offer made to us to enter, which we refused, and we were again whipped four dozen lashes. On Saturday after, the like offer was made to us; and on our refusal we were again whipped three dozen lashes each. On Monday following, sail refusing to enter, we were again whipped two dozen each. On Wednesday following we were again whipped one dozen each, and ordered to be taken below, and put in irons till we did enter; and the captain said he would "push the damned Yankee rascals till they did enter." We were then put in irons, and laid in irons three months.

During the time of our imprisonment, the ship had an action and captured a French ship. Before this action we were taken out of irons and asked to fight, but we refused; and after the action we were again ironed, where we remained till the ship arrived at London. After arriving there we first heard of the war with America, and that the Guerriere was taken. This deponent took his shirt, Samuel Davis and Wm. Young took their handkerchiefs, made stripes and stars for the American colors, and hung it over a gun, and gave three cheers for the victory. The next morning at 6 o'clock, we were bro't up & whipped two dozen lashes each for bazaaring for the Yankee flag. Shortly after this we were all released by the assistance of the American Consul, & Capt. Hall, who knew us.

This deponent further saith, that they all had protections, and signed them, and claimed to be Americans, at the time they were impressed.

JAMES TOMPKINS.

Sworn before me this 27th day of April, 1813, at which time the said James Tompkins showed me his wrists, which, at his request, I examined, there appeared to be marks of scars on both of them, occasioned, as I supposed, from his having been in irons.

WILLIAM W. BOGARDUS,

Judice Peace.

Extract, dated ALBANY, May 1.—"I have seen an officer who left Sacket's harbor on Monday, who informs that the fleet did actually sail on Sunday morning, with gens. Dearborn and Pike, and cols. McClure and Pierce, with about 2000 troops on board; that on his way down to Watertown, he met with one of our spies from the enemy, who states that the British naval force at York have arrived at Kingston and were all preparing to go out. We may calculate on some hard fighting soon."

N. Y. Gaz.

The following is a statement of the votes for members of Congress, for Prince Edward district:

	Randolph.	Eppes.
Chalotte,	342	177
Burlington,	111	509
Prince Edward,	393	218
Cumberland,	148	208
	934	1112
Majority for Eppes,		178

Tigilence and energy.—A stranger was on the afternoon of the 5th inst. taken into custody, and was undergoing an examination when this paper went to press. We sincerely hope that hereafter no stranger will be permitted to remain 15 minutes in town without producing a pass from the proper authority. [Del. Watchman.]

On Monday, Allen Donaldson and Philip Fletcher, both inhabitants of this city, were committed to prison on a charge of TREASON against the United States, in giving aid to the enemy. [Fed. Gaz.]

#### HORNET AND PEACOCK.

To the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

SIR—I wish to communicate, for the information of G. C. K. and those who may have read his paper, published in your last night's journal, that the force of his Britannic Majesty's late brig Peacock, at the time she engaged the U. States' sloop Hornet, was 16 twenty four pounder carronades and two long six pounders, with a complement of one hundred and twenty two men and boys; and that the Hornet carried 18 thirty two pounder carronades and two long nine pounder guns, and one hundred and seventy men. That the action continued, by the Peacock's time, for twenty five minutes; and that H. B. M.'s brig L'Espegle was not visible from the look out, stationed at the Peacock's mast heads, for some time previous to the action.

F. A. WRIGHT, Senior Lieut. Of H. B. M. late sloop Peacock. New York, April 17, 1813.

To the Editors of the M. v. v. Advertiser.

GENTLEMEN,

Having observed a publication in the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday last, signed F. A. Wright, 1st Lieut. of the Peacock, I deem it a duty incumbent on me to state, that it was ordered by Capt. Lawrence to go on board the Peacock, after her surrender, and examine and report her armament, which I found as stated in Capt. Lawrence's official letter. Lt. Wright's statement, as to time, is as incorrect as that of the number of men on board the Hornet & Peacock; for it is now ascertained that there were 4 men received on board from Pemasara, 2 or 3 days before they sailed, who were not on the quarter bill, also 1 boy, making in all 139; at the commencement of the action, the Hornet mustered 115 fit for duty—at that time the L'Espegle's hull was plainly to be seen from the Hornet's deck, and at the time both vessels anchored, she could not have been more than 4 miles from us. On my calling on Lieut. Wright, he acknowledged, in presence of several gentlemen, that the Peacock did mount more guns than he had mentioned in his statement. The public are left to judge how far this gentleman's statement is to be credited.

D. C. CONNER, Lieut. of United States ship Hornet.

Further concessions to our gallant Troop.

The whinnings exhibited in the late British parliamentary debates, respecting the gallant victories obtained by our "fir built frigates" and sloop of war, carrying a piece of bunting at their mast heads, and from whom the prince regent has given liberty to his commanders to run; and as a substitute to their skill and valor, has ordered seventy fours to be cut down and assume the character of regent, are confirmed by his naval officers. The ships Frances Henrietta, captain

Newell, arrived here on Wednesday from Cadiz, was boarded about 40 miles from Sandy Hook by a lieutenant from the British frigate Acosta, who informed, that the brave captain Lawrence in the Hornet had sunk the Peacock, a very fine brig, after an engagement of 15 minutes; that it would not do for any of their armaments to fight ours single handed, as (to use their own expressions) the Americans were a *deus in vi*. This we well knew during our glorious struggle for independence, and at the commencement of the present war, although the stories asserted to the contrary. It has lately been thundered in their ears, that the brave captain Champlin, of the schooner General Armstrong, engaged an English frigate on the coast of Surinam, shot away her colors, which in all probability prevented a favorable result of the action, as the former by this unfortunate circumstance (supposing the frigate had struck, as she ceased firing) lost two very powerful muzzles from Long Tom and his other bulldogs of smaller calibre. N. Y. Cot.

#### "MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE—NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE."

Was once the favorite adage of the eagle's friends of our country—but, now those millions being necessary—what is his conduct? Why instead of giving *our* aid for defence themselves, they do all in their power to prevent others, by telling them the war is unjust, and the faith of the government is not to be depended upon.—Thus do their actions prove the insincerity of their professions, & expose to public view the cloven foot of what is falsely called federalism. Baltimore Whig.

A man by the name of Martin Fletcher, a fishmonger, was yesterday examined before Judge Scott, and committed to prison on account of treasonable practices. We understand the evidence showed that he had been in the habit of supplying the enemy with water and information. [Balt. Pat.]

Capt. SELLING, of the 4th regiment, passed through this city on the 4th inst. on his way to Washington. He had in his custody a Lieut. Moore, of the 9th regiment, arrested in Boston on a charge of holding a correspondence with the enemy.

It is said, of fifteen men deserters from the British at the time of the attack on Harre de Grace, 16th ult. have already enlisted into the service of the United States.

The three English prisoners of war, who broke their parole of honor, arrived at Halifax, 16th ult. from Boston, in a half deck'd schooner rigged boat. It is said the commandant there arrested them, and has offered to send them back. [Id.]

#### APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland. SAMUEL BAKER and THOMAS H. WRIGHT, surgeons mates to the dratted militia to be stationed at Baltimore.

MARTIN FRENCH, surgeon's mate to the 5th regt. of drafted militia to be stationed at Baltimore. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

May 3, 1813.



#### Take Notice.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, with a complete and general assortment of materials in his line. He is in every way prepared to accommodate his customers in the best manner and on the shortest notice;—and by his strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

may 11—3

#### Ironsides,

Will cover a few mares this season at \$20 the season, and \$40 to insure a foal. The money for the season payable any time in November next, or any kind of merchantable produce will be taken at market price. He will commence his season on the 2d Monday of this month at Queen's Town, and continue till the first of August, under the superintendance of the subscriber.

Ironsides has no pedigree—no what would it avail him to have all the blood royal in England, Ireland and France, running in his veins, if he could not run? What good does blood royal do either man or horse, when neither the man nor horse is qualified to perform in the duties assigned him? Suppose the Ironsides had of all the noble blood of the Sir Percys, the Sir Harrises, the Sir Johns, the Howards, the Spurs and Honeywoods, Arabians, and of all the rest of the noble order of blood descent, and that his father was King George, Prince Regent, King William, King Pippin, Archduke Charles, or Cesar Peter, & that he had won all the King's money that was ever run for in England; if that he himself could not run nor perform the service required? What then? Answer nothing? It is believed that worth makes the horse as well as that of the man. But Ironsides can run, he can beat any Stallion *viz* the Peacock, (Mr. W. Knight's Palfox excepted) in the State of Maryland, over the Eastern Course next Fall for five hundred dollars.

He was bred by Charles Hobbs, Esq. at Prospect Bay, he is an irongrey, 5 years old, not large, but very strong and handsome, and those foal of his get while a three and four years old, are like himself, exquisitely fine. He is a horse of uncommon strength of lungs, and of uncommon vigor; and can beat any Stallion of English or French descent, (the Moresau not excepted, giving the above preference.) We say nothing of this ancestry and the last that we say is, that we know a part of his composition, and that is, that he is in part of Iron.

CORBIN LEE.

April 5, (May 11)—3

#### TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS,

(Renewable) That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish. JOHN M. G. EMORY.

Feb. 2—m

#### Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Caroline county, Maryland, on the third day of May inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Isaac, supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; his clothing when committed were a coarse shirt, a short round about of kersey of lusey striped, and a pair of trousers of the same kind, a pair of old shoes and wool hat; he also had a small bundle of other cloths with him. Has no particular marks—he is a chunky, well set fellow, very dark complexion, tolerably intelligent, and healthy—says he was sold to a negro trader by the name of Mr. Mims, by his master, a certain Capt. Charles Tunnell, who he says lives near Accotank Court House, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

JAMES KEENE, Sheriff of Caroline county.

May 5, (11)—8

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT
Allowing further time for delivering the evidence in support of claims to land in the territory of Missouri...

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person or persons who had filed a notice of claim to any tract of land lying within the district of Louisiana...

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the recorder of land titles for the said territory shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties in every respect, in relation to the claims, whereof no fee had been filed as aforesaid...

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said recorder to make to the commissioner of the general land office a report of all the claims which had been filed, and in support of which evidence shall be received as aforesaid...

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every person whose claims to a donation of a tract of land in said district has been confirmed by the board of commissioners appointed for ascertaining the rights of persons claiming lands in said district...

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the principle deputy surveyor for the said territory shall survey or cause to be surveyed, under the direction of the surveyor general, a tract of six hundred and forty acres of land, to each claimant of a donation tract...

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the number of assistant deputy commissaries of ordinance shall not exceed sixteen, and that they shall respectively be entitled to the brevet rank and to the pay and emoluments of a first lieutenant of infantry...

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the better superintendence and management of the hospital and medical establishment of the army of the United States, there shall be a physician and surgeon general, with an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars...

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the frigate, wagon, and barack masters shall be appointed as heretofore; but each quarter master general, attached to any separate army, command or district, shall be authorized, with the approbation and under the direction of the Secretary of the War Department...

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the assistant deputy quarter masters general may be appointed, and officers taken from the line and transferred to the staff, may be thus transferred by the President of the United States alone. But all other new appointments authorized by this act shall be made by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate...

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That every act, and every part of any act of Congress now in force, within the purview and meaning of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

allowance of five hundred dollars, which shall be paid after he shall have made his report to the commissioner of the general land office, which allowance of fifty cents for each claim decided on, and five hundred dollars on the completion of the business, shall be in full compensation for his services...

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the better organization of the general staff of the army of the United States. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the adjutant general's inspector general's and quarter master general's departments shall consist of the following officers...

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, to assign one of the brigadiers general to the principal army of the United States who shall in such case act as adjutant and inspector general and as chief of the staff of such army...

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the other adjutants general shall have the brevet rank and the pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; all the other inspectors general and quarter masters general shall have the brevet rank and the pay and emoluments of a colonel of infantry...

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the assistant adjutants general, the assistant inspectors general, and the assistant topographical engineers shall be taken from the line. The adjutants general, inspectors general, quarter masters general, deputy quarter masters general, topographical engineers and assistant deputy quarter masters general may be taken from the line or not as the President may deem expedient...

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the War Department, and he is hereby authorized to prepare general regulations better defining and prescribing the respective duties and powers of the several officers in the adjutant general, inspector general, quarter master general, and commissary of ordinance departments of the topographical engineers of the aids of generals, and generally of the general and regimental staff; which regulations when approved by the President of the United States shall be respected and obeyed until altered or revoked by the same authority...

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the number of assistant deputy commissaries of ordinance shall not exceed sixteen, and that they shall respectively be entitled to the brevet rank and to the pay and emoluments of a first lieutenant of infantry.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the better superintendence and management of the hospital and medical establishment of the army of the United States, there shall be a physician and surgeon general, with an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, and an apothecary general, with an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars; whose respective duties and powers shall be prescribed by the President of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the frigate, wagon, and barack masters shall be appointed as heretofore; but each quarter master general, attached to any separate army, command or district, shall be authorized, with the approbation and under the direction of the Secretary of the War Department, to appoint as many such officers, and to employ as many artificers, mechanics, and laborers, as the public service may require.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the assistant deputy quarter masters general may be appointed, and officers taken from the line and transferred to the staff, may be thus transferred by the President of the United States alone. But all other new appointments authorized by this act shall be made by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate...

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets to and from the adjutant and inspector general, adjutant general, inspector general, quarter masters general, commissary general of ordinance, physician and surgeon general and apothecary general, which relate to their official duties, shall be free from postage.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint any of the officers authorized by an act, entitled 'An act making provision for an additional number of general officers,' passed the twenty fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, during the recess of the Senate, to be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent; and that no officer appointed or who may be appointed, by virtue of the aforesaid act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emolument until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall be continued therein.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Altering time for holding the district court in the district of Maine. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the session of the district court for the district of Maine by law appointed to holden at Wiscasset on the first Tuesday in March shall, from and after the first day of April next, be holden at Wiscasset on the last Tuesday of February, annually, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. W. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Requesting the President of the United States to cause to be prepared and laid before Congress a system of Military Discipline. RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to cause to be prepared and laid before Congress as soon as practicable a military system of discipline for the Infantry of the Army and Militia of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. W. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Talbot County Orphans Court,

Friday, 20th day of April, A. D. 1813. On application of Robert Bell, administrator of Thomas Bell, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Philadelphia papers, and one of the papers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JA. PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

Caroline County Orphans Court,

27th day of April, 1813. On application of Thomas Saulsbury, administrator of Levin Wright (of Levin), late of Caroline county, dec'd.—It is ordered by the court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1813.

J. RICHARDSON, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

Pasturage.

The subscriber will take from 5 to 600 Cattle, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from charge to the owner. Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.

JOHN DAWSON.

APPRENTICES

Wanted to the Earthen Ware business. Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.

NICHOLS S. JONES, Baltimore.

P. S. Any letters relative to the above, left with Mr. Edward Markland, Mr. Wm. Cox, or Mr. Caleb Brown, Easton, will meet with attention.

Notice to Creditors.

In compliance with the law and the order of the orphans court of Talbot county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Seymour, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first Monday in December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment; indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, anno domini 1813.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r of Wm. Seymour, deceased.

Talbot County Orphans Court,

22d day of April, A. D. 1813. On application by Benjamin Benny and Elizabeth his wife, adm's. of Price Martindale, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 22d day of April, A. D. 1813.

JA. PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In Council, April 12, 1813.

Ordered, That the Armourer at Easton deliver to the order of the Honorable WILLIAM BOND MARTIN, any number of stand of arms, cartridge-boxes and ammunition that he may direct. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, C. C.

IN CHANCERY.

March 5th, 1813. Ordered, That the stated Term in July be altered from the first to the second Tuesday, and that the Term for the return of process and the hearing of causes be held accordingly.

JAS. P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of James Parrott, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

FRANCES PARROTT, Ex'or of James Parrott, dec'd.

Notice.

The subscriber on Sunday last, on his way from Sharp's Island, where he had been a prisoner to the British squadron now in the Chesapeake Bay; boarded two wrecks, one of which is stranded on the said Island—the other was drifting in the bay between Tilghman's Island and Sharp's Island; on board of which vessels he found a considerable quantity of second-hand cordage, parts of their rigging—also nine barrels of Whiskey, two empty barrels that had had Whiskey in them from appearance, but was run out; part of an old Comb, and some few irons.

I also found drifted on the shore of said Island, a large flat bag of Cotton, twisted and screwed together by hickory withes, supposed to be 5 or 600 lbs. in it, when dry. The inside of the package of the cotton was dry, which I brought off with me—and all of them are deposited at St. Michaels. The wet part of the cotton is on Sharp's Island, spread on sticks in a loft to dry. The owner or owners are notified to come and claim those articles, agreeable to law, and pay the salvage due thereon.

JACOB GIBSON.

Pasturage.

The subscriber's Marsh on Choptank is now in fine order for the reception of CATTLE—500 head will be taken if early application is made—Persons fearful of having their Cattle taken care by the Brit's, may find a safe retreat for them by sending them to the subscriber's Marsh where they will be well attended to and regularly counted every night.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Lmauel Goomes. He is about five feet eleven inches high, stout and well made; about 30 years of age—His clothing when committed was a blue cloth coat, a pair of black pantaloons, a flax linen shirt, a black for hat, and half boots. Has a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Fred'k county, Maryland.

OSCAR,

The property of Colonel John Tayloe, of Washington. Will cover mares the ensuing season at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of \$12 50.

OSCAR is only twelve years old next spring—His astonishing performance and excellent blood are well known on the western shore, but for the information of gentlemen on this shore, I will insert some of his performances, and his pedigree—he will be every Tuesday at Easton, and every Thursday at the Head of Wye, at Mr. Joseph George's. I will take in mares and their foals at one dollar per week, of which the greatest care shall be taken, and grain furnished, if required, at the market price, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents. The money must be paid at the time of covering, or before the mares are taken away.

OSCAR covered last spring near Washington, at \$21 the season—The season will commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th June following. OSCAR's stock are remarkable for their great substance and fine shapes.

JAMES NABB, Talbot county, Maryland, Feb. 16—m

PEDIGREE.

OSCAR and his pedigree are so well known thro'out the State of Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to describe him or enumerate them, but for the information of those who are unacquainted with his immense power, some of his races will be noted. He is now rising 12 years old, 18 hands and 3 inches high, a beautiful light bay, of great bone and sinew, and his blood superior to any horse bred in America, as will appear by the following pedigree:

He was got by the English horse Gabriel (son of Post Boy and Harquin); his dam was Vixen by Old Medley; grand dam Col. Taylor's Fenslope, by Old Yorkick; great grand dam by Rancier's great great grand dam by Od Gift.

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

Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian); his dam was Aminda (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle) by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grand dam by Middle, by Boy Bolton; great great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers; great great great grand dam by Honeywood'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 Sullion that has been brought into it; & 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 45 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 hired 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 4 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, 2 mile heats, beating Col. Taylor's Clemont, by Speed Eagle; Mr. Luthborough Napieron by Finch, a capital horse, a lay gelding of Dr. Edelin's and others.

On the 24th of Oct. 1805, Oscar won the Jockey club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heats, beating Gen. Ridgely's Lavinia, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, and 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 Florentia, Col. Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant and several others.—The first heat of this race (& the course measures 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 contents, and was taken up by Oscar to run at Baltimore, on the 16th of Oct. the 4 mile heats, \$2000 a side. Oscar won in great style, running the 2d heat in 7 m. 40 s. which speed has never been equalled, except by Flying Childers, who run the Beacon course at New Market in the same time.

Two weeks after, Oscar again beat First Consul at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Edelin's Florentia, Oscar being 2d, beating First Consul, Col. Taylor's Top Gallant, and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Speed Eagle.

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

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of John Turner, of Talbot county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, 'an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,' passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and the said John Turner having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and the said John Turner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivring up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court, of Talbot county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him.—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Turner be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, he give notice to his creditors, to appear before the said Court, at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Turner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. And I also order, that the said John Turner give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the Court House Door, of the county aforesaid, and at one Tavern in the Town of Easton, three months previous to the first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 5th day of November, 1812. LEMEL PURNELL.

February 23—3m

FOR SALE.

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office.

March 23—m



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1813.

[No. 37.....705.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR, Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, Will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of Dr. Wm. E. Seth, the Head of Wye, in Talbot county—All the personal property of the said deceased, (negroes and plate excepted) consisting of a large and valuable collection of household and kitchen furniture, amongst which are a number of valuable beds and bedding, chairs, tables, clock, &c.—also a valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; a general assortment of farming utensils, consisting of carts, ploughs, axes, hoes, &c.—A quantity of corn in the ear, some wheat, corn blades, bacon and lard;—a valuable library, in which is included a number of medical authors, volumes of his history, and various subjects of literature; a quantity of medicine, shop furniture and surgeon's instruments, amongst which is a complete case of amputating instruments—also a gig and sulkey; together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above eight dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of eight dollars and under, the cash will be required.—Further particulars made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

SUSAN SETH, Exec'rix of Dr. Wm. E. Seth, dec'd Talbot county, April 27—4

By virtue of a Decree

Of the High Court of Chancery, to Elizabeth Allan directed, Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale,

A Valuable Tract or Parcel of Land, Situate lying and being in Dorchester county, in the State of Maryland, containing between 350 to 400 acres—is beautifully situated on the mouth of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers; has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay. The land is fertile, and adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and is at present in a high state of cultivation—has a sufficiency of timber for the plantation's use—is conveniently situated for fishing, fowling and oysters in their seasons, and has excellent drinking water. About one half of the aforesaid plantation is a high and light soil, the other half rather stiff and low—This land will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may best suit.

It is thought needless to say any thing more than that the purchaser will view the same. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, who lives near the aforesaid land, on the day of sale.

THOMAS BARNETT, Attorney in fact for ELIZA. ALLAN, Trustee. April 13—4

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Court of Chancery— Will be sold at public auction, at 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of June next, at Mr. Brown's tavern in Centreville, Queen Ann's county,

That valuable Farm, Mill & Mill Seat, Late the property of William Taylor, Esq. lying in Queen Ann's county, within two miles of Centreville. The Farm contains 12 1/2 acres of valuable Land, well adapted to plaster of Paris and clover, and to the growth of wheat and corn.—From 30 to 35 acres are in timber—and there is a small dwelling house upon it. The Mill Seat contains upwards of 50 acres, about one half of which is upland, with some fine wood on it, and the residue is covered by the pond. The mill house is framed and weather-boarded with plank, thirty six feet in length and thirty two in breadth, with two water wheels, and constructed for three pair of stones, two pair of which are only in operation at this time.—There is a small dwelling house for the miller near the mill, and the stream is believed to be a never failing one. The Farm and Mill Seat will be sold together or separate, as my best suit those inclined to purchase, who can view the premises before the sale, and can obtain any further information relative to the property, by applying to Henry Darden, Esq. near Centreville. This property is strongly recommended by the fertility of the surrounding country, which is remarkable for its abundant productions of grain; and also by its vicinity to tide water, as there is an almost daily communication between Centreville and Baltimore, by packets. Thus offering to the proprietor a choice of employing the mill in merchant or country work, or both, or in a manufactory requiring the aid of water. The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one fourth of the purchase money in cash—one fourth in six, one fourth in twelve, and one fourth in eighteen months: Bonds or notes with security to be approved by the trustee, will be required. When the whole payment is completed a conveyance will be made by the trustee, and the title is believed to be indisputable. Immediate possession will be given.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Trustee. Baltimore, May 4—6

At the same time and place.

The subscriber will offer for sale, one hundred acres of FINE LAND, lying also six miles from Centreville, adjoining Doct. Nicholson's Farm. It will be divided into lots of twenty five acres each, to suit purchasers. The terms of sale, which will be easy, will be made known on the day.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON. May 4—6

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the STAR OFFICE. Dec. 20—

FOR SALE,

That valuable estate, in Tuckahoe, some time since conveyed to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres.—It will be sold on a reasonable credit, in two parcels: one parcel of about 400 acres, including the principal mansion, and another of about 600 acres, being the farm commonly called Talbot.—If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the judgment creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the court house, in Easton, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. KERR. Easton, March 16—10



Take Notice.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, with a complete and general assortment of materials in his line. He is in every way prepared to accommodate his customers in the best manner and on the shortest notice; and by his strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD. May 11—3

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, A very General Assortment of SPRING GOODS, Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

J. B. RINGGOLD. April 13—8

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his HOTEL, at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX. April 6—m

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced, and are now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, in the town of Denton, opposite the Court House. They have on hand, and intend to keep, a general supply of the best materials; and from the experience of H. Maddy in one of the most fashionable shops in the city of Baltimore, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to execute all orders in the best and neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.—We solicit a share of public patronage.

DOUGHERTY & MADDY. Denton, May 4—6

Greensborough Tavern.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a house for the accommodation of travellers, in the large brick building, formerly occupied by him as a Tavern, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; adapted to which his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

NEHEMIAH TOWNSEND. Greensborough, Caroline? county, April 6—m

A Bank Note

Was stopt in the hands of a negro lad on Saturday last, under such circumstances as to leave no doubt of its being stolen. The owner can have the same, by paying the cost of this advertisement.—For further information apply to the Editor.

April 27—m

Notice to Creditors.

In compliance with the law and the order of the orphan's court of Talbot county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Seymour, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first Monday in December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment; indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, anno domini 1813.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r of Wm. Seymour, deceased. May 4—3

IN CHANCERY.

March 5th, 1813. Ordered, That the stated Term in July be altered from the first to the second Tuesday, and that the Term for the return of process and the hearing of causes be held accordingly.

Test. JAS. P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can. March 16—

FOR SALE.

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office

March 23—m

WRITING PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. For sale at the Star Office.

APPRENTICES

Wanted to the Earthen Ware business.

Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.

NICHOLS. S. JONES, Baltimore. March 9—12

P. S. Any letters relative to the above, left with Mr. Edward Markland, Mr. Wm. Cox, or Mr. Caleb Brown, Easton, will meet with attention. N. S. J.

Pasturage.

The subscriber will take from 5 to 600 Cattle, to pasture at his farm on Choptank, near Dover Ferry, where proper attention will be paid to them, and the cattle regularly penned and counted every night, free from charge to the owner.—Persons desirous to have their cattle pastured, are invited to send them down immediately, as the marsh is now in prime order for their reception.

JOHN DAWSON. May 4—3

N. B. The cattle will be permitted to range on the upland as well as the marsh.

Talbot County Orphans Court.

Friday, 30th day of April, A. D. 1813.

On application of Robert Bell, administrator of Thomas Bell, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims, against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Philadelphia papers, and one of the papers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphan's court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JA: PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county. Test—

In compliance with the above order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1813.

ROBERT BELL, adm'r of Thomas Bell, dec'd. May 4—3

Caroline County Orphans Court.

27th day of April, 1813.

On application of Thomas Sausbury, administrator of Levin Wright (of Levin), late of Caroline county, dec'd.—It is ordered by the court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphan's court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1813.

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

In compliance with the above order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same on or before the 5th day of November next, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, A. D. 1813.

T. SAULSBURY, adm'r of Levin Wright (of Levin). May 4—3

Ironsides,

Will cover a few mares this season at \$20 the season, and \$40 to insure a foal. The money for the season payable any time in November next, or any kind of merchantable produce will be taken at market price. He will commence his season on the 2d Monday of this month at Queen's Town, and continue till the first of August, under the superintendance of the subscriber.

Ironsides has no pedigree—and what would it avail him to have all the blood royal in England, Ireland and France, running in his veins, if he himself could not run? What good does blood royal do for either man or horse, when neither the man nor horse is qualified to perform in the duties assigned him? Suppose that Ironsides had of all the noble blood of the Sir Peters, the Sir Harries, the Sir Johns, the Herods, Hot Spurs and Honeywoods, Arabians, and of all the rest of the noble order of blood descent, and that his father was King George, Prince Regent, King William, King Pippin, Archduke Charles, or Czar Peter, & that he had won all the King's money that was ever run in England; if that he himself could not run nor perform the service, required? What then? Answer nothing? It is believed that worth makes the horse as well as that of the man. But Ironsides can run, he can beat any Stallion with a Pedigree (Mr. W. Knight's Palafox excepted) in the State of Maryland, over the Eastern Course next Fall for five hundred dollars.

He was bred by Charles Hobbs, Esq. at Prospect Bay, he is an iron grey, 5 years old, not large, but very strong and handsome, and those foals of his get while a three and four years old, are like himself, exquisitely fine. He is a horse of uncommon strength of lungs, and of uncommon vigor; and can beat any Stallion of English or French descent, (the Moroccan not excepted, giving the above preference.) We say nothing of this ancestry and the last that we say is, that we know a part of his composition, and that is, that he is in part of Iron.

CORBIN LEE. April 5, (May 11)—3

Pasturage.

The subscriber's Marsh on Choptank is now fine order for the reception of CATTLE—500 head will be taken if early application is made.—Persons fearful of having their Cattle taken off by the British, may find a safe retreat for them by sending them to the subscriber's Marsh where they will be well attended to and regularly counted every night.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH. May 4—3

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PERFORMANCES.

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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 Floretta, Oscar being 2d, heating besides Consul, Col. Taylor's Top Gallant, and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Spread Eagle.

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

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a mulatto woman who calls herself Nancy Brown—She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high; her clothing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nankin pants, a blue linen shirt, a black fur hat, and half boots; has a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Fred'k county, Maryland. March 18 (30—5)

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, Set.

On application of THOMAS HELSBY, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me in recess of Talbot county court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; the said Thomas Helsby having on oath declared that he had no property, agreeably to the provisions of the said act, and having handed in a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his said petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Thomas Helsby—I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas Helsby be discharged from confinement; and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Thomas Helsby appear before the county court, to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next May term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit.—And I do further order, that the said Thomas Helsby give notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every two weeks for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next May term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1812.

LEML. PURNELL. Feb. 9—cow3m

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Caroline county, Maryland, on the third day of May inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Isaac, supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; his clothing when committed were a coarse shirt, a short round about of kersey or linsy striped, and a pair of trousers of the same kind, a pair of old shoes and wool hat; he also had a small bundle of other cloths with him. Has no particular marks—he is a chunky, well set fellow, very dark complexion, tolerably intelligent, and healthy—s-v-s he was sold to a negro trader by the name of Mr. Sims, by his master, a certain capt. Charles Tunnell, who he says lives near Accomac Court House, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

JAMES KEENE, Sheriff of Caroline county. May 5, (11)—8

On application of THOMAS HELSBY, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me in recess of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and the said John Turner having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and the said John Turner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court, of Talbot county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him.—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Turner be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, he give notice to his creditors, to appear before the said Court, at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Turner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. And I also order, that the said John Turner give five days notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the Court House Door, of the county aforesaid, and at one Tavern in the Town of Easton, three months previous to the first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 5th day of November, 1812.

LEML. PURNELL. February 23—3m

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a mulatto woman who calls herself Nancy Brown—She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high; her clothing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nankin pants, a blue linen shirt, a black fur hat, and half boots; has a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Fred'k county, Maryland. April 23, 1813. (May 4—8)

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a mulatto woman who calls herself Nancy Brown—She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high; her clothing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nankin pants, a blue linen shirt, a black fur hat, and half boots; has a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland. 5th April, 1813 (13)—8

JOEL BARLOW.

Translated for Relf's Gazette. FROM A FRENCH PAPER OF THE 10TH OF MARCH.

Biographical notice of Mr. Joel Barlow, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, near the French Government.

Mr. Barlow was born in 1755, in the town of Reading, in the state of Connecticut. He received an excellent education, and shewed at an early age a decided preference for the belles lettres, which he has since cultivated with success, and to which he owes a share of that glory which will descend with his name to posterity.

In 1778, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and applied himself to the study of the law, in the leisure moments which events left at his disposal; however he engaged in a different career from that of the bar. He accepted the place of chaplain of brigade, which was offered to him by the state of Massachusetts. It may be observed, that among the Presbyterians of New England, the priesthood is only a kind of civil ordination. He who receives it may engage in other avocations, and it is not uncommon to see young men preach the gospel, in order to procure the time & means necessary to qualify them for another profession.

It is his new capacity of chaplain, Mr. Barlow followed the army until the conclusion of peace in 1783. It was during this tempestuous period, that he sketched and in a manner finished his beautiful poem of the Columbiad, which secured him an honorable station amongst the eminent poets.

He had married, in 1781, Miss Baldwin, of New Haven, sister to the senator of that name; as distinguished for the superiority of her mind as for her amiable qualities, and who was worthy of the husband she had chosen.

When the Independence of the United States was acknowledged, Mr. Barlow went to Hartford, where he recommenced the study of the law. In 1785, he was admitted to the bar, where he distinguished himself in such a manner as to attract the notice of his fellow citizens.

In 1787 he published the vision of Columbus, or the Columbiad, of which we have already spoken. The merited reputation of this poem soon spread from America to Europe, and it was even reprinted in London a few months after its publication. Mr. Barlow was requested to assist in the execution of this project, and to proceed for that purpose to Europe. He consented to it the more willingly, as the voyage was in perfect consonance with the liberality of his taste and with the desire which he had long cherished of seeing and studying the celebrated countries of the old continent, whose genius had brought every art to perfection. Soon after his arrival in England, he went to France, where he attended with success to the interest of his employers. The establishment, of which he became one of the first proprietors, was begun in 1788, and increased so rapidly through the influence of the American colonists, that in 1812, it contained a population of 280,760 souls.

The State of Ohio, admitted among the members of the federal union, now forms the seventeenth province of the American republic. During the first years of the French revolution, Mr. Barlow resided in London where he published different works, remarkable for the depth of his views, and the merit of their style, which procured for their author the applause of statesmen and of men of taste. Mr. Fox himself gave testimony of the talents of Mr. Barlow, and pronounced his eulogium in the House of Commons.

A special mission to the French government, carried Mr. Barlow back to Paris in 1792: it was at that time he had the honor of being made a French citizen, together with his countrymen, Washington and Hamilton. Political and commercial affairs caused his presence for some time in the north of Europe, and he soon after received from the American government, a most important mission to the coast of Africa. After surmounting many obstacles, he succeeded in concluding advantageous treaties with the states of Algiers, of Tunis, and of Tripoli, and in delivering his fellow citizens who had long groined in captivity. This was one of the periods of his life, the recollection of which was always most agreeable to him.

These negotiations being concluded, he returned to France, where he resided from 1797 until 1805; he then quitted France and went to England, where embarked for the United States. On his return to his native country, he was occupied in projects of public utility, and published the last edition of the Colum-

biad, the most magnificent specimen of typography which has yet issued from the American press.

Mr. Barlow was destined to revisit Europe, and there to finish his honorable career. In 1811 the present President of the United States, Mr. Madison, appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary near the French government. Motives of the highest importance carried him to Wilna last October. He was on his return from that town, when an inflammation of the lungs carried him off suddenly, at Zarnow, near Cracow. His loss will be severely felt by his fellow citizens, and by all those who are capable of appreciating the union of genius and virtue.

As a statesman, Mr. Barlow has rendered essential services to his country, and as a man of genius and a friend of humanity, he does honor to his age; as a man of deep research, he has left works which will always be sought after by true philosophers; as a poet, he was signalized by a great work, the rising literature of his country: his glory will exist as long as the language which served to illustrate his name.

In private life he possessed all the essential qualities which could contribute to his own happiness and that of the persons by whom he was surrounded. Having attained by his merit the exercise of high offices, he was free from the ridiculous weakness of some men, who affect to despise literary success, without which they would still have remained in impenetrable obscurity. He spoke of his works without pride and without false modesty. The strokes of his wit flowed frequently from a sprightly disposition. His judgment was always correct and just. Under a grave and perhaps austere exterior, he concealed an ardent and feeling mind. His openness, invited confidence. Unshaken in his attachment, sincerely beloved by all those whom he admitted to his society, he has felt universal regrets, and it would be utterly impossible to describe the grief of his wife and family. She has lost the object in which all her affections centered. There are losses for which no earthly consolation exists. If any thing could assuage such piercing sorrows, it would be the thought, that the memory of Mr. Barlow is dear to all good men, and that the remembrance of his virtues and talents will never perish.

NEW YORK, May 5.

SPLENDID NAVAL DINNER.

On Tuesday, agreeably to a vote of the Common Council, a dinner was given to Capt. Lawrence of the Hornet and his gallant crew. The dinner was given at that splendid edifice Washington Hall. It is the first entertainment; and it was remarked as a pleasing and appropriate circumstance, that the first opening of the Hall should be devoted to a festival in honor of the victories of our navy.

The gentlemen came in barges from their respective homes, attended by the elegant band of the 11th regiment of the first brigade of Artillery, through Pearl street, Wall street and Broadway to Washington Hall, cheered in every street they passed by the huzzas of their admiring and grateful countrymen. At half past three o'clock the petty officers, seamen & marines, set down to a most plentiful dinner prepared for them in the ball room, the most splendid room on the continent.

Paintings representing the victories of Hull, Decatur, Jones & Bainbridge decorated the walls, and over the chair of the presiding officer, was an elegant view by Holland of the late brilliant action of captain Lawrence, in the Hornet, with the British ship Peacock. The table was decorated with a great variety of flags, with emblems appropriate to the occasion, painted by a young man of this city.

After the meats were removed a visit was made them by the members of the Common Council, accompanied by Capt. Lawrence—at the sight of their gallant commander they rose, cheered him with three times three, in a st. le that evinced it came from the heart. The boatswain of the Hornet presided at the entertainment, and though the bottle, the song and the toast passed in jocund glee, yet the most perfect order and decorum were observed.

In one of the dining rooms on the first floor, a dinner was prepared for the corporation. Among the guests were Capt. Lawrence & all his officers—the commanders of the ships of war on this station, the judges of the courts, and Col. Swift commander of the corps of engineers.

The room was decorated with various emblematic paintings, by Mr. Holland, descriptive of our Naval Victories, and complementary to the gallant commanders who have achieved them. The viands of the table and of elegance that did great credit to Mr. Crocker. Though it is but a few days since he opened his house, every thing that could gratify the lovers of good cheer, and the man of taste and fashion were there to be found.

In the evening the Theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and the proprietors having politely set apart the pit for the gallant tars of the Hornet, they went from their dinner table to the Theatre at 8 o'clock. The pieces selected for the evening, being of a naval character, the men were highly amused and entertained with them. Captain Lawrence and the Corporation Committee of Arrangement, visited the Theatre also—and on Captain Lawrence's entering, his jolly tars again gave him three welcomes huzzas, in which the audience most heartily joined them.

In fine the whole of this exhibition was conducted in a way that must be highly gratifying to every American. To reward, by every possible demonstration of respect

and gratitude, those gallant men who have so nobly supported their country's honor, is both our duty and our interest.—And our common council who have thus studiously sought out every occasion for evincing the grateful feelings of our citizens to our gallant countrymen, have done honor to themselves and to the city which they represent.

It is stated in the English papers that "the superiority of the Americans consists in their precision and quickness of firing, the result of exercising their guns every day for six or seven years in succession." Their precision and quickness John Bull can attest; but, that they have been exercised daily for six or seven years is notoriously false.—Every man acquainted with our naval service, know that the crews of our frigates are DISCHARGED every two years, & are at liberty to go where they please. This is one of the glorious rights that they possess in common with every freeman in the country; there is no press-gang to seize them as soon as discharged, and convey them to another ship—it is this, and the humane treatment which they generally meet with, that inspires them with that courage which they have so eminently displayed in their late contests, in opposition to those who are goaded and confined for years in the floating prisons of Great Britain, without enjoying the pleasure of visiting their friends and families. Be it known to the British sailors, that the American tars enter for two years at most, receive from twelve to eighteen dollars per month, have the privilege of leaving monthly orders for half of their pay, to support their wives and children—and when in port, visit their families, or go to the theatre for recreation.—This is the difference between us—WE ARE FREEMEN.

Port of Happiness. Philad. May 7, 1815. Dem. Press.

SACKETT'S HARBOR

Is the name given to a handsome village situated at the east end of Lake Ontario, about 18 miles from the river St. Lawrence. It was first taken possession of, by purchase, by Mr. Sackett, of Jamaica, Long Island, in 1799. In 1801 only three families had settled there. Previous to this period, a great degree of prejudice existed against the lake shore, as unhealthy, from an erroneous idea that the neighborhood of fresh water lakes was more unhealthy than the sea shore; without ever reflecting that the lake of Geneva is celebrated for its healthfulness, and that it is only shallow fresh waters, just enough to cover rotten vegetables, that are unhealthy.

The village of Sackett's Harbor now contains a number of large and elegant built houses, and it is settling so fast that half acre house lots have sold for from 12 to 1500 dollars, and since it has become a military post, for twice that sum.

The most interesting part of this settlement is the harbor. This basin of water is hardly so large as our mill pond was before they began to fill it up. Melish says it contains but ten acres—we believe it to be more than twice that size. The entrance to it is about a quarter of a mile wide, for here two opposite points approach towards each other like the Punta and Moro Castle at the entrance of the Havana, leaving the passage or entrance before mentioned.—Indeed Sackett's harbor is the harbor of the Havana in miniature. Its entrance is strongly fortified. Besides a respectable fort, there are four block houses round this singular basin of deep water, which is bordered by a natural wall of lime stone, of about 30 feet high.

Boston Pat.

The attack upon Havre de Grace was unquestionably one of the most wanton and unjustifiable outrages ever practised in modern warfare. The town, it now appears, was not wholly destroyed, but partially burnt and generally plundered in a manner that would have disgraced a band of pirates. This destruction of private property was without any possible object. The United States had done no act for which it could be a retaliation; there were no public works at the place inviting assault—on no ground can it be justified; and it can be considered in no other light than as a base and dishonorable violation of the law of nations and of honorable and civilized warfare. Let the object be what it might. The destruction of the iron works, or the stoppage of the mails, which we allow to have been legitimate objects, neither of these, nor any other pretence can palliate the unnecessary deprivations which have taken place. Private property is respected in war unless where retaliation justifies its destruction, or where it is destroyed inevitably in an attack on the fortifications, public or private armaments, or public works; or where destruction is necessary to the attainment of a great public object. The bombardment and conflagration of towns has long been ranked among the barbarisms of our forefathers, and exploded in war as disgraceful and dishonorable. It has remained for the British nation, "the bulwark of our religion," which boasts of its magnanimity and generosity to its foes, to revive the savage war against women and children, and the wanton devastation of private property on our sea board; and to excite a war of murder and pillage by their allies, "regulars and militia" in the interior. The effect of these repeated outrages will unquestionably be to aggravate the hostility towards Great Britain already per-

vading the country; and to throw impediments in the way of the conclusion of an honorable peace. A few more such affairs as the massacre at the River Raisin, the bombardment of Lewis, and the conflagration of Frenchtown and Havre de Grace, and there will no longer be any difference of sentiment in the nation. Mr. Ingh.

Extract of a letter, dated Georgetown Roads, May 7.

"Yesterday morning I witnessed a scene that surpasses all description. It was the little villages of Georgetown and Fredericktown, all in flames. It would have excited sympathy in any human breast, except a savage, or a still more ferocious Englishman; (and they, you know, are so inured to villainy and destruction, that there is no mercy in their composition.) It was Admiral Cockburn himself who led on the more than tyger banditti who committed the devastation.—In the afternoon I repaired to the smoking-rains, and found only a few houses standing that had been spared at the intricacies of the women and aged: and these few with one or two exceptions, nearly plundered of their all; desks, bureaus, clocks, looking glasses and such things as could not be carried off broken to pieces, and even beds cut open, the ticking taken off and the feathers scattered to the winds. Even negroes' cabins were reduced to ashes, or plundered of their scanty pitance of furniture and meat.

The attack on us commenced a little after day with 20 barges and about 700 men; canister, grape, rockets and 18 pound balls flew over the town and fields in every direction. We fortunately had no men killed, and have their admiral's acknowledgement that 6 of his men were wounded. I believe if the truth could be ascertained, he had more wounded and killed. I am now fully satisfied in my own mind that they cannot take Baltimore, if your troops are only into lerable subordination; & I believe 100 disciplined troops commanded by experienced officers would have saved us. If you maintain your ground firmly in the onset, you will be in little danger; if you are driven back, it will be your ruin. I think I saw and heard four rockets flying at once, and they were to be sure to ear and eye most terrific, but they all fell harmless, and are now objects of but little terror to our militia men. One of their men deserted to us, and another on the Cecil side of the river. The former informed me that fifteen came off in the same barge with him, but we have not heard any thing more of them. Mrs. ———'s dwelling is among the number consigned to destruction, and she lost about 100 dollars worth of property.

Mr. Joshua Ward's and one or two more farm houses were also burnt." Fed. Gaz.

INTERESTING.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS—DATED Chillicothe, May 5.

"An express has this moment reached town, bearing dispatches from Gov. Meigs at Franklington, to Brigadier General M'Arthur, now at this place. The Governor states that he has just received an express from General Harrison, stating that Fort Meigs is under close siege, surrounded by about 3000 British and Indians, which cuts off all intercourse between him and the frontiers, and requests immediate assistance from this state to open the communication; in consequence of which the light companies, and all the mounted volunteers who can possibly be raised, are to march immediately for the Rapids.—The drums are now beating to arms; and no doubt need to be entertained but that the "Backwoodsmen" will do their duty. Clay, with 1500 Kentuckians, is now at Portage river, 18 miles from the Rapids. It is hoped he will not attempt to go through until reinforced. It is thought that Harrison's effective force does not exceed 1500 men; yet with this number in a strong garrison, well supplied with provisions, ammunition, and cannon, there is little fear of his sustaining a defeat."

"P. S. It is about 2 hours since the express came in; a respectable company is raised and will march in the morning. Ohio is true." Enclosed in the above was the following letter from Governor Meigs to Gen. M'Arthur: DELAWARE, [O.] May 3. Sir, By the return of an express from this

Upper Sandusky, it is ascertained that Fort Meigs is besieged—General Harrison has sent to Fort Findley, to sink a boat loaded with cannon ball, and not to have any mail attempt to pass.

The British and Indians, &c. &c. are computed at 3000. I understand, that Gen. Clay and the Kentucky troops had not arrived when the bombardment commenced on the 30th ult. I have just returned from Norton, and I am calling out mounted volunteers, in every contiguous direction, to rendezvous at this place and Norton immediately—with respect to the advancing of the one year's troops, raising under your and Gen. Cast's superintendance, you will dispose of them as you may judge best. Forage and provision can be furnished at this, and in advance, by the United States. On this occasion you are desired to exert your authority and influence to bring all the mounted men you can. My object is to attempt to force through to Fort Meigs, if necessary, and in an event, to secure the public stores at Upper Sandusky, and relieve the frontier inhabitants from a panic which has seized them. In case Gen. M'Arthur is absent, Gen. M'Leone is directed to raise the men. In haste, R. J. MEIGS.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

Notwithstanding the vain boasting of the British party, we can announce with certainty, that his excellency governor T. M'KINS is re-elected by the very handsome majority of upwards of 3000! Last year the republicans had a commanding majority in the senate; this year they have an augmentation of three members; and in the house, so far as we have heard, there is a republican gain of 21!

The result of this important election, in this great and powerful state, is most fortunate for our country, and deadening to the hopes of Britain, and her willing instruments on this side the Atlantic. It thunders in their ears this important TRUTH—that the PEOPLE are determined to defend their persons and national right, at all hazards; and it puts a blank seal upon the mouths of those noisy traitors, who are on all occasions when federalism is in the least successful, threatening a dissolution of the Union. These disgraceful menaces, which have heretofore disarmed the quiet of weak nerves, are now scouted and despised by the great body of the PEOPLE. The acclamation is universal, that the lurking insidious advocates of disunion, cannot be "KICKED into the measure." Boston Patriot.

CAPTURE OF THE JAVA.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 30.

NAVAL MISMANAGEMENT.

Lord Darnley adverted to the capture of another of our frigates by the Americans, which convinced him of what he before suspected, viz. that Parliament had been extremely remiss in its attention to the administration of the Navy. The noble Lord at the head of the Navy Department was not in his place, but he thought it his bounden duty to take the earliest opportunity of giving notice, that he should upon an early day, submit to their Lordships a motion relative to the naval administration of the country. Their lordships ought no longer to refrain from instituting the proper inquiries.—He, at least, would bring the subject before them; and in doing so, he was actuated solely by a sense of duty, and a deep conviction of its necessity.

From the London Star of March 20.

It is our painful duty to record another humiliating sacrifice to the Americans, in the capture of the Java, one of the finest BRITISH FRIGATES WHICH WAS EVER LAUNCHED! The Dauntless has arrived at Plymouth from Gibraltar, with the melancholy intelligence.

While we lament this additional misfortune, it is some satisfaction to know that the brave men who composed the crew of the Java, did their duty. Her colors were not struck until her bowsprit and masts were literally blown out of her. She was a fine French built ship, 7 or 8 years old, and was captured after a gallant action, from the French in the East Indies, about 2 years and an half ago.

Our readers will perceive that the subject has been promptly taken up in Parliament. Lord Darnley last night gave notice of a motion, which will probably have the effect, if not of explaining where the blame lies, at least of quickening those operations by which the American navy is to be kept in check in future.

From the London Pilot—March 20.

We lament most deeply to have to state that another British frigate, the Java, has been taken by the American frigate Constitution. The Java was on her passage to the East Indies, having on board lieutenant general Hislop, who was going out as commander in chief to Bombay, together with his suite, and a number of recruits and passengers, including some additional lieutenants of the navy, in so much that there appears not, on this occasion, that deficiency in point of numbers which, in the prior instances, passed for the principal cause of the success of the Americans. The action was obstinately maintained; and the immense proportion of loss on our part, while it consoles us with the assurance of the unimpaird state of the characteristic bravery of our seamen, affords an additional—(yes an additional)—reason to lament the unhappy result that we have announced, and an additional ground to reflect and also to enquire anxiously into the strange causes which have rendered our relative circumstances, with respect to this new enemy, so different from what they have been, touching all others, that we have hitherto contended with. We have not room to enter into this important subject this day. But the mourning of our hearts which commenced on the first capture of a British ship by an American, and has been rendered deeper and more melancholy by every successive instance, and most deep by this last affecting event, can never be laid aside, till the honor of the British flag shall be redeemed by establishing the same triumphant superiority over all the nations that traverse the seas.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1813.

Extract of a letter from a respectable friend in George Town Cross Roads, to a correspondent in this place, dated 10th May.

Our fears have been realized—George Town and Frederick Town have become a prey to British rapacity, and are reduced to ashes. Most of the inhabitants are destitute of every thing—without a shelter, victuals or clothes; women and children were plundered of their clothes; even the poor negroes' houses pillaged and burnt. Never did my eyes behold, in so short a time, so much destruction. It is only fit for the eye of a savage or an Englishman. I have not language strong enough to express to you the horrors of the dreadful scene. We had been on the look out for several days and nights; on the 5th inst. an express arrived from Col. Veazy, of the Cavalry, and the cavalry on our side the river, that, from the movements of the enemy, we might expect an attack before day. A tremendous cloud hovered over us, and it soon rained in torrents. Providentially the darkness of the night prevented them from coming up, else the militia must have been cut to pieces, as they had nothing to protect them from the fire of the cannon. They threw up a battery—and about six o'clock in the morning they were in sight, and in a few minutes the flying of the rockets and the report of the cannon convinced us we had every thing to fear. Our ammunition was soon expended, and the militia obliged to retreat. Col. Veazy, on the Cavalry side, maintained his post with a few men, and fought like heroes. Our General laughed at the idea of the British attacking George Town, and would not allow a sufficient force to protect us. They had 23 barges, about 700 men, and they soon took possession of the two towns. Every thing most valuable was removed from town—but what was left, they cut and broke to pieces, and threw in the fire. Miss \_\_\_\_\_ was in town, an amiable young lady; they were determined to take her off with them—nothing but her being very young saved her: Admiral Cockburn had behaved infamously to other ladies, (conduct suited only to the basest of villains). They took Capt. Allen prisoner, but was afterwards given up. THE ADMIRAL DECLARED HE WOULD HAVE EVERY MAN HE FINDS WITH A MUSKET IN HIS HAND. We had none killed, and but one man slightly wounded. It is supposed they had considerable killed and wounded, and about fifty deserters. Now figure to yourself our distressing situation—the enemy rushing on—the screams of the women—the bustle of moving—clouds of smoke and fire, and the roaring of the cannon: would it not have appalled the stoutest heart?

Washington City, May 11.

CAPTURE OF YORK.

Copies of letters from Major General Dearborn, to the Secretary of State. Head Quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 27th, 1813. 8 o'clock, P. M.

SIR—We are in full possession of this place after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave officers and soldiers. General Sheaffe commanded the British troops, militia and Indians, in person. We shall be prepared to sail for the next object of the expedition the first favorable wind. I have to lament the loss of the brave and active brigadier general Pike. I am with the highest respect, &c. H. DEARBORN. The Hon. Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War, Washington.

Head Quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813.

SIR—After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high, and in an unfavorable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the site of the ancient French Fort Taranto. It prevented also many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing but every thing that could be done was effected. The sloop under Major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from the Indians and other troops. Gen. Sheaffe commanded in person—He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of seven hundred regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Major Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with seven or eight hundred men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will far exceed one hundred; and among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer brigadier general Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt. Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of 40, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed. Gen. Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, & the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on. As soon as I learned that Gen. Pike had been wounded I went on shore. To the Gen. I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him. Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans. Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps 40 or 50 killed and wounded, and one of them a full proportion of officers. Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries, and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown up, and had, no doubt, a powerful effect on the enemy. I am under the greatest obligations to Com. Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions

in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery & industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection. Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly pranked up, and much naval stores were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores & provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use. We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole. I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail tomorrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to General Lewis of our approach. I have the honor to be, sir, &c. HENRY DEARBORN. Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary of War, Washington.

Copies of letters from Com. CHAUNCEY, to the Secretary of the Navy. U. S. ship Madison at anchor off York, 8 o'clock, P. M. 24th April, 1813.

SIR—I have the satisfaction to inform you that the American flag is flying upon the Fort at York. The town capitulated this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Brig. Gen. Pike was killed. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, sir, Your most obedient servant, ISAAC CHAUNCEY. Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. SHIP MADISON, At anchor off York, 24th April, 1813.

SIR, Agreeably to your instructions and arrangements made with Major Gen. Dearborn, I took on board of the squadron under my command the General and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sacketts Harbor on the 25th instant, for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the south and westward of the enemy's principal Fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by the Maj. Gen. and myself for landing the troops was the site of the old French Fort Taranto. The debarkation commenced about 5 o'clock, A. M. and was completed about 10. The wind blowing heavy from the eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooners to take a position near the Forts in order that the attack upon them by the Army & Navy might be simultaneous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about 600 yards of their principal fort and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops as soon as landed were formed under the immediate orders of Brig. Gen. Pike, who led in a most gallant manner, the attack upon the Fort, and after having carried two redoubts in their approach to the principal work (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great many and among the former, the ever to be lamented Brig. Gen. Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the Maj. Gen.; his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one. In consequence of the fall of Gen. Pike, the command of the troops devolved for a time upon Col. Pierce, who soon after took possession of the town. At about 2 P. M. the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4, our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as Gen. Dearborn learnt the situation of Gen. Pike he landed and assumed the command. I have the honor of enclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into, and approved by Gen. Dearborn and myself. 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—the only vessel found here is the Duke of Gloucester undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We had not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed. I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed—the exact number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received. From the judicious arrangements made by Gen. Dearborn, I presume that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re-embark tomorrow & proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind. I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers & men generally under my command, and I feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, sir, Your most obedient servant, ISAAC CHAUNCEY. Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Terms of Capitulation entered into on the 27th April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of Major General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey.

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant colonel, one major, thirteen captains nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quartermaster, one deputy adjutant general of the militia, namely—Lieut. Col. Chewitt. Lieuts. John H. Shultz Major Allen. George Mustard Capt. John Willson. Byron Vanderburgh John Patton

- Capt. Peter Robinson Reuben Richardson John Arnold James Fenwick James Mustard Duncan Cameron David Thomson John Robinson Samuel Ridout Thomas Hamilton John Burn William Jarvie Quarter master, Charles Baynes

- Nineteen sergeants, for corporals, and two hundred and four rank and file. Of the field train department, William Dunbar. Of the provincial army, Capt. Frs. Gouverneur. Midshipmen John Kidout Louis Baupre One Boatswain Fifteen naval artificers Of his majesty's regular troops Lt. De Koven One Sergeant Major and of the royal artillery, one bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war, and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and G. Britain. [Signed] G. S. MITCHELL.

Lt. Col. 3d A. U. S. SAMUEL S. CONNER, Maj. & A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Dearborn. WILLIAM KING, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry. JESSE D. ELLIOT, Lieut. U. S. Navy. W. CHEWITT, Lieut. Col. comdg. 3d Reg. York Militia. W. ALLAN, Major 3d Reg. York Militia. F. GAUREAU, Lt. M. Dra.

YORK, OR TORONTO, IS PLACED IN FORTY THREE DEGREES AND THIRTY FIVE MINUTES OF NORTH LATITUDE, NEAR THE BOTTOM OF A HARBOR OF THE SAME NAME. A LONG AND NARROW PENINSULA, DISTINGUISHED BY THE APPELLATION OF GILBRALTR POINT, FORMS AND EMBRACES THIS HARBOR, SECURING IT FROM THE STORMS OF THE LAKE, AND RENDERING IT THE SAFEST OF ANY AROUND THE COAST OF THAT SEA OF FRESH WATERS. STORES AND BLOCK HOUSES ARE CONSTRUCTED NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THIS POINT. A SPOT CALLED THE GARRISON STANDS ON A BANK OF THE MAIN LAND, OPPOSITE TO THE POINT, AND CONSISTS ONLY OF A WOODEN BLOCK HOUSE, AND SOME SMALL COTTAGES OF THE SAME MATERIALS, LITTLE SUPERIOR TO TEMPORARY HUTS. THE HOUSE IN WHICH THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR RESIDES IS LIKEWISE FORMED OF WOOD, IN THE FIGURE OF A HALL SQUARE, OF ONE STORY IN HEIGHT, WITH GALLERIES IN THE CENTRE. IT IS SUFFICIENTLY COMMODIOUS FOR THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PROVINCE, AND ERECTED UPON A BANK OF THE LAKE, NEAR THE MOUTH OF TORONTO BAY. THE TOWN, ACCORDING TO THE PLAN, IS PROJECTED TO EXTEND TO A MILE AND A HALF IN LENGTH, FROM THE MOUTH OF THE HARBOR ALONG ITS BANKS. MANY HOUSES ARE ALREADY COMPLETED, SOME OF WHICH DISPLAY A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE OF TASTE. THE ADVANCEMENT OF THIS PLACE TO ITS PRESENT CONDITION HAS BEEN EFFECTED WITHIN THE SPACE OF 6 OR 7 YEARS, AND PERSONS WHO HAVE FORMERLY TRAVELLED IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY, ARE IMPRESSED WITH SENTIMENTS OF WONDER ON BEHOLDING A TOWN WHICH MAY BE TERMED HANDSOME, REARED AS IF BY ENCHANTMENT, IN THE MIDST OF A WILDERNESS. TWO BUILDINGS OF BRICK AT THE EASTERN EXTREMITY OF THE TOWN, WHICH WERE DESIGNED AS WINGS TO A CENTER, ARE OCCUPIED AS CHAMBERS FOR THE UPPER AND LOWER HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. THE SCENE FROM THIS PART OF THE BASIN IS AGREEABLE AND DIVERSIFIED; A BLOCK HOUSE, SITUATED UPON A WOODEN BANK, FORMS THE NEAREST OBJECT; PART OF THE TOWN, POINTS OF LAND CLOTHED WITH SPREADING OAK TREES GRADUALLY RECEDING FROM THE EYE, ONE BEHIND ANOTHER, UNTERMINATED BY THE BUILDINGS OF THE GARRISON AND THE SPOT ON WHICH THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE IS PLACED, COMPOSES THE OBJECT ON THE RIGHT. THE LEFT SIDE OF THE VIEW COMPREHENDS THE LONG PENINSULA WHICH ENCLOSES THIS SHEET OF WATER, BEAUTIFUL ON ACCOUNT OF ITS PLACIDITY, AND ROUNDLINESS OF FORM; THE DISTANT LAKE, WHICH APPEARS BOUNDED ONLY BY THE SKY, TERMINATES THE WHOLE.

A rivulet called the Don, runs in the vicinity of the town, and there are likewise other springs, by which this settlement is watered. Yonge street, or the military way, leading to Lake Simcoe, and from thence to Gloucester bay on Lake Huron, commences in the rear of the town.

The harbor possesses sufficient depth of water, for the anchorage of vessels of war. The township of Markham, in the rear of York and Scarborough, is settled by Germans.

To the westward of the garrison of York are the remains of the old French fort called Poronto; adjoining to this situation there is a deep bay, reaching into the river Hamber, between which and the head of Lake Ontario, the Tyboco, the Credit, and two other rivers, with a number of smaller streams, join that immense body of waters.

Albany, May 8. In addition to the enclosed handbill, published yesterday I learn from a passenger, that Gen. Lewis was preparing to cross at Niagara, with a strong force. It was presumed that Gen. Dearborn would march his troops to cut off the retreat of the British from Fort George, while the fleet would co-operate with him. This would ensure to us the whole Canada frontier.

New York, May 10. We understand that Com. Decatur has reduced the number of guns on board the U. States frigate U. States, to 48, in consequence of his ship hitherto having a disposition to hog. The United States formerly carried 54 guns.

The frigate U. States, Com. Decatur, and the sloop Argus, Smith, sailed yesterday. They anchored in the Bay near the Hook yesterday afternoon, & probably went to sea this morning. Marshal's Office, New York, May 8, 1813.

All British prisoners of war on parole in this District, are hereby required farther to report themselves to the Marshal. A cartel will sail in a few days.

IMPRESSMENT. TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN. Custom House, Baltimore.

Collectors Office, May 1, 1813. Please to publish the accompanying letter, with this declaration, that particular pains have been taken to forward the certificates of this young man's citizenship. The proofs adduced by his friends, and the certificates from this office, where he is particularly known, have been repeatedly transmitted to himself, to the Consul in Jamaica, and to the Department of State. They have undoubtedly some of them reached their destination. And it must be presumed that something which seems the authority of the country, as well as the rights of man, detains the unhappy victim in his servitude.

ELIJAH STERLING is a native of Dorchester county, in this State, where several of his relations live; and he seems to have little chance of seeing any of them shortly, except if brother in our service, whom he may meet one day in battle.

JAS. H. McCULLOCH. Fort Royal Dock Yard, 1813.

DEAR UNCLE, I am sorry to inform you of my circumstances at present which are very miserable; as the American war began I gave myself up as an American, and was sent to prison into New Pro-

vidence, along with all the other Americans who were on board our vessel, and the privateersmen that we took which was the first intelligence we had of the war—how long after that, till our relief came from Jamaica, and we were obliged to come to Jamaica with our own vessel again—bury the privateersmen and other vessel's people that were taken, were left behind; and when we came to Jamaica, all the Americans who had protections were sent to the prison ship, and those who had not were still kept in the British service. Now I am left behind on account of losing my protection in sending it to the American Consul in Kingston; I have since written to him concerning my protection, but received no satisfaction. I have made all application to get to prison that I could, and likewise spoke to the Admiral himself, and cannot get a clearance till I find proof from my friends.

Now I must still remain on board the Decatur, till such time as you send my certificates that I am an American. I heard of my clearance being brought out to Jamaica by Captain Montgomery about 12 months ago, but being on the New Providence station at that time, I never got the protection or letter; at the same time the Admiral there died, so that my protection was sent home to you—whether you got it or not, I cannot tell.

Now I hope that you will send my proof of being an American as soon as possible, and direct it to Admiral Sterling, Jamaica, and at the same time write to myself, for I am sure to get it, as I am determined not to go to sea any more in the British service—they may keep me as long as they will.

I hope you will let my mother know where I am. I have no more to say at present, but my best respects to you and all inquiring friends and well wishers.

I am your affectionate nephew, ELIJAH STERLING.

IMPRESSED AMERICAN. The letter of John Crawford, a native American seaman, who was born in Wilmington, Del. will show the cruel and ignominious treatment which free born Americans are subject to on board the ships of G. Britain. In disregard of the daily instances which are produced, of native Americans being impressed by British cruizers, and compelled, under the merciless lash of the cat-o'-nine-tails, to serve a foreign tyrant, in the worst species of bondage, the federal jury include the complaints on the subject, and abuse our government for not submitting to the black disgrace. Their prints, when per chance an impressed American is released, applaud the liberality and goodness of the enemy, as a mark of his noble character and sense of justice; as if they were not bound the more to abhor and detest him, when he thus furnishes proof of his own execrable tyranny and cruelty. The degeneracy of one part of a nation was never more strikingly exhibited, than on the subject of impressment.

H. M. SHIP VALIANT, Q. F. New York, April 19. HONORED SIR, I take it upon me to address you with these few lines, and will thank you to be kind enough to free me from a service I most determinedly resist. The last time I left my dear native country, I shipped on board the schr. John, James Chaytor, commander.

I was impressed into the English service, & sent on board the British sloop of war brig Savage, in the West Indies, although at the same time I had the protection from Mr. Poole's, the Consul at Malta, which I showed to the commanding officer. We were soon after ordered to England. Finding my situation very irksome, and wishing once more to revisit my native country, where I first drew my breath, I attempted to make my escape, but am sorry to say without effect. But Oh! horror! I cannot even think at this moment on the most disgraceful treatment I received in attempting to rid myself of a service I so abominably hate. I was taken, my legs put into irons, and there kept for some time. It was during this calamitous time I had the misfortune of having my protection stolen from me. After I had been in confinement as long as they thought fit, I was taken out and made a public example of—stripping me naked, and scourging me with a cat-o'-nine-tails! my feelings then were more than I can express on paper. Since that time I have been removed into the ship I am now serving in, being larger and as a safeguard to any further attempts to escape. I have written several letters to the Consul in London, and have received answers, informing me he had used his utmost exertions, but without success, as I had no papers to produce. Since my endeavors have proved fruitless, I have given myself up as an American since war has been declared between the United States and Great Britain; for which I was only laughed at by the captain and officers, who informed me, to my great dissatisfaction, that I had no need of steam in a ship of this force, seventy four guns, and that I had no need to assist in case of action. We are now cruising off this port, and I forward this to a friend, now a prisoner on board, and shall take it as a particular favour if you will best good to forward the necessary documents to the Consul in London as soon as possible, that I may again enjoy myself as an American, and no longer be confined in a British man of war, or demand me in exchange as a prisoner of war.

My last protection I received in Baltimore, April 11, 1808. I have written several times to my friends, and to the Custom House, but have received no answer; & the reason I cannot ascertain. I hope no time will be lost, and that you will use your utmost exertions to relieve a free born and legal American from the hands of an enemy. Your compliance with this will forever oblige, honored sir, JOHN CRAWFORD, Collector of Baltimore.

DINNER TO MR. HAMILTON. On Friday last, in pursuance to public notice, and previous invitation, a number of the citizens of Washington partook of a dinner in honor of Paul Hamilton, Esq. late Secretary of the Navy, at Tomlinson's Hotel. The invited guests, besides Mr. Hamilton were the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brown and Mr. Campbell, members of the Senate; Mr. Troup and Mr. Fisk, of the House of Representatives; Col. Lear and the Rev. Dr. Hunter. Commodore Tingey presided, assisted by Tench Ringgold, Esq. The company sat down to a very handsome dinner about 5 o'clock. After dinner, the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by appropriate music. The President of the U. States. The Vice President of the U. States. The People. The Constitution and the Laws. The Heroes and Statesmen of the Revolution who achieved our independence—May their souls emulate their valor! Our Little Navy!—Its exploits have surpassed our sanguine hopes—We honor it. Our army—we know its bravery—May it soon march to victory! Neutral nations—Let them be impartial, and we shall respect them! Unanimity and Liberty—Let all be faithful and we have nothing to fear. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. The State of South Carolina—The soil of the unity of four honored guest. The Embassy to Russia—May it terminate in an honorable peace. The Fair Sex—The only real Sovereigns of America, to whom alone our Heroes bow.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the Secretary of State—The Russian Mediation—It was offered in a spirit of impartiality, which the personal character of the Emperor secures the faithful observance of. By the Secretary of War—Com. Chauncey—the Hero of the Lakes. By the Secretary of the Navy—The joint efforts of the Army and Navy—at this moment illuminating the Lakes with the splendor of the Ocean.

By Judge Duval—The Farewell Address of Washington—A union of all hearts in support of our independence and rights. By Gen. Massé—Magnanimity in war!—Subdue the foe—spare the conquered. By Col. Lear—The City of Washington—May it succeed to the extent of the wishes and expectations of its illustrious founder. By Thomas T. Barber, Esq.—War with vigor—Peace with honor—The latter always preferred.

By Gen. John P. Van Ness—The Militia—Do justice to them and they will do honour to their country. By Robert Brent, Esq.—May we guard with equal vigilance the rights of the citizens, who counter the perils of the Ocean with those who cultivate the soil. By T. Tingey, Esq.—May we pursue with vigor the attainment of our rights, and regard those only who respect them. By Tench Ringgold, Esq.—Sailors Rights and Free Trade—May those who would basely sacrifice them have the execution of all real Americans.

After the Heads of Departments had withdrawn—By Capt. Morris—The Heads of Departments—Every American will do his duty. When the toast in compliment to South Carolina was drunk, Mr. Hamilton rose, and in an appropriate manner expressed the sense he entertained of the honor conferred on his native State, and of the respect and friendship evinced towards him by so respectable an assemblage on this occasion. Mr. Hamilton's health was prostrated & drunk, after he had retired.

A FRENCH FLEET. Various arrivals from France says the Norfolk Ledger) state, that a French fleet was about to sail from Rochelle, supposed for the U. States. A friend at Elizabeth City, (N. C.) informs us, that the British brig Matilda, prize to the schr. Ned, of Baltimore, with a cargo of wine and cork, mounting 10 guns, had arrived at Worcester bar. The prize master of the Malvina states, that the Ned was from Rochelle, bound to Baltimore; that A FRENCH FLEET HAD SAILED FOR THE U. STATES; a few days before the Ned. Our informant does not state the time of the sailing of the Ned.

This is the kind of French influence we should like very well to have, both in the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

VALUABLE PRIZE. The privateer PAUL JONES, of N. York, has been spoken within two days sail of Charleston, in company with the ship Lord Sydney, her prize, which she had captured on her passage from South America to London. The cargo of the ship consisted of hides, tallow, cochineal, and eighty thousand dollars in specie! They have probably both arrived in Charleston ere this.

The brave O'Neil, the hero of Havre de Grace, has been released by the enemy, and has returned to this place.

Union Bank of Maryland. 12th May, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS. That an Election for Sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 5th July next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue till 3 in the afternoon. By order of the Board, R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, no more than three of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year. The Editors of the Easton Star, Frederick town Herald, Republican Gazette & Hager's town Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account for payment to R. H. Cash'r. may 13, (18)—6

Sale Postponed. The Land lying and being in Dorchester county, originally advertised by Thomas Barnett, (attorney in fact for Elizabeth Allan) to be sold at public sale on the premises, on the 20th inst. is postponed until further notice, but is still offered at private sale. One, two and three years credit will be given, by the purchaser securing the payments to be punctually made, &c. THOMAS BARNETT, Attorney in fact for ELIZABETH ALLAN, Trustee. may 18—m

N. B. The land alluded to is well known by the name of Hill's Point.

The Subscriber Will dispose of his stock of GOODS on hand, on reasonable terms, or in exchange for real property. The store may be occupied by the purchaser, which is one of the best situations in the place. Apply in Hillsborough, to HENRY D. SELLERS. may 18—3

Patent hand washing machine. The subscriber has purchased the exclusive right to the above Machine of Talbot and Caroline counties, which he offers for sale at his dwelling, on Choptank river and the mouth of King's creek—also has authorized James Hamwright, of Easton, who makes them, to sell to the inhabitants of the above counties—Price \$2.50 each. The utility and advantages in having one of these in a family, can be shewn by the subscriber, James Hamwright, or any of those that have purchased; all of whom are well satisfied. 1st.—It takes less than half the soap that the common way of washing does. 2d.—It takes very little more than half the labour. 3d.—It does not do half the injury to clothes as the common method, and garments of any kind are made clean in much less time. Small girls or boys can wash with it at their ease. Grain of any kind will be taken at a fair price. BARNARD WILSON. may 18—m

A Runaway. Runaway from the subscriber on the 16th of this month, a young negro man by the name of Perry, sometimes calls himself Perry H. H. he is very black, with a round face, about 5 feet 6 inches high—Perry is a well set fellow with very white eyes. Whoever takes up the said fellow in this county, and brings him to the subscriber, ten dollars; if out of the county, and in the State, twenty dollars; and if out of the State, eighty dollars, or will have him confined in jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward. JAMES NABB. Talbot county, may 18—m

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT For the relief of the representatives of Samuel Lapsley, deceased.

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 directed to settle the account of John Lysle and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Lapsley, widow and administratrix of Samuel Lapsley, deceased, and that she be allowed the amount of two final settlement certificates, No 78,416 for one thousand dollars, and No. 78,447 for one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, and interest from the twenty second day of March, one thousand seven hundred & eighty three, issued in the name of Samuel Lapsley by the commissioner of army accounts for the United States on the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, and that the amount due be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said John Lysle, and Margaret his wife, administratrix as aforesaid, to be disposed of and distributed according to law.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To encourage Vaccination. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint an agent to preserve the genuine matter, and to furnish the same to any citizen of the United States, whenever it may be applied for, through the medium of the post office; and such agent shall, previous to his entering upon the execution of the duties assigned to him by this act, and before he shall be entitled to the privilege of franking any letter or package as herein allowed, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post Office: "I, A. B. do swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will faithfully use my best exertions to preserve the genuine Vaccine matter, and to furnish the same to the citizens of the United States; and also, that I will abstain from every thing prohibited in relation to the establishment of the Post Office of the United States." And it shall be the duty of the said agent to transmit to the several post masters in the United States a copy of this act: And he shall also forward to them a public notice, directing how and where all application shall be made to him for Vaccine matter.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all letters or packages not exceeding half an ounce in weight, containing vaccine matter, or relating to the subject of vaccination, and that alone shall be carried by the United States mail free of any postage, either to or from the agent who may be appointed to carry the provisions of this act in effect: Provided always, That the said agent before he delivers any letter for transmission by the mail, shall in his own proper hand writing, on the outside thereof, endorse the word "Vaccination;" and thereto subscribe his name, and shall previously furnish the post master of the office, where he shall deposit the same with a specimen of his signature; and if said agent shall frank any letter or package, in which shall be contained any thing relative to any subject other than vaccine, he shall, on conviction of every such offence, forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars, to be recovered, in the same manner as other fines for violations of the law establishing the post office: Provided also, That the discharge of any agent, and the appointment of another in his stead, be at the discretion of the President of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. February 27, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To encourage the destruction of the armed vessels of war of the enemy. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That during the present war with Great Britain it shall be lawful for any person or persons to burn, sink, or destroy any British armed vessel of war, except vessels coming as cartels or flags of truce; and for that purpose to use torpedoes, submarine instruments, or any other destructive machine whatever: A bounty of one half the value of the armed vessel so burnt, sunk or destroyed, and also one half the value of her guns, cargo, tackle, and apparel, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States to such person or persons who shall effect the same, otherwise than by the armed or commissioned vessels of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the discharge of Daniel Updike, from his imprisonment. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Daniel Updike, of North Kingston, in the county of Washington, and State of Rhode Island, now confined in prison in said county, on a judgment obtained against him, in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: Provided however, That he

shall assign and convey all the estate real or personal, which he may now own or be entitled to, to some person or persons, for the use and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment: And provided also, That any estate, real or personal, which the said Daniel Updike may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken in satisfaction of said judgment, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To revive and continue in force "an act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the State of Georgia, passed the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, establishing the fees of the harbor master, and health officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's." BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress, passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred & eleven, entitled "an act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the State of Georgia, passed the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, establishing the fees of the harbor master, and health officer, of the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's," be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force for one year, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Rewarding the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, and the officers & crew of the Wasp. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to have distributed, as prize money, to Captain Isaac Hull, of the frigate Constitution, his officers and crew the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for the capture and destruction of the British frigate Guerriere: And the like sum in like manner to Captain William Bainbridge, his officers and crew, for the capture and destruction of the British frigate Java: And the like sum of twenty five thousand dollars in like manner to Captain Jacob Jones, of the sloop of war Wasp, his officers and crew, for the capture of the British sloop of war Frolic: And that the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sums be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Lewis Chacherie. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and required, to pay to Lewis Chacherie the additional sum of fourteen hundred dollars, in consideration of his services as translator of the French and Spanish languages, to the board of commissioners for the western land district of the Territory of Orleans, now State of Louisiana, which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Washington Lee. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the Department of War be, and he is hereby directed to allow to Washington Lee, now a captain in the army of the United States, in the settlement of his account, as judge advocate for the southern department of the army, from the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred & ten, until the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the same compensation which is provided for judge advocates, when taken from the line, by an act passed the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and entitled "an act to raise an additional military force."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. February 24, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the alterations and repairs of the Capitol. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding five dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, in such repairs or alterations in the chamber of the House of Representatives as may be necessary for their accommodation in their future sessions, having in view as well the in-

creased number of the members in the better lighting, ventilating and warming the chamber; which sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That five hundred dollars be appropriated to repair the roof of the Capitol, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act for increasing the Navy.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to have built six sloops of war, and to have the same manned, equipped and commissioned for service; and that the President be authorized to have built or procured such a number of sloops of war, or other armed vessels, to be manned, equipped, and commissioned, as the public service may require, on the Lakes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint such officers & to employ the number of seamen which may be necessary for such vessels as are authorized by law to be put in commission, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the building or procuring said vessels, and for the payment of two hundred thousand dollars, for vessels already procured on the lakes, by direction of the President, the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of establishing a Navy Yard, for repairing the vessels of war in such central and convenient place on the seaboard, as the President of the United States shall designate.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to contract for the building any of the six seventy four gun ships authorized by law: Provided, That the building be under the inspection of an agent appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to sell or dispose of such and so many of the gun boats belonging to the United States as may have become unfit for service or as in his judgment may no longer be necessary to be retained by the government.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Giving further time to purchasers of public lands to complete their payments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person who, prior to the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and nine, had purchased any tracts of lands of the United States, not exceeding in the whole one hundred and forty acres, unless the tract purchased be a fractional section or sections of fractional sections classed with an entire section, at any of the land offices established for the disposal of the public lands, and whose land have not already been actually sold, or conveyed to the United States, for non payment of the part of the purchase money, shall be allowed the further term of three years, from and after the expiration of the period already given by law, for completing the payment of the said purchase money, which further term of three years shall be allowed only on condition, First: That all arrears of interest on the purchase money shall have been paid on or before the time shall have been expired according to former laws for completing the payment of the purchase money: Provided, That in all cases in which the time for completing the payment of the purchase money may have expired or shall expire before the first day of June next, the interest may be paid on or before that day. Second, That the residue of the sum due on account of the principal of such purchase, shall be paid with interest thereon, in three annual payments, viz: One third of the said residue, with interest which may then be due thereon, within one year; another third of said residue, with interest within two years, and the remaining third of said residue with interest within three years after the expiration of the time for completing the payment on account of such purchase, according to former laws; and in case of failure, in paying either the arrears or interests, or any of three instalments of principal with the accruing interest, at the time and times above mentioned, the tract of land shall be forthwith advertised and offered for sale, in the manner, and on the terms directed, by law, in case of lands not paid for within the limited term, and shall revert in like manner, if the sum due with interest be not at such sale bid and paid: Provided, That the benefit of this act shall not extend to any person or persons on account of any purchase of any tract or tracts of land made at any of the land offices north west of the river Ohio, prior to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment, and of the Volunteer Militia in the actual service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

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, including the Volunteers and Militia, in their actual service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the Indian Department, and for the expense of fortifications, arsenals and armories, the following sums, including the sum of one million of dollars, already appropriated by the first section of the act, entitled "an act making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred & thirteen," be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the Army of the United States, including the pay of the artificers and laborers in the quarter master general's and ordnance departments, and of the private servants kept by officers, and for the pay of the volunteers and militia in the actual service of the United States, five millions one hundred and sixty eight thousand eight hundred and three dollars.

For forage to officers, one hundred and nine thousand two hundred and twenty four dollars.

For the subsistence of the army, and volunteers and militia, two millions nine hundred & seventy seven thousand five hundred and thirty one dollars.

For clothing, two millions fifteen thousand eight hundred and eighty four dollars.

For bounties and premiums, five hundred and fifty seven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For camp and field equipage, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, two hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, and ordnance stores, nine hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars.

For fortifications, four hundred and ninety seven thousand dollars.

For arsenals, magazines, and armories, three hundred and fifty two thousand two hundred and eight dollars.

For the quarter master general's department, including fuel straw, barrels, quarters, tools, and all expenses incident to transportation, two millions three hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies, three hundred and five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars.

For purchasing books, maps and plans, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of the commissary general of purchases, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerks employed in the offices of the adjutant general, of the commissary general, and of the quarter master general, eight thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books and apparatus for the military academy, twelve thousand dollars.

For the Indian Department, one hundred and sixty four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the repayment of the sum of five hundred and twenty seven dollars, being a balance due the State of Maryland of monies paid by that State to the United States, as the purchase money of public arms, which had not been fully supplied.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. 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 thirteen.

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 during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the following sum, be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, one million six hundred and sixty eight thousand dollars, and for pay due to the officers and crews of the public ships other vessels in commission for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, three hundred and sixty five thousand dollars.

For provisions, seven hundred and seventy five thousand dollars.

For medicines, instruments, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repair of vessels, six hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For freight, store rent and all other contingent expenses, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of navy yards, comprising docks and other improvements, pay of superintendants, store keepers, clerks, and labourers, ninety thousand dollars.

For ordnance, and for ordnance and military stores, one hundred thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, two hundred and forty five thousand three hundred and ninety one dollars and seventy cents.

For clothing for the same, seventy one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight dollars and ten cents.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

For military stores for the same, twenty seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars seventy five cents.

For medicines, medical services, hospital stores, and all other expenses on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps, twenty thousand dollars.

For quarter masters' and barrack masters' stores, officers' travelling expenses, armorers' and carpenters' bills, fuel, premiums for enlisting men, musical instruments, bounty to music, and other contingent expenses of the marine corps, forty six thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide new certificates of registry.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be provided blank certificates of registry, and such other papers as may be necessary, executed in such manner, and with such marks as he may direct; and from and after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, no certificate of registry shall be issued, except such as shall have been provided and marked as aforesaid; and the ships or vessels of the United States, which shall have been duly registered as such, shall be entitled to new certificates of registry (gratis) in exchange for their old certificates of registry. And it shall be the duty of the respective collectors, on departure of any such ship or vessel after the said thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, from any district to which such ship or vessel shall belong, to issue a new certificate accordingly, and to retain and deface the former certificate.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry this act into effect.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1813. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

THE SEA MAMMOTH.

City of New York, 20

On the 28th of April, 1813 before me, the undersigned Notary Public personally came and appeared, Samuel G. Bailey, late master of the ship Amsterdam Packet, Wm. R. Handy late master of the ship Lydia, and Adam Knox, late master of the schooner Augusta, all belonging to New York; and the said deponents being duly sworn according to law, severally and solemnly deposed and declared that they were passengers on board the ship Niagara, which arrived at this port from Lisbon on Saturday last; and that on the 8th of April inst. being in lat. 43. 49. long. 65 at meridian, saw a large lump on the horizon, bearing N. W. distant 6 or 8 miles, which they supposed to be the hull of a large ship bottom upwards. When within gun shot of it discovered it had motion, and on a nearer approach found it to be a fish apparently 200 feet in length, about 30 broad, and from 17 to 18 feet high in the centre, covered with a shell, formed similar to the plank on a clinker built vessel. Near the head, on the right side, was a large hole or archway, covered occasionally with a fin, which was about 8 or 10 feet out of water. Intended to have sent the boat to make further discoveries, but was deterred from the dreadful appearance of the monster, having approached within 30 yards of it.

WM. R. HANDY, ADAM KNOX, SAM'L G. BAILEY.

Sworn before me, WM. BLECKER, Notary Public.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

We are pleased to find it is proposed to celebrate in a proper manner, at the seat of government, the glorious victories achieved by our arms on the ocean; and we trust all our citizens will unite heart and hand in this object, and shew to the world that in this District the American cause is cherished in our hearts, core, &c. &c. by foreign feelings or partialities.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Extract from Rules and Regulations for the Army.

RULES WITH REGARD TO PROMOTION.

1. Original vacancies will be supplied by SENIORITY; ACCIDENTAL vacancies by MERIT, excepting in extraordinary cases.

2. Promotions to the rank of Captain, will be made REGIMENTALLY—to that of Field appointments, by LINE—the Light Artillery, Dragoons, Artillery, Infantry and Riflemen, being kept always distinct.

3. No Officer shall be entitled to the pay, rations, or emoluments annexed to any office, until he shall have notice of his appointment thereto from the War Department; or from a general officer, with respect to the appointments in the gift of Generals.



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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1813.

[No. 38.....706.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

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

HANCOCK'S ORATION.

Extract from the Oration pronounced by JOHN HANCOCK, March 5, 1775, the anniversary of the British Massacre in Boston.

Let not the history of the illustrious house of Brunswick inform posterity, that a king descended from the glorious monarch George the First sent his British subjects in America; but be perpetual infancy entailed upon that villain, who dared to advise his master to such execrable measures; for it was easy to foresee the consequences which so naturally followed upon sending troops into America, to enforce obedience to acts of the British parliament, which neither God nor man ever empowered them to make.

For us he led, and now languishes. The wounds by which he is tortured to a lingering death, were aimed at our country! Surely the meek-eyed charity can never behold such sufferings with indifference. Nor can her lenient hand forbear to pour oil and wine into the wounds; & to assuage, at least, what it cannot heal.

Your enemy is now displaying his character, which for a long time, notwithstanding his atrocious dealings with both individuals and nations, has been veiled under his own false pretences, and shrouded to the utmost by those unprincipled men who have every where devoted themselves to his party. He will seduce where he can, he will destroy where he has power.

Time has almost covered the ashes of Falmouth, where 700 families lost their dwellings in one conflagration in 1775, by the same hands that have yesterday burned Havre de Grace, Georgetown and Frederick.

But civilization has tamed this fury; religion and laws have bound the savage with superior obligations. The voice of mankind denies the doctrine of the infernal enemy of human nature, to destroy, to deprive! On all hands it is allowed, even by our enemies, who are obliged to reject the excuse offered for them by the guilty zeal of abandoned adherents, that various acts of violence, deceit and destruction are not practised by the civilized, humane and honorable, that assassins, robbers and brutal savages are they who kill the unarmed, plunder the helpless, and burn the defenceless habitation of the citizen and husbandman.

falsehood; yet do you not sometimes feel the knowings of that man which never dies? do not the injured shades of Matherick, Gray Caldwell, Attucks, and Carr, attend you in your solitary walks, arrest you even in the midst of your debaucheries, and fill even your dreams with terror; but if the ungrateful names of the dead should not disturb their murderers, yet surely even your odourate hearts must shrink, & your guilty blood must chill within your rigid veins, when you behold the miserable Monk, the wretched victim of your savage cruelty. Observe his tottering knees which scarce sustain his wasted body; look on his haggard eyes; mark well the death-like paleness on his fallen cheek, and tell me, does not the slight plant diggers in your souls? unhappy Monk! cut off in the gay years of manhood, from all the joys which sweeten life, doomed to drag on a pitiless existence, without even a hope to taste the pleasures of returning health! yet, Monk, thou livest not in vain; thou livest a warning to thy country, which sympathizes with thee in thy sufferings; thou livest an affecting alarm in the instance of the unbounded violence which lust of power, assisted by a standing army, can lead a traitor to commit.

For us he led, and now languishes. The wounds by which he is tortured to a lingering death, were aimed at our country! Surely the meek-eyed charity can never behold such sufferings with indifference. Nor can her lenient hand forbear to pour oil and wine into the wounds; & to assuage, at least, what it cannot heal.

Ye dark designing knaves, ye murderers, patriots! how dare you tread upon the earth, which has drunk in the blood of slaughtered innocents shed by your wicked hands? how dare you breathe that air which wafted to the ear of heaven, the groans of those who tell a sacrifice to your accursed ambition? but if the laboring earth doth not expand her jaws; if the air you breathe is not commissioned to the minister of death; yet, hear it, and tremble! the eye of heaven penetrates the darkest chambers of the soul, traces the leading clue through all the labyrinth which your industrious folly has devised; and you, however you may have screened yourselves from human eyes, must be arraigned, must lift your hands with the blood of those who—death you have procured, at the tremendous bar of God.

FROM THE AMERICAN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Your enemy is now displaying his character, which for a long time, notwithstanding his atrocious dealings with both individuals and nations, has been veiled under his own false pretences, and shrouded to the utmost by those unprincipled men who have every where devoted themselves to his party. He will seduce where he can, he will destroy where he has power.

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useful impression on the nation. Nor has he any right to threaten to destroy, if the inhabitants oppose him in the field; he is every man has a right to defend his home; he is every man demands it as his duty. Otherwise one would have a right of attack, and others only the right of submission. An enemy may employ spies in war, or hang them upon detection, without blame. But if he employs emissaries in peace, he is liable to the vengeance of war, as an enemy hidden and insidious. He may not poison his weapons, impregnate the springs of water, or convey pestilence. It is utterly forbid to kill the prisoners, the sick and wounded; to burn them in hospitals or prisons; to torture or practise cruel modes of destruction. And the shame and guilt are the same to employ barbarous, wild and savage men, who will not be restrained from deeds like these. Nor has the pretence ever been allowed that they could not be kept from these enormities; for that is sufficient to forbid their employment, & all that humanity suffers from this, is chargeable to those who make use of them.

Is there a pestiferous in common law who does not know the justice of laying equal crime on him who abhors and him who is accessory to an unlawful act, as on the principal? Is any other law to be applied to Britain when she investigates pirates and savages to fall on the unsuspecting navigator, or unguarded borderer? The she does not make her captives slaves; the dread of slavery of Algiers is hers. Though her captains & soldiers do not tear the bloody skin from the head of the prostrate victim themselves; it is done by the savage they have armed, furnished with the knife, and called to the combat; who luns and tortures before their eyes; who stabs or tomahawks the sick, wounded, helpless prisoner. Nor is the guilt confined to Britain and her savages. The American apologist is third in the crime; equal in offence to one; surpassing the other, and entitled to greater detestation than both.

AN OLD AMERICAN.

FROM THE AURORA.

A YANKEE TRICK;

OR

An escape from a British Prison Ship.

We, the following named persons, citizens of the United States of America, viz: Samuel G. Parker, a native of Boston, taken by H. B. M. ship Marlboro; Thomas W. Nelson, a native of New York; John H. T. Estes, a native of Virginia; and John Harmon, a native of Pennsylvania, taken in the schooner Bona, of Baltimore, by H. B. M. ship of war Laurestinus; Robert Bond, a native of New York, taken by H. B. M. ship Marlboro; Samuel Wright, a native of Connecticut, attached to the United States navy, taken in the United States brig Viper, by H. B. M. frigate Narcissus; Jacob Anderson, a native of Massachusetts, taken in the Albert of Baltimore, by H. B. M. ship Marlborough; Pleasant Scott, man of colour, a native of Virginia, taken by H. B. M. ship Marlborough; Thomas McKee, man of colour of Philadelphia, taken in the Dart of Philadelphia; being prisoners on board of H. B. M. ship Gore, lying at the island of Bermuda, and finding our fire very hard, being on very short allowance of necessaries provisions, and it being reported there, that there was to be no exchange of prisoners, we resolutely determined to hazard our lives for our freedom the first opportunity; therefore on Wednesday morning, April 21st, eleven prisoners were ordered into the Gore's launch, to get fresh water, when the above named persons went into the boat, with two other prisoners, names unknown to us, under the guard of two soldiers of the 102d regiment, and the boatswain of the ship Gore—proceeded to the boatswain's tank, there filled six casks with water; on our return the word *Hoisting* was given, it being our signal for an attempt to escape. We immediately disarmed the soldiers and took possession of the boat; and then under cover of two forts, namely, St. Catharine's and Paget forts, and within gun shot of the Junon frigate, the sloop of war Nimrod, and another sloop of war, name unknown to us boarded H. B. M. sloop Bermuda, she having five men on board, of the following description: a king's pilot, the captain and three hands; they made an ineffectual resistance, we soon compelled them to retreat under deck, took possession, but all her cables and moorings, made sail, and pushed out of an unknown channel, after turning off the boat with only two oars, two soldiers, the boatswain of the Gore, and two of our cowardly countrymen; the Bermuda being in the habit of laying buoys in the channel, had five of them on board, which we supposed would weigh two tons each, have four of them overboard; not knowing the trim of the vessel, reserved one of the buoys until we should discover it; the sails that were on board were foresail, mainsail and jib, the flying jib, we set as a studdensail, the gaff topsails as a flying jibboom, there being neither topmast, jib, nor any spare spars on board, we made spars of our oars by lashing them together.

We found it necessary to have a form of order on board, the fore Samuel G. Parker was unanimously elected master; we left Bermuda at 11 o'clock A. M. with a moderate breeze from the southward; at 1 P. M. heard the alarm gun fire—2 P. M. saw a sail in chase of us, supposed it to be the brig Nimrod; at sunset we observed she gained on us fast, we then steering ENE; at dark, supposing she could not see us, jibed ship, and steered W. N.; about 8, P. M. saw her lights, when she passed about one mile astern of us, at 3 A. M. by moon light, saw a brig about 2 miles to windward of us, we bore away and she after us—she kept way with us until about 8, A. M. the 2d, when we lunched the 3d buoy and found this the trim of the vessel; by 10 A. M. ran her out of sight. We now examined and found we were at sea without any book, chart, or any instrument, save a compass, with 40 gallons of fresh water, and ten days provisions. Nothing material passed during the passage, except that we were several times chased, and met with a gale of wind in the gulph, which compelled us to lay to about 10 hours, until the 28th of April, when we made the land bearing N. W.; as we drew near it, discovered it to be Cape May; saw a line of battle ship in the channel; two vessels endeavoring to cut us off up the Bay, and a pilot boat in chase of us; we suspecting them to be Englishly inclined, made as fast as possible to land, and within pistol shot of the pilot boat Pennycuik, she being full of armed Englishmen, boarded the vessel, and jumped ashore at Cape May, having no arms ourselves, were obliged to abandon the vessel to the five prisoners and Pennycuik, after an anxious passage of seven days and six hours.

The schooner Bermuda is a five Bermudian built vessel, coppered to the bands and her sails new

—was launched in June, 1812, in about 90 tons burthen; had on board a smith's forge, calculated for a man of war, with bellows, anvil, &c. one long 6 pounder in the hold, dis-mounted, a quantity of shot and pig iron for ballist, no gun powder, and an azumack, which was drawn for the Poictiers line of battle ship.

We were received in the following manner by our fellow citizens from Cape May to Philadelphia. The first house we came to was near to where we landed; kept by Mr. Foster; having been on short allowance of water, were very thirsty; called for grog, which was refused; asked for water, they told us there was the well, but could not give us any assistance, lest the British should burn their house; requested us to be off, for they were in danger; told us there was a tavern not far off, where we could get any thing we wanted. Mr. Hughes sold us some brandy and highly recommended us to put up at some other tavern further on the road. Mr. Jeremiah Richardson and family treated us with every degree of hospitality, gave us supper and lodgings, at a very reasonable rate, treated us, and wished us well. Mr. George Hand doubted our being able to pay for a breakfast, when a gentleman stopped forward and paid two dollars, on which terms *let us have breakfast*, and after he had given the waiters a few hearty damns we took our leave. Magistrate Townsend received us kindly, found utensils to shave us to Philadelphia, after examining us. At Donau creek was treated with hospitality by Jeremiah Johnson, Esq.; and Mr. Washington Garrison, shipwright, presented us with \$2.25, and treated us handsomely. Mr. Donham, sign of the Eagle, Port Elizabeth, mentioned a subscription, which in a few minutes was seconded by several gentlemen to the amount of \$7.50—a good breakfast and something to drink. In Buck Shoemans, Mr. M'Lang received us with hospitality, and Mr. Lansing turning out his team and conveyed us to Melville, where we were kindly received by Mr. Leak, who started a subscription which procured us a good dinner, and paid our conveyance to Bridgetown, by Mr. Lansing's wagon, who generously subscribed his proportion. At Bridgetown were kindly received by his Excellency General Bloomfield, Mr. Shannon and Mr. Bowen; the following citizens made generous subscriptions—Mr. Bishop of Bridgetown, and Mr. Stull, where he gave us supper and breakfast at half price, then conveyed us to Gloucester ferry for the moderate sum of 6 dollars, there a gentleman made us a present of five dollars whose name we afterwards learned was Jacob Fyver, of Philadelphia. Mr. Marshall made us a present and conveyed us over the ferry gratis; and 5 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday the 2d of May, made our appearance in Philadelphia, where we were received with kindness by the citizens.

CORRECT ESTIMATE.

It appears from the following letter of Brig. Gen. Miller, to Sir J. B. Warren, that he considers our American citizen, worth two English subjects. This is a correct calculation. It must be highly gratifying to the American people to see their government taking such decisive and manly steps for their protection. Naturalized citizens need not be under apprehensions of the Prince Regent's cruel orders being carried into effect, when they find the government of their adoption so ready to enforce their power of retaliation. The readiness with which O'Neale was delivered on the representation of the people of Havre De Grace, shows very faintly, notwithstanding Admiral Warren's pretended ignorance of his being an Irishman, that they dare not carry their threats into execution. Your government was to seize and put to hard labor, two English men for every impressed American, we should soon bring G. B. to her senses. Such a retaliation would be just.

The subject of the letter was sent with a flag by Major Ross, with instructions to proceed with all possible dispatch to the Admiral's ship, that the protection of the Government of the United States might be extended in time, to defend a citizen from dangers, which were then believed to menace him.

HEAD QUARTERS, BALTIMORE,

May 24, 1813.

SIR, It becomes my duty to represent to your Excellency, that a citizen of the U. S. and an inhabitant of Havre de Grace for the last 15 years, named O'Neale, has been recently taken in arms, & in defiance of his property and family at that place, by a detachment from his Britannic Majesty's fleet serving under your command; and that the said O'Neale, has been menaced with immediate and capital punishment, as a traitor to the Government of his Britannic Majesty, on the ground of his being an Irishman.

Nothing in the course of public duty, would be more painful to me than the obligation of reporting to the law of retaliation, on this or any other occasion; but, sir, in the event of O'Neale's execution, painful as may be the duty, it becomes unavoidable, and I am authorized and commanded to state to your Excellency that two British subjects shall be selected by lot, or otherwise, and immediately executed.

It is for your Excellency to choose whether a character of such barbarism, be, or be not given to the War waged under your immediate direction.

I beg, Sir, that you will do me the honor to accept the assurances of my very great respect and consideration.

HENRY MILLER, Brig. Gen.

Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, &c. &c. &c.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP SAN DOMINGO,

Chesapeake, May 10th, 1813.

SIR, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. respecting a man named O'Neale, taken by the detachment of the squadron under the orders of Rear Admiral Cockburn; this man has been released upon the application of the magistrates of Havre De Grace on parole.

I was not informed of this man being an Irishman, or he would certainly have been detained to account to his sovereignty and country, for being in arms against the British colors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Brig. Gen. MILLER, Commander in Chief of the United Forces, &c. &c. &c. at Baltimore.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

It would seem as if the Constitution had not only shut out the masses of the Java, but the belligerent of the British ministry, in the person of Lord Castlereagh, who shows a great anxiety to get rid of the war by negotiation. Poor gentleman—resigned to his fate no doubt.

By the time the sulky folks at Lloyd's have combed over the cases of the 500 merchantmen, 3 frigates, & some sloops of war, which no doubt their hearts will be sunk very low, the afflicting news of the Peacock will arrive for their consolation; upon which sinking intelligence they must needs go to the bottom of the bottomless pit of despair.

And what will they say upon 'change to the blockade of the Bonine Citoyenne. Beyond all question it was perfectly legal.—There was a competent force. There was a paper blockade in the shape of a challenge; and an actual blockade by regular investment of the harbor. No infringement of the laws of nations or extension of the known and established usages of the ocean can be complained of: that it must be admitted that his Britannic majesty's undoubted right to navigate the high seas without molestation, was in some degree, if not over looked, at any rate, looked upon.

Five hundred merchantmen in seven months! That's eight hundred and fifty odd in the year.—Some difference that from having the account of captures all one side, and that side the other side. Well may it be said, huzza for our side? This is a very profitable census pition for foreign timberheads; and considering that America has to supply the timber, tar, &c. how could the American force be better employed? During war it has a double operation. We keep them low in sailing, and refuse them any fresh supplies. The more they lose in war, the more they'll want in peace. The more they want, the better our market after the war. The Boston arithmeticians have perhaps never cast up this account. They may be assured it is worth attention—much better worth it than speculations in ice to Jamaica or Havana.

One of the most agreeable features about the next Congress is that there will be but two parties in the House of Representatives; a peace party, and a war party, neutrals being altogether exploded at the late Elections. This will give consistency, compactness and force to public measures. As to the Senate, who can guess the result of any question in that infamously incurable!

ANGLO SAVAGE BARBARITY.

Some of the factious prints have alleged, that the publication relative to the barbarous conduct of the British allies were not true, and that the "unoffending Indians" have been accused of acts of which they have never been guilty. The following statement has been published in the Buffalo Gazette, a federal paper, and will prove to unbelieving factiousness, upon the evidence of one of their own party, that the Indians, instigated by high British officers, have committed cruelties on Americans, at the bare recital of which humane shudders with unmingled emotions of horror and detestation. The acts too have been aggravated by the most heart-rending insults; such as the offer to a noble female of a piece of the breast of her countryman to satisfy her hunger! It's yet a fact, to which no man in this country is stranger, that there are native born Americans, active politicians, and their contemptible dupes, base enough to justify, seriously to justify the employment by our enemy of these execrable and murderous barbarians, to carry on the war against us. [Buff. Amer.]

"Mrs. HELM, the wife of Lieut. Helm, who escaped from the butcher of the garison of Cuba, by the assistance of a humane Indian, has arrived at this place; the account of her sufferings during three months of slavery among the Indians and three months imprisonment among their allies, would make the most interesting volume. During five days after she was taken prisoner, she had not the least protection, and was compelled to drag a canoe, barefooted, and wading along the stream in which there was some squaws, and when she demanded food, some flesh of her murdered countrymen and a PIECE OF COL. WELLS'S HEART WERE OFFERED HER. She knows the fact, that Colonel Proctor, the British commander at Malden, bought the scalps of our murdered garrison of Chicago, and, thanks to her noble spirit, she boldly charged him with his intimacy in his own house. She knows further, from the tribe with whom she was a prisoner, and who were perpetrators of those murders, that they intended to remain true, but they received orders from the British, to cut off our garrison, whom they were to escort.

"Oh spirits of the murdered Americans! can ye not rouse your countrymen, your friends, your relations to take ample vengeance on those woe than savage blood hounds?"

From the London Pilot, of March 21.

The public will learn with sentiments which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a third British frigate has struck to an American. This is an occurrence that calls for serious reflection; and the fact stated in our paper of yesterday, that Lloyd's list contains notices of upwards of five hundred British vessels captured in seven months, by the Americans—FIVE HUNDRED MERCHANTMEN AND THREE FRIGATES!

Can these statements be true; and can the English people hear them unmoved? Any one who had predicted such a result of an America war, this time last year, would have been treated as a mad man or a traitor. He would have been told, if his opponents had condescended to argue with him, that long ere seven months had elapsed with the American flag would be swept from the seas, the contemptible survey of the United States annihilated, and their maritime armaments rendered a heap of ruins. Yet down to this moment, not a single American frigate has struck her flag. They insult and laugh at our want of enterprise and vigor—They show their parts when they give, and return to them when it suits their convenience; they traverse the Atlantic; they beat the West India islands; they advance to the chops of the channel; they parade along the coast of South America; nothing changes, nothing intercepts, nothing engages them, but to yield them triumph.

FOR SALE.

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office march 23—m

**NORTH WESTERN ARMY.**  
**CHILICOTHE, MAY 10.**

An express arrived yesterday from the army, bringing the important intelligence contained in the following letters—We have only time to add, that we hope that the numerous reinforcements now on their march to join Harrison will arrive at the Rapids before the enemy effect their retreat; in which case we may venture to predict that Malden will be ours before the first of June.

Extract of a letter from the Post Master in Franklinton to the Post Master in this place, who has politely favored us with a copy of it, dated  
"Franklinton, May 9.

"While writing, news has arrived from Fort Meigs, which is lamentable. The British cannon spiked, and forty prisoners—contra. 530 Kentucky militia killed or taken. The Fort was yet safe on the 5th. I have not learnt the particulars; but you will receive them no doubt by the mail."

"The Chillicothe volunteer horsemen arrived here this evening."

Extract of a letter from a member of the Chillicothe Guards, Sandusky, Head Quarters, Sandusky, May 8th, 1813.

"An express has just arrived from Camp Meigs and brings the Commanding General's letters to the Governor & Secretary of War.—They contain in their proceedings up to the 5th inst.—They, the enemy, invested the Fort on the 26th ult. but did nothing except a little shooting with small arms until the 1st of May, when the cannonade commenced from our side, while the enemy were erecting and preparing their batteries, two on the opposite side and one on this side the Miami river. General Clay sent an express to the Commanding General, informing him of his approach, and requesting orders.—The General immediately sent him orders to land his force (coming down in boats) on the opposite shore, and attack the British batteries at a given hour, when the General designed a sortie on the battery on this side, which was commanded by Col. Miller, of the 19th United States Infantry.—Both were completely successful.—Gen. Clay drove the enemy, and spiked 7 pieces of artillery, but unfortunately when the militia are successful they have too much confidence. They remained on the ground, amused by manoeuvring of the British until attacked by their force united with the savages, and of about 800 but 150 escaped—the rest were killed or taken prisoners. They had been repeatedly called to from the Fort to leave the position, embark and come in. Kentucky seems to suffer on all occasions. Col. Miller took 2 pieces of artillery, and a boat 50 prisoners, among whom were 2 British officers, lieutenants, and brought them into the Fort with very little loss. It is believed some of Gen. Clay's men escaped and retreated towards Defiance. Only about 10 men have been killed in the Fort, and the General has the full confidence of holding out until the reinforcements arrive to compel the enemy to raise the siege. Capt. McCulloch was killed in the Fort, a brother of him who fell at Brown's town. It is believed that Tecumseh is among the slain. He was seen riding, (or an Indian chief who the British prisoners upon being asked said was Tecumseh) was immediately fired upon by a party of our men. The General writes that the Indians were retiring. On the whole I consider the result equal to a victory.—If reinforcements arrive as we expect, Malden may be conquered at the Rapids. We have about 500 men here & expect more; we shall probably move on to-morrow.—More will join us at Lower Sandusky—we may probably make a force of near one thousand.—If the enemy remained five days they will probably be accounted for in a way they little expect."

Copy of a letter from Wm. Creighton, jun. Esq. dated  
Upper Sandusky, May 8.

I wrote to you a few days since from this place. Troops are coming in daily—we now can muster about 500 strong. We expect by to-morrow night to be 1000 strong, the Governor is here, and anxious to march for Fort Meigs. An express has this moment arrived from Gen. Harrison, with dispatches for this post, dated the 6th inst. On the 26th ult. the enemy's columns showed themselves opposite Fort Meigs.—On the 27th some Indians crossed the river in the rear of the Fort. On the 1st, 2d and 3d of May, the enemy opened their batteries and kept up an incessant and tremendous fire, from 5 1/2 and 8 1/2 inch howitzers, one 24 pounder, and several lighter pieces. The shells and balls during that period showered in the Fort, but little execution was done; only eight or ten men killed during that period in the Fort. Silas McCulloch, a brave & gallant man, is among the slain. On the night of the 3d, the enemy erected a gun and mortar battery on this side of the River, within two hundred and fifty yards of our lines, but were soon forced to take a more respectful distance.—About twelve o'clock on the night of the 4th, an officer arrived in a boat from General Clay, to inform the General of his approach, and that he would reach Fort Meigs in about 2 hours.

Gen. Harrison, determined on a general sally, and sent an officer to Gen. Clay, directing him to land 800 men some short distance above, to attack and carry the enemy's batteries, spike their cannon, and des-

roy their artillery. Gen. Clay was unfortunately delayed longer than he expected in passing the Rapids, and the detachment destined to make the attack did not reach the landing until near nine o'clock—this however, did not prevent them from making the attempt, and never was any thing more completely successful: the four batteries were immediately taken possession of, and their cannon spiked. The work was done, but that confidence which always attends militia when successful proved their ruin.—Although there was time sufficient to return to the boats, before a reinforcement arrived to the enemy, they remained upon the ground, in spite of the repeated calls which were made from the fort to bring them back to their boats, and suffered themselves to be amused and drawn into the woods by some faint skirmishing, while the British troops and an immense body of Indians were brought up; a severe action then took place. The British immediately intercepted the retreat of our men to the plain and the river, where they would have been under cover of our cannon: about 150 only out of nearly 800 effected their escape to the boats. When the balance of General Clay's force made its appearance, and attempted to land above the garrison, their flank was attacked by a large body of Indians. General Harrison immediately ordered out a detachment consisting of part of the 19th United States regiment, about 100 twelve months volunteers and some militia; they however succeeded in driving the enemy entirely off, pursuant to the plan Gen. Harrison had formed.

An attack was then made upon the batteries on this side of the river, conducted by Col. Miller of the 19th regiment, with part of his regiment, the aforesaid volunteers, and the few militia; this attempt was successful.—The enemy were driven from their works—a number killed, and 2 British officers and 41 privates brought into camp.

This attack was intended to be simultaneous, with that on the other side and it was nearly so. Notwithstanding the severe loss we have sustained in the Kentucky militia, the events of the day have been honorable to the American arms. The detachment under Col. Miller, suffered very little; and had the militia been contented with executing what they were ordered to do, every object which had been contemplated by Gen. Harrison would have been accomplished.

General Harrison writes confidently of his ability to maintain his position.—I hope in a very short time we shall be able to relieve him. Poor Kentucky! My heart bleeds for the loss of her gallant sons! She has bled freely, yes, profusely, during this war.

**ZANESVILLE, May 12.**  
**RECENT OCCURRENCES.**

On Monday evening last, lieutenant Vanhorn returned express from Gen. Cass, bringing orders to Major Menden for Capt. Cain's company to march immediately to Delaware; also inviting as many volunteers as could be raised forthwith, to repair to the frontiers; stating that the news from the Rapids was most disastrous. It was also stated, with some degree of probability, that the Kentuckians, under Gen. Clay, had been all cut off except 200 men.

Two mounted volunteer corps are rapidly raising in this county; the one east of the river by Col. R. M. Connel, and that west of the river by Maj. S. C. Smith; which we understand will march in two or three days. An honorable display of patriotism is almost universal.

Last evening intelligence of a most pleasing nature, arrived at this place from Fort Meigs, that Gen. Harrison had got possession of the British cannon, viz. seven 16 pounders and six howitzers, which he had obtained by means of a sally from the fort, at the expense of 200 men.—This information came through such a channel that it could not be entertained of its correctness.

From Coshocton, we learn, that nearly 100 mounted volunteers have marched from that place to the frontiers, comprising almost all the first characters in the country.

Further particulars—by Mr. William Cummings, who arrived here this morning direct from Chillicothe we are informed that just before he left that place, an express had arrived from Harrison with whom he conversed, and from whom he received the following particulars, which were immediately published in bills at Chillicothe, that Clay with his troops arrived with about 3 miles of Fort Meigs, at Wayne's old camping ground: that he was ordered to cross the river with 800 men, in order to spike or take the cannon of the enemy, which were placed opposite to Fort Meigs, while Colonel Miller should attack the enemy's batteries on this side of the river;—that Col. Miller succeeded in his attack, took the British cannon & about 30 prisoners; that the Kentuckians, after a desperate fight routed the enemy on the other side of the river and having spiked their cannon were ordered into Fort Meigs; but conceiving victory complete, they indulged in rejoicing, &c. until they were attacked by the British and Indians, and all cut off but about 150.

**WASHINGTON CITY, May 20.**  
**Good News from the North Western Army.**  
**THE ENEMY REPULED.**

[A despatch of prior date to the following, supposed to contain the earlier transactions of the siege, has not yet reached the department of war, as will appear from passages in Gen. Harrison's letter.]  
Copy of a despatch from Major General Wm. H. Harrison to the Secretary of War, dated  
Head Quarters, L. Sandusky, 15th May, 1813.

SIR,

Having ascertained that the enemy [Indians as well as British] had entirely abandoned the neighborhood of the Rapids, I left the command of camp

Meigs with Gen. Clay, and came here last night. It is with the greatest satisfaction, I inform you, sir, that I have reason to believe that the loss of the Kentucky troops in killed on the north side of the river does not exceed 50.—On the 10th and 11th inst. I caused the ground which was the scene of action and its environs to be carefully examined, and after the most diligent search 43 bodies only of our men were discovered—amongst them was the leader of the detachment, Col. Dudley. No other officer of note fell in the action. I have strong reason to believe that a considerable number of the Kentuckians effected their retreat up the river to Fort Winchester. Gen. Procter did not furnish me with a return of prisoners in his possession, although repeatedly promised. His retreat was as precipitate as it could properly be, leaving a number of cannon ball, a new elegant sling carriage for cannon, and other valuable articles. The night before his departure, two persons that were employed in the British gun boats [Americans by birth] deserted to us. The information they gave me was very interesting—they say that the Indians, of which there were from 1600 to 2000, left the British the day before their departure in a high state of dissatisfaction, from the great loss which they had sustained in the several engagements of the 5th, and the failure of the British in accomplishing their promise of taking the post at the Rapids. From the account given by these men, my opinion is confirmed of the great superiority of the enemy which were defeated by our troops in the two sallies made on the 5th inst. That led by Col. Miller did not exceed 350 men, and it is very certain that they defeated 200 British regulars, 150 militia, and 4 or 500 Indians. That the American regulars, although they were raw recruits, and such men as compose the Pittsburg, Penn. and Petersburg, Va. volunteers, should behave well, is not to be wondered at;—but that a company of militia should maintain its ground against four times its numbers, as did Captain Seabrook of Kentucky, is truly astonishing. These brave fellows were at length however entirely surrounded by Indians, and would have been entirely cut off, but for the gallantry of lieutenant Gwynne of the 19th reg. who with part of Captain Ellicott's company, charged the enemy and released the Kentuckians. I enclose you a list of the killed and wounded during the whole siege. It is considerably larger than I had supposed it would be when I last wrote to you—but it is a satisfaction to know that they did not bleed uselessly, but in the course of successful exertions. The return does not embrace those who fell on the N. W. side of the Miami.

You will also receive herewith a monthly return of the troops at Camp Meigs for the last month; the communication with the other posts being cut off, the returns were not received. A copy of Gen. Clay's report to me of the manner of his executing my order for the attack on the enemy's batteries, is likewise forwarded, by which it will be seen that my intentions were perfectly understood, and the great facility with which they might have been executed is apparent to every individual who witnessed the scene. Indeed the cannon might have been spiked, the carriages cut to pieces, the magazines destroyed, and the retreat effected to the boats without the loss of a man, as none were killed in taking the batteries, so complete was the surprise.

An extensive open plain intervenes between the river & the hill upon which the batteries of the enemy were placed; this plain was raked by four of our 16 pounders, a 12 and a 6. The enemy, even before their guns were spiked, could not have brought one to bear upon it.—So perfectly secured was their retreat that the 150 men who came off effected it without loss and brought off some of the wounded, one of them upon the backs of his comrades. The Indians followed them to the woods, but dared not enter into the plain.

I am unable to form a correct estimate of the enemy's force. The prisoners varied much in their accounts; those who made them least stated the regulars at 550 and militia at 800; but the numbers of Indians were far beyond comparison greater than have ever been brought into the field before; numbers arrived after the siege commenced. I have caused their camps on the S. E. side of the river to be examined, and the general opinion is that there could not have been fewer on that side than 1000 or 1200; they were indeed the efficient force of the enemy.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 14th, 18th and 28th ult. and 4th inst.

I am sorry to inform you that Maj. Stoddard died the night before I left the Rapids, of a lock-jaw, produced by a slight wound from a fragment of a shell which struck him on the thigh. Several have died in this way from their great and unavoidable exposure to the cold, but perhaps there never were so many instances of desperate wounds being likely to do well. The gallant Capt. Bradford will recover.

I shall go from here to Upper Sandusky and shall take my station at Delaware or Franklinton until the troops are assembled. Gen. Clay, who commands at the Rapids, is a man of capacity and entirely to be relied on. I have the honor to be,  
**WM. H. HARRISON.**  
The Hon. John Armstrong,  
Secretary at War.

Return of the killed and wounded in the siege of Camp Meigs, and the several sorties of the 5th inst.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
U. S. Artillery	1		
U. S. Infantry	30	90	129
U. S. Dragoon	3	17	20
Ken. Militia	30	43	72
Ohio Militia	2	8	11
12 mo. Volun.	3	29	31
Detachment of Infantry of the U. States	3	3	6
	81	189	269

**REMARKS.**  
Majors Stoddard and Hulkill—the former died of his wounds, the latter slightly wounded.

Sixty-four of the above were killed in the sorties, and one hundred and twenty four wounded: the balance, eighty one killed and wounded within the fortified camp.

**J. O. FALLON,**  
Act. As. Ad. Gen.

Copy of a letter from General Clay to General Harrison.

SIR,

On the 5th inst. about 8 o'clock, A. M. descending the Miami of the Lake about midway of the Rapids, with 1200 of the Kentucky troops in 13 flat bottomed boats, I was met by Capt. Hamilton and a subaltern, who delivered me (as he said) the orders of Maj. Gen. Harrison, to the following effect:—

"You must detach about 800 men from your brigade, who will land at a point I will shew, about one or one and a half miles above the Fort, and I will conduct them to the British batteries on the left bank of the river. They must take possession of the enemy's cannon, spike them, cut down the carriages and return to their boats."

Observing that the British force at their large batteries was inconsiderable, but that their main force was at the old garrison, about one and a half miles below, on the same side of the river; that the Indians were chiefly on the right bank of the river.—The balance of the men under your command must land on the right bank, opposite the first landing, and will fight their way through to the Fort, observing that the route thus to be taken would be shown by a subaltern officer there, in company with Captain Hamilton, who would land the Perogue at the point on the right bank, to which the boats would land.

The order of descending the river in boats was the same as the order of march in the line of battle in solid column, each officer taking position according to rank. Col. Dudley, the eldest Col. led the van, and in this order the river had been descended. As soon as Capt. Hamilton had descended these orders, being in the thirteenth boat from the front, directed him to proceed immediately to Col. Dudley and order him to take the men in the twelve front boats, and execute Gen. Harrison's orders on the left bank of the river, and post his (Capt. Hamilton's) subaltern on the right bank to conduct myself with the men in the 6 rear boats to the Fort. I ordered the five boats in the rear to fall in a line and follow me.—High winds and the rapidity of the current drove four of the rear boats ashore in the attempt to follow on according to order, where they remained a short time, sufficient, however, to detain them a quarter of a mile in the rear. To land accordingly I ordered I kept close along the right bank until opposite Col. Dudley's landing.—There I found no guide led to conduct me to the Fort as Capt. Hamilton had promised. I then made an attempt to cross the river and join Col. Dudley, but from the rapid current on the falls I was unable to land on the point with him. Being nearly half way across the river, and the waves running so high to risk the boat then driving down the current sideways—receded about the boat and rowed the best way we could to save our boat. My attempt to cross the river to Col. Dudley occasioned all the boats (I presume in the rear of me) and which were then out of hauling distance to cross over and land with Col. Dudley. Having been defeated in a landing on the left, we then endeavored to effect one on the right, even without a guide. But before a landing could be effected we received a brisk fire from the enemy on shore, which was in this unavoidable situation compelled us to make to Fort Meigs with no other force than about 50 men on board the other boats being still in the rear) and to receive the enemy's fire until we arrived under the protection of the Fort. Col. Eastwell's command (except the men in my boat) having landed to join Col. Dudley, were, as I have been informed, ordered by Capt. Hamilton immediately to embark and land on the right hand shore about a mile above the Fort, and prepare to fight his way thro' to the garrison.

The Col. embarked, landed as he conceived at the proper point, pursuant to Capt. Hamilton's order, and was forming his men in order of battle, when he was met by Capt. Shaw, and ordered to march into the garrison at open order, the safest route.

When my own boat landed we were met by 2 men who took charge of the boat as we understood to bring her under the protection of the fort batteries. Believing our baggage to be thus made safe we forbore our servants to carry any portion off, but loaded them with cannon ball, which they bore to the Fort. Our baggage was however taken by the Indians in a very short time after we left the boat. Upon receiving the orders of Capt. Hamilton, I asked if he had bro't spikes to spike the enemy's cannon.—To which he replied he had plenty.

I am, sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**GREEN CLAY, Brig. Gen.**  
His Excellency Maj. Gen. Harrison.

P. S. Capt. Hamilton on delivering the orders of Gen. Harrison, observed that the object of landing and marching a portion of the troops on the right bank, was to draw the attention of the Indians, and by thus engaging them afford an opportunity to the garrison to make a sally by a circuitous route, surprise and carry the batteries and cannon of the enemy below the Fort on the right bank.  
G. C. Brig. Gen.  
A true Copy. G. CROGHAN, A. D. C.

**VICTORY OF YORK.**

The letter of the brave but unfortunate Capt. Moore, while it has filled with sorrow the hearts of those whose friends were killed or wounded in battle, has placed the victory of York in a more brilliant light than any in which it has hitherto been seen. It may indeed prove the ground work of speedy and decisive success in the attempt to conquer and occupy the province of Upper Canada. In this signal triumph of the American arms, the trained corps of Baltimore volunteers have performed their duty, with honour to themselves and credit to the city. They have alike put their estimators, who accused them of being destitute of courage, to shame, and their foreign enemies to flight. Abhorred be the man who unjustly reviles the gallant soldier while defending his country's rights and advancing its glory in distant regions!  
Ancestral.

**BALTIMORE VOLUNTEERS.**  
Extract of a letter from Stephen H. Moore, capt. of the Baltimore Volunteers, to his brother in this city, dated  
"NIAGARA, 5th May, 1813.

"I last wrote you from the Harbour, stating that I was then about to embark with my company, together with Gen. Pike's brigade, for the

purpose of making a descent on the Canada shore. I have to inform you now of the result, which has been victorious and glorious to the American arms, although peculiarly unfortunate to me. We arrived at the head of the lake Ontario on Tuesday morning, the 27th ult. and debarked the forces about a mile above York, the capital of Upper Canada; here we were met on the beach by about 500 British regulars and 250 Indians; we contended with them warmly for about one hour, when we succeeded in driving them before us, and made good our landing, with the loss of some brave officers, and about 40 men killed or wounded; we then formed immediately, moved up to York, and when arrived just as the opening of the main street, the enemy sprung a mine upon us, which destroyed about 130 of our men. This horrible explosion has deprived me of my left leg, and otherwise grievously wounded me. I was taken from the field, carried on board the commodore's ship, where my leg was amputated, and I am now likely to recover. Two of my company were killed at the same time, and four or five more of my brave fellows were severely wounded—now out of danger.

"We have taken the capital of the enemy, & about a million and a half worth of public stores and other property. We have killed & wounded about three hundred British and their savage allies, and have taken prisoners about 700 men. We have taken from them also several vessels of war, which were found in the harbor, and destroyed a thirty two gun frigate, then on the stocks.

"This is the severest blow the British have felt since the war, and is to them irreparable.—It will teach them a lesson of American bravery, which they cannot soon forget. The conquest of Upper Canada is now no longer doubtful, as almost all the guns, munitions of war and provisions, necessary to carry on the present campaign, were deposited at York, and have been taken by us. Gen. Pike, however, the brave and gallant projector of this enterprise, fell in the very moment of complete victory, at the head of his column.—We have suffered severely in the loss of officers—2 capt. 11 lieuts. wounded. My wound, they say, is a good one, but it has maimed me for life.

"Lieut. INYER received a bayonet thro' his right shoulder, at the moment of stepping out of the boat, but is doing very well.—GILL and WASSER, escaped unhurt.

"P. S.—My company distinguished themselves gloriously, and were noticed for their determined spirit.  
H. G.

Extract of a letter from a Field Officer in the force which landed at York, to the Department of War.

"The column of attack consisted of the 6th, 15th, 16th, and 21st regiments of infantry, and a detachment of the light and heavy artillery, Maj. Forsyth's corps of riflemen, and Lieut. Col. McCutcheon's corps of volunteers acted on the flanks. There was a long piece of woods to go through, which offered many obstructions to our progress. As was expected, we were there annoyed on our flanks by a part of the British and Indians, with a six pounder and two howitzers. One of the enemy's batteries accidentally blew up, by which he lost 50 of the 8th regiment.—A part of our force was detached from our column, as it came into the open ground, who carried the second battery by storm. The troops were halted a few minutes to bring up the heavy artillery to play on the block house. Gen. Sheaffe de-pairing of holding the town, ordered fire to be put to the magazine, in which there were 500 barrels of powder, many cart loads of stone, and an immense quantity of iron, shells and shot.—The explosion was tremendous. The column was taken from front to rear. Gen. Pike & his aids, and 250 officers and men were killed or wounded in the column. Notwithstanding this calamity and the circumstance that might be expected to follow it, the troops gave three cheers, instantly formed the column and marched on towards the town. Gen. Sheaffe fled and left his papers and baggage behind him. About 60 regulars accompanied him, leaving their wounded in every team house. They acknowledge the loss of 300 killed and wounded. Their force, regulars and militia, consisted of 1000 men. We took between 2 & 500 prisoners."—Nat. Intell.

Extract of a letter from Major General Dearborn, to the Secretary of War, dated  
"NIAGARA, May 3.

"As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, the loss of the enemy in the late affair of York amounted to one hundred killed, two hundred prisoners, and three hundred wounded. I have not been able to ascertain precisely the amount of the militia paroled—I presume it could not be less than five hundred. There was an immense depot of naval and military stores. York was a magazine for Niagara, Detroit, &c. and notwithstanding the immense amount which was destroyed by them, we found more than we could bring off. Gen. Sheaffe's baggage and papers fell into my hands; the papers are a valuable acquisition. A scroll was found in the Executive and Legislative Council Chamber, suspended near the Speaker's chair, in company with the mace, &c."—Ib.

**NEW YORK, May 17.**  
**LATEST FROM FRANCE.**

Captain Taylor, of the schooner De Lille, of Baltimore, who arrived here this morning down Sound, in 26 days from Bordeaux, informs that the Prussians had joined the Russians and had declared war against France. 40,000 Russians had arrived at Hamburg. Bonaparte was soon to make the field at the head of a numerous army. The following persons were appointed regent in his absence: The Emperor, Cambaceres, Talleyrand, St. John Angely, and Fanchet, formerly Ministers of Police. It was reported at Bordeaux that the Toulon fleet had sailed; but the report was afterwards contradicted. Several French frigates had gone to sea from Bordeaux and other ports. On the 15th inst. off Martha's Vineyard, Capt. Taylor fell in with the schr. Gen. Marion, capt. Center from Nantes, with a valuable cargo to Jenkins & Havens, Jones & Megrah, & George Richards of this city. Capt. Center informed that in the Bay of Biscay, he was chased by a British frigate, and after lightening the schr. by staving twenty pipes of brandy fortuitously made his escape. On the grand banks, about the 10th inst. the Gen. Marion was chased by four boats from a British frigate. It being nearly calm the boats came up with the Gen. Marion; but were so well plied with grape and cannister shot, marine spikes, and old iron of every description, from their guns, that they thought prudent to return to the frigate. The Gen. Marion had expended all her ammunition but three rounds when the boats left her—Capt Taylor supplied her & then bid him good bye. We understand the Gen. Marion has since arrived at New Bedford. Capt. Taylor has brought despatches for our government, from our consuls at Paris and Bordeaux, which were forwarded to Washington by this morning's mail.



A SEA FIGHT.

(Between a British and a French Frigate.)

From the London Gazette of March 23, 1815.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Capt. Irby, of H. M. ship Amelia, to John Willson Croker, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 22d inst.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that when I was about to quit Sierra Leone river for England, in H. M. ship under my command, on the 29th Jan. Lieut. Pascoe arrived there with the chief part of the crew of His Majesty's gun brig Daring, he having been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blow her up at Tamara (one of the Isles de Loss) in consequence of having been chased by a French frigate, in Co. with two other ships, apparently frigates; he reported having left them at anchor off the Islands on the 27th. I immediately dispatched Lieutenant Pascoe in a small schooner to reconnoitre the enemy (he having volunteered his services) and on the 3d Feb. he returned, having ascertained their force to be 2 frigates of the largest class (L'Arctus and L'Rubis) and a Portuguese ship, their prize; they had nearly completed their water—and, after unloading the Portuguese ship, intended to give her up to the crew, and proceed themselves to sea to intercept our homeward bound trade. Conceiving that if I cruised off the Isles de Loss (in the event of their not having left them) I might be enabled to fall in with any of His Majesty's ships that might be coming down the coast, and also protect the vessels bound to Sierra Leone, of which I had received intelligence; I repaired to weigh, when a cartel arrived from the Islands with the master and boat's crew of another vessel they had taken, whose accounts corroborating Lieut. Pascoe's report, I left Sierra Leone river, and worked up to the Islands, standing in at day light on the 6th ult. towards the Island of Tamara, we joined the Princess Charlotte government schooner, who informed me one of the frigates was at anchor at a considerable distance to the northward from the other, which was apparently unloading the prize. I dispatched the sch'r to Sierra Leone, to leave directions to any ship that might arrive there to repair to me. Having neared the Island in the evening, the frigate to the northward weighed and stood out to sea; the other frigates had signals flying, and being observed at sun set with her top-sails hoisted, I stood off for the night—and the next morning one of the frigates (I believe L'Arctus) was just visible from the deck—it was then calm; on a breeze springing up about noon, she stood towards us. As I had hopes of drawing her from her consort, we continued standing out to sea till sun set, when not perceiving the other ship from the mast head, and the breeze falling, we shortened sail, wore and stood towards her. A little after 7, the enemy observing us near him, tacked & hoisted his colors. At 45 minutes past 7 P. M. being within pistol shot of his weather bow, both ships commenced firing nearly at the same time, which continued (remaining nearly in the same situation) until 21 minutes past 11, when she bore up, having the advantage of being able to do so, leaving us in an unfavorable state, with our sails, and our running rigging cut to pieces, & most injured. During the action we were buffeted on board the enemy, in attempting to board his hawse, when he retreated to ward, but was repulsed by the marines (which were commanded by Lieut. Simpson) and the borders. Though I most sincerely lament the numerous loss of killed and wounded, which amounted to 141, yet it is the greatest consolation in reflecting that we were never once exposed to a raking shot, or the slightest accident occurred—all fell by fair fighting.

It is with the most poignant regret I have to mention the names of the senior and second lieuts. John James Bates & John Pope, and Lieut. Grainger, of marines, among the slain; they fell early in the action. Having been more than five years in the ship, I have had ample opportunities of knowing their inimitable characters, and the consequent loss the service has sustained by their falling. It is with equal concern I have to mention Lieutenant George Wills, the junior lieutenant, who fell while carrying on the duty on the quarter deck, when I had received a wound which obliged me to quit it; and also that of the good and zealous officer, Lieut. Pascoe, late of the Daring, who commanded the midship guns, on the main deck; Mr. John B. Gue, late purser of the Thetis, (invalided) received a mortal wound below, after having been wounded on the quarter deck.

When I have the misfortune to state such a severe loss, I trust it will be clear every person must have done his duty. I feel most grateful to my gallant officers and crew, as well as the supernumeraries late belonging to the Daring, for their cool, steady and persevering conduct, which was worthy the utmost success; but the superior force of the enemy (she carrying on her main deck heavy French 24 pounders) the considerable quantity of gold dust we have on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up, would have

prevented me seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable. I should not omit to mention to their lordships the admirable conduct of Mr. De Mayne, the master, who placed the ship so ably at the commencement of the action, and his unremitting assiduity till the enemy kept away. My most grateful thanks are due to Lieutenant Simpson of marines, and John Collman, purser, who exerted themselves to the utmost. Having received the greatest assistance from Lieutenant Reere, invalided, from His Majesty's sloop Kangaroo, who was wounded more than once during the action, I have appointed him to act as first Lieutenant of the ship.

The crippled state of the ship, and deplorable condition of the wounded, having rendered the object for which I sailed from Sierra Leone abortive, having every reason to conclude that the state of the enemy must have been such as to have greatly foiled him in his intended operations, being much cut up about his hull, I thought myself justified in not remaining on the coast, and therefore proceeded with the intention of touching at Madeira, or the Western Islands, for refreshments for the sick, which the badness of the weather prevented, and arrived here this day.

I must not omit to report to their lordships the high sense I entertain of the humane and skilful attention of Mr. Williamson, surgeon, and Mr. Burke, assistant, as also that of Mr. Stewart, late assistant surgeon of the Daring, to the wounded since this sanguinary conflict.

I should also state, that although our numbers were apparently strong at the commencement of the action, yet from the length of time we had been on the coast, and much reduced by sickness, we had barely our complement fit for duty, and they much enervated.

(Signed) FRED. PAUL IRBY, Captain. STEPHEN WILLIAMSON, Surgeon.

The hearts of Englishmen sicken at the repeated demonstrations of our navy being on the decline, not from degeneracy in spirit, skill or discipline in our commanders and seamen, (for every instance of disaster that occurs shews them to be equally brave, skilful and zealous) but from ignorance and folly in the outfit of our ships and in the want of plan, energy and foresight in the naval administration. Constantly we hear either that our ships are inferior in their sailing, in their weight or metal in their number of hands to that of the single ship of the enemy with which they have to contend, or that with all our superiority of force, they are constantly cut to pieces. In all these respects those calamities occurred; in the instance recorded in the Gazette of last night, which we have copied, and we are sorry to find, that one or other of them constantly happens. Can we wonder at the circumstances after the clear and lamentable account of our naval architectural science given in the third report of the commissioners of naval revision, and which to this day has not given rise to the slightest amendment? It is a melancholy fact, that we are falling back, and that the enemy are advancing in naval power.

London Chronicle.

LONDON, March 24.

It is our painful duty this day to announce the capture of another of our frigates by the Americans. This distressing event took place on the 29th of December, off the Brazils. The Java of 33 guns, which was commanded by Gen. Hill and sailed to Bombay, having fallen in with the American frigate Constitution, a desperate action ensued. After two hours fighting the British flag was struck, and the Java was taken possession of by the Americans, but in so shattered a state, that after taking on the crew she was burnt. The particulars of the engagement will be found in another column, extracted from a N. York paper.

We are satisfied that every individual in the country must feel humiliated at this succession of disaster, which thus mock and render nugatory our naval superiority. Accidents, it was said, would occur in spite of every precaution; but how happens it that a series of these events called accidents should so closely follow each other? How happens it that 4 or 5 American frigates should be able to get out of port, pounce upon their prey, and return again to harbor without molestation. No human being will believe that this can be merely the effect of chance. Something must be wrong in the system which gives room for such a disgrace to the British flag, a degradation of the British name, & the useless sacrifice of so many brave men who can enquire take place too soon into the causes which have led to such melancholy events. It is puerile to say that ships of the line are now cutting down for the purpose of meeting the American frigates. We have surely ships of the line enough, without waiting for months to alter them into another shape, to sweep from the ocean the whole of the American navy. It is in vain to urge that a sufficient force is on the American station. The very recurrence of these losses, heart breaking as they are to every Briton, proves that there is a total insufficiency of plan and system in carrying on the war. It is impossible, after this new disaster, that the country will be satisfied without a thorough investigation into the causes which have brought upon us these calamities, and we rejoice to observe, that notice was given last night in the House of Lords, by Lord Darnley, of a

determination to bring the consideration of this subject before Parliament.

Morning Chronicle.

From the London Statesman of March the 29th.

The American news is of considerable import, and we observe with peculiar satisfaction the expedition with which the bill for excluding British seamen from being employed on board American vessels, public and private, has passed the legislature. This measure is the more pleasing ominous to well wishers for the restoration of peace, as it is the consequence of an examination by a committee formed on purpose to enquire into the causes of the misunderstanding between the two nations.

From the London Times of March 23.

New York and Boston papers to the 24th ult. have this day come to hand, containing much interesting matter. Among other important and curious articles with which we are furnished by the present papers, one of the most prominent, which we have, therefore, extracted at length, is the report of the committee of foreign relations, introducing a bill to prevent the employment of British seamen on board of American ships. Against the bill we can have no objection. It imposes a penalty of 1000 dollars on the commanders of men of war, and of 500 dollars on the masters of merchantmen, for every foreign sailor employed by them, to be recovered in the manner of a qui tam action by a common informer. We are far from saying that this, connected with other precautionary measures, may not form the basis of a fair arrangement for the satisfaction of our undoubted right of impressing our native born subjects. We will go further, and say, that the mere exemption of those seamen that, up to the present time, have actually been naturalized in America, is not a circumstance worth disputing about. We know the extent of the evil, and we know it cannot materially injure us. It is only against principles, against pretensions of indefinite extent, or of ruinous magnitude, that nations can be justified in contending by war.

But whilst we applaud the principle of the bill—for every step towards a real reconciliation of Great Britain and America deserves the gratitude of mankind—we can by no means assent to all the arguments contained in the accompanying report; but upon the whole the language of the report is more moderate and reasonable than we have been accustomed to hear from the supporters of the American executive. We wish we could have traced in it any latent sparks of that more comprehensive and bold policy, before which the question of impressment sinks into insignificance. Why should the United States be backward to declare their detestation of the atrocious principles against which this country has so long and so honorably struggled? How come it that they do not feel it to be their duty to range themselves on our side, in defence of the great cause of national independence, against one who has openly declared that he will acknowledge neither the rights nor even the name of neutrality? When nature, when reason, when policy should so powerfully for the intimate and cordial union of two nations sprung from the same high heroic stem. Oh! why should they suffer mere technical objections, and matters of casual inconsequence, to turn them aside from their honorable and brotherly career? In our last papers we had occasion to censure the weak policy of not putting forth our whole strength in the naval war with America; but the warm and vigorous prosecution of hostilities, whilst they unfortunately exist, is not in the least incompatible with the most sincere & earnest desire for an honorable peace.

The American papers inform us of the extraordinary honors which have been paid Commodore Deane and Bainbridge. The former, on his arrival in his native City, (Philadelphia) was received by a military escort and complimented with addresses from the municipal authorities; the latter landed at Boston amidst salutes of artillery, and with every respect from the naval and military officers present, as well as from the delighted populace. To have so repeatedly conquered the English on their own element, intoxicated the new republicans with an exultation the more inordinate, as it was totally unexpected.

JOHN O'NEILL.

Extract of a letter from Mr. JOHN O'NEILL, who was taken at Havre de Grace, bravely fighting alone in the cause of his adopted country, to a gentleman in Baltimore—dated Havre de Grace, May 10. "No doubt before this, you have heard of my defeat. On the 3d inst. we were attacked by 15 English barges at break of day. They were not discovered by the sentry until they were close to the town. We had a small breast work erected, with two 6 & one 9 pounder in it; and I was stationed at one of the guns. When the alarm was given I ran to the battery, and found but one man there, and two or three came afterwards. After firing a few shots they retreated, and left me alone in the battery. The grape shot flew very thick about me. I loaded the gun myself, without any one to serve the vent which you know was very dangerous, and fired her when she recoiled and ran over my thigh.

I retreated down town, and joined Mr. Barnes at the nail manufactory with a musket & fired on the barges while we had ammunition, & then retreated to the Commons, where I kept waving my hat to the militia, who had run away, to come to our assistance; they, however, proved cowardly, and would not

come back. At the same time, an English officer on horseback followed by the marines, rode up, and took me with two muskets in my hand. I was carried on board the Maidstone frigate, where I remained until released three days since."

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the Court of Chancery— Will be sold at public auction, at 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of June next, at Mr. Brown's tavern in Centreville, Queen Ann's county.

That valuable Farm, Mill & Mill Seat, late the property of William Taylor, Esq. lying in Queen Ann's county, within two miles of Centreville. The Farm contains 121 1/2 acres of valuable Land, well adapted to plaiter of Paris and clover, and to the growth of wheat and corn. From 30 to 35 acres are in timber—and there is a small dwelling house upon it.

The Mill Seat contains upwards of 50 acres, about one half of which is upland, with some fine wood on it, and the residue is covered by the pond. The mill house is framed and weather-boarded with plank, thirty six feet in length and thirty two in breadth, with two water wheels, and constructed for three pair of stones, two pair of which are only in operation at this time.— There is a small dwelling house for the miller near the mill, and the stream is believed to be a never failing one.

The Farm and Mill Seat will be sold together or separate, as my best suit those inclined to purchase, can view the premises before the sale, and can obtain any further information relative to the property, by applying to Henry Darden, Esq. near Centreville.

This property is strongly recommended by the fertility of the surrounding country, which is remarkable for its abundant productions of grain, and also by its vicinity to tide water, and to an almost daily communication between Centreville and Baltimore, by packets. This offering to the proprietor a choice of employing the mill in merchant or country work, or both, or in any manufactory requiring the aid of water.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one fourth of the purchase money in cash— one fourth in six, one fourth in twelve, and one fourth in eighteen months: Bonds or notes with security to be approved by the trustee, will be required. When the whole payment is completed a conveyance will be made by the trustee, and the title is believed to be indisputable. Immediate possession will be given.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Trustee. Baltimore, may 4—6

At the same time and place,

The subscriber will offer for sale, one hundred acres of TIMBER LAND, lying about six miles from Centreville, adjoining Deet. Nicholson's Farm. It will be divided into lots of twenty five acres each, to suit purchasers. The terms of sale, which will be easy, will be made known on the day.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON. may 4—6

Sale Postponed.

The Land lying and being in Dorchester county, originally advertised by Thomas Barnett, (attorney in fact for Elizabeth Allan) to be sold at public sale on the premises, on the 20th inst. is postponed until further notice, but is still offered at private sale. One, two and three years credit will be given, by the purchaser securing the payments to be punctually made. &c.

THOMAS BARNETT, Attorney in fact for ELIZABETH ALLAN, Trustee. may 13—6

Union Bank of Maryland.

12th May, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS,

That an Election for Sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on MON. DAY, the 5th July next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue till 3 in the afternoon. By order of the Board, R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than seven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year. The Editors of the Eastern Star, Frederick town Herald, Republican Gazette & Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above account a week for six weeks, and forward their account for payment to R. H. Cash'r. may 13, (18)—6

The Subscriber

Will dispose of his stock of GOODS on hand, on reasonable terms, or in exchange for real property. The store may be occupied by the purchaser, which is one of the best situations in the place. Apply in Hillsborough, to HENRY D. SELLERS. may 13—3

Patent hand washing machine.

The subscriber has purchased the exclusive right to the above Machine of Talbot and Caroline counties, which he offers for sale at his dwelling, on Choptank river and the mouth of King's creek—also has authorized James Wainwright, of Eastern, who makes them, to sell to the inhabitants of the above counties—Price \$25 each.—The utility and advantages in having one of these in a family, can be shown by the subscriber, James Wainwright, or any of those that have purchased; all of whom are well satisfied.

1st.—It takes less than half the soap that the common way of washing does.

2d.—It takes very little more than half the labour.

3d.—It does not do half the injury to clothes as the common method, and garments of any kind are made clean in much less time. Small girls or boys can wash with it at their ease. Grain of any kind will be taken at a fair price. BARNARD WILSON. may 13—6

Coach, Gig, & Chair Making.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced, and are now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, in the town of Denton, opposite the Court House. They have on hand, and intend to keep, a general supply of the best materials; and from the experience of H. Madry in one of the most fashionable shops in the city of Baltimore, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to execute all orders in the best and neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.— We solicit a share of public patronage. DOUGHERTY & MADRY. Denton, may 4—6

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, A Very General Assortment of SPRING GOODS, Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. J. B. RINGGOLD. April 13—6

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

H O T E L,

at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire. THOMAS HENRIX. April 6—m

Take Notice.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, with a complete and general assortment of materials in his line. He is in every way prepared to accommodate his customers in the best manner and on the shortest notice—and by his strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. JOHN W. SHERWOOD. may 11—3

APPRENTICES

Wanted to the Earthen Ware business.

Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age, of good dispositions, and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber. NICHOLS. S. JONES, Baltimore. march 9—12

P. S. Any letters relative to the above, left with Mr. Edward Markland, Mr. Wm. Cox, or Mr. Caleb Brown, Easton, will meet with attention. N. S. J.

Ironsides,

Will cover a few mares this season at £20 the season, and £40 to insure a foal. The money for the season payable any time in November next, or any kind of merchandise produce will be taken at market price. He will commence his season on the 2d Monday of this month at Queen's Town, and continue till the 1st of August, under the superintendance of the subscriber.

Ironsides has no pedigree, and what would it avail him to have all the blood royal in England, Ireland and France, running in his veins, if he himself could not run? What good does blood do for either man or horse, when neither the man nor horse is qualified to perform in the duties assigned him? Suppose that Ironsides was all the noble blood of the St. Paters, the Sir Hanses, the Sir Johns, the Herces, the Sir Duns and Honeywoods, Arabians, and of all the rest of the noble order of blood descent, and that his father was King George, Prince Regent, King William, King George, Archduke Charles, or Czar Peter, & that he had won all the King's money that was ever run for in England; if that he himself could not run nor perform his service, required? What then? Answer nothing? It is believed that worth makes the horse as well as that of the man. But Ironsides can run, he can beat any Stallion with a Padger, (Mr. W. Knight's Padger) stationed in the State of Maryland, over the Eastern Course next Fall for five hundred dollars.

He was bred by Charles H. Esq. of Prospect Bay, he is a strong, 5 years old, not large, but very strong and hard one, and those that of his get will be a three and four years old, as like himself, exquisitely fine. He is a horse of uncommon strength of lungs, and of uncommon vigor, and can beat any Stallion of English or French descent, (the blood is not excepted, giving the above preference.) We say nothing of this ancestry and the last that we say; that we know a part of his composition, and that is, that he is in part of Iron.

CORBIN LEE. April 5, (may 11)—3

A Runaway.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 16th of this month, a young negro man by the name of Perry, sometimes calls himself Perry H. H. he is very black, with a round face, about 5 feet 6 inches high—Perry is a well set fellow, with very white eyes. Whoever takes up the said fellow in this country, and brings him home shall receive ten dollars; if out of the county, and in the State, twenty dollars, and if out of the State, eighty dollars, or will have him confined in jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward. JAMES NABB. Talbot county, may 18—m

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Caroline county, Maryland, on the third day of May inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself James supposed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; his clothing when committed were a coarse shirt, a short round about of kersey or lincey striped, and a pair of trousers of the same kind, a pair of old shoes and wool hat; he also had a small bundle of other cloths with him. His particular marks—he is a chunky, well set fellow, very dark complexion, tolerably intelligent, and healthy—says he was sold to a negro trader by the name of Mr. Mims, by his master, a certain capt. Charles Tunnell, who he says lives near Accomac Court House, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs. JAMES KEENE, Sheriff of Caroline county. may 5, (11)—8

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Emanuel Greenes. He is about five feet eleven inches high, stout and well made; about 30 years of age—His clothing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nankeen pantaloons, a blue linen shirt, a black fur hat, and half boots; Has a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs. MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland. April 23, 1813. (may 4—8)

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a mulatto woman who calls herself Nancy Brown—She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, a yellow spotted shawl, a pair of shoes and stockings, all much worn; has a scar on her neck, occasioned, as she says, by a burn; says she was manumitted by Mr. James Armstrong, who resides at the head of M'Eldey's Dock, in the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees as the law directs. MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland. 5th April, 1813 (13)—8

WRITING PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

For sale at the Star Office.