



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, SEPTEMBER 1, 1812.

[No. 1.....668.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR. The customers at this Bank are hereby reminded...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber, in pursuance of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland...

FOR SALE. The subscriber has for sale, on reasonable terms, all his lands lying in Sussex county...

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LANDS TO RENT AND OVERSEERS WANTED. To be rented, from the 1st of December next...

OVERSEERS WANTED. Also wanted, for the ensuing year, four Overseers, one a single man, the others with families...

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON. The customers at this Bank are hereby reminded...

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. Grateful for the liberal support I received in October last...

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. Having received a very liberal support at the election in October last...

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. My services are offered as a candidate at the ensuing election...

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am bold to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff...

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. From the solicitation of a number of my friends, I am bold to offer myself as a candidate for Sheriff...

LAWYER AT EASTON. For the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war...

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It is impossible to read the federal papers at the present crisis, we mean the most of them, and particularly some in New England, without astonishment at their polluted columns...

The set of the government which placed us in a state of war with Great Britain, was adopted on the most solemn deliberation, and on a full concurrence among the immediate representatives of the people...

On a motion seconded and carried without debate, the 2d article was acted upon...

On this subject the hon. Senator Dexter rose and delivered, in his usual style, of commanding eloquence, an eloquent and most impressive speech...

There were but three cases that presented themselves to his mind which authorized conventions of the kind now under consideration...

Neither of these cases exist at present. It is admitted by all that our national government has the unquestionable right to declare war...

When it has made up and pronounced its judgment, it becomes the law of the land; and we are bound to respect and enforce it as such...

But admitting the evils and impolicy, and even the injustice of the war, in the fullest extent which gentlemen contended, he considered its evils by no means insupportable, & far short of such as would follow any serious opposition to the

...that demanded its vigorous prosecution, till it should be terminated by an honorable peace.

We should be cautious how we employ delegates for political purposes beyond those who are chosen to act for us in pursuance of existing laws. Whenever the people exercise the extreme right of opposing oppressive laws, each individual proceeds at his peril, and must judge and act for himself on his own individual responsibility. This right is in its nature unalienable and cannot be delegated to another.

There is another and a strong objection to the proposition before us—It contemplates the choice of delegates not only to do for us what can be done only by ourselves, in our primary assemblies, and on our individual responsibility, when the pressing occasion urges; but it involves a further, and if possible, greater absurdity: while it admits that the pressing occasion which requires our immediate action has not yet arrived, it requires us to delegate to others both the right of judging, when the occasion shall happen, and how we shall act under its now unknown emergencies. The very statement shows the glaring absurdity of the position.

Let me, said Mr. Dexter, call the attention of my fellow citizens to some considerations which naturally arise from the contemplated convention. It is still the misfortune of our country to be divided into two great political parties—one anxious to hold, the other to regain its ascendancy; and both are actuated too much by those passions which are naturally excited by party collisions. It cannot be denied that our delegates, if chosen, will be selected from the front ranks of one of those parties. If they meet in convention, whatever may be their object, they will meet under circumstances rather calculated to stimulate, than allay the animosities of party. If they consider that the people, (whom they will, however improperly, view as their constituents,) expect them to do some thing in their behalf—to dare something to shield them from what they are already taught to call the oppression of their rash and tyrannical rulers. The bolder measures proposed, the greater will be deemed the merit. Ordinary caution will be stigmatized as cowardice; and even the timid from their very fears, be brought up to act which would appal the most courageous on ordinary occasions. The *esprit de corps* that would be excited among the delegates—the rank and influence which many of them would hold in society—and above all, their connexion with the party whose grievances they undertake to redress—would all contribute to draw after them many adherents, partaking in a greater or less degree of their spirit, and determined to follow and support them in whatever measure they should recommend. This combination of men and passions, acting under the name of patriotism, would be opposed by others, under the sanction of the law, who would consider it as treason. I need not dwell on the irksome detail from which imagination shrinks from horror!

No—while it is not yet too late I will address myself to the sober reason of my fellow citizens. Let it be remembered that resolves and conventions, promising as much good to the public as the one now contemplated & not more threatening in their language and aspect, have within our own recollection, preceded one insurrection which shook this commonwealth to its centre and threatened to draw the neighboring states into its perilous vortex—and another which required the strong arm of the national government to quell its lawless and desolating fury. Permit me to add—those whose liberally originate and aid insurrection by seditious resolves are at all times amenable to the law for the consequences; and generally more guilty in *foro conscientias* than the inconsiderate rable whom they instigate to murder and treason. It is well known to many that in the case of the Pennsylvania insurrection, expediency rather than principle, dictated the punishment of its leaders in arms, instead of the leaders in their resolves, which preceded and produced it. It should also be borne in mind that government is armed with power for its own preservation; and it is the duty of magistrates who hold not the sword in vain, to make themselves a terror to evil doers, and a praise to those who do well, by checking all mischief plotted against the state in its bud.

Other considerations of momentous import have become connected with the subject of our present debate.

To those who have been conversant with our public journals, it is needless to observe that a separation of the states is suggested as one of the objects of the proposed convention.

Suppose for a moment a separation were effected—would any of the objects for which those who are now dissatisfied contend be attained? Divided and weakened at home, should we gain respect abroad? Would our favorite commerce be more likely to thrive under the new restrictions which might be imposed in the ports of the government we had defied and deserted, and under the burthens which must be imposed to support the expense of the new government?—Would the darling object of our hearts—peace with foreign nations, and above all, peace among ourselves—be secured?—Most certainly we should realize no one of these objects, but the sad reverse.

It is not to be presumed a separation of the states will be effected without a struggle. The conflict will excite, and mutual collision perpetuate, animosities between the different sections—each will find a jealous and irreconcilable enemy in the other. The weaker will naturally call in the aid of the first foreign power which shall offer its services to protect itself against the stronger; and this foreign power will be sure to avail itself

of the opportunity of subjugating both.—Should foreign nations leave us to ourselves, our situation might be still more deplorable. In the disaffected states a number too large to be dispensed would ally under the standard of the union.—Suppose them put down for a time by your superior force and a separation accomplished. A new government must then be formed; new and unusual taxes must be levied for its support. Clashing interests will arise, and disaffection increase every step you advance—the majority may, as on former occasions, be compelled to give place to the minority, and the turbulent passions of both become more and more excited at every change. Local interests will govern and local distinctions be made in the new confederacy. Disunion will be the order of the day. The example of separation will be followed upon a smaller scale, from states to counties & from counties to towns, till every man's hand will be raised against his neighbor, and the bonds of society cut asunder in every portion of the community. I need not add that every stage of this down hill course will be marked with blood!

Let me urge you, my fellow citizens, in the name of all you hold most dear to yourselves and your posterity, to pause and reflect at this point of departure, before you may take the fatal step which may lead to irretrievable ruin & disgrace. Let me urge one other consideration upon those gentlemen who stand high in character and strong in their connexions—and I shall have done. Should such men, to whom the community look for example, pursue the course, which I shall never cease to raise my voice to my fellow citizens and to heaven to avert—let me admonish them that they cut up the very ground on which they stand and open a pit for their own and their country's destruction!

Mr. Otis replied at some length. He advocated the constitutionality, of the measure proposed; and that it was at least expedient that the delegates should be chosen; he contended, that in his opinion the fears of the hon. gentleman were the offspring of a very brilliant imagination.—That conventions of delegates, and that very recently a state convention had been convened and adjourned in New Jersey, and that none of the frightful consequences predicted by Mr. D. had ensued. He said the town was in a degree pledged by a former vote to concur with their country brethren in a measure of the kind, whereby the vote of the whole state might be heard at the same time by the masters of the nation; and that the committee deemed it their duty to recommend the redemption of the pledge as far as regarded the choice of the delegates. He hoped the subject would not be postponed, though he did not entertain an opinion that a state convention was indispensable; but it should be, he would not conceive of any mode to effect the end of remonstrance more peaceable, more respectful, more constitutional than by a state convention.

The debate having continued until after 2 o'clock, the meeting was adjourned to the next day at 10 o'clock.

#### ADJOURNED MEETING.

The town met agreeably to adjournment, and the question was stated to be on Mr. D's motion for an indefinite postponement of the subject.

The postponement was advocated by Messrs. *Townsend, Blake*, and the mover, and opposed by Messrs. *Davis, Livermore, Whitman, and Otis*, & the question for postponement was lost.

At nearly 2 o'clock, the question was then taken on the following vote—*Voted*, that the

Hon. Harrison G. Otis, hon. John C. Jones, hon. Christopher Gore, Dr. John Warren, Joseph Lead, esq. William Sullivan, esq. Samuel Parkman, esq. Charles Jackson, esq. hon. E. St. Lo. Livermore, hon. Daniel Sargent, hon. Artemas Ward, William Parsons, esq. hon. Thomas Daves, Theodore Lyman, esq. Arnold Welles, esq. James Perkins, esq. Warren Dutton, esq. David Sears, esq. and Benjamin Gorham, esq.

With such other delegate to be appointed by the town of Chelsea, if said town shall think proper to choose one, be, and they are hereby appointed delegates for the county of Suffolk, to correspond with, and meet such other delegates as have been or may be chosen in other counties, whenever such elections shall have been generally made in the different counties in the state; provided the public exigencies shall appear to require the meeting of such a convention; to consult together for the common good, and to adopt such measures as the public interest may require. And was carried in the affirmative.

*Voted*, That the town of Chelsea be invited to join with us in the measure proposed above, and to choose one delegate for the same purpose, so as to complete the representation of this county in any convention that may be assembled as aforesaid.

BENJAMIN WELD, Moderator.  
A true copy, THOMAS CLARK, Town clerk.  
To the Editor of the Albany Register.

SIR,  
It was with no little surprise that I read an article in the Register of the 11th inst headed "MANAGEMENT."

I should certainly have given myself no trouble in refuting the misstatements contained in that article, so far as they respected myself; but as they are calculated to make wrong impressions, in respect to others, I think it proper to submit the following statement, and if it can avail nothing at war with the condition of

your promise, I presume you will give it a place in your paper.

It is untrue that I ever wrote a letter separately or jointly with Judge Spencer, to the Secretary of War, respecting General Armstrong, and of course no answer can have been received. But it is true, that a letter was written by a Representative in Congress, to a gentleman in this city, who was absent at the time of its receipt, which letter was opened by a friend of his and shewn to me. Its object was to ascertain whether General Armstrong would accept the office of Brigadier General in the army of the U. S. and it contained a suggestion, that in case of his acceptance of the office, he would be stationed at New-York, as military commander of that port.

The gentleman who wrote the letter, manifested an anxiety to bring about this arrangement, and I concurred most sincerely in his wishes to call into service, a gentleman who is every way so well qualified by his talents, and the military knowledge he has acquired in a long course of experience and observation, for the military command of the great emporium of this state. Measures were accordingly adopted by me, to ascertain the fact, whether General Armstrong would accept such appointment, and I learnt soon afterwards, with great satisfaction, that he would assent to the proposed arrangement, under the expectation, that the command of the city New-York, and its dependencies, would be assigned to him.

I immediately communicated the result of my enquiry to the member of Congress, who had written for the information—and the appointment shortly afterwards took place. It was not therefore procured by the intercession of the General's friends here, for that purpose—it was not the result of state juggling, or of a bargain for suppressing any threatened publication. It was dictated alone, by a desire of promoting the public service, and was the spontaneous act of the executive.

I shall refrain from making any further comment upon the facts here stated, or upon the article in the Register, other than to remark that it appears to me perfectly proper, that the President should make such disposition, in the military command, as he thinks best adapted to the service, and that it is competent to him, without degradation, to general Bloomfield, to require his services in a field where he has before displayed his valor, and where it is loudly anticipated he will reap those laurels which the justice of our cause, and the skill and the prowess of our patriotic army entitle us to expect. And I trust that the dignified epithet of *HARLEQUIN*, will be considered as inappropriate, in its application to the general, when he is distinguishing himself on the plains of Aorassau, as it is when used on the present occasion. ELISHA JENKINS.

August 15, 1812.

From the Public Advertiser.

New York, 17th Aug. 1812.

Mr. Southwick,  
The following remarks, on an editorial article in your Register of the 14th inst. have become necessary. They shall be brief, and will I hope, be satisfactory to every editor and every man whose guide is truth and whose aim is public good.

1st. If Judge Spencer, or Mr. Secretary Jenkins, have written to the head of the Department, as alleged by you, it was not done by either of the gentlemen, at my instance nor with my privity; nor has the fact ever reached me but through the medium of your paper of the 14th inst. I never did solicit, much less intrigue, for a public office. Those which have been conferred upon me, whether by this state, or by the United States, have been spontaneously given: 2d. I have at no time, nor on any occasion, either written or printed any "Philippic or Book" having for its object a censure of Mr. Madison, or of his administration.—Every thing circulated by rumour on this head, whether in relation to the writing or suppressing a book of this description, is wholly unfounded; and

3d. My answer to the letter of the Secretary of War, announcing the invention of the President to call me into military service, so far from making conditions, was substantially as follows, viz:

"Had he (the President) offered me a Regiment, I would have accepted it, believing as I do, that the existing circumstances of the country are such, as put in requisition the personal services of every man in it.—This is not a time to quarrel about terms."

"I am, Sir, &c. &c."

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.  
A Picture of Modern Federalism  
AS DRAWN BY  
DE WITT CLINTON

It is admitted, that a Federal President cannot be elected in the United States.—It is admitted also by Great Britain, that she cannot conquer the United States.—The policy of the faction and policy of the enemy, is now one and the same—their designs can be accomplished only by producing DIVISIONS. The ill success of HENRY in the cause of Great Britain has taught the factious party wisdom—they have been induced from his detection, the deeper to lay their plan—and instead of following the plan of most other Britain in the selection of their instrument of intrigue, they have pitched upon De Witt Clinton. They have no preference for Mr. Clinton before Mr. Madison, but if he can be elected, one end is answered, viz. distraction and division among the Republicans; and it is only on this ground we have any objection to Mr. Clinton. If he permits himself to be the tool of federal architects, he will sacrifice a popularity which four years

hence might have been serviceable to him.—The following is an extract from a speech of his, delivered in the Senate of New York, in the year 1809. How it is possible for him to become the idol of their political worship, after the expression of such sentiments, we cannot divine, unless, as we say above, by conceding a point, they hope to betray one part of the Republicans into the performance of an act, that shall subject them to denunciation from the other:—

"I believe (says he) that the great body of every party mean to do right, and I fully accord with a celebrated writer, that the people are never wrong in their sentiments, in their opinions seldom. But I do not mean to exempt from censure the desperate leaders of a profligate conspiracy against the good of our country, who at this all important period are scattering the fire brands of civil discord throughout the United States. The opposition now excited is not an ordinary opposition. It does not merely aim a blow at a rival party, nor is it confined to a destruction of a prominent individual. It takes a more daring and adventurous attitude—it bids defiance to our laws and threatens the dissolution of the Union. It is, perhaps, known to but few, that the project of a dismemberment of this country is not a novel plan, growing out of the recent measures of the government, as has been pretended. It has been cherished by a number of individuals for a series of years, and a few months before the death of a distinguished citizen, whose decease so deeply excited the public sensibility, it was proposed to him to enlist his great talents in the promotion of this nefarious scheme, and to his honor be it spoken, it was rejected by him with abhorrence and disdain. Some of the newspapers of New England have at various times inculcated the treasonable doctrine in elaborate essays, and the match appears to be now lighted to produce an expulsion which will overwhelm us with all the horrors of a civil war. It cannot be necessary, sir, to expatiate on the calamities which will result from a severance of the Union. I cannot picture to my imagination a greater evil, it will be the opening of Pandora's box; partial confederacies arrayed in hostile form against each other; foreign influence infused into the very heart of the body politic; injurious restrictions & vexatious regulations of commerce and intercourse, standing armies, civil wars, military despotism. Such, sir, will be the deplorable situation of our country; and this state particularly, which ever way she turns, will be a bordering state and exposed to the greatest injury. If she remains true to the western, southern and middle states, she will be bounded by three of the states of the eastern confederacy. If she joins the eastern factionists, she will border on some of the states of the southern confederacy. Our commercial emporium, the great depot of the commodities & trade of more than one half of the United States, and the greatest part of foreign commerce, will be exposed to plunder and contribution. The narrow tongue of land which runs up from the southern extremity of the state would be liable at all times to be overrun by a superior hostile force. And after having travelled through a sea of blood, some daring adventurer, some Caesar, some Cromwell, or some Bonaparte, would seize the government by force and reduce us and our posterity to the rank of his slaves. My blood freezes with horror, and every feeling of my heart revolts at the dreadful prospect.—May God in his infinite mercy avert these calamities from our beloved country—Should that direful time ever occur, our sky will be enshrouded in clouds and darkness, and the sun of American glory will set forever.

"Look, sir, at the storm which is gathering in the east, its clouds are black, heavy and portentous. Look at the resolves of several of the towns and even of the capital of Massachusetts; observe the disorganizing, jacobinical, seditious and traitorous spirit which pervades them. The Legislatures of the different states are invited to array themselves against the general government.—The very men who a few years since were the strenuous advocates for melting down the state governments, for a strong national executive that would maintain the union of the states, for an energetic, absorbing national government that would control and regulate the centrifugal force of the local governments; these men are now the warm partisans of state supremacy, the devoted friends of the state legislatures. The revolutionaries of Boston are more seditious and reprehensible than any that were passed at the time of the western insurrection of Pennsylvania, and they are certainly intended to inspire a spirit of treason into the proceedings of the state legislature. We are told that a special session of the legislature of Connecticut is to be had? Is this a link of the same chain? Is this a part of a system of severance? Is this the commencement of the northern confederacy which was threatened last summer? It is time, it is high time, that this great state should come forth in all her strength, and exhibit a decided front and an erect attitude in favor of the violated majesty of the laws; it should frown into original insignificance the Catalines and Bergs of our country; it should let the eastern states know at once, that they have nothing to expect from us but decided opposition to a dismemberment of the Union. I trust in God, sir, that a majority, a great, a commanding majority of our eastern brethren will be found faithful to themselves, to their country, and to posterity. I cannot believe that a people so intelligent, so patriotic, so pure in morals, and a people who have been the first in the ranks of liberty and patriotism, will at once renounce the high character they have hitherto sustained, rally round a foreign government in opposition to their own, and cherish the principles of disorganization, confusion and civil discord. Is there not reason to apprehend that there is an intimate understanding between the Essex Junto and the British ministry, and that foreign influence has struck its deadly roots deep in that portion of our country. The fate!

publication of Canning's false and malignant letter, the violent declamations in favour of Great Britain, the servile vindication of her measures towards the U. States, and even of the attack on the Chesapeake, shew in colors as vivid as the streams of lightning, the hand of Jacob, and evince a deadly spirit of concert and co operation with a foreign government. The leaders of these factious proceedings are without the semblance of excuse. Driven from power by the indignant voice of an injured people, and despairing to regain it by honest means, they appear to be governed by the same unprincipled sentiments, and actually by the same hellish principles, which the greatest of poets ascribes to the deceiver of mankind:

"... better to reign in Hell

"Than serve in Heaven"

better to regain office and elevation, through blood, destruction and general ruin, than not to obtain them at all.

"I have done, sir—I have discharged a great duty, which the situation of my country demanded. I shall call for the yeas & nays on the resolutions I now offer, not with a view of perplexing any member in giving his vote, but fondly hope that every vote will be freely given in their favor—but that our names may be put on records, so that when the feuds and contentions which now agitate us are either forgotten or remembered only in the historic page—when we who are here assembled shall live only in the memory of posterity, our conduct on this solemn occasion, & in this eventful crisis, may be the subject of its impartial judgment."

We have said that there are only two probable ways in which the Union is to be dissolved; but we should have said these are all the possible ways, and have added only one is probable. If the knot of our union is ever to be severed, it will be cut with the sword.

When a nation resorts to arms, even in the case of injured honor or violated rights, wisdom, no less than humanity, dictates it would never be till the resources of remonstrance and negotiation have been exhausted. This should ever be the last resort of injured nations." For it is to be remembered that victory itself is often but an unprofitable gain. The acquisition of a piece of territory or some commercial advantage, is but an ill gotten purchase, when thousands of human beings have paid their lives, and tens of thousands their happiness and hopes, for it. But when a proposal is made to turn those arms against their own government, whether to reform or subvert, with what diligent scruple ought such a proposition to be weighed before it is adopted! The most revolutionary spirit will acknowledge this to be a case that calls for the greatest possible clearness. No possibility of doubt should remain that the government have forfeited all claims to allegiance from the subjects. The rule of criminal law, that ten guilty persons had better escape with impunity than one should suffer innocently applies in this case with all its force. Nor let unscrupulous duellists impure to this doctrine a savor of "passive obedience, divine right of kings, or non resistance." This is antiquated jargon, unworthy an American, unworthy a freeman. It cannot be doubted, that in the civil compact there are rights and duties and reciprocal obligations between the rulers and the ruled; that this compact, like all others, may be broken by the failure of one of the parties to fulfil it. If the rulers totally or grossly neglect the good of their people, as this was the object and condition of their being invested with sovereignty, the people have a right, and it is their duty, to resume it to themselves. But whether such a neglect does actually exist on the part of the rulers, is a question to be most cautiously and conscientiously weighed and satisfactorily proved, before the people proceed to revenge it. These are observations equally applicable to all governments. Ours is a case of peculiar delicacy, as will hereafter be shown:

An infuriated faction, with arms in their hands, are not apt to be remarkable for moderation. Wherever by such hands "the dogs of war are let slip," the plains of that country rarely fail to be drenched with much of her most precious blood. The rancor of the contending parties is exasperated by personal animosities—And as it is a warfare in which retreat can never be safety, the sword is drawn with the greater opportunity of satiating revenge.

But it is impossible for the mind contemplating these things long to linger on a general picture. It hastens to those particular spots in the great field of vision commanded by the "telescopes of history," which have been tinged with a deeper red by the effusion of blood.—How does humanity weep over the streets of Rome; those streets so often deluged with the best of Roman blood, as the contending factions have alternately prevailed. The proscriptions of Sulla, and those of the triumvirate, bear the most melancholy testimony to us against the repetition of such scenes. Greece affords a lesson to us still more important. If a parallel to ourselves is to be found in the history of human kind, it is to be sought in the Grecian states. It consisted of many independent states. These states occasionally united in larger or smaller confederacies, as the exigency of the time required. All who are conversant with the Grecian history know how greatly these confederations, in many respects so like our own, contributed to prolong their existence. Would to God the parallel here might stop. Those confederacies were broken? Greece was swallowed up in the vortex of Roman conquests! If we dissolve our union, are we not to float on a similar tide, with similar weather, near a similar vortex, and shall we hope to escape a similar fate!







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, SEPTEMBER 8, 1812

[No. 2.....669.]

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.

CAVALRY ORDERS. The "Independent Light Dragoons" will meet at Easton, on Monday, the 14th September, agreeably to the orders of the Brigadier General.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be exposed to sale by public auction, sundry YOUNG NEGROES, for a term of years—

PUBLIC SALE. By virtue of a trust reposed in me by the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, Will be offered at public sale, on SATURDAY the 26th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber, in pursuance of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder,

PUBLIC SALE. By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, The subscriber will offer at public sale, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, at the court house in the town of Centerville, Queen Anne's county,

EASTON ACADEMY. Information is hereby given to the parents and guardians of the scholars who attended the Seminary previously to the present vacation, and to all others who may have sons and wards intended for an Academical Education,

CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE. Any person, wishing to purchase Cattle or Sheep, may be supplied with from 50 to 75 head of each, by application to

TO RENT. FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE FARM in Banbury, on which Nicholas Small, now lives, for terms apply to

WYE ISLAND. Part of this highly estimated Land is now to be disposed of, at private sale, by the subscriber.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.



AN ACT Concerning Invalid Pensioners.

RE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be,

Samuel Allen, at the rate of two dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Wm. Powers, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twentieth of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Oliver Russel, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Aaron Peck, at the rate of three dollars thirty three and one third cents per month, to commence on the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Nathan Ford, at the rate of two dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

John Phillips, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Samuel Leonard, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Mahlon Ford, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

George Pierson, at the rate of two dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Andrew Johnson, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Daniel M. Carby, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Reuben Plunket, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

James Bridget, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Henry Weems, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

James Armstrong, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Robert Elder, at the rate of three dollars thirty three and one third cents per month, to commence on the nineteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Jasper Tomlin, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Robert Patterson, at the rate of twenty five dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

John Jacobs, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Thames Hickman, at the rate of two dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

George Adams, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty ninth January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

John Kirk, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twenty first of September, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

James Crawford, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of September, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

John Reynolds, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

John Williams, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Thomas Scotland, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Amos Lewis, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twenty ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Benjamin Fry, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

John Jordan, at the rate of seven dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the fourth of December, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

John Bair, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

John Johnson, at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

John Garner, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twenty ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

John Bair, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

month, to commence on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Jonathan Stephens, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Stephen Bayman, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

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of this species of effort to depress the spirit of the country, and render the war unpopular.

That the people have a right to form what opinion they please, and to express that opinion.

That the property of this State is principally derived from agriculture and commerce.

That the interest of the nation ought not to be hazarded to secure an object of partial or paralytic importance.

That the war is unjust—that it is declared under unfavorable circumstances, and leads to evil consequences.

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CHILLICOTHE, Aug. 25.

By the politeness of Capt. Brush, who has just arrived from the river Raisin, we have been favoured with the following important intelligence which we hasten to lay before our readers:

Detroit, Aug. 11, 1812.

Sir, The state of the communication between this and the river Raisin, is such that a sufficient detachment cannot be sent to bring on the provisions with safety. You will therefore remain at the river Raisin and in conjunction with the regiment Le Croix's corps and your own protect the provisions and yourselves until further orders. The detachment sent for the purpose of opening the communication, are so fatigued after a severe and victorious battle that it will return here.

I am respectfully,

W. HULL,

General Commanding.

Capt. Brush, or the commanding officer at the River Raisin. P. S. If consulting with Col. Anderson and Captain Jobart, the bearer of this, and from all the information you can obtain, it should be the opinion, you can come an upper road crossing the river Huron, at Godfrey's trading establishment, you are authorized to proceed that route, in which case you will give me an immediate notice. No person must know this excepting Col. Anderson, Capt. Jobart & yourself. Take Capt. Jobart for a guide, with him, they shall be paid. Captain Le Croix with his company, will proceed on with you.

Respectfully,

W. HULL.

Capt. Brush.

Detroit, Aug. 12, 1812.

Capt. H. Brush—Dear Sir, I have several times written to you since I heard you were on your march, but I find that my letters have never reached you. Two detachments, have been sent to meet you, but both returned with loss.—We have abandoned Canada and the British force is now opposite this place pointing their artillery—the firing will commence shortly. I fear you will not be able to reach us. If possible take care of yourself and party—the enemy may not have force to see you and attend to us.

The bearer will or can give you a hint of our situation.—Adieu, I have not time to write.—Respectfully yours,

DUNCAN M'ARTHUR.

River Raisin, Aug. 16th, 1812.

Capt. HENRY BRUSH—SIR, By the within letter you will see that the army under Gen. Hull, has been surrendered—by the articles you will see that provision has been made for the detachment under your command; you will therefore, I hope, return to Ohio with us.

DUNCAN M'ARTHUR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, at Detroit,

16th August, 1812.

SIR, I have signed articles of capitulation for the surrender of this garrison in which you and your detachment are prisoners of war.—Such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army, will be permitted to return to their homes, on condition that they will not serve during the war—their arms, however, will be delivered up if belonging to the public.

I am very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

W. HULL, Brig. Gen.

Commanding the N. W. Army.

Col. Duncan M'Arthur.

Came at Detroit, 16th Aug. 1812.

CAPITULATION for the surrender of Fort Detroit, entered into between Major Gen. Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces on the one part, and Brigadier Gen. Hull, commanding the North Western Army of the United States on the other part:

Art. 1. Fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces, under the command of Major General Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan territory who have not joined the army.

II. All public stores, arms, and all public documents, including every thing of a public nature, will be immediately given up.

III. His excellency brigadier gen. Hull having expressed a desire that a detachment from the state of Ohio, on its way to join his army, as well as one sent from Fort Detroit under the command of Col. M'Arthur, shall be included in the above capitulation; it is accordingly agreed to; it is however to be understood that such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army, will be permitted to return to their homes, on condition that they will not serve during the war. Their arms, however, will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

IV. The garrison will march out at the hour of twelve o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

Signed

J. MACDONALD, Lt. Col.

Militia, P. A. D. C.

J. B. GLEGG, Major,

A. D. C.

JAMES MILLER, Lt. Col.

5th U. S. Infantry.

E. BRUSH, Col. 1st regt.

Michigan militia.

Approved,

W. HULL, Brigadier General,

Comm. N. W. Army.

Approved,

ISAAC BROCK, Major General.

Detroit is in possession of the British.

SPLENDID NAVAL VICTORY!

Never did we present an article of news to the public with so much pleasure, as we do the following account which the most splendid naval victory which the seas of history records. The time when the victory was gained is so opportune, to rouse the national spirit to the highest pitch, to invigorate the national exertions and to inspire us with renewed confidence in the ultimate success of the just and necessary war in which we are engaged. Thanks to the gallant Hull, and his crew for the noble valour they have displayed, for the brilliant example they have set.

BOSTON, August 31.

BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY! The United States frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, anchored yesterday in the outer harbour, from a short cruise, during which she fell in with the English frigate Guerriere, which she captured, after a short but severe action. The damage sustained by the fire of the Constitution, was so great, that it was found impossible to tow her to port, and accordingly the crew were taken on board the ship sunk. The brilliancy of the action, however we may regret the occasion that has produced it, will still excite the truest emotions in every American bosom.

Particulars of the late action between the U. S. frigate CONSTITUTION, and the British frigate GUERRIERE. [Communicated to the editors of the Boston Gazette by an officer on board the Constitution.]

Lat. 41, 42, N. long. 55, 33, W. Thursday, Aug. 19, fresh breeze from N. W. and cloudy; at 2 P. M. discovered a vessel to the southward; made all sail in chase; at 3 perceived the chase to be a ship on the starboard tack, close hauled to the wind; hauled S. S. W. at half past 3, made out the chase to be a frigate; at 4, coming up with the chase very fast; at quarter before 5, the chase laid her main topsail to the mast; took in our top gallant sails, staysails, and flying jib; took a second reef in the topsails, hauled the course up; sent the royal yards down; and got clear for action; beat to quarters, on which the crew gave three cheers; at 5 the chase hoisted three English Ensigns, at five minutes past 5, the enemy commenced firing; at 20 minutes past 5, set our colours, one on each mast head, and one at the mizen peak, and began firing on the enemy, & continued to fire occasionally, he wearing very often, and we manœuvring to close with him and avoid being raked; at 6, set the main top gallant sail, the enemy haying bore up, at five minutes past 6, brought the enemy to close action, standing before the wind; at fifteen minutes past six, the enemy's mizen mast fell over on the starboard side; at twenty minutes past six, finding we were drawing ahead of the enemy, luffed short round his bows, to rake him; at 23 minutes past 6, the enemy fell on board of us, his bowsprit foul of our mizen rigging. We prepared to board, but immediately after, his fore and main masts went by the board, & it was deemed unnecessary. Our cabin had taken fire from his guns; but soon extinguished, with out material injury; at 30 minutes past 6, shot ahead of the enemy, when the firing ceased on both sides; he making the signal of submission, by firing a gun to leeward; set fore sail and main sail, and hauled to the eastward to repair damage; all our braces and much of our standing and running rigging and some of our spars shot away. At 7, wore ship, and stood under the lee of the prize—sent our boat on board, which returned at 8, with Capt. Dares, late of his Majesty's ship Guerriere, mounting 49 carriage guns, and manned with 302 men; got our boats out, and kept them employed in removing the prisoners and baggage from the prize to our own ship. Sent a surgeon's mate to assist in attending the wounded, wearing ship occasionally to keep in the best position to receive the boats. At 20 minutes before 2, A. M. discovered a sail off the larboard beam standing to the south; saw all clear for another action; at 3 the sail stood off again; at day light was hailed by the lieutenant on board the prize, who informed she had 4 feet of water in the hold, and that she was in a sinking condition: all hands employed in removing the prisoners, and repairing our own damage throughout the remainder of the day. Friday the 20th commenced with light breezes from the northward, and pleasant; our boats and crew still employed as before. At 3 P. M. made the signal of recall for our boats, (having received all the prisoners) they immediately left her on fire, and a quarter past 3 she blew up. Our loss in the action was 7 killed and 7 wounded; among the former Lieut. Bush of the marines, and among the latter, Lieut. Morris, severely; and Mr. Atkinson, the master, slightly. On the part of the enemy, 15 men killed, and 64 wounded.—Among the former, Lieut. Ready, 2d of the ship; among the latter Capt. Dares, Lieut. Kent; Lieut. Mr. Scott, master, and master's mate.

The Constitution took and destroyed 2 English brigs, one in ballast and one loaded with lumber, bound to England. Also, two days previous to falling in with the Guerriere, recaptured the brig Adeline, of Bath, from London, with a full cargo of dry goods, which had been taken 7 days previous, by the sloop of war Avenger, took out the crew and put a prize master on board, and ordered her into the first port in the U. States.

Further from the Constitution.—The Captain of the Guerriere, informs, that the squadron which was off New York, some time since, had taken the Concordia, Adams, from London, and the Aristomen, from Liverpool, both with full cargoes of dry goods, and very valuable, and ordered them for Halifax.

The Constitution—Captain Hull. This gallant naval officer has arrived in our outer harbor from a short cruise, during which he has recaptured several American vessels, and attacked and destroyed a British frigate, and brot her officers & crew into this port. Much praise is due to Capt. Hull, his crew & crew, for this gallant achievement.

Had the administration ordered the whole of the American squadron off Halifax, at the commencement of the war, it would have been superior in force to the British ships within; and would have been sufficient to capture all single ships of war, that have since entered that port; & would moreover have recaptured all, or nearly all our merchant ships bound for Halifax.

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BOSTON, September 1.

COM. ROGERS'S SQUADRON. Yesterday arrived in this harbour the U. S. ships President, 44. Commodore Rogers; United States, 44. Capt. Decatur; Congress, 36. Capt. Smith; Hornet, 16. Capt. Lawrence; and brig Argus, 16. Captain Sinclair; the whole of the squadron which sailed from New York on the 21st of June, under Commodore Rogers.

Sailed from New York July 21.—The 23d, at 6 A. M. discovered and gave chase to an English frigate, supposed to be the Belvidere. The superiority of the President's sailing while the breeze continued fresh, enabled her to get within gun shot between 4 and 5 P. M. when it had moderated so much as to give very faint hopes of getting along side. At this time, perceiving that she was training her guns to bear upon the President, the latter commenced a fire at her spars and rigging, with a view of crippling her, to get abreast of her. A fire was kept up about two hours. The President gave her two or three broadsides, and kept up a well directed fire from the chase guns, which cut her sails and rigging very much, but did not succeed in destroying her spars, although some of them were much wounded.

The President all this time was exposed to a running fire from her 5 stern chasers, and once the British frigate commenced a fire from her main deck, with an intention of raking the President with a broadside, but at that moment received one from the President, continued her course under a press of sail, and used only her stern guns. All sail was crowded in parant, but in rain. The chase was now throwing overboard every thing that could be spared, to increase her sailing, and escaped by lightness of the wind. Four of her boats were seen floating by the President, completely knocked to pieces, together with a great number of casks, spars, &c. and it was supposed most of the guns were also on the overboard.

The President received a considerable number of shot in her sails and rigging, but was not materially injured. The chase was continued till about midnight, when it was relinquished as hopeless, and the President hove to for the squadron to come up. Early in the chase, one of the President's chase guns, on the gun deck burst and injured the upper deck so much as to prevent the use of the chase guns on that side for a considerable time. The President had 3 killed, and 19 wounded, most of the latter slightly; of the wounded 15 were by the bursting of the gun. It was by the same gun Com. Rogers had his leg fractured, but recovered.

The squadron afterwards pursued the Jamaica fleet, but owing to uncommonly foggy weather missed them, although at times very near. The squadron has been off the English Channel, then along the coast of France, Spain and Portugal, within 30 miles of the rock of Lisbon—then made Madeira Island—then off Cors and Flores—then back to the Banks—and by Nova Scotia to Boston. Many of the seamen of the squadron are sick with the scurvy. Several have died. About 120 English prisoners are on board. We understand the seamen stated to have been impressed from a Portuguese brig, entered voluntarily.

The following extract from the journal of the Congress, gives a detailed account of the captures, &c. during the cruise: July 2, lat. 45, lon. 43, took the English brig Traveller, from Quebec bound to Canada, cargo of spars—burnt.

July 4, lat. 47, lon. 20, took the English brig Duchess of Portland, capt. Thompson, of South Shields, from New Castle, bound to Pictou, in ballast—burnt.

July 10, lat. 55, lon. 20, took the English brig Dolphin, letter of marque, of 14 guns, from the island of Jersey, bound to Antigua, manned her and ordered her for the first port in the United States. Same day spoke the American ship Indian Queen, Ry. of Bath, 41 days from Amelia Island, for London.

July 24, lat. 51, lon. 20, took the British letter of marque ship John, of 16 guns, 12 pound carronades, and 24 men, from London, bound to Martinique, ordered her for the first port in the United States.

July 20, lat. 27, lon. 19, spoke the ship Mincerva from Cadix for Liverpool, informed her of the war, when she altered her course for America.

July 29, lat. 35, lon. 27, brig Hate, 20 days from Naples bound to Boston.

August 2, lat. 39, lon. 33, took the brig —, from Bacatoro, South America, cargo cotton, fruit, &c. bound to London, crew taken out, and also \$10 000 in specie, and ordered her for the first port in the United States.

August 10, lat. 37, lon. 43, spoke Spanish brig Commerce, 15 days from Norfolk for Cadiz. Same day a Portuguese brig 18 days from New York for Cadiz.

August 12, lat. 45, lon. 43, spoke Spanish brig La Isabella Grande, 15 days from N. York for Teneriffe.

August 19, lat. 41, lon. 50, ship Minerva, Smith, 34 days from Gottenburg for Philadelphia with glassware and between 60 and 70 passengers.

August 28, Jan. 42, lon. 60, brig James Wells, Ogden, 30 days from Liverpool for New York.

August 17, lat. 41, lon. 60, took the schr. Adeline, from St. Domingo, for Portsmouth, Eng. with a cargo of coffee, ordered for the first port in the United States.

August 24, lat. 42, recaptured an American schr. from Marblehead, which had been taken by the late frigate Guerriere, from Naples with brandy and silks: the Congress manned her, and ordered her for the first port in the United States.

August 26, lat. 42, lon. 66, spoke English brig Hazard, from New Castle bound to Halifax, had been taken by the Dolphin

privateer (of what port unknown) afterwards retaken by the frigate Aeolus, and the evening before by the sloop of war Wasp.

August 27, on George's Bank, saw an English brig full of men, with a white flag at her topmast head, supposed her to be a cartel from Halifax bound to the United States.

August 29, ship Swan, 48 days from Amsterdam, bound to Boston, left her in the bay on Sunday last.

They also fell in with the schr. Elicia a few days since, which had been taken by an English vessel, and put a prize master on board, and ordered her for the first port in the U. States—She was from Lisbon bound to Beverly.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Capt. Swasey of the brig Dromo, from Christiansand, who arrived yesterday, at sea, spoke ship Georgiana, Chamberlain, from Liverpool, and obtained London papers for July 30.

The "Beacon" a London paper of July 26, says as America commenced hostile measures before we heard of the revocation of the orders in council, we are yet confident amity will be restored.

July 25, Ministers informed the merchants that though they had no official information of the American war commenced. The merchants then requested stronger convoy for Canada.

The Courier recommended an embargo on American vessels; and says "America has declared war, and let her have it. We hope a squadron will be sent to scour the American coast—and squadrons to sweep her vessels from every sea."

A messenger from adm. Sawyer reached London, July 27th, and announced the attack on the Belvidere—but did not furnish a copy of the Declaration of War.

The Jamaica fleet under the Thalla arrived in England July 23; and the E. Indian fleet under the Phoenix.

Lord Castlereagh and earl Camden were attending their usual duties in Parliament July 27—without ever having differed as we can perceive.

The Count and Countess of Antraigne, have been assassinated in England by one Lawrence, who afterwards killed himself.

A Mr. Smith, an American, had arrived in England from St. Petersburg and Paris.

The French Gen. Philippon, has escaped from England, and an attempt was made to carry Sarrafin to France.

Accounts from Lisbon are to July 14. Gen. Hill had advanced from Badajoz to Llerena. Lord Wellington had advanced his head quarters to Toro. Marcellus was concentrating his forces at Valladolid; and it is said the British advanced posts were within 2 leagues of it. Marmon lost 500 men in crossing the Dunro. Accounts from Oporto are to July 18.

Several skirmishes are reported to have taken place between the Russians and the French. The former are said to have fallen back, destroying the country as they retreated agreeably to a previous determination. The French are also said to have halted for want of provisions.

A general embargo was laid in Swedish ports July 18—or account, it is said, of a want of transports to convey troops.

A Die has been called in Poland, and the restoration of the kingdom is contemplated.

France and Prussia have made a defensive treaty. They guarantee the integrity of each other's territory. Whenever England violates any of the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht she submits to such violations. Austria and France have formed a treaty offensive and defensive, and Austria is marching an army to assist against the Russians!

Capt Swasey informs, that Danish papers had been received at Christiansand giving an account of the Russian army burning and laying waste every thing as they repeated.

The French regulations were in as full force at Christiansand as in France as to colonial produce. Every thing of that kind being put under the government locks.

On the 6th July an English 64, commanded by Capt. Stewart, having procured a Danish pilot, came into the harbour of Askers, 40 miles E. of Christiansand, and destroyed and sunk, after a severe engagement, the Danish frigate Fiard, killed 244 of her crew and 180 escaped on shore. He also captured the brig Kiel, which was retaken by the gunboats, and brought to Christiansand.—Capt. Stewart demanded her, but was refused.

FROM THE HAVANNA.

We have been favoured with a translation of an order issued at the Havanna, August 14, calling a Council of commerce, and summoning before it merchants and freeholders, for the purpose of adopting such measures as will give immediately that activity to the maritime commerce of the place, which its neutrality requires, during the war between Britain and America."

Extract of a letter from the Havanna dated August 16, 1812, to a gentleman in this town.

The new constitution of Spain and her Indies arrived here last month, and has been proclaimed with great ceremony and rejoicing. The Mjno, 74, and Sebastian 33, have sailed lately for Cadiz, with about five millions of dollars, great part of which the former brought from

Vera Cruz. Should Spain join England in the new war, we do not apprehend any violence being committed on our property and persons, it being a provision of the constitution, that in such cases private property shall be considered sacred.

On the 14th of August, there was an English convoy of 60 sail off the Havana with the Polyphemus of 64, Barbadoes 32, and a heavy brig. The Barbadoes came in last night, and joined convey with about a dozen ships from here to day. The Polyphemus took this morning an American loaded schooner which was coming in; we cannot learn who she is. A Philadelphia brig from the Mediterranean had a remarkable escape this morning. She came thro' the convey with Spanish colors which she kept up until at breast of the Moro, when she changed them for her own.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

Lieut. Subrick of the Constitution frigate, passed through town morning, on his way to Washington with dispatches from Capt. Hull for the Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated 23d Aug. received in New York. "On the 20th inst. arrived at this port, a small Baltimore privateer of one gun and 45 men, with her prize, a British brig of 209 tons burthen, from Havana, bound to Belfast, with a full cargo of sugar, rum, coffee, pimento, lignumvitz, &c. mounting 14 guns and 20 men, taken on the 17th inst. by boarding, without the loss of a man, and but one wounded on the British side. The brig put off her fire too long; when the privateer got so close that the shot passed over her, and her guns were so overcharged that they jumped out of the carriage upon deck. There are three British captains here on parole, who have refused to associate with this last poor captain that was brought in, because they think him a coward."

TRAITORS BEWARE!!! A state trial.—This morning, in the circuit court of the United States now sitting in this city a bill of indictment, was presented against a merchant of this place, for high treason, against the United States, in furnishing the enemy with supplies of provisions, under a British license given by the late minister Foster. The prisoner had been prosecuted under the act against sailing under foreign licences and was on bail, but on being indicted for the offence of treason, the fact having been committed since the declaration of war, was committed to prison for trial.

FORT WAYNE ALSO TAKEN. Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Cincinnati to another in Philadelphia, dated

CINCINNATI, AUG. 23, 1812. "Dreadful news has just arrived by express. The British, on the 16th inst. captured Gen. Hull's army in Detroit, without his firing a gun. He was under the necessity of capitulating. The Indians immediately made a sally on Fort Wayne, and took it. All is confusion & bustle here. Cincinnati has lost nearly 200, some of them the best citizens we had. This moment 2000 troops from Kentucky have arrived here, on their march to reinforce Gen. Hull, but they are too late."

FEMALE PATRIOTISM. Mrs. Mary Pruitt, wife of Mr. John Pruitt, of abervill District, is the mother of sixteen children—14 sons and 2 daughters. Eight of the sons are on the muster, the eldest of whom commands a company in the first regiment of the militia of this state—Several of these children are well settled, and live comfortably on their farms. Mr. John Pruitt, the father, is an independent farmer, clear of debt, and enjoys ease and plenty, amid the smiles of his family and the good will and esteem of his neighbours.

Lieut. James Black was recruiting in the neighbourhood of Mr. Pruitt, and the 7th and 8th sons, warmed by the sacred love of country, and glowing with patriotic zeal, evinced a disposition to enlist.—Mr. Pruitt, though a revolutionary soldier, and having at heart the honor and interest of his country, gave way to natural affection, and hesitated about yielding his assent that his sons might enter the army; but determined not to exercise his authority to prevent them, he sent Mrs. Pruitt, his wife, to the place of rendezvous, to use her influence on the occasion.

The music commenced, and its influence on the sons was so visible to the mother that she abandoned all opposition and immediately addressed them as follows:—"My children, I will not say one word nor shed a tear to oppose your wishes—go and serve your country like men.—The boys took the bounty, and he sent home for their clothes. When about to leave them, she spoke to them as follows:—"My sons do not shed a tear and I will washed one—go in God's name—If you fall in your country's cause I will not regret it—be virtuous, faithful and honest, and my fears are at an end."

This conduct is worthy of imitation and cannot be too much admired and praised in the present crisis. The heroic firmness and public virtue of the Spartan females is again realised in our day and country. Let those who think lightly of female virtue and patriotism read this and blush for shame, in the revolutionary war our females acquitted themselves well, and so will their daughters of the present day.

Anti-Slavery. Mrs. Mary Pruitt, wife of Mr. John Pruitt, of abervill District, is the mother of sixteen children—14 sons and 2 daughters. Eight of the sons are on the muster, the eldest of whom commands a company in the first regiment of the militia of this state—Several of these children are well settled, and live comfortably on their farms. Mr. John Pruitt, the father, is an independent farmer, clear of debt, and enjoys ease and plenty, amid the smiles of his family and the good will and esteem of his neighbours.

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**THE REPUBLICAN STAR,**  
AND  
**GENERAL ADVERTISER.**  
**EASTON**  
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1812.  
For important news see opposite page.  
**REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.**  
**FOR TALBOT COUNTY.**  
REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.  
**ROBERT WRIGHT.**  
DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
Samuel Stevens, Jun., David Kerr, Jun.,  
James Wainwright, William G. Tilghman.  
**CHARLOTTE COUNTY.**  
REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.  
**ROBERT WRIGHT.**  
DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
Peter Willis, Thomas Culbreth,  
John Tillotson, John Boon.  
**DORCHESTER COUNTY.**  
DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
Frederick Bennett, Clement Waters,  
Wm. W. Eccleston, Wm. Goughgana.

**Views of British Party in America.**  
The Boston Centinel contains the following unasked views of the leaders of its party as to our present government—"Of one important truth that there is infinitely more danger, under a government like ours," than from a gradual advancement towards aristocracy or monarchy."—Now we appeal to the sober judgment of thinking federalists, whether they can longer attach themselves to sentiments and views like the above—and whether they do not agree with us in saying that the leaders of their party are hostile to the liberty and independence of these United States. Was this the language of Washington, whose name they have polluted to mask their crimes, but have now thrown off, and stand naked before an injured and insulted people; and we hope, as a monument at which the finger of scorn to point.

The leading federalists of Talbot are making their last struggle at lying, by holding out a chance in their favor; we should be glad to know in what part of the county the supposed change has taken place, and the cause therefor. It cannot be the renowned talents of the candidates they offer to represent the free and independent county of Talbot in the next Legislature.

From the noise rung in our ears by the leaders and members of the federal party, it might be supposed some extraordinary thing was to be served up on the first Monday in next month. But let us when the bill of fare is read over, the guests are ready to say, there is nothing extraordinary.

If down right efficiency, round assertion at one time, denying it at another, with a few corresponding lies, will constitute a Legislature, the federalists have flattered prospects. But unfortunately for them, Talbot Voters are not to be taken by that style of "conventional eloquence."

Considerable commotion has been observed in the federal ranks some days past, which of course is a bad sign for the party—a Southern breeze has wafted to our ears that a committee of choice spirits a few days past waited on a very respectable citizen to become a candidate as Elector, and that he gave them a damper by a positive refusal.

Some inconvenience may arise to the followers of a certain party, from their frequent change of course—one time they were Anti-Republicans or Federalists, at others Federal-Republicans, Constitutionalists, Washingtonians, &c.—but now behold they are Friends of Peace. What's the inference?—The United States are at war with the "fast anchored Isle."

**Washington City, Sept. 3.**  
The President of the United States left this City yesterday morning on a visit to his seat in Orange county, Virginia, for a few days. He had set out last week on a similar journey but returned immediately on hearing the rumors respecting the North Western Army.

The Government is not as yet, that we are informed, in possession of any official advices relating to the disaster which seems to have befallen our North Western Army. The rumor of it has struck every one here, as it must every where, with astonishment. That at the moment the country was looking with the best founded and most justifiable hopes for intelligence of the success of our arms in that quarter we should hear of defeat, of the total surrender of an army of 2,500 men without a battle—probably without firing a gun, to a force not greater, perhaps not less than its own, is equally extraordinary and mysterious. It might, perhaps, be premature in us, at such a moment as this, to hazard any opinion on an event so vitally important to the character of the commanding general; but we share largely in the public astonishment which manifests itself upon the occasion. A very little time must unravel the causes of this utterly unexpected reverse. We think we do not misapprehend the character of that army when we say it was abundantly strong under every calculation of safety and prudence, and in the previous estimation of the General himself, for the contemplated objects of the expedition on which it set out; that it was also abundantly supplied with every requisite of ammunition, arms, stores, provisions, to secure, under judicious and prompt movements, all the advantages that were looked for from its march. That it contained, in officers and men, as well as volunteers as regulars and militia, as large a portion of valor, patriotism and zeal as could be found in the same numbers any where, we are proudly and confidently sure. Though unused to battle, we find in all its previous and partial encounters with the enemy, whether British or Savage, or both, its eagerness and its courage equally conspicuous and successful. The time of its march, its own conduct would indicate any thing, was reasonable; it saw fit to enter Canada on the 12th July—with no opposing force that could then obstruct—leaving no question, as would also seem, respecting the sufficiency of its numbers and preparation by announcing both. The lapse of a very few days and it was thought every intermediate arrangement would have been completed to insure the attack and reduction of Malden. It is natural to suppose, that it would push its advantages with every practicable celerity. And how it should have happened, after all this, that so much time should have been suffered to pass in inactivity, and were almost under the walls of Malden, that the tide of misfortune should have been in an instant rolled back upon us; that we should have been so suddenly shocked with the account not simply of a check given to the career of successful invasion, but of the almost instantaneous fall and surrender of a whole army, without a battle, looks, we repeat, so extraordinary and even mysterious that we know not how to explain it: while our feelings are to the highest degree excited, the judgment is bewildered—we are lost in concern and astonishment! At this distance, it would surely seem as if the same army which, with arms in its hands, was upon the eve of storming a fort, was at least ready before its fall to try and sustain a gallant contest, of secure a retreat! But we are not authorized to presume the commanding general: some great and

unforeseen difficulties, which it was not in sagacity to discern, or in skill or bravery to avert, may have led to the disaster. Impetuous and uncontrollable indeed, should have been the causes which induced and will justify it, and most ardently do we hope, that, in these, some mitigation of the shock, as well as the excuse of the General, will be found. On every account we will not cease to hope.

In the mean time, as becomes a nation of freemen engaged in a just cause, we take new energy and new resolution from the event. Measures are already in operation for receiving hostility with fresh activity and vigor, and we trust that the roused indignation of the country will now properly estimate the conduct of an enemy, who, departing from a contrary example on our part, employs, audaciously and formally employs in his ranks, the merciless savage, who knows no rule of honorable warfare; whose butcheries are indiscriminate, and who, at this moment, under the whetting impulse of British instigation, with fierce revenge in his heart and grim fury in his face—roams through our frontier, and pursues his nightly yells with the scalping knife in his hand.

**A COPY OF THE CIRCULAR,**  
Addressed to the Collectors of the Customs.  
**CIRCULAR.**  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
August 20, 1812.

Sir,  
The non-importation act being still in force, must, in every respect, be carried into effect. It is your duty to seize and libel British merchandise, in whatever manner and by whomsoever it may be brought or sent into the United States; with the exception only of property captured from the enemy, the importation of which is permitted by the fourteenth section of the act concerning letters of marque prizes and prize goods. In the cases which, from peculiar circumstances, may be entitled to relief—this can be granted only by a special act of congress; or upon application for a remission of the forfeiture in the manner prescribed by law. I have the honor to be, respectfully,  
Sir, your obedient servant,  
**ALBERT GALLATIN.**  
To the Collector of the Customs.

British account of the capture of Detroit & Gen. Hull's army, by capitulation on the 16th of August, 1812.

**From the Bee, printed at Niagara, August 22.**  
The pleasing task has now fallen to our lot, in confirmation of the uniform predictions of the Bee, to announce to the public the important intelligence of the capture of Detroit, with Gen. Hull and all his army, on the 16th inst. together with the Adams vessel of war, and other naval force. The following is the substance of an official communication, addressed to Col. Myers, upon the subject—the despatches having been forwarded to His Excellency Sir George Prevost, by way of York.

On the night of the 13th inst. Gen. Brock arrived at Amherstburgh, with a reinforcement of 400 men, including militia and regulars, and immediately proceeded to make arrangements for advancing to Sandwich, which the enemy had evacuated a few days before. On the evening of the 15th, a fire was opened from our batteries, and continued for an hour with great effect and he commenced before day on the morning of the 16th, from three mortars, one 12 pounder & two 12 pounders, at which time our troops crossed the river under cover of the Queen Charlotte & Hunter brig, a point called Spring Wells about three miles below Detroit, preceded by a body of 600 Indians, who were landed a mile lower down, and marched through some thick woods with the intention of covering the left flank. The landing was effected in good order without any opposition the General being among the first boats. Our army consisting of 700 men, advanced in column and took up a good position in line about a mile & a half in front of Detroit—every preparation was instantly made for the assault of the fort at one of the salient angles, which would have taken place in a few minutes had not a white flag been perceived coming from the garrison, the bearer bringing proposals from the exterminating Gen. Hull, offering to surrender upon conditions which were soon dictated in Gen. Hull's tent by Capt. Gregg and Col. McDonnell, A. D. C. to General Brock.

A detachment of Gen. Hull's army of 4000 men, under the command of Colonel M'Arthur, who were on their return to the Fort, were included in the capitulation. The fruits of this achievement have been the capture of 2500 regulars and militia, and 25 pieces of ordnance and other valuable stores, artillery, &c. without the loss of one drop of British blood. The Adams and other vessels will be immediately employed in sending down the prisoners to Fort Erie, &c. Gen. Brock was to embark on the 17th in the evening, and Gen. Hull and the colours of the 4th United States regiment accompany him.—The firing from our batteries took effect the moment our guns opened, and one 12 pound shot killed four officers and one private at the same instant.—The commandant of Michilimackinac was among the number also sent to Gen. Hull on his parole from our side not to serve during the war.

**Extracts of a letter from an officer in the 15th Regiment, to the Editor of the United States Gazette, dated GREENSBURG, (opposite Albany) Aug. 28.**

Sir,  
The same day, and shortly after forwarding my last, the following orders were received from Gen. Dearborn, by which you will perceive that the 15th will not be among the last in entering the enemy's country. The aid to Gen. Dearborn, (Pinkney) has left this for Montreal, to inform government that hostilities will continue.—  
**GENERAL ORDERS.**  
Greensburg, Aug. 26, 1812.  
"The 6th and 15th regiments will be prepared to march at 8 o'clock in the morning, on the 31st day of September next, for Plattsburgh, under the command of Brigadier General Bloomfield; sixty rounds of ammunition and four flints each man, &c. will be forwarded with the troops.  
By order of the General,  
**SAMUEL COONE, Adj. Aid.**  
"I know it will be gratifying to you to think we are going to do something to avenge the wrongs of our country, and to chastise those who have so often insulted us with impunity."  
"Col. Pike addressed the troops this morning; he informed them of our destination, in a plain and pleasing manner. I need hardly inform you how much he is esteemed, by both the officers and men of his regiment."  
"I am informed that we shall be joined by troops from Vermont, &c. and proceed immediately into Lower Canada from Plattsburgh."  
"P. S. I open this to inform you that it is reported Gen. Hull and his whole army are taken at Detroit, in consequence of their not having received the necessary reinforcements."  
**Levington, Aug. 22.**  
The army of Canada struck their tents at George Town at 12 o'clock on Wednesday last and proceeded on their march to Detroit.  
The Volunteers under the command of Gen. PAYNE, and the Regulars under the command of Col. WELLS, when united to the late requisition from the State of Ohio, will form an effective force of 3,000 of us brave fellows as ever pulled a trigger.  
**Charleston, Aug. 25.**  
Two companies of United States recruits, under Captains CUNNINGHAM and ROBERTSON, marched into this City this morning from Colum-

bia, and embarked for Fort Moultrie. They are composed of upwards of Two Hundred as fine looking young men, as we have ever seen in one body; and appeared to be in fine health and high spirits. There are we understand, three other companies of 100 men each, yet at Columbia, intended for the defence of this place.

**Baltimore, Sept. 5.**  
**PATRIOTIC.**  
Twenty more volunteered their services last evening which completes the first company of U. States Maryland Volunteers.  
**Sum.**

**ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.**  
The British ship *Hopewell*, 400 tons, from Jamaica, with a cargo of sugar and coffee, prize to the Comet, is in sight below. She went around on the Bodkin Knowles, but will be got off without difficulty.  
**Ibid.**

**TIMOTHY PICKERING, in 1794 & 1808.**  
**FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.**  
The following is communicated by a gentleman at Washington, who has access to the public records, and in whose integrity we place the most implicit confidence.

Extracts from a Talk delivered on Saturday the 2d of October, 1794, to the Indians at Kanawadaga, by **TIMOTHY PICKERING**, when a Commissioner of State, Libeller General of the American government, and advocate of the British. The Talk was sent by Timothy Pickering to Capt. BRANT head of the Nation of Mohawks.

Col. Pickering, in the beginning of his talk, exculpates himself from the reproach of vanity, directed against him by the Indian Chief **CONSPICUOUS**, for not having consented to the admission of the English Agent in the council, in these words:—"It is not the pride of knowledge, for I have but little; it is not the pride of understanding, for mine is moderate; it is not the pride of eloquence, for I am an indifferent speaker." [Mr. Pickering appears early to have formed a just appreciation of his own talents.]

You recollect the violent inflammatory speech of Lord *Dorchester*, which the British interpreted to you last spring at Buffalo Creek. The talk was like that of Governor *Simcoe*; he said that a war would probably take place between the British and Americans, and then the settlements in all the country here would be considered an encroachment on the rights of the King—Brothers, the speech of Lord *Dorchester* was carefully interpreted to you, in order to prepare your minds for war, and link up the hatchets once more against the United States.

Beyond a doubt, it was the intention of the King and his Counsellors, to make war upon the United States. And for what? We have done them no injury. Brothers, since we refused to submit to their tyranny; since we threw the King upon his back, and established our independence, they have borne us no good will. They would gladly make another attempt to involve us, and they thought a fair opportunity presented. The armed vessels of the King have stolen our property on the great water, having taken hundreds of our vessels laden with goods, to the value of many hundred thousand dollars. And not content with robbing us of our property, they put our seamen on board their armed vessels, and compelled them to fight our friends the French."

Let this talk be compared with other talks that Mr. Pickering has since said in writing:—"To steal our property to the amount of many hundred thousand dollars, and to rob us of our seamen and compel them to fight their friends, in 1794 was considered, and very justly too, a most outrageous violation of our rights; but in 1793 when the British positions had covered ten-th of England had done four commerce) no essential injury!"

**THE BLACK LIST!!!**  
So incessantly have the federal papers dwell on the subject of French captives, and so studiously have they endeavored to conceal those of England, that it is probable many a federalist, who reads only the papers of his own side, really believes that the captures by France are by far greater than those of England. The illusion, however, will speedily vanish, upon a review of the interesting official statement of the captures of American vessels under the Orders in Council, Blockades, Decrees, &c. of England and France from the office of the American Secretary of State, bearing date July 6, 1812. By that official statement it appears, that the BRITISH CAPTURES amount to the astonishing number of *Nine Hundred and Seventy six of American vessels in time of Peace!!!* And the French to *Five Hundred and Fifty Eight.* So that if the wrong done us are to be reckoned as an account against us, we are indebted to Great Britain for *captured Vessels amounting to Fifty Nine out of a hundred more than the French.*

In addition to this it should be remembered, that France does not impress our seamen, nor enter our ports and murder them on board our public vessels. Nevertheless, if England, even now, will grant the just requests of America, and France should fall back, the attitude of the United States towards the European belligerents would be changed. But, if, instead of making peace on honorable terms, she concludes to carry on the war, every man in the United States, not influenced by a blind and fatal prejudice for England, will use his individual endeavors to meet her with vigor, and to support the government in the manly attitude they have taken.—*Chloron.*

**MOBS.**  
The federal papers are filled with abuse of the administration and the republican party generally, in consequence of the late riot at Baltimore.—But these imaculate "fiends of order" should remember, that those who live in a glass house should not throw stones. We assert without fear of contradiction, that more than two thirds of the mobs and riots that have taken place in our country, since the constitution has been adopted, have proceeded from the federal or tory party.—Have the good sense to have public printing offices, have they not assaulted and committed violence on republican printers? Ask the citizens of New York, Philadelphia, and other places, if they did not repeatedly witness these things during the "reign of terror."  
These consistent beings also pretend now to be great sticklers of the "Liberty of the Press." &c. This is really laughable. How did they manifest their regard for the Liberty of the Press, when they were in power. Was it by the **SEDITION LAW**, under which a republican could not utter his sentiments with regard to his rulers without being subjected to fine and imprisonment.  
A continual torrent of scandal and abuse has been poured from the federal presses for eleven years upon our republican rulers without a check—yet the federalists complain that the republicans are ENEMIES to the **LIBERTY OF THE PRESS!** O shame!  
**Essex Register.**  
**Annapolis, August 28.**

**MR. GALES,**  
You are authorized and requested to state in your paper, that the observations ascribed to me in the *Federal Republican* of the 24th inst. relative to the right of re-establishing that paper in the City of Baltimore, are unfounded in truth; & that they will be considered a wanton and malicious fabrication of the editor, unless the name of the author is made known.  
I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
**ROBERT ROWIE.**

**REPUBLICAN MEETING.**  
An adjourned meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the Upper Election District of Kent County, held on the 22d day of August, at George Town Cross Roads, for the purpose of appointing a Committee of Three, to meet with similar Committees from Queen Ann's County and Kent County, to put into nomination a suitable person to be polled and voted for as Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, at an Election to be held for that purpose on the Second Monday of November next.  
**JOHN THOMAS, Esq.** was appointed Chairman, and  
**GEORGE C. SAUNDERS, Esq.** Secretary. When going into said Election, it appeared that **Wm. Farrell, Esq.** Benjamin Massey, Esq. and Charles Jencky, Esq. were duly elected.

On further proceedings of said meeting it was **Resolved**, That the proceedings of a meeting held at Chester Town on the 15th ult. for the purpose of nominating an Elector without general notice thereof being given, was *irregular and unfair*. This meeting also, are of opinion that the Upper Election District of Kent County having had no particular or general notice whatever of said meeting, was treated with incivility and neglect.

**Resolved**, That no one district has a right to fix on the time and place of any such meeting without the knowledge and concurrence of the other districts, and without general notice thereof previously given of a further day fixed and agreed upon by the respective districts for that purpose, according to the usual custom as heretofore exercised in all such cases. Other wise such irregular proceedings, would have a direct tendency to create Division and Dissensions among the Democratic Citizens of the County, at a time when their most energetic & concentrated efforts ought to go on most harmoniously together.

And whereas Queen Ann's County, in an honorable and friendly manner, signified their willingness that the Elector should be from Kent County:  
**Resolved**, That the blame should not be attached to the respectable Committees from that County, who have evinced their willingness to give their votes in general committee of the whole, for any such respectable and suitable person that Kent County might select or propose for the said nomination.

**Resolved** further, That the committee of the said Upper District are hereby authorized and required to make such communications with the other similar committees, and with them, to make such arrangements for a candid, fair, and upright nomination, and in a way to promote harmony in such manner, as to them may seem most proper.

On further proceedings of said meeting:  
**Resolved**, That Benjamin Massey, Esq. of the Committee, be authorized and requested to communicate with the Committee of the Middle and Lower Districts of Kent County relative to the Election of a Representative in Congress for the District, & with them to agree upon a harmonious and respectful answer to Cecil and Harford Counties on that subject.

By order, **JOHN THOMAS, Chairman.**  
**Geo. C. SAUNDERS, Secretary.**  
About the close of the business of the aforesaid meeting, the following Resolutions were moved, read, and unanimously assented to.

**Resolved**, That this meeting instruct the Committees to express to the other Counties, as the decided sense of the meeting, that the Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, should not be selected from among those who hold offices of emolument under the government, but from the people who hold no such offices, as better representing the voice of the people.

**Resolved**, That the Committee be instructed to select as an Elector, a person who will support the Election of **JAMES MADISON**, as President, and **ELBRIDE GERRY**, as Vice President of the United States.

The *Guerriere* is the frigate which sailed from Halifax, immediately after the *Lady Bell* affair, with her name painted in large letters on her canvas, and challenged any frigate in the American navy to single combat!  
The Constitution has no heavier mettle than 24's. The *Guerriere* mounted 32's, and long French 15's carrying 21 pound balls.

The crew of the *Guerriere* consisted of 302—260 of whom were prisoners on board the Constitution. According to this, there must have been 42 of the British killed, instead of 17 as they report.  
A large ship has already been captured for, as an additional prison ship, on board of which the crew of the late frigate *Guerriere* will be placed.  
*Chronicle.*

It is said, that previous to going into action, captain *Dacres* of the *Guerriere*, addressed his seamen, telling them that as the frigate in sight was a  *Yankee*, they would have but an hour's work to do before they were to be separated; however, great themselves the best accountants; as they took but half that time to the same sum.  
*Statesman.*

**Account Current.**—Britain threatens to scour our coasts, blockade our harbours, and sweep our ships from every sea. Well! let us drive her from the land—let us not leave a British garrison or a single soldier on this continent. If she will be the tyrant of the sea, continue her to the seas.  
**Wig.**  
The *Overaster*.—Gen. Brock's army, appears to have been suddenly reinforced by regulars from Lake Erie, &c. With these he compelled Gen. Hull, to retreat to Detroit; while 2,000 *Indians* were posted on the opposite side of the Town and Fort. Thus hemmed in and cut off from supplies of men and ammunition, Hull was reluctantly compelled to capitulate.

The proposed amity is supposed to have enabled Brock to reinforce his troops above with those below the Lake—whilst the *Scotch* traders (the N. W. Fur Company) collected the numerous bands of *Savages*, which artifice, presents, and bribes, have prevailed equally at their courtship.

We understand, that every preparation was made to attack **ALBANY**, when, unexpectedly to all, Gen. Hull ordered the army to Detroit.  
The morning after the battle of Brownstown, Lieut. Col. Miller was about to proceed on his march to join the *Chillicothe* Volunteers, when he was ordered back to Detroit by Gen. Hull. Col. Miller was then only 20 miles from the *Chillicothe* Volunteers. Time must shew the reason, if any there was, why Miller was not permitted to relieve our volunteers, when the communication was completely opened, and he was within so short a distance of them. With respect to the operations in and about Canada, so far, rumour is very busy. The letters of almost every officer and soldier in the northwestern army, are by no means silent on the subject. A little time will throw more light on it, and we may soon feel at liberty to speak more freely.  
*Chillicothe pap.*

**Materials of War.** Messrs. McKimsey & Hancock have a powder manufactory at *Moravia*, in this county, which with suitable encouragement would furnish powder sufficient for the consumption of the state. Their powder is of an excellent quality. Messrs. Cogswell and Headorf are erecting a gun factory in *Albany*, it is intended to produce at least 25,000 stands of muskets yearly. They have engaged to supply whatever quantity may be wanted by the State. Messrs. Bradford and Rodgers of *Albany*, have nearly completed a Furnace in that City, for the casting of cannon on an extensive scale. A Mr. Hanks, of *Wagon* village (opposite Troy) deserves great credit for his skill and enterprise. He has actually cast several elegant pieces of brass cannon, and has contracts for 50 pieces. Let us not again be told that we are unprepared for war.—*Saratoga Pap.*

**Extract of a letter, dated "New York, August 21, 12 o'clock.**  
"The *Teazer* has captured a fine English ship, 500 tons, with twelve 18 pounders, and ordered her for Portland.  
"The *Paul Jones* has arrived at Savannah with her prize—Dry Goods and Specie, worth 200,000 dollars.  
"The governor of Halifax has offered a reward of 30,000 dollars for the *Teazer*.  
*Yankee Doodle keep it up;*  
*Yankee Doodle dandy.*

The Legislature of Connecticut adjourned the 29th ult. at 12 o'clock, noon; after passing a law appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of arms and other munitions of war, and authorising the Gov. to accept of the services of any volunteer corps which might offer, for the defence of the State only, to be under the command and control of none but their own officers.  
**WATSON, August 25th, 1812.**  
At a meeting of a number of Democrats of Talbot county, Col. Wm. HAYWARD was called to the Chair, and Doct. Wm. E. SETH appointed Secretary.  
On motion—*Resolved unanimously*, that this important crisis of the United States, it is deemed proper that a general meeting of the Democrats of this county be held on the **SECOND TUESDAY** of September next, at the Court House in Easton, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to express their approbation of, and confidence in, the measures of the government of the United States, in respect to the justice and necessity of the present WAR, imposed upon them by the usurpations of Great Britain.  
On motion—*Resolved*, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and published in the *Republican Star*.  
**W. HAYWARD, Chair'n.**  
**WILL E. SETH, Sec'y.**  
Departed this life on Saturday last, at St. Michael's, after a long but painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodson, the amiable consort of Captain Robert Dodson.

**COMPANY ORDERS.**  
The Mechanic Millin Company of Easton, are ordered to meet on SATURDAY, 12th inst. at 2 o'clock to be called at 3 o'clock P. M. with arms in complete order.—And on MONDAY, 13th inst. at 9 o'clock, to be called at 10 o'clock A. M. with arms and six rounds of blank cartridges each, for the purpose exercising in Regiment. It is hoped the members will be punctual in their attendance, as the law will be rigorously enforced on all delinquents. To parade at the usual place in the Landing Woods.  
**A. HALE, Captain.**  
september 8—1

**MILCH COWS.**  
The subscriber informs the Farmers of Talbot, and others, that he will have at Easton a herd of *MILCH COWS* of the very best breed from Lancaster county, Penna. early in October next.—Gentlemen desirous of purchasing, are desired to call on Mr. Solomon Lowe for further information.  
**GEORGE SPARROW.**  
september 8—3

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Whoever shall discover the person or persons did, on or about the 27th August last, shoot two year old Colt on my farm, which shot yet remains in a languishing condition—and on or about the 1st inst. my young colt, about six months old, was shot and killed on the spot. Now, in order that the perpetrator of so infamous an act may be discovered and brought to justice, I do offer a reward of **FIFTY DOLLARS** to any person who will discover the villain or villains who committed the said acts, so that they may be brought to justice, and punished according to law. Given under my hand this 2d day of September, 1812.  
**JOHN HARWOOD.**  
Easton, sept. 8—3

N. B. The subscriber has for sale at his farm, 16 head young Cattle, among which are several milk cows—also, 15 head good Sheep, and 3 or 4 work Horses, and a number of Hogs; also, some plantation utensils.  
**J. HARWOOD.**

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Clark*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2d day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this second day of September, 1812.  
**ESTHER CLARK, Adm'ra.**  
september 8—4

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in the State of Maryland, on the personal estate of *Ann Smith*, late of said county, deceased.—All persons indebted to said deceased, or to the subscriber for property purchased at his vendue, are requested to make immediate payment to John Browne, Esq. of Centreville, who I have authorized to receive and give receipts. Those who have claims against said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or to said Browne, at or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of September, anno domini 1812.  
**JAMES REYNOLDS, Adm'r.**  
of Ann Beth.  
september 8—5

**50 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Runaway from the subscriber on the first inst. a negro man named *Harry*, about 22 years of age—about 5 feet high, small feet with long heels, a bulge where the hollow of his feet ought to be, very black, high cheek bones, full face, pleasant when spoken to, well made for his height, a good set of teeth. Had on when he went away, a ticklingburg shirt and trousers, and blue round about jacket, old felt hat about half worn. Whoever takes up the said negro man shall receive twenty dollars if taken in the county, thirty if out of the county, and fifty if out of the State, and brought home to  
**SAMUEL GRIFFITH,**  
Kent county, State of Maryland.  
september 8—3

**FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Run away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 9th day of August, an apprentice boy to the shoe making business, named *Daniel Hedges*. Who ever takes up said boy, and delivers him to me, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbidden from harboring, entertaining or employing said boy at their peril.  
**AMASA LEONARD,**  
september 8—3

**FOR SALE, OR RENT.**  
The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on the corner of West street and Miles River road, fronting about 80 feet on said street and running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three on the second, and two in the garret, with two rooms in the cellar. Attached to the dwelling is a brick pantry and kitchen; on the lot are a brick smoke house and granary, an excellent pump of water in the yard, with a milk house attached, a large and spacious garden well enclosed, stables, carriage and cow houses, with a well in the stable yard. He will sell the above property for well secured paper. If not sold before the first of January next, it will be for rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.  
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Easton, August 27—m

**By Order of the Orphans' Court of Caroline County.**  
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,  
That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Ross, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of October next, which will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; and all persons indebted to the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. The creditors are requested to meet at Denton court house the second Tuesday in October, to receive their dividend of said estate. This is the last time I intend advertising. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of August, 1812.  
ANNA E. BOON, Adm'x.  
September 1—3

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Elliott, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 7th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.  
ZEBULON BOAZ, & Co. Ex'rs of PRISCILLA, his Wife.  
James Elliott.  
September 1—3

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Cummings, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 7th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.  
THOMAS LEE, & Co. Adm'rs CHARLES LEE, of Joseph Cummings.  
September 1—3

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Kings Rowing, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.  
ISAAC LOVE, Adm'r of Kings Rowing.  
September 1—3

**NOTICE.**  
All persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Jeffers, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate, to bring them in, presently authenticated, to LAMBERT REARDON, adm'r.  
September 1—3

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, all his Lands lying in Sussex county, in the State of Delaware, containing about 780 acres, in one compact body and form. There is about 260 acres in cultivation, & the remainder in very valuable timber, fit for ship building, staves, &c. The soil is particularly kind for wheat, corn, and all kinds of spring grain—and is rated equal if not superior to any land in the neighborhood. Its situation is within 3 miles of Seaford, and 6 miles of the North West-Fork-Ridge. The land will make two good farms of 300 acres, with timber sufficient for each. A further description is desirable unnecessary, as it is supposed the purchaser or purchasers will view the same. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, Md.  
JOSEPH BYUS.  
September 1—3

**FOR SALE.**  
The FARM on the Long Marsh in Caroline county, at the property of Wm. Hensley, Esq. deceased. Also one hundred acres of very fine Timber Land, lying in Queen Anne's county, within two miles of Suller's Cross Roads, and about three miles from the said farm. If not sold before the 20th Sept. next, it will be offered for rent. Apply to  
Wm. HEMSLEY, or THOS. C. EARLE.  
Queen Anne's county, August 11—6

**FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a small FARM, handsomely situated on the waters of Wye river. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, or clover. The improvements are all nearly new and in good repair. On said farm is a valuable young apple orchard, in thriving condition. For further particulars apply to  
SAMUEL V. GAREY, Near Wye Mill.  
July 21—m

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, REGULATIONS  
For the Field Exercise, Manoeuvres, and conduct of the Infantry of the United States; Drawn up and adopted to the organization of the Militia and Regular Troops.  
BY COL. ALEXANDER SPENCER.  
By order of the Secretary of War—With 31 explanatory Notes.  
ALSO,  
First Part of the Second Volume of the EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.  
Subscribers will call for their books.  
August 25—4

**TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
From the solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for SHERIFF of Talbot county.  
Your obedient servant,  
THOMAS STEVENS  
August 11—3

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral period for Talbot county. If I am happy enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall endeavor to fulfill the duties of the office.  
SAMUEL PADDISON.  
June 23—m

**TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
Gentlemen,  
My services are offered as a candidate at the ensuing election, to represent you in the next Legislature of this State.  
The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN SMITH.  
August 18—7

**TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
Fellow-Citizens,  
Having received a very liberal support at the election in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, I am induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the General Assembly of this State.  
Your obedient servant,  
ROBERT BANNING.  
August 4—9

**TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
Gentlemen,  
Grateful for the liberal support I received in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, and encouraged by the solicitations of a respectable portion of my fellow citizens, I am induced again to offer my services as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland.  
EDWARD N. HAMILTON.  
August 4—9

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**  
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Stevenson & Jeffers*, is this day dissolved in consequence of the death of *Matthew Jeffers*. All persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement. And all persons indebted as above, are requested to make payment to the surviving partner.  
JOHN W. SHERWOOD.  
6th mo. 16th, 1812.  
P. S. The subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the Hatting Business at the old stand, having a large stock of Furs on hand—he solicits the confidence of his former friends and the public.  
J. W. S.  
6th mo. (August) 25—m

**LANDS TO RENT AND OVERSEERS WANTED.**  
To be rented, from the 31st of December next, when the contracts with the present tenants will expire, eight FARMS in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county. Four of these farms are large and valuable; the others well situated either immediately on, or within a mile of, Choptank river, and from six to ten miles from the town of Easton. They will be rented for country produce, if desired, and on as long leases as may be generally agreeable to those who may incline to take them.  
Also—wanted, for the ensuing year, Four OVERSEERS, one a single man, the others with families. No person need apply, who is not every way qualified for the management of a farm. Application to be made to  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, July 21—3

**A BLACKSMITH WANTED.**  
The subscriber has a house and lot at the Hole-in-the-Wall, which he will rent upon very reasonable terms to a good Blacksmith. For terms apply to  
JOHN L. BOZEMAN.  
August 25—3

**WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR.**  
A Negro Woman well recommended, and acquainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c. For such liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor.  
August 11—m

**NOTICE.**  
I do hereby warn all persons from paying *George Dashi*, of Queen Anne's county, for any work done in my shop, unless with my consent or approbation.  
JOHN MELONEY.  
August 25—3

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
Grateful for the liberal patronage he has been favored with since he commenced the PACKETING BUSINESS between Easton and Baltimore, begs leave to return his thanks to those who have honored him with their custom—and at the same time to assure them, and the public in general, that no expense or exertion shall be wanting to render every comfort and convenience to those who may be passengers with him. His new, staunch, hull and commodious Schooner *SUPERIOR*, is now in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Grain, and leaves Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and the Old County Wharf, Baltimore, opposite F. D. McHenry's, every Saturday morning, at the same hour, wind and weather permitting. This vessel has a large and commodious Malagasy Cabin, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, with all necessary and convenient furniture, and contains to berths, and two state rooms for the convenience of ladies and private families; and the subscriber will at all times be prepared with the best accommodations which the season affords, together with the best of Liquors. He has a large and suitable Granary at Easton Point for the reception of grain, and has engaged Mr. Thomas Parrott, a gentleman of known experience, to superintend his business. During his absence Mr. Parrott is authorized to receive money and to pay for Wheat, &c. carried by the subscriber. These conveniences, and a determination to please, he hopes will ensure a continuance of favors.  
The public's obedient servant,  
EDWARD AULD.  
Easton Point, July 28—3

**N. B.** The public and his friends are advised that the Packing Business will in future be conducted by him, and for his sole benefit; and that all persons will in future specify in his absence to his clerk (who is also clerk for Capt. Vickers) to whom their orders are confided, that mistakes may not arise as to the person fulfilling them.  
B. A.

**WAR DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1812.**  
Notice is hereby given,  
That separate Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of June 1813 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1814 within the States, Territories, & Districts following, viz:  
1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the State of Louisiana and the 31st degree of latitude, and in the vicinity of the Upper Lakes to Lake Ontario, including Fort Niagara.  
2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.  
3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the State of Ohio, south of the 41st degree of latitude, and the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.  
4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Mississippi Territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.  
5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the district of Maine and State of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.  
6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinities.  
7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.  
8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.  
9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of New York and its northern vicinities, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.  
10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of New Jersey.  
11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Pennsylvania.  
12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the States of Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.  
13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Virginia.  
14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of North Carolina.  
15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of South Carolina.  
16th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinities.  
17. Proposals will also be received, as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Town of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts; and for the armories and other persons employed in the United States Army at that place, from the 1st day of June, 1813, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1814.  
A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eight ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of molasses, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to be so proportioned, that the price of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alteration in the price of the component parts of the ration as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the Troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chicago, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, for six months in advance; and at each of the posts on the western waters, for at least one year in advance, of good and whole-some provisions, of the same quality as is required. It is also to be adapted to all and every of the circumstances of the place or posts, to call for, at season, when the same can be so supplied, or as may be true in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commanding shall be deemed proper.  
It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops and that all losses sustained by the depreciation of the money, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.  
The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance, may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea board, or Indian Frontier, not exceeding three months.  
W. RUSTIS.  
July 16, (21)—3

**APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.**  
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,  
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,  
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.  
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.  
SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL, IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY.  
AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, North East corner of Race & North second streets.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S**  
Celebrated *Stomachic Elixir of Health*—(price \$1 50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping-cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S**  
*Vegetable Nerve Cordial*, or *Nature's Grand Restorative*, (price \$1 50) is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet and various complaints resulting from secret incontinence in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful agitations of horror and despair. To this disease have illustrious talents sacrificed, in the direct transports of its rage.  
The most common symptoms of its commencement are weakness, listlessness, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flimsiness of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, quinsiness, pains in the head, back and loins, heaviness, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, a cough, &c.  
*Dr. Robertson's Cordial* and *Nature's Stomachic Drops*, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pain in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, catarrhus, truenus lumbus, &c.

*Dr. Robertson's Stomachic Bitters*—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.  
For the Fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, replete with marshes, lakes, stagnant pools, rivers, &c. &c. these Bitters are universally esteemed. Bitters have surpassed any remedy ever submitted for the relief and cure of that most insidious and obstinate opponent to the human frame, and besides instances of their efficacy have been so frequent, that the Bitters and various other stomachic preparations failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.  
*Dr. Robertson's Infalible Worm Destroying Lotion*, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents  
*Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills*—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents  
These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholera, pains, flatulencies, indigestions, constipations, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, anagary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

*Dr. Dyott's patent Ich Ointment*—for pleurisy, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.—Price 50 cents per box.  
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*The Balm of Iberia*—Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)  
*The Restorative Don't-rifia*—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.  
*Mahy's Plaster Cloa*,  
APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY DR. B. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSICK.  
And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders. Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.  
A Fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by Messrs. THOMAS & GROOME, Easton, Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had gratis.  
march 24—1821

**40 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Run away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named *Mary*, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of thin visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shuts one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab color, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna,) nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.  
THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.  
June 5—m

**BLANK BOOKS**  
BOUND AND HALF-BOUND, WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SCHOOL BOOKS,  
For Sale at the Star Office.

**APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.**  
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,  
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,  
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.  
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.  
SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL, IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY.  
AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, North East corner of Race & North second streets.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S**  
Celebrated *Stomachic Elixir of Health*—(price \$1 50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping-cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S**  
*Vegetable Nerve Cordial*, or *Nature's Grand Restorative*, (price \$1 50) is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet and various complaints resulting from secret incontinence in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful agitations of horror and despair. To this disease have illustrious talents sacrificed, in the direct transports of its rage.  
The most common symptoms of its commencement are weakness, listlessness, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flimsiness of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, quinsiness, pains in the head, back and loins, heaviness, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, a cough, &c.  
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THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r.  
June 5—m

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BOUND AND HALF-BOUND, WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SCHOOL BOOKS,  
For Sale at the Star Office.

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE, Governor of Maryland.**  
A PROCLAMATION.  
Whereas the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alleged to be at large in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Luff, Richard Baily and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my proclamation, authorizing and enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the jail of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.  
Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, the 23rd day of this month of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.  
ROBERT BOWIE.  
By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Wm. Sun, American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hagers Town; the National Intelligencer, at Washington; and the Star, at Easton.  
By Order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.  
August 5, 1812—8

**SOMERSET COUNTY, &c.**  
On application to the subscriber in the recess of the court, as chief judge of the fourth judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of PETER TULL, of Somerset 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 Peter Tull having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Peter Tull having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Somerset county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Peter Tull be discharged from imprisonment, and that he receive a copy of this order to be inserted in one issue of the *Eastern*, once a week for three months successively before the first Saturday in September next, and that he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Peter Tull should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, anno domini 1812. And I do order that the said Peter Tull give 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 Pines-ane, three months previous to the first Saturday in September next.  
WILLIAM POLK.  
The copy—Test—Wm. Dose, Clk.  
June 10—13

**100 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Whoever gives information and securing the following Negroes, who ran away on Wednesday morning the 8th inst. viz. *Negro LEM*, aged about twenty years, is a light mulatto, five feet three or four inches high, and rather thick set. Had on or took with him a short jacket and trousers of kersey, one country linen shirt and wool hat—with regard to any other clothing it is impossible to describe. This fellow has been brought up to following the water.  
*Negro SURBER*, aged about eighteen years, five feet 8 or nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and rather good looking—his clothing as follows, as far as can be ascertained—a dark cloth jacket, one country linen shirt—Stephen has been brought up to his farming business, though understanding going by water to Baltimore.  
*Negro NICHOLAS*, or *Nick*, aged about seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, and quite black, rather slender make, his clothing the same as described above for Stephen—this fellow has been brought up entirely to the farming business—it is supposed the above negroes took away with them their sickles as they have not been seen since they absconded. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for taking up and securing the above negroes in any goal, or delivering them to the subscriber, living on Poplar Island, Talbot county, to either with all reasonable expenses, if taken out of the State; and if taken within the State and out of the County, sixty dollars; and taken in the County, thirty dollars, and all reasonable expenses if brought home for the above, or for either of them in proportion.  
WILLIAM SCARS,  
Poplar Island, Talbot county,  
July 21—m

**NOTICE.**  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls himself *John H. Lee*—he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high about 21 years of age, stout and well made; his clothing when committed were, a flax linen shirt, a pair of tow linen pantaloons, a black fur hat, a blue cloth roundabout, and a pair of fine leather shoes; he likewise has a bonnet containing sundry clothing—he has a scar near his right eye, and one on the right side of his chin, where his hair parted over his forehead, and likewise behind, and says that he belongs to Mr. Josias Thompson, of Georgetown, 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.  
EZRA MANTZ, SHY.  
Frederick county, Maryland.  
21st August (Sept.)—3

**WAS COMMITTED**  
To the Jail of Harford county on the 11th inst. a negro fellow who calls himself *JOE*, and says he is the property of *Edw. Morell*, near VanVleet, Prince George's county. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of slender make, he has a scar on his left cheek, apparently from a scratch, his nose is prominent and countenance tolerably good. His clothes are one white flannel coat, one olive green coat, one light waistcoat, one Bennett's cord, one pair red striped gingham trousers, one pair cotton do. a fur hat and shoes. Under said negro is released he will be sold agreeably to law for his prison fees, &c.  
JOHN KEAN, Sheriff.  
aug. 21, sept. (1)—3  
The Editors of the Eastern Star and National Intelligencer will insert the above as usual in their respective papers.

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THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to sale by public auction, early in the week, for a term of years, and some articles of household and kitchen furniture, at the dwelling of the subscriber, in Bladensburg, on Thursday the 17th day of September next.

JAMES CLAYTON, Esq. of Robert Martin, jun. dec'd. September 1—3

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a trust reposed in me by the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered at public sale, on Saturday the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, THE LOTS OF GROUNDS in fee-simple, in the town of St. Michael's, known by No. 41 and No. 47, on the original plat of said lots, and by the name of the said lots, deceased.

JAMES DOORIS, Trustee. St. Michael's, Sept. 1—4

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of October next, at the court house in the town of Centreville, Queen Anne's county, all that tract of Land in said county, called "D. B. ACCOB," as the same was reserved in the will of the late Mr. James B. Accob, deceased.

JAMES SHAW, Trustee. September 1—6

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on an accommodating terms, a small FARM, handsomely situated on the waters of Wye river. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, &c. The improvements are all newly new and in good repair. On said farm is a valuable young apple orchard, in thriving condition. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL Y. GAREY. Near Wye Mill. July 21—10

MILCH COWS.

The subscriber informs the Farmers of Talbot, and others, that he will have at Easton a herd of MILCH COWS of the very best breed from Lancaster county, Penn. early in October next. Gentlemen desirous of purchasing, are desired to call on Mr. Solomon Love for further information.

GEORGE SPARROW. September 8—3

TAKE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Clark, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22 day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this second day of September, 1812.

ESTHER CLARK, Adm'rx. September 8—5

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration from the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, in the State of Maryland, on the personal estate of Ann Self, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said deceased, or to the subscriber for property purchased at his vendue, are requested to make immediate payment to John Browne, Esq. of Centreville, who I have authorized to receive and give receipts. Those who have claims against said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or to said Browne, at or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of September, anno domini 1812.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Adm'r. of Ann Self. September 8—5

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, all his Lands lying in Sussex county, in the State of Delaware, containing about 782 acres, in one compact body and form. There is about 260 acres in cultivation, & the remainder is very valuable timber, fit for ship building, staves, &c. The soil is particularly kind for wheat, corn, and all kinds of spring grain—and is rated equal if not superior to any land in the neighbourhood. Its situation is within 3 miles of Seaford, and 6 miles of the North-Weste Point Bridge. The land will make two good farms of 390 acres, with timber sufficient for each. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed the purchaser or purchasers will view the same. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, Md.

JOSEPH BYCS. August 18—4

FOR SALE.

The FARM on the Long Marsh in Caroline county, in the property of Wm. Hensley, Esq. deceased. Also one hundred acres of very fine timber Land, lying in Queen Anne's county, within two miles of Sudder's Cross Roads, and about three miles from the said farm. If not sold before the 25th Sept. next, it will be offered for rent. Apply to

Wm. HEMBLEY, or THOS. C. EARLE. Queen Anne's county, August 11—4

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on the corner of West street and Miles River road, fronting about 80 feet on said street and running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three on the second, and two in the garret, with two rooms in the cellar. Attached to the dwelling is a brick pantry and kitchen; on the lot are a brick smoke house and kitchen, an excellent pump of water in the yard, with a mill, horse attached, a large and spacious garden well enclosed, stables, carriage and cow sheds, with a well in the stable yard. He will sell the above property for well secured money, if not sold before the first of January next, it will be for rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Easton, August 25—10

WYE ISLAND.

Part of this highly estimated Land is now to be disposed of at private sale, by the subscriber. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Price, living thereon.

MATT. BORDLEY. August 25—10

EASTON ACADEMY.

Information is hereby given to the parents and guardians of the scholars who attended the Seminary previously to the present vacation, and to those who may have sons and wards intended for an Academic Education, that the Classical and Mathematical departments of this Institution will again be opened on the first Monday of September next. The Trustees have engaged the Rev. Mr. JOHN BOVIE as the principal Teacher; and they flatter themselves that the testimonials produced by this gentleman, of his qualifications and character, will not only justify them in their appointment, but be amply supported by the progress and improvement of the pupils committed to his charge. They had likewise engaged an assistant Teacher, very highly recommended; but having been disappointed by the change of his mind, they are making endeavors to procure another, and they have no doubt that the Academy will be provided with the necessary instructors by the period assigned for the commencement of the schools, or immediately afterwards.

In the conduct and management of this Institution, the Trustees will always endeavor to maintain and extend its character by a proper choice of Teachers, by an anxious attention to the department of progress, health, and situation of the scholars, and by that general superintendance, which not only excites emulation, but restrains untoward propensities, in youthful minds. In behalf of the Trustees, N. HAMMOND, Sec'y. Easton, 29th Aug. (Sept. 1)—3

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on an accommodating terms, a small FARM, handsomely situated on the waters of Wye river. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, &c. The improvements are all newly new and in good repair. On said farm is a valuable young apple orchard, in thriving condition. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL Y. GAREY. Near Wye Mill. July 21—10

By Order of the Orphans' Court of Caroline County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Boon, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of October next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. The creditors are requested to meet at Denton court house the second Tuesday in October, to receive their dividend of said estate. This is the last time I intend advertising. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of August, 1812.

ANNA E. BOON, Adm'x. September 1—3

TAKE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Cummings, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.

ISAAC LOWE, Adm'r. of Ringle Rowings. September 1—3

TAKE NOTICE.

That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Cummings, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 7th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.

THOMAS LEE, Adm'r. CHARLES LEE, Adm'r. of Joseph Cummings. September 1—3

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Jeffers, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate, to bring them in, properly authenticated, to

LAMBERT REARDON, adm'r. September 1—3

WANTED.

A Negro Woman well recommended, and acquainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c. For such, liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor.

FROM THE AMERICAN.

When we read in ancient history of the factions that have distracted and ruined states, we wonder at the folly of the deluded people, and never suspect that we are ourselves re-acting the same scenes. On the pages of Livy or Tacitus we clearly discern, and cordially detest, the artifices of demagogues and tyrants. We can distinctly mark, how Rome might have been saved, & how she was lost; and wonder that the citizens of that great nation were so easily duped by intrepid flatterers and profligate princes. We forget, as we read, that with respect to what is long past, the present generation is posterity; that posterity contemplates where passion ends; and that nothing but philosophy or death can extinguish the passions. There is no doubt, that, in our day, we shall furnish a fruitful topic for some eloquent historian, who, pointing to our follies, will excite commiseration or angry contempt. As the fate of Carthage, of Greece, or of Rome, affords ample to future communities. Mankind are forever warned, and forever cheated.

But of all the curious circumstances that will mark our annals, there is not one that will excite so much surprise as the notion that French influence prevails among us. We can easily comprehend how men have believed in witchcraft, from the inclination of human nature to superstition. We can also understand why comes and earthquakes alarm us, since they may prove destructive to our species. But who can conceive any rational grounds for an opinion that French influence prevails in our country? We are citizens, as to us, we are not French, and we are not Englishmen. They are counted, caressed, and flattered. In return, they ridicule and despise us.

Behold our elections. Where is a Frenchman seen pushed forward as a candidate for popular favor? No where. But of every other nation we have abundance of successful candidates. English, Irish, Scotch, and German. A Frenchman is nothing in this country. Even when naturalized, he is, in some sort, regarded as an alien in the land. Here and there a native of Switzerland has risen by merit into public esteem. But a Swiss has nothing French about him but the language, and cordially detests the government of France for its tyranny to his country.

Is it in our national institutions that this French influence prevails? Examine the directorships of Bank and Insurance offices. Englishmen always have a large control in them, whilst the name of a Frenchman is rarely observed on the list of directors. Look at our public offices. Do you find them filled with Frenchmen? No. They are almost entirely excluded. Go to Washington, and ask for Frenchmen patronized by the men who reside to be sworn by French influence, and you will find how few. Then ask for the Englishmen patronized by the same men—you will be able to ascertain that there are many.

When an Englishman arrives among us, he finds himself immediately at home. He speaks our language; he stands in no need of an interpreter; he makes none of those ridiculous blunders in conversation at which we are prone to smile. Even the outcasts of England grow and fatten on our soil, warmed into insolvency by the kindness and complaisance of our citizens; whilst a Frenchman is cautiously watched, received with coldness, or treated with indifference. Some men among us, of liberal minds, and who know what is due to hospitality & good manners, have endeavored to ameliorate the condition of the outcasts of France in this respect. But if we take the Union at large, it will not be too much to say that even in Great Britain a Frenchman has more weight & consideration than in America. French influence exists only in the heads of Knaves, or in the tongues of busy, frivolous babblers. And yet the clamors on this head are doing much mischief, and hurrying us on to the grave of all republics.

The orators of Greece who opposed Demosthenes, all held out the idea of Persian influence, in order to elude the exclamations of Philip, who finally corrupted and overruled the liberties of the too credulous Greeks.

FROM THE AMERICAN.

Much unmerited censure, having been passed upon some of our officers for an alleged neglect of duty during the late unhappy disturbances in our City, I beg leave to lay before the public a statement of facts, accompanied by a few remarks.

Edward Johnson, Esq. Mayor of this City, and Gen. Stricker, the Brigadier of its Militia, have been selected as objects of calumny & "Vengeance." Let us inquire with candor and impartiality, what were the duties of those gentlemen, in their respective official capacities, and we shall then be able to form a correct estimate of their conduct.

It is known to every body, that on the evening of Monday the 27th ult. a number of persons from the neighbouring counties assembled in a house in Charles street, transferred *pro re nata* a few days before to A. C. Hanson, then an actual resident of Montgomery county, with view, no doubt, of thereby adroitly bringing within the pale of the law, those who were to be employed in the "defence" of it. A paper actually printed in George Town, but purporting to be published at the same place, and it was made a matter of public notoriety, that this assembly was armed and prepared at all points for an expected attack. It was known, for it was expressly declared on the morning of the day, that they were commanded by Gen. Lee, & the house had been converted into a complete garrison, and was barricaded both in front and rear. Documents since published, prove indisputably that it had been designated, and planned for some time prior to the period of the requisition of the paper, and *authoritas* had been examined, and opinions of counsel taken, whether the attempt to re-establish the paper by force of arms, would, if followed by death in the execution of the project, be considered murder. The most deliberate calculations were made, and special care was taken to preserve themselves from the penalty of the law; but no calculations were made as to the number of lives which might be lost, the number of widows and orphans who might be left to pine in want and wretchedness, and deplore their rashness and impudence. Having settled the matter in their opinion, as to the law, they took possession of the house, knowing as

they expressly say, that "the mob was all triumphant in Baltimore, and that they had nothing to expect from the civil authority."

On the evening of that fatal day, a parcel of boys, as appears by the report of the City Council, had assembled before the house, and when nearly dispersed by a magistrate, were attracted back again by a carriage which was brought to the door, filled with rascals. Shortly afterwards, the boys attacked the house by throwing stones, and a few guns were fired over their heads. This had a tendency to collect immediately a large mob, and the windows of the house being repeatedly thrown at, and the glass broken, a volley was discharged, which killed one man, and mortally wounded another. Not till this period, as appears by the report signed by several federalists, had any men interfered; but when their fellow citizens, when unarmed, and most of them innocent spectators, had been slaughtered before their eyes, they became infuriate, and contrary to the expectations of the garrison, did not disperse at a single shot, "tho' that shot did great execution. "Fire again!" was the universal acclamation of the armed multitude, as they tore open their clothes and exposed their naked breasts, and gave three cheers. From that moment that they began the discharge, and began to think of acting, several they had failed in their calculations. They saw that to remain there was certain death—some made their escape—the rest, not from humanity, but sensible of their situation, without provision to stand a siege, "their stock of water small, and a supply insufficiently arranged by a mob, rendered infuriate: wounds and death, whom they had vainly calculated would be dispersed by "a single shot;" it was then, & not till then, that death stared them in the face, that they were willing to acknowledge there was a civil authority in Baltimore. When the hour of retribution came, and they were about to be summoned before that judge into whose presence they had just sent a fellow being, "with all his sins upon his head;" when conscience, that awful monitor, beat loudly within their breasts, before uninflamed by pity or humanity—then they recollected that there was a magistracy, and were willing, nay anxious to be put under their protection. Their situation—standing on the verge of eternity, with no other hope, induced them to make the application, and the magistracy interfered.

When the fatal effects of the first shot failed in dispersing the mob, a number of persons applied to Gen. Stricker for his interposition. They were informed by him, that when it became necessary to execute the laws by a military force, the law had not left it discretionary with a militia officer, but allowed him to order out a portion of the militia only on the requisition of two justices of the peace. They were urged by the gen. to bring that requisition, and an order should be issued. It is a fact well known to many federal gentlemen present on that occasion, that Major Barney had been called from his bed, had assembled such of his squadron as he could at that late hour of the night, under a verbal order, for some time before two justices of the peace could be obtained, and the order was prepared and signed at least one hour before the requisition was produced. It will be kept in mind that the brigadier of himself has nothing to do with the preservation of the peace; his duty is to call out a sufficient force "to preserve the peace and quiet of the state," when required so to do by the civil authority whose duty it is on ordinary occasions to preserve the peace by means of constables and peace officers, and if they are incompetent, then, and only in such case, are they justifiable in making a requisition of the militia. It need scarcely be added, that had Gen. Stricker ordered out a detachment, without having a legal requisition from the magistracy to authorize it, and a single life had been destroyed by the military, he and every officer and man concerned, would have been guilty of murder. I state this without the fear of contradiction.

A number of citizens did not "recollect" as a troop of horse, as has been stated, on that night; but a squadron of horse was ordered out by the brigadier, who so far from shewing a disposition not to do his duty, was at least in this instance, more prompt than the law required, and much more so than the magistracy. The orders to major Barney were forthwith to assemble his squadron of horse "to preserve the peace and quiet of the state" (these are the words of the requisition and of the law)—Let us see whether that duty was performed. The peace and quiet of the state had been violated on both sides; it was major Barney's duty to preserve it, and he was enjoined on no account to fire upon the citizens or to use his sword, unless he or some of the men under his command should be attacked; or unless the life or property of some citizen should, in the opinion of some magistrate, be endangered, in either of which cases, the peace and quiet of the state being violated, it would have been major Barney's duty to disperse the mob; after he had assembled his horse before the door of the house, not a stone was thrown, or a gun fired, or a life lost, or any violation of the peace committed. Under these circumstances he had no right to disperse the people. The gentlemen in the house, who have been so much in the habit of being governed by British authorities, should recollect that there is no *summus miles*, no *not act* in this country which authorizes an officer to fire upon an assemblage of more than twelve persons. They should know that under the law of Maryland, major Barney had no right to disperse any assemblage unless they violated "the peace and quiet of the state," and surely gentlemen who were so cautious in keeping themselves behind the ramparts of the law, will allow major Barney was equally bound to take care, not to slaughter his fellow citizens unless legally authorized to do so. They mistake when they suppose the horse was ordered out to disperse the mob. They were sent "to preserve the peace and quiet of the state," during the night, to prevent further bloodshed both in and out of the house, until the magistracy, constables, and peace officers could be assembled, to receive the surrender of those who had inflicted death, and were therefore unable to be arrested and dealt with according to law. In the night the brigadier dispatched a messenger to the mayor, whose residence in the county, and sent for the judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and as many of the magistrates as he could collect; the military had performed their duty in preserving the peace of the city that morning; it now remained with the civil authority to decide what course was to be pursued.

Very early in the morning the Mayor arrived.—Let us now enquire what was his duty. It should be remembered that the Mayor of the City of Baltimore has no powers compared with those of the Mayor of New York or Philadelphia—he cannot appoint,

neither can he remove a single constable—he cannot call out a portion of the militia, or give orders to the militia by law; he is in fact a mere Justice of the Peace, and is no more bound as Mayor of the City to preserve the peace, than any other magistrate. His duty as Mayor is solely to execute the Ordinances of the City Council. Now let us inquire whether he did his duty as a Justice of the peace. Did any other justice mount his horse, ride among and address the people as he did? Did any other Justice go into the house and run the risk of being treacherously "seized as a hostage" by the very men whom he was endeavoring to preserve? Did many other Magistrates march in the square with the prisoners, and expose themselves to the fury and indignation of an incensed populace, in order to protect those who were in the house? As Mayor of the City, Mr. Johnson was not bound to appear there and endanger his safety at all—a Justice of the peace he did more than his duty, and far more than they had a right to expect. The same observations apply with much more force to General Stricker, for by no law of the state was he bound as an officer to be there at all, unless his Brigade were under arms, and not a detached part of it; and as an individual, it was no more his duty to protect them, to go into the house, or to be there at all, than it was the duty of any other individual in society. Happy would it have been for him, for the Mayor, and for all who were in any degree instrumental on that occasion, had they confined themselves within the strict line of their duty; their exertions to save would not then have been considered treacherous; their advice in recommending the Jail as a sanctuary of the law which might shield them from popular indignation, would not then have been represented as the result of a deliberate plan formed for the sacrifice of their lives. My advice, because at no time was it insisted upon, but merely recommended. They were frequently told, that every exertion had been made to assemble a larger force to protect them to prison, but such was the indignation of the populace, that a general apathy prevailed. When required by one of the garrison to disperse the people as an evidence of power to protect them to the Jail, and when asked where was that fine brigade, the pretended boast of Maryland? they were emphatically told to look into the street; and they would then find them ready to batter down the house instead of protecting them. Were they not told that the civil authority could do nothing, except to march them to the prison, and even that they could not guarantee, but to convince them of their good intention, they offered to walk with the prisoners in the hollow square, and if an attack should be made while marching there, would lose their lives in their defence; were they not told that the people would wait no longer, and that unless they embraced the offer of the civil authority in five minutes, they must protect themselves?—How can it then be said they were treacherously deceived there? Had they not an alternative? And if they had embraced that alternative, situated as they were, "without provisions, hungry, sleepy, with a small stock of water, and a supply impossible, their numbers from various causes decreased to twenty," surrounded by an infuriate populace, bent on their destruction—the mob themselves composing the militia, who consequently would not protect them; with a field piece loaded with case shot, and with much difficulty prevented from being fired, can it be for one moment doubted that the house would have been laid in ruins, and every soul within it put to death? If then these gentlemen whom they have now ungratefully and cruelly accused of laying a plan for their assassination, had been so disposed, they might have been gratified by refusing to interfere at all, and instead of their being marched to prison, they would have been gratified by refusing to interfere at all, and instead of their being perished by the hands of a mob in their own garrison, if they must have been slaughtered where they were, what object could any person have in taking them to prison—in risking his own life to preserve that of men so obnoxious to the people? The answer is self evident—death he removed to the Jail, an opportunity would be afforded for arrangements to protect them, which it was then impossible to do. To proceed.

Preserved with the utmost difficulty from the fury of the mob, by the exertions and persuasions of the gentlemen who accompanied them, all of whom might with ease have been put to death, as well as the guard which escorted them, we see them safely lodged in prison, and the pledges given redeemed. Beyond carrying them to jail no pledge was given, further than that every exertion which duty as officers required of them should be made to protect them in jail. No pledge was given, as has been falsely stated either by General Stricker or the Mayor, that they should "hazard their lives" in defending them in the jail; that pledge was given in carrying them to the jail, which was considered a sanctuary for the protection of which the laws provided an ample force. They were told by General Stricker, that if called on in his official capacity by the proper authority, he would order a sufficient force to protect

They were told by the Mayor that a legal requisition, if necessary, should be made, and that he would urge the Sheriff to do all that the law enjoined, and that he would do all in his power as an officer, that is to say as a Justice of the Peace, for as Mayor he had nothing to do with it, to protect them. No sooner did the Mayor return from the jail, than he proceeded to the Sheriff, and strongly recommended to him the propriety of carefully guarding the prison. To the Sheriff are committed the care and protection of prisoners—him the law holds responsible for their safe keeping, and as he is punishable for any escape or rescue, he is invested with ample powers to collect a sufficient force for their safe keeping and protection. He has the power of calling out the posse comitatus or militia force of the county; & every man that he summons, is bound under a heavy penalty to pay implicit obedience to his orders. The law, requiring of him so much, and admitting of no excuse for a refusal or forcing of a prison, except by the process of the state, is careful to invest him with ample means to do his duty, and the law knows no force greater than the posse comitatus. This is undeniable, and I challenge contradiction. It was for this reason that the Mayor as a Justice of the Peace, and in compliance with his promise to do his duty as an officer, was a gent with the Sheriff, and I do not hesitate to assert that this single act of the Mayor was a fulfilment of his promise, and but for that promise, he was not bound by any legal or moral obligation to take any further steps after lodging them in jail. They were in the custody of the law—they had been delivered to the Sheriff by order of a Judge, and it was the duty of the Sheriff to look to the protection of his prisoners. But the Mayor did more. He signed and procured a requisition upon Gen. Stricker, who promptly issued as he had promised orders to Colonels Sterrett and Harris, and to Major Barney, in similar terms to that before issued to Major Barney, and placed them under the orders of the Mayor. This was about 1/2 past 12 o'clock. The orders were to assemble at 3, a period of four hours and a half being allowed for the officers to notify their men. At 1/2 after 5 about thirty five or forty infantry out of a regiment of near one thousand men, and about six hundred men of eighty five, most of whom were volunteers not belonging to the squadron, assembled in Gay street. It is not true that there were two detachments, one under the command of Colonel Sterrett, and the other under Major Heath. These thirty five men composed the whole regiment commanded by those gentlemen. The number of artillery was small, but the amount not precisely ascertained. It is known, however, to every one at all acquainted with the subject, and no others a right to judge, that artillery unsupported by infantry or cavalry is not only useless but dangerous. This force, had there been occasion to use it before it was diminished, would have been totally insufficient. But the assemblage at the jail late in the evening was so small, that every person who returned thence, apprehended an attack. The Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, some federal gentlemen who accompanied him to the prison, the Attorney General, and many others who were there, declared on their return late in the afternoon that nothing was apprehended. Of this opinion, in common with hundreds of their fellow citizens, were the Mayor and General Stricker. Under this impression, and knowing that the force assembled was at all events totally insufficient, General Stricker with the approbation of the Mayor dismissed them. It is not true that they were dismissed contrary to the advice and remonstrances of Major Heath.

What honest man after the above statement, can deny that these officers did more than duty required? Who, that has any spark of honor, that has a soul, can for a moment accuse these men of such terrible treachery? Men who for thirty years and more have, in the extensive circle of their very respectable acquaintance, been pre-eminently distinguished for their honorable and gentlemanly principles, for their amiable and mild disposition, for their benevolent and friend-

NOTE.—I am informed that a number of gentlemen, and many federalists were at Gen. Stricker's house during the whole time that Major Barney remained there, and at the time he mounted his horse. They can inform whether there were any "private orders." The written order under which Major Barney acted, speaks for itself.

Whereas Edward Johnson, John Scott, Job Smith and John F. Harris, Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, have certified to me that they have good reason to believe "that the peace & quiet of the State is likely to be endangered," & have recommended and required of me to order out a sufficient number of militia to preserve the peace and quiet of the state: Now therefore, in obedience to the said requisition, you are hereby ordered forthwith to assemble the regiment under your command to preserve the peace and quiet of the state; and you are hereby strictly enjoined to execute the duties imposed upon you by this order, with firmness, but at the same time with humanity; and on no account to fire upon any citizen or use any weapon, unless the life or property of some citizen should be, in the opinion of some magistrate, endangered, or unless you or some of the men under your command should be attacked. Mr. Johnson, a Justice of the Peace and Mayor of the City, will attend you.

(Signed) JOHN STRICKER.  
Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade, Maryland Militia.  
Baltimore, 25th July, 1812.  
The orders to Maj. Barney & Col. Harris were in similar terms.  
If the men would not obey orders, if the officers could not compel their attendance, it must be attributed to the proper cause, to the shocking wounds and yet more shocking slaughter of their fellow mi-

lits men, the universal indignation they excited which had pervaded the public mind against the prisoners; an indignation which looked such strong hold of the feelings of many men who abhorred any attempt to massacre them, but who so strongly disapproved their conduct that the very idea of risking their lives in the defence of men who had rashly provoked their fate by such wanton deeds of blood, was revolting to them.

The author of these reflections is not the advocate of mobs. He has ever considered a mob as a monster whose appetite is only to be satiated with blood, whose posthumous breath withers what it touches, and blasts the fairest plants of the creation. The scene of the 28th of July, brings forcibly to his recollection the horrors of the French revolution, a revolution which has thrown a gloom over all civilized society, which has desolated the fairest portion of the world, a revolution which has shaken the earth to its centre. His object is not to palliate the proceedings of sanguinary cannibals. "They must and shall be brought to justice."

To the Citizens of Maryland the foregoing are perhaps unnecessary. The characters of Mr. Johnson and Gen. Stricker, are here too well known, their well earned and spotless reputation is established on too firm a basis, to be shaken by the vile, electioneering attacks of malicious slanderers. "The papers bite on a file." But the unfounded calumnies, if uncontradicted, may have some weight, where the persons so unjustly traduced are unknown. To give them as I have done, a plain, candid and impartial statement of facts, is only performing an act of JUSTICE.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury, Extra August 23.  
Col. Cass of the Ohio volunteers has just arrived in town direct from Fort Detroit on his way to the City of Washington. He confirms the accounts of a plausible and disgraceful surrender of Detroit by Hull. After the evacuation of Sandwick by Gen. Hull, the British erected a battery opposite Detroit, from which they threw a few shells into that fort, which killed Capt. Hanks and two other officers. The British crossed the river about two miles below Detroit at the Spring wells. Their force consisted of 1000 including British & Indians. At the Spring wells, Capt. Shelling of the 4th Regiment was posted with a small detachment.

Previous to the crossing of the British, Capt. Snelling sent to the fort for a 6 pounder which was refused by Gen. Hull, and Capt. Snelling was ordered to Detroit. Previous to the approach of the British, the army was drawn up in order of battle, but on the arrival of the enemy, they were immediately ordered into the fort. The morning report of our troops of the day counted 1060 men in which number the Michigan militia, and the detachment under Col. M'Arthur and Cass of 350 were not included. The guns of the fort were all loaded, the matches lighted, and the men were anxiously waiting for the word, when Gen. Hull surrendered without suffering a single shot to be fired. The officers and men were so indignant at this dastardly conduct of their general, that they actually shed tears! No doubt was entertained by the army of their ability to have repulsed and routed the enemy; but the general thought proper to make the surrender without consultation and against the remonstrances of the troops.

We understand that Col. Miller although reluctantly obliged to acquiesce in the surrender, indignantly threw away his sword, declaring it should not thus be delivered up.

The British had but three six pounders and two twelves.—Fort Detroit contained about twenty pieces of artillery, among which are sum elegant brass ones taken at the battle of Bennington from the British.

The detachments under the command of Cols. M'Arthur and Cass had been sent out to meet Capt. Brush with the provisions. They had proceeded about 24 miles when they were overtaken by a party of dragoons with orders to return immediately to Detroit. The Fort had been summoned to surrender. The detachment marched until 2 o'clock that night on their return, and the next morning arrived at the edge of the woods, in the vicinity of Detroit, where they drew up in order of battle. They sent forward a party of dragoons to reconnoitre, who returned and informed that the Indians were yelling through the commons but that the American flag was still hoisted on the fort. They however received different advice that the fort had surrendered and it was thought prudent for their detachment to retire about five miles. A flag of truce was sent to them and a note from Gen. Hull informing them of the capitulation, and ordering them in.

On the British taking possession of Detroit, no attention whatever was paid to the articles of capitulation. An indiscriminate plunder of property was made. Even the hats from the heads of the officers and men, their spurs, and the money in their pockets, were plundered from the prisoners.

apprehension, & they only stand in need of ammunition and stores.

"Dear Sir—1 received yours of the 11th and 30th June in due time, and will have to apologise for not answering it sooner.—Upon the call of my country, a few days after, I volunteered with a company from this town, to guard provisions and other public stores to Detroit, for our army; and on ly returned three days since.

"You will have learned, ere this reaches you, the disastrous fate of the North Western army—its disgraceful, treacherous surrender, together with the fortress of Detroit, to our allied enemy, of inferior force. At the time of the capitulation of Detroit, the company to which I was attached was in garrison at the river Raisin, 35 miles from Detroit, waiting for a reinforcement from the army to enable us to go through to Detroit. Several attempts were made to reinforce us, without success. The detachment sent for that purpose, after engagements with the enemy were obliged to return. The day after the surrender of Detroit, a British officer (captain Elliott) was sent with a flag of truce to inform us of the affair, and to demand our compliance with the terms contained in the 3d art. of capitulation, which was framed specially for us and M'Arthur's regiment sent to reinforce us. After a council of war was held, it was determined that the garrison should be evacuated, which we did about ten o'clock at night on the 17th inst.—We travelled all night, and passed the rapids of Miami next morning about 11 o'clock, 33 miles. We brought our arms and accoutrements with us, contrary to Hull's capitulation, and are almost unanimously determined to make the allied force feel that we can not be taken, when we have so arranged our affairs as to leave our homes in a situation to sustain our absence.

"This shameful—this ever memorable affair of the surrender, has astonished the western country. The vengeance of the people is completely roused. It would do your heart good were you to witness the spirit manifested in the western world—to see in the faces hundreds of hardy "back woods men," of the blush of shame for their country's disgrace, while their eyes sparkle with vengeance against the traitor, and against their country's allied foe; and speaks in language which cannot be misunderstood—"Give me my sword." Never did volunteering run so high as at this time, in the state; already are there four fine companies from this county upon the frontier; and in some places the people have turned out en masse. Volunteers and regulars are flocking to Urbana, from all parts of this state and Kentucky. Expresses have been sent to collect all the cannon in the state, and every preparation making for an immediate march to the field of action. Such ardour and real patriotism among all parties and conditions, I never expected to have seen. In short, give us but permission and we will turn out such an army of hardy "back woods men" as will re take the fortresses lost and sweep the two Canadas to the walls of Quebec. There is now in Urbana about 4000 men, regulars and volunteers under the command of Gen. Winchester Payne and Wells—this force will probably be doubled in a few days.

"The council with the Indians at Piqua is suspended, perhaps entirely broken off.—Such general dissatisfaction prevailed among the people on account of the arms and ammunition about to be distributed to the Indians, that they rose in a body determined to prevent it.—The Governor has ordered the arms, &c. back to Urbana; and it is apprehended that if the Indians should shew any disposition of resistance, they will be cut off or dispersed by the enraged people."

Copies of Letters from CAPTAIN HULL to the SECRETARY of the NAVY.  
United States Frigate Constitution, August 28, 1812.

SIR.—The enclosed account of the affair between the President, Commodore Rogers, and the British, frigate Belvidere was taken by an officer, on board the Belvidere, and fell into my hands by accident! It clearly proves that she only escaped the Commodore by superior sailing, after having lightened her, and the President being very deep.

As much has been said on this subject; if Commodore Rogers has not arrived, to give you this statement of the affair, I meet your approbation I should be pleased to have this account published to prevent people from making up their minds hastily, as I find them willing to do.

I am confident could the Commodore have got along side the Belvidere, she would have been his, in less than one hour.

I have the honor to be,  
With great Respect, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ISAAC HULL.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c.

An account of the proceedings of His Majesty's ship Belvidere, Richard Byron Esq. Captain 23d day of June 1812.  
A. M. at 4, 42 Nantucket Shoal, saw several sail bearing S. W. made sail towards them, at 6, 30, they bore S. W. by S. made them out to be three frigates, one sloop, and one brig of war standing to the S. E. under a press of sail. Observed them to make signals, and haul up in chace of us, hauling down their steering sails, in a confused, and irregular manner. Tacked ship and made the private signal which was not answered, made all sail, possible, N. E. by E. at 8 moderate and fine weather, the headmost ship of the chace S. W. W. apparently gaining ground on us at times, & leaving her consort. At 11 30, hoisted our colors, two of them hoisted Commodore's broad pendant, at noon the commodore and the second in command of the chace

S. W. W. about 2 and 2 of a Mile. Nantucket Shoal N. 400. E. 48 miles. moderate and fine weather, cleared ship for action, Commodore of chace gaining, the other ships dropping, observed the chace pointing her guns at us, at 3, 49, the Commodore fired three shot, one of which struck the rudder post, and came into the upper, or Captain's cabin, one of which struck the muzzle of the larboard chace gun, the other went through the beam under the skylight, killed William Gould (Seaman) Wounded, John Hill, (armourer) Mortally, Joseph Lee (sea.) severely, George Marlon (ships corporal) badly, Lieut. Bruce and James Kelly, James Larmon (sea.) slightly.—At 3 45, commenced firing with our stern guns, shot away her larboard lower steering sail, keeping our ship a steady course N. E. by E. at 6 the chace bore up and fired her larboard broadside, which cut our rigging, and sails much, the long Bolts, Breaching Hooks, and Breachings of guns & Cannonades frequently breaking by one of which captain Byron was severely wounded in the left thigh) all of which was instantly replaced. Kept up a constant fire, which was returned by our opponent with bow chace guns, & at times by her broadsides which by her superiority of sailing she was enabled to do till 6 45, when we cut away our spare sheet, and small bow anchors Barge, Yawl, and Jolly Boats, and started 1/4 tons of water; we then gained on him, when he bore up and fired three broadsides; part of which fell short of us, at 7 opponent ceased firing, and the second frigate commenced but finding her shot fall short, ceased again. Employed fishing our Cross Jack yard, and maintopmast (both badly wounded) knotting and splicing our rigging, which was much cut & damaged. At 11 altered our course to E by S 3/4 S. and lost sight of

[Here follows Capt. Hull's letter to the Secretary, giving an account of the prizes taken, &c. during the cruise, which shall appear in the next Star.]

United States frigate Constitution, off Boston Light, August 30, 1812.  
SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th inst. at 2 P. M. being in lat 41, 42, and lon. 55, 48, with the Constitution under my command, a sail was discovered from the mast head bearing E. by S. or E. S. E. but at such a distance we could not tell what she was. All sail was instantly made in chace, and soon found we came up with her. At 3 P. M. could plainly see that she was a ship on the starboard tack under easy sail, close on a wind; at half past 3 P. M. made her out to be a frigate; continued the chase until we were within about 3 miles, when I ordered the light sails taken in. the courses hauled up, and the ship cleared for action. At this time the sail had backed his maintop-sail waiting for us to come down. As soon as the Constitution was ready for action, I bore down with an intention to bring him to close action immediately; but on our coming within gun shot the gave us a broadside and filled away, and wore, giving us a broadside on the other tack, but without effect; her shot falling short. She continued wearing and manoeuvring for about three quarters of an hour, to get a raking position, but finding she could not, she bore up, and ran under her top-sails and gill, with the wind on the quarter. I immediately made sail to bring the ship up with her, and 5 m. nutes before 6 P. M. being along side within half pistol shot, we commenced a heavy fire from all our guns, double shotted with round and grape, and so well directed were they, & so warm ly kept up, that in 15 minutes his mizen mast went by the board and his main yard to the slings, and the hull, rigging and sails very much torn to pieces. The fire was kept up with equal warmth for fifteen minutes longer, when his mainmast and foremast went, taking with them every spar except the bowsprit; on seeing this we ceased firing, so that in 30 m. nutes after we got fairly a longside the enemy, she surrendered, and had not a spar standing, and her hull below and above water so shattered, that a few more broadsides must have carried her down.

After informing you that so fine a ship as the Guerriere, commanded by an able and experienced officer, had been totally dismantled and otherwise cut to pieces so as to make her not worth towing into port, in the short space of thirty minutes, you can have no doubt of the gallantry, and good conduct of the officers and ship's company I have the honor to command; it only remains therefore for me to assure you, that they all fought with great bravery; and it gives me great pleasure to say that from the smallest boy to the oldest seaman, not a look of fear was seen. They all went into action, giving three cheers, and requesting to be laid close along side the enemy.

Enclosed I have the honor to send you a list of killed and wounded on board the Constitution, and a report of the damages she has sustained, also a list of killed and wounded on board the enemy, with his quarter bill, &c.

I have the honor to be,  
With very great respect,  
Sir, your obedient servant,  
ISAAC HULL.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c.

Return of killed and wounded on board the United States frigate Constitution Isaac Hull, Esq. Captain in the action with his M. S. Guerriere, Jas. R. Dacres, Esq. Captain, on the 20th day of August, 1812.

KILLED.  
Wm. S. Bush, 1st Lieut. of Marines  
Jacob Sago, seaman,  
Robert Brice, do.  
John Brown, do.  
James Read, do.  
Calah Smith, do.  
James Balford do.

WOUNDED.  
Chas. Morris, 1st Lieut. dangerously.  
John C. Aylwin, Master, slightly.  
Richard Dann, Seaman, dangerously.

Geo. Reynolds, Oy. Seaman, dangerously.  
Daniel Lewis, do. dangerously.  
Owen Taylor, do. do.  
Francis Mullen, Marines, slightly.

RECAPITULATION  
Killed.—One Lieut. of Marines and six seamen.—Total killed 7.  
Wounded.—Two Officers, four seamen and one marine.—Total wounded 7.  
Total killed and wounded 14.  
U. S. Frigate Constitution, Aug. 21, 1812.  
ISAAC HULL, Captain.  
T. J. CHEW, Purser.

[Here follows a list of killed, wounded and missing on board the Guerriere.]  
Extract of a letter from Capt. Hull, of the Frigate Constitution, to the Secretary of the Navy.  
"I cannot but make you acquainted with the very great assistance I received from that valuable officer Lieut. Morris, in bringing the ship into action, and in working her whilst along side the enemy, and I am extremely sorry to state that he is badly wounded, being shot through the body; we have yet hopes of his recovery, when I am sure he will receive the thanks and gratitude of his country, for this and the many gallant acts he has done in its service. Were I to name any particular officer as having been more useful than the rest, I should do them great injustice; they all fought bravely, and gave me every possible assistance that I could wish. I am extremely sorry to state to you the loss of Lieut. Bush, of Marines, he fell at the head of his men in getting ready to board the enemy. In him our country has lost a valuable and brave officer.—After the fall of Lieut. Bush, Lieut. Contee of the corps took command of the Marines, and I have pleasure in saying that his conduct was that of a brave, good officer, and the Marines behaved with great coolness and courage during the action, and annoyed the enemy very much whilst she was under our stern."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO CAPTAIN HULL.  
At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held pursuant to public notice, at the Merchant's Coffee House, Saturday, September 5, 1812, for the purpose of dividing an appropriate expression of the sense they entertain of the gallant conduct of Captain ISAAC HULL, and the Officers and Crew of the United States Frigate Constitution, in their late engagement with his Britannic Majesty's frigate Guerriere.

Commodore RICHARD DALE, was chosen Chairman, and JOHN SERGEANT, Secretary. The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.  
The brilliant victory which swells with pride and gratitude every American bosom, is of a character to challenge the annals of naval fame for a parallel, and the more it is analyzed, the more it will exalt the glory of the heroes who achieved it. It is no less distinguished for the unexampled effects produced in less than half an hour, than for the cool, collected prowess, and transcendent nautical talent, which, while dealing destruction to a brave, youthful and veteran foe, preserved the victors comparatively unimpaired and unscathed for battle and for conquest. Let this immortal record of fame, animate the gallant defenders of our flag to similar deeds of glory, and serve as examples of the high degree of discipline and order, to which a brave crew can be trained in the short space of three months, by the indefatigable zeal and skill of officers, who are no less an ornament to their profession than to society.

Impelled by feelings flowing from a participation in the glory acquired for our country, by the brilliant victory achieved by the Commander, Officers and Crew of the United States Frigate Constitution, on the 20th of August last, over the British frigate Guerriere, Captain Dale, Resolved, That a piece of plate of the most elegant workmanship, ornamented with appropriate emblems, devices and inscriptions, be presented in the name of the Citizens of Philadelphia, to Capt. ISAAC HULL, and that another piece of plate also, also of the most elegant workmanship and ornamented with appropriate emblems, devices and inscriptions, be presented in their name to Lieut. CHARLES MORRIS, as a testimony of respect and admiration the citizens entertain of their gallant conduct, in the late action with the British frigate Guerriere; and that such tokens of their high esteem and approbation be presented to the other officers, and to the crew of the frigate Constitution, as the committee to be appointed to carry this resolution into effect may deem proper.

Resolved, That Commodore Richard Dale, Wm. Jones, George Harrison, Charles Eiddle, Thomas W. Francis, and John Sergeant, be a committee, on behalf of the citizens, to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers in this City.

RICHARD DALE, Chairman.  
JOHN SERGEANT, Secretary.

AMERICAN PRIZES.  
CHARLESTON, AUGUST 28.  
Last evening arrived at this port the privateer sch'r. Eagle, capt. Banford, of one gun and 45 men, after a cruise of 35 days from N. York. On the 17th inst. in lat. 3, long. 65, the Eagle fell in with an engaged ship Grenada, capt. Dutchenman, of 11 guns, and the British sch'r. Shaddock, also commanded by a capt. Dutchenman, brother to the commander of the ship—and after an action of an hour and a half succeeded in capturing both of them. In the contest the capt. of the sch'r. was killed and two men on board that vessel wounded; there were three men wounded on board the ship, but the privateer had none of her men killed or wounded. The ship was from Point Petre (Guadaloupe) bound to London, with a valuable cargo of sugars, coffee, molasses, castor oil and cotton. The sch'r. was from Antigua, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of Molasses.—The sch'r. came in last evening in co. with the Eagle, but the ship drawing between 18 and 19 feet water, will be obliged to lighten some before she can cross our bar, or perhaps she may proceed to another port. The prisoners are on board the privateer and prize sch'r.—most of the privateer's crew are on board the prize ship off the bar. Two days since, on soundings spoke a sch'r. 10 weeks from Rio Janeiro, bound to New York.

Canandaigua, Sept. 1.  
To the obliging attention of that active and intelligent officer Major Mullaney, we are indebted for the following articles:  
The Major is proceeding to Albany on public business, and is to return to us immediately. He arrived here just as our paper was going to press, but the importance of the matter which he communicates induces us to suspend the publication of the paper until we can insert it.  
We learn from him the glorious news that there is no doubt DETROIT is RETAKEN by our troops under the command of Cols. Wells and Payne. It is certain that Col. Wells marched from Kentucky with 2000 men, and it is supposed that Colonel Payne from Ohio had an equal force. This information is derived from a British deserter and from a gentleman direct from Sandusky. Grant that it be true.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1812.

On no similar occasion have we witnessed so large and respectable a meeting of the Republicans of this county, as on Tuesday last; and never more enlightened unanimity of expression on behalf of their government and country, in the vigorous prosecution of the existing war to a speedy and honorable close.

Agreeably to public notice given in the "Republican Star," a very numerous meeting of the Democratic citizens of Talbot county, was held on the Court House Green in Easton, on Tuesday the 8th September, when

Gen. PERRY BENSON was unanimously called to the Chair—and THOMAS P. BENNETT appointed Secretary.

Gen. Benson, the Chairman, having explained the objects for which the people were convened, the following gentlemen, viz:—Col. William Hayward, Edward Lloyd, Samuel Stevens, Jun. James Wainwright, Jacob Gibson, Perry Spencer, William Caulk, William Hayward, Jun. John Seney, James Titon, Jun. William G. Tighman, John Stevens, Lambert Reardon, David Kerr, Jun. and John Bennett, were then nominated and unanimously appointed a committee to draw up resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, approving of the measures pursued by the General Government to maintain the rights and avenge the wrongs of their much injured country.

The committee, having retired for a few minutes, returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and UNANIMOUSLY adopted amidst the most pleasing and heart-cheering hurrahs of the most numerous collection of citizens ever remembered to have been assembled on a similar occasion.

The Democratic citizens of Talbot county feel firmly attached to the Constitution of the United States, and ardently adore the liberties we enjoy—actuated themselves by the principles of their revolutionary fathers, and warmly approving the measures pursued by the General Government, they had confidently expected that when the constituted authorities had summoned the people to the standard of the law in its defence, the voice of opposition would be drowned in the general tone of patriotic emulation, and the struggle of party sunk or forgotten in exertions against the enemy for our liberties and rights.

They considered that, in actual war when union is so essential to success, if not to existence, every act tending in the remotest degree to give encouragement to the enemy would be repugnant to every idea of patriotism, and would be opposed by every citizen feeling an attachment to his country; and they could not suppose that any of their countrymen would be found so wanting to the trust reposed in them by the Patriots of the Revolution, as to forfeit their pretensions to that high character.

Differences of opinion they knew to exist, which under that best republican form of government we have the happiness to live, they never for a moment imagined could cease—nor did they, in strict conformity with their own character, ever wish to stifle or check them. They relied on that love of country they believed to be felt by all, that these differences should be managed among ourselves—they never expected to see them promulgated to the enemy, to America and the world, in the attitude of menace and hostility to our own country. But they have been deceived—And when the different addresses which have been issued from several States in the Union are presented to their minds, breathing a spirit of lawless violence & treasonable insubordination engendered in the false conceptions, and loaded with the passions and anti-republican prejudices, we trust, of but few, derogatory to the government and nation, and calculated to induce a belief in the minds of foreign powers of a disaffection and weakness in the American people, the Democratic citizens of Talbot, with heart felt sorrow, confess that they have been deceived. They never calculated on these things; or, with the same unanimity and patriotism with which they now act, they long since would have expressed their confidence in the administration of the government, and have proffered their services, their lives and fortunes, to avenge the wrongs and to defend the rights of their injured country.

Resolved, That we warmly approve the measures pursued by the general government of the United States; and that we are firmly attached to the liberty and independence purchased by the blood of our fathers in the revolution—that we view the present war in which we are engaged, equally just, necessary and indispensable as the war of 1776, and calculated to hand down to posterity the blessings which it procured.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the abilities, integrity, and firmness of JAMES MADISON, the President of the United States, called to his office by the voice of a free people; and that we view with indignation, and hold in contempt, the slanderous intimations that he countenances mobs, or is subject to any sinister influence, as the effusions of imbecile minds and malignant hearts.

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the recent events in Baltimore, and lament that scenes so little becoming to the dignity of the State should be acted within it. We leave this transaction, without comment, to the proper tribunal, which has already taken cognizance of it, to develop its designs, unmask and punish the guilty. Yet we cannot withhold our detestation at the use that is made of it in arraying it against the government to the service of its enemies.

Resolved, That we consider the liberty of the Press sacred, and that it ought to be held inviolate—that we view with sorrow and concern its freedom prostituted, by too many of the papers

opposed to government, to the base purposes, in waging war against the liberty of the country. In disseminating disaffection—in propagating falsehood—and in traducing some of the best men in the nation with an invective as if their private passions could not be appeased till they had paralyzed the arm of government, prostrated our liberty and independence, and offered up the country a hated victim to its enemies.

Resolved, That we view the manner in which some of the people of this country, from evil counsel, have been induced to protest against, and oppose, the measures of the general government, equivalent to giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy—that this conduct, if persisted in, cannot fail to be highly injurious to the country; to protract the present necessary war, which otherwise would be of short duration, to an interminable length; to cause a great effusion of human blood; and to entail innumerable calamities upon the American people—that all those evils so shocking to the feelings of humanity can only be ascribed to those misguided citizens who encourage England by their opposition to the general government.

Resolved, That the distinguished services and patriotic character of our late Representative in Congress, ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq. merit our confidence, and that we will continue to repose in him.

Resolved, That, esteeming merit and patriotism wherever to be found, whether among Democrats or Federalists, we sincerely lament the death of Lieut. WILLIAM BUSH, (a native of Talbot county) of the United States' Marines, who fell in the defence of his country in the late gallant and successful action of Capt. HULL with a British frigate; and that, as a testimonial of our gratitude, and respect to his memory, we will wear crepe on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and a copy thereof forwarded by the Chairman to the President of the United States; and also that they be published in the "Republican Star," at Easton, with a request that they be inserted in the "National Intelligencer," at Washington, and in the other republican papers throughout the State.

P. BENSON, Chairman.  
THOS. P. BENNETT, Secretary.

Yesterday evening the sum of FIVE HUNDRED and SEVENTY FIVE DOLLARS were subscribed in a few hours for the better equipment of a Volunteer Company, now on the tapis in Easton and Talbot County. To the furtherance of which we cherish the most flattering hope.

The federal 'slang-whangers' of Talbot will please to excuse our neglect of them this morning—subjects of importance engross the room.

Baltimore, Sept. 12.  
The U. States frigate Essex, arrived at New Castle, (Del.) Thursday. Lieut. Gamble passed through this city this morning on his way to Washington. Among the captures the Essex made during her cruise was an English Ship of War of 20 guns, which it is said, after officering and manning, was converted into a flag of truce, and sent her with her former crew and a number of other prisoners on board the Essex, to St. John's or Halifax, requesting that as many Americans might be returned.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.  
We are just informed, that a gentleman arrived in town this morning, and affirms that the British frigate BELVIDERE had been captured by the U. States frigate ESSEX, and had arrived at N. London, with the loss of two of her masts. We have not been able to have an interview with the gentleman, but our informant says he was positive and circumstantial in his account.

Signs of the Times.—It must be pleasing to the friends of the government to see the patriotism which is every where manifesting itself, & proves that in the hour of adversity every American will rally round the standard of his beloved country, and if he was weak or wavering before, the conscious recollection of acting under the sanction of law will make him strong and determined: while those who opposed him will want that courage which a better cause would have inspired. The English orders in council have done more in two years towards establishing domestic manufactures, than the fostering care of Congress could have done in ten. The disgraceful surrender of Hull, has done more for the success of the war than the capture of 10,000 British regulars. It has roused the pride and lighted up the fire of the American bosom. It is with pleasure we see that the citizens of Albany, animated by the true spirit, on the defeat of Gen. Hull, have commenced a subscription for raising a regiment of volunteers in the State of New York for the public service, at five dollars more wages per month than the United States troops receive. Mr. Stafford Spencer subscribed five hundred dollars, and a number of others, fifty dollars each. In Pennsylvania Gen. Lacombe (member of Congress) who has been emphatically styled the guardian of the state, for his political and military knowledge, has volunteered his services as a private in the ranks. And we understand that the Legislature at their next meeting intend offering their volunteers three dollars per month in addition to their pay from the United States; and there can be doubt but what Virginia and the other states will follow the example. In Kentucky, we understand on the receipt of the news of Hull's surrender, five thousand men assembled in a body and demanded of Gov. Harrison to lead them immediately to Detroit that they might wipe off the disgrace of that ignominious affair. R. M. Johnson & Joseph Desha, members of Congress, were among the privates. In Richmond the Governor has made an appeal to the feelings of the people that special manner which is calculated to insure success, he therefore deserves great credit.

In our little village the abuse conferred on the Government and the circulation of the Federalist has nearly changed the politics of the town. On Saturday, with only a partial notice in the Gazette, there assembled at the Court House the most respectable meeting of the friends of the government that ever was held in this town, and the proceedings were conducted in the most dignified manner. \$900 were immediately raised for the purpose of equipping a volunteer company. The subscription has since been increased to \$2000. This sum can & will be doubled or trebled, if necessary; and a sufficient number of respectable young men have already volunteered their services to insure success, especially if the publication of their names should in future be refused. On Saturday next we expect there will be a turn out in Fairfax, the county adjoining, for similar purposes, when we hope our friends will act as becomes them in such occasions.

FROM THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.  
The Guerriere hoisted a flag to each of her top-gallant masts, as a signal of defiance—the whole of which the gallant HULL caused to be struck in less than forty minutes; the torres say it was not fair for Capt. Hull to shoot away all three of the masts and leave Capt. Dacres nothing to hang a rag upon.

Capt. DACRES says he would not have engaged the Constitution had he known he had so much powder and ball on board. That he had received letters from his friends in New York of her not having more than two rounds.

The Guerriere mounting forty-nine guns, sunk in forty minutes by a Yankee "cock-bolt."—ib.

The terrible commander of the British ship Guerriere, the brave Dacres, is the gentleman who held defiance to Commodore Rogers—and who said he never wished for promotion until he brought the President or the Constitution into Halifax.

This is the same gentleman who painted in large characters on his mainsail—"Guerriere,"—and on her fore-sail—"Not the Little Bell!"

This is the gentleman who commanded the most favorite frigate and the greatest sea-bully in the British navy, manned with a selected crew of the choicest spirits of England.

This is the gentleman whom the British declared would take any American frigate that floated on the ocean, and every year in this city offered to bet 50 to one in confirmation of the fact.

The arrival of commodore Rogers with the whole of his squadron, is of itself a sufficient cause for rejoicing; he had been 70 days at sea, he either taken, burnt or put to flight, every enemy he met with, and without once turning his heel upon any of them.

The "British party in America" exult in the escape of the Belvidere, and insinuate that her escape is an evidence of a want of skill or courage in the American squadron—will they admit that the escape of Captain Hull was an evidence of the cowardice or ignorance of Admiral Sawyer's squadron?

If commodore Rogers had brought in the Belvidere, the "British party in America" would have said that it was shameful for a whole squadron to boast of taking a single frigate—in short they say, or would say any thing—so mortified are they that Roger's squadron made and has returned from a successful cruise.

The British party in America affect to be much surprised that commodore Rogers did not bring in more prizes—but they are in reality surprised and mortified that our squadron was not captured. After all their predictions, that the ocean would be swept, that our flag dare not appear out of port, that we should be suffered to send a cock-bolt to sea without British permission; it is no wonder they look disappointed—but it is ridiculous to the extreme to find them pretending to be disappointed at our not having better news from Rogers!

The "British party in America" are mortified to find that commodore Rogers has entered an American instead of British or French port—they wished, they hoped, that he would have been taken into a British, and as a derision of their prediction that he was bound for a French port. He might indeed have entered a French port, as he was of the French coast; but he did not enter

and thus he gave the lie to all the predictions about bringing out French ships, French officers, and French troops.

Surross I.—Supposing com. Rogers with his little squadron had been in New York harbour when the fleet of 1 sixty four, 3 forty four, and 2 thirty six gun frigates, and 2 sloops of war appeared off there.

Surross II.—If he did not go out to meet this superior force, what would "the British party in America" have said?

Surross III.—If he had gone out to meet this superior force, what would "the British party in America" have said?

They would have said that he was a rash man—or, that he ought to be broke for his temerity.

Facy I.—But he did go out, as was his duty.

Facy II.—He cruised for 72 days over the dominion of the sovereign of the seas, without meeting—one bull-dog of Britain.

Facy III.—By his cruise he carried away a powerful fleet superior to his own—and rendered them harmless to our returning vessels, thousands of which have returned in safety through his judicious cruise.

It is said that in the late action between the Constitution & Guerriere, a desperado of a lieutenant belonging to the British frigate very manfully kept below during the whole time; declaring in a voice of thunder as he descended, that "damn him" if he saw on the part of his men the least disposition to yield, he had formed an inflexible determination to blow up the magazine!—ib.

OUR GALLANT SEAMEN.  
Yesterday Com. Rogers having received information of a British frigate being near the coast, requested of Capt. Hull, to loan him 60 men, about that number of his crew being sick. On the receipt of the request Capt. Hull mustered his crew, and read Com. Rogers's note on which an united voice of "Volunteers!" passed thro' the whole ships company; and in 20 minutes 60 men with their baggage, were on their way to the President.

Sixty seamen of the frigate Congress also volunteered their services on board the U. States, which with the President and Hornet are to sail on a cruise this day. Bost. Reper. 4th.

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE RELIED ON AS A FACT.  
The brig John Adams, capt. George F. Fash, arrived here from Liverpool on the 10th of Aug. to the S. and W. of the Grand Bank; and after taking out some crates of ware and other property, together with two of his crew, they dismissed Capt. Fash with his brig. Capt. Dacres, the British commander, having first written the following gasconade, with his own hand, on the face of the Register of the John Adams!

"The Guerriere, 44 guns, 300 men, will be happy to see the President, Com. Rogers, outside the Hook, or any other of the large frigates, to have a social tea-tea!"

We are happy that Capt. Hull has gratified him! New York Statesmen.

If no other motive called for forbearing to enter into an exparte sentence on Gen. Hull, the glorious action of his ever honored nephew, would tempt every generous man to forbear from mixing cypress and hemlock with the laurel which surrounds his brow; but those wretches who gain their dishonest bread by retailing hypocrisy, and being the panderers to sedition and dishonor, are not content with triumphing over the disaster, but they seek to cast odium upon the principles of the government, by imputing to democracy the fate of Gen. Hull: it would be a futile effort to attempt a refutation of every calumny that such base wretches resort to—it would be superfluous to enter into a discussion of circumstances in itself so innocent or inconsequential, as the political opinions on government, which any man holds; nor can it be fairly said that reproach property attaches to any man for political opinions fairly and conscientiously entertained: it is those only who having sworn, fidelity to principles and abandoning them have verred to every party, and dishonor these adopted as well as those deserted, who merit the contempt of every virtuous man; any one desirous of knowing what the political party which Gen. Hull always belonged to should ask the Eastern Yuzoo company—they may find it by referring to the files of the Aurora of 1806 & 1807; our opinions were then expressed, those opinions have not been changed—but it is not therefore necessary that we should prejudice his conduct, for which he will have to answer before a legal tribunal, and for which if he be guilty he will meet beside death the execrations of his country and posterity. Aurora.

We have heard that Captain Chauncey or some other naval officer is to have the command on the Lakes. Carpenters and workmen of all descriptions to build a fleet of boats on Lake Erie, for all military purposes, and of ample strength have been forwarded. Seamen are forth with to be sent on.

CONTRAST.  
Between domestic friends and foes.  
"The yeomanry of the west and south west, and of the north west, (says the Aurora,) are the sure resources of safety—it is not from the political broilers, of the sea board, where public meals and honesty have been polluted by the harlotry of England, that security on the frontier or liberty any where are to be preserved—The Government must call upon those men who will blaspheme God's name by proclaiming rebellion and treason on one day and obedience to justice and prayer on the next—it is not upon men who make a compact between religion and hypocrisy, who dishonor the name of God and the character of the nation by tricks which cheat no one but cheaters, but which make the man whose religion is inseparable from the practice of virtue, who priests and churches as he would slum prostitutes and brothels—the tricks of religion & the rendezvous of crimes and criminals."

British and American—generosity.  
Courage and humanity (says the Boston Patriot) always go together. But as it would be folly to exert the one where it would be more properly termed desperation, so it would be as idle to permit the other to degenerate into a wild, romantic and extravagant chivalry which would sacrifice all the advantages of the victory.

Private baggage ought to be sacred, and we hope no American will imitate the British commander of Fort Malden, who seized and retained not only the coats and breeches of our men, but the chemise and petticoats of the women attached to the army.

But what constitutes private baggage?  
We are told the officers of the Guerriere have about 20 thousand dollars of gold & silver in their baggage. If they brought this with them from England, it is private property; and for honour's sake let them keep it. But if it is part of the plunder of defenceless Americans seized and distributed before condemnation, it is not their property and belongs justly belongs to the brave crew by whom the Guerriere has been destroyed.

PRISONERS OF WAR.  
The Marshal of this District yesterday received orders from Government to give up all prisoners of war, as fast as they may be taken, without regard to numbers. All it at once in this District will be released immediately, and a receipt taken for them. Phil. T. Amer.

GENUINE PATRIOTISM.  
The citizens of Albany animated by the true spirit, on the defeat of Gen. Hull, have commenced a subscription for raising a regiment of volunteers in this state for the public service, at \$5 more wages per month than the U. S. troops receive. Mr. Stafford Spencer subscribed \$500. J. Bryan 50, S. Allen 50, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.  
Yesterday arrived by land from Rhode Island, where he was landed with a number of other Americans, from the British squadron, capt. Kennedy, of the ship Pomona, from Liverpool, in ballast, for this port, which vessel the British squadron took and burnt.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.  
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.  
REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.  
ROBERT WRIGHT.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
Samuel Stevens, Jun. David Kerr, Jun.  
James Wainwright, William G. Tighman.

CAROLINE COUNTY.  
REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.  
ROBERT WRIGHT.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
Peter Willis, Thomas Calbreth,  
John Tillotson, John Boon.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.  
DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
Frederick Bennett, Clement Waters,  
Wm. W. Eccleston, Wm. Groghegan.

Married, on Thursday last, Mr. Rigby Hopkins, to Miss Mary Auld, both of this county.

Died, on Saturday last, Mr. Robert Colton this county.

NOTICE.  
A meeting of the Republican citizens of Queen Ann's, is requested on SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 19, at 2 o'clock, at the Court House in Cambridge, to express their approbation of, and confidence in, the measures of the Government of the United States, in respect to the justice and necessity of the present War, imposed upon them by the usurpations of Great Britain.

A VOTER.  
september 14.

TROOPERS ATTENTION!  
The Troopers of the Eastern Shore, that have patriotism enough, will assemble at the court house in Easton on TUESDAY, 28th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of volunteering their services to the President of the United States.

A TROOPER OF TALBOT.  
september 15—2

EASTON RACES.  
The Sweepstakes of \$300—  
Will be run for at Easton, over an elegant course, on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of October next—two miles and repeat. Published by authority.

On Thursday the 8th October—  
A purse of \$300, three miles and repeat—agreeably to the rules of the late Jockey Club of the Eastern Shore.

On Friday, 9th October—  
A purse of \$100, one mile and repeat—agreeably to said rules. By THOMAS PEACOCK.

september 15—4

THE SUBSCRIBER.  
Wants to purchase two house servants, a good Cook and Washer and Ironer.

He will dispose of his estate in Queen Ann's county, on a credit of 4 or 5 years—the personal property on a credit of 6 months—the negroes for a term of years only.

This valuable property is well worth the attention of a person disposed to vest his money in productive Lands. The most certain pledge at this time of yielding a handsome profit.

A House Keeper will hear of a good situation who can be well recommended.

EDWARD HARRIS,  
now at Blomingsdale, Queen Ann's county.  
september 15—5

GROCERIES.  
WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,  
TEA-DEALER & GROCER,  
No. 66, Market street, Baltimore—  
Informs his Eastern Shore friends and customers that his stock of Teas, Wines, and Liquors, and other Groceries, are larger than usual, and has it in his power to serve them with Goods of choice quality, either by wholesale or retail.

Orders attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and the Goods sent on board the Packets, clear of expense—A good supply of Gunpowder both for large and small guns, and warranted to be of the best quality—Also Patent Shot of all sizes.

september 15—7

D. L. THOMAS, & Co.  
SUGAR REFINERS, BALTIMORE.  
Have removed to the corner of Commerce and Pratt Streets, where they offer for sale an extensive and general assortment of handsome Refined Sugars of different qualities and prices; also Muscovado Sugars in barrels, and Sugar House Molasses.

september 15—4

IN CHANCERY.  
September 9, 1812.  
Ordered that the sale made by JAMES EARLE, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Hugh Marshall, deceased, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of November next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, before the 15th day of October next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$1435.

True copy. Test—  
NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.  
september 15—3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Worcester county, State of Maryland, on the 31st July, a likely negro woman named RACHAEL, of a yellowish complexion, about five feet four inches high, thick lips, round face, and big eyes, has a free husband, calls himself Sam Dale or Deel; her clothes cannot be particularly described—Any person taking up the said negro, shall receive fifty dollars reward, & all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JAMES BOWEN,  
september 15—3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Ranaway from Dr. Barnett (to whom she was hired) on the 5th inst. a negro woman named PHEBE, about 23 years of age, yellow complexion, stout and well made—her dress cannot be described from the variety she took with her. She is supposed to have made for the State of Delaware, or Philadelphia. The above reward will be paid if taken out of the State, or thirty dollars if taken in the State, and delivered, or secured in jail so that the subscriber gets her again, with all reasonable charges paid by her.

JESSE ROBINSON,  
sept. 15—5

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "an act authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives, WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

July 6, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the purposes of discharging all outstanding claims for the construction and repair of the Capitol and the President's House; for the compensation of the late Surveyor of the Public Buildings, and for furnishing for the different apartments of the Capitol and for other purposes.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives, WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

July 6, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

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AN ACT

Confirming grants to lands in the Mississippi Territory of the British Government of West Florida, not subsequently re-granted by the Government of Spain, or of the United States.

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July 5, 1812. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

That the Board of Commissioners of Levy Court for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, shall be empowered to exercise the powers...

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Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the two bridges over Rock creek immediately between the city of Washington and Georgetown, shall be kept in repair and rebuilt, in like manner as at present, at the joint expense and cost of the said city and Georgetown; and the sums required for such repairs or rebuilding shall from time to time be ascertained by the said board of commissioners or levy court for the county, and the amount required from each corporation shall be paid over, after sixty days notice to the treasurer of the county.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful at any time hereafter, for the corporation of the city of Washington, and the corporation of Georgetown, jointly or separately, at their joint or separate expense, as the case may be, to erect a permanent bridge across Rock creek, and between the two places, as such sites as the corporation first choosing to build shall determine and fix upon; and if it should be necessary to obtain private property on which to fix either or both the abutments of the said permanent bridge or bridges, or for other purposes connected with the work, the said corporation so choosing to build, shall have power to agree with the owner or owners for the purchase of such property; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner shall be lame, covert, under age or non compos, or out of the county, the said corporation shall thereupon summon a jury to be composed of twelve freeholders, inhabitants of the said county, not related to the said owner, nor in any manner interested, who shall meet on the ground to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, of which ten days notice shall be given by the marshal to the Levy Court, and to the owner of the said Land, or left at his, or her place of abode, or given to his or her guardian, if an infant, or if out of the county, by publishing notice thereof for six weeks in some public print of the county; and the marshal, on receiving the said warrant, shall summon the said jury, and when met, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every jurymen, who shall swear or affirm, as the case may be, that he will justly, faithfully and impartially value the land, and all damages the owner thereof will sustain by the road passing through the same, having regard to all circumstances of convenience, benefit or disadvantage, according to the best of his skill and judgment; and his valuation thereupon taken shall be signed by the marshal and seven or more of the said jury, and shall be conclusive; and the same shall be returned to the clerk of the county, to be by him recorded at the expense of the said court; and the said road, so laid out and returned, as aforesaid, shall be thereupon taken, held and adjudged a public road and common highway.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where stone, gravel or other materials, shall be necessary for making or repairing a road, the Levy Court may agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, or with the owner of the land on which the same may be, for the purchase of the said land; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner should be a lame, covert, under age, or non compos, or out of the county, on application to a justice of the county, may proceed, in all respects, in the same manner for condemning the said materials for the use of said road, as in like cases where lands are directed to be taken and condemned as aforesaid, for making the said road; and the said parties respectively shall have the same benefit and advantage of the said proceedings as they have under and in virtue of the said provision for condemning land herein before mentioned.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall alter or change, or in any manner obstruct or encroach on a public road, or cut, destroy, deface or remove any public stone, set up on said road, or put or place any rubbish, dirt, logs, or make any pit or hole therein, such person may be indicted in the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, and being convicted thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, in the discretion of the Court, according to the nature of the offence.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the board of commissioners or Levy court may, for the aforesaid and all other general county purposes, annually lay a tax on all the real and personal property in the said county, except within the limits of the City of Washington, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, not exceeding twenty five cents in the hundred dollars value of said property; for the collection, safekeeping and disbursement of which they are hereby empowered to appoint the necessary officers, and to use all the means now in force and necessary for the assessment and collection of taxes in the said county; and to ensure a due and regular accountability for the same, and all existing laws, so far as they vest in the said Levy Court a power to lay taxes, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the board of commissioners of Levy Court shall be, and hereby are released from any obligation to provide for the support of the poor of any other part of the County of Washington, other than that part without the limits of the City of Washington, to provide for whom they are hereby authorized to lay and collect a special tax, to be imposed on said part of the county.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the board of commissioners or Levy court of the county of Washington, shall be hereafter composed of seven members, to be designated immediately after the passing of this act, by the President of the United States, from among the existing magistrates of the county, and annually afterwards on the first Monday of May, that is to say; there shall be two members designated from among the magistrates residing in that part of the county lying eastward of Rock Creek, and without the limits of the city of Washington; two from among the magistrates residing in that part of the county lying westward of Rock Creek, and without the limits of Georgetown; and three from among the magistrates residing within the limits of Georgetown. A majority of the members so designated shall constitute a quorum to do business.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Sherwood & Jeffers, is this day dissolved in consequence of the death of Matthew Jeffers. All persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement: And all persons indebted to above, are requested to make payment to the surviving partner.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD. 24th mo. 13th, 1812.

P. S. The subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the Hatting Business at the old stand, having a large stock of Furs on hand—he solicits the continuance of the favors of his friends and the public.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Grateful for the liberal patronage he has been favored with since he commenced the PACKETING BUSINESS between Easton and Baltimore, begs leave to return his thanks to those who have honored him with their custom—and at the same time to assure them, and the public in general, that no expense or exertion shall be wanting to render a very comfort and convenience to those who may be passengers with him. His new, staunch-built and commodious Schooner SUPERIOR, is now in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Grain, and leaves Easton-Point every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and the Old County Wharf, Baltimore, opposite F. D. M'Henry's, every Saturday morning, at the same hour, wind and weather permitting. This vessel has a large and commodious Mahogany Cabin, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, with all necessary and convenient furniture, and contains 16 berths, and two state rooms for the convenience of Ladies and private families; and the subscriber will at all times be prepared with the best accommodations which the season affords, together with the best of Liquors. He has a large and suitable Granary at Easton-Point for the reception of grain, and has engaged Mr. Thomas Parrott, a gentleman of known experience, to superintend his business. During his absence Mr. Parrott is authorized to receive money and to pay for Wheat, &c. and a determination to please, he hopes will ensure a continuance of favours.

The public's obedient servant, EDWARD AULD. Easton Point, July 28—1812

N. B. The public and his friends are advised that the Packing Business will in future be conducted by him, and for his sole benefit, as to three-fourths of the profits arising therefrom; and that all persons who in future specify in his absence to his clerk (who is also clerk for Capt. Viectors) to whom their orders are confided, that mistakes may not arise as to the person fulfilling them.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Scott, late of Queen Ann's county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (or to Edward Scott or Wm. Scott, his attorneys) at or before the eighteenth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Also all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to her said attorneys, they will otherwise be proceeded against for the recovery thereof. Given under my hand this 6th day of July, 1812.

MARY SCOTT, Adm'x of James Scott. George Town, Kent's city, Md. July 11

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY. On application to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, by GEORGE DEVORIX, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and nine, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said George Devorix has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said George Devorix is now in actual confinement for debt; and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his personal appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in October Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said George Devorix be discharged from imprisonment, and the first Saturday in October Term next is appointed for the said George Devorix to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors: And it is ordered that the said George Devorix, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in two papers, or three months successively, in the Star published in Easton—and also by setting up like notice at the Court House Door in the said county, three months before the said first Saturday in October Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before said Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit.

JOHN BROWNE, Clk. of Queen Ann's county court. July 7

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Whereas some evil disposed person or persons did, on or about the 24th August last, shoot a two year old Colt on my farm, which colt yet remains in a languishing condition—and on or about the 1st inst. my young colt, about six months old, was shot and killed on the spot: Now, in order that the perpetrator of so infamous an act may be discovered and brought to justice, I do offer a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any person who will discover the villain or villains who committed the said acts, so that they may be brought to justice, and punished according to law. Given under my hand this 2d day of September, 1812.

JOHN HARWOOD. Easton, Sept. 8—3

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 9th day of August, an apprentice boy to the shoe making business, named Daniel Walker. Who ever takes up said boy, and delivers him to me, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forewarned from harboring, entertaining or employing said boy at their peril.

AMY SA LEONARD. August 3—1812

BLANK BOOKS. BOUND AND HALF BOUND. WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SCHOOL BOOKS. For Sale at the Star Office.

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. Gentlemen, My services are offered as a candidate at the ensuing election, to represent you in the next Legislature of this State. The public's obedient servant, JOHN SETH. August 18—7

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. Gentlemen, Having received a very liberal support at the election in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, I am induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the General Assembly of this State. Your obedient servant, ROBERT BANNING. August 4—9

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. Gentlemen, Grateful for the liberal support I received in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, and encouraged by the solicitations of a respectable portion of my fellow citizens, I am induced again to offer my services as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. August 4—9

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ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alleged to be large in the State of Maryland, and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Levi, Richard Gaily and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Roche, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the jail of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.

Given



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

[Vol. 11.....14]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1812.

[No. 4.....671.]

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.

TROOPERS ATTENTION!

The Troopers of the Eastern Shore, that have patriotism enough, will assemble at the court house in Easton on TUESDAY, 25th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of volunteering their services to the President of the United States.

A TROOPER OF TALBOT.

September 15—3

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a trust reposed in me by the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, Will be offered at public sale, on SATURDAY the 26th inst. at 9 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises—770 LOTS OF GROUND in fee-simple, in the town of St. Michael's, known by No. 41 and No. 42, on the original plot of said town, being part of the estate of Thomas Groves, deceased.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 15 months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security approved of for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JAMES DODRIS, Trustee, St. Michael's, sept. 1—4

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of the Court of Chancery, The subscriber will offer at public sale, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, at the court house in the town of Centerville, Queen Anne's county, all that tract of land in said county, called "BACCOCO," as the same was surveyed previous to the 14th of September, 1767, containing the quantity of six hundred and twenty-three acres of land, and now it is supposed in the occupation of James Dodris, of Queen Anne's county. This land is sold to satisfy the balance of a mortgage due to Gen. James Lloyd.

JAMES SHAW, Trustee, September 1—6

EASTON RACES.

The Sweepstakes of \$300— Will be run for at Easton, over an elegant course, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of October next—two miles and repeat. Published by authority.

On Thursday the 8th October— A purse of \$300, three miles and repeat—agreeably to the rules of the late Jockey Club of the Eastern Shore.

On Friday, 9th October— A purse of \$100, one mile and repeat—agreeably to said rules. By THOMAS PEACOCK, September 15—4

D. L. THOMAS & Co

Have removed to the corner of Commerce and Pine Streets, where they offer for sale an extensive and general assortment of handsome Refined Sugars of different qualities and prices; also Muscovado Sugars in barrels, and Sugar House Mouses. September 15—4

GROCERIES.

WILLIAM NGRAS, JUNIOR, TEA DEALER & GROCER, No. 65, Market street, Baltimore— Informs his Eastern Shore friends and customers that his stock of Teas, Wines, and Liquors, and other Groceries, are larger than usual, and has it in his power to serve them with Goods of choice qualities, either by wholesale or retail. Orders attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and the Goods sent on board the Packets, clear of expense—A good supply of Gunpowder both for large and small guns, and warranted to be of the best quality—Also Patent Shot of all sizes. September 15—7

IN CHANCERY.

September 9, 1812. Ordered that the sale made by JAMES EARLE, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Hugh Martin, deceased, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of November next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, before the 15th day of October next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$1325. True copy. THOMAS NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. September 15—3

MILCH COWS.

The subscriber informs the Farmers of Talbot, and others, that he will have at Easton a herd of MILCH COWS of the very best breed from Lancaster county, Penn. early in October next—Gentlemen desirous of purchasing, are desired to call on Mr. Solomon Lewis for further information. JOSEPH SPARROW, September 8—3

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, all his Lands lying in Sussex county, in the State of Delaware, containing about 720 acres, in one compact body and form. There is about 250 acres in cultivation, and the remainder in very valuable timber, fit for shipbuilding, staves, &c. The soil is particularly kind for wheat, corn, and all kinds of spring grain—and is rated equal if not superior to any land in the neighbourhood. Its situation is within 3 miles of Seaford, and 6 miles of the North-West Fork Bridge. The land will make two good farms of 360 acres, with timber sufficient for each. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed the purchaser or purchasers will view the same. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, Md. JOSEPH BYUS, August 18—6

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on the corner of West street and Miles River road, fronting about 80 feet on said street and running back about 500 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three on the second, and two in the garret, with two rooms in the cellar. Attached to the dwelling is a brick pantry and kitchen; on the lot are a brick smoke house and granary, an excellent pump of water in the yard, with a milk house attached; a large and spacious garden well enclosed, stables, carriage and cow houses, with a well in the stable yard. He will sell the above property for well secured notes, if not sold before the first of January next, it will be for rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. LAWRENCE W. SPENCER, Easton, August 23—11

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration from the orphan's court of Queen Anne's county, in the State of Maryland, on the personal estate of Ann Smith, late of said county, deceased: All persons indebted to said deceased, or to the subscriber for property purchased at his vendue, are requested to make immediate payment to John Browne, Esq. of Centerville, who I have authorized to receive and give receipts. Those who have claims against said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or to said Browne, at or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, Anno Domini 1812. JAMES REYNOLDS, Adm'r of Ann Smith, September 3—5

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Grateful for the liberal support I received in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, and encouraged by the solicitations of a respectable portion of my fellow citizens, I am induced again to offer my services as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, August 4—9

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Having received a very liberal support at the election in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, I am induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the General Assembly of this State. Your obedient servant, ROBERT BANNING, August 4—9

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

My services are offered as a candidate at the ensuing election, to represent you in the next Legislature of this State. The public's obedient servant, JOHN SETHI, August 18—7

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral poll for Talbot county. If an happy event to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the number in which I shall endeavor to fill the duties of the office. SAMUEL PADDISON, June 23—11

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

From the solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for SHERIFF of Talbot county. Your obedient servant, THOMAS STEVENS, August 11—5

WANTED

TO HIRE BY THE YEAR, A Negro Woman well recommended, and acquainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c. For such, liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor. August 11—11

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

August 6, September 7, 1812.

Sir, You are requested to publish the additional documents herewith transmitted in your paper. They show in the strongest light, the correctness and propriety of Gen. Stricker's official conduct, during the late unhappy occurrences in Baltimore, and evince in the most satisfactory manner, that the charges of neglect of duty exhibited against him, are utterly unfounded in truth. I am, sir, with much respect, Your obedient servant, ROBERT BOWIE, Mr. J. Chandler, Editor of the Md. Republican.

To His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland.

To obviate certain gross misrepresentations, I deem it proper to submit to your Excellency a supplementary report of my conduct during the late commotions in the city of Baltimore, in which I shall take the liberty of respectfully supplementing such explanatory observations as the allegations against me, may officially seem to require.

In the part which I had to take in those unhappy transactions, I was influenced not only by considerations of official duty, but by principles of commiseration for the very serious situation of Mr. Hanson and his associates. Never did I make greater exertions to maintain the supremacy of the law, and to prevent the effusion of blood—and never did I enjoy, more completely, the unqualified approbation of my own conscience; and yet, most unexpectedly to me, there have been widely disseminated rumours calculated to exhibit me to the world, in this affair, as the most horrid monster that ever appeared in the shape of man. It has been alleged against me, that in advising Mr. Hanson and his associates to leave the house in Charles-st. I had no object but their massacre in the jail.

The unexampled wickedness of such a purpose and the palpable absurdity of such a plan, are of themselves, one would think, a sufficient refutation of the charge. What motive could I have had for entertaining a design so detestably treacherous—so horribly flagitious? From these men I had received no injury; against them I had no hostility; on the contrary, I had for several of them a personal regard. With the parents of some of them I had long lived in habits of uninterupted friendship. It is indelicate and unbecoming of these men had really been my object, the horrid purpose could have been accomplished, and without any participation on my part, by barely letting them remain in the house in Charles-st. For, as they were destitute of the requisite provisions and water; as they were quite exhausted from the fatigue of duty and from want of sleep; as from desertions, they were reduced to a number barely sufficient to man the most essential stations, without any to relieve them; it was evident, that they could not long withstand the multifarious assaults of the very numerous and highly exasperated populace; and that consequently, their destruction was obviously inevitable. Embellished and intimidated, as they were, it was manifest to me, that they could not have maintained their stations five minutes against the impending tremendous attack.

It is alleged, that I pledged my honor to these men for their security in the jail; and that upon that pledge, they consented to leave the house in Charles-st. From a principle of humanity and a wish to maintain the dominion of the law, I had orders repaired to the place. We there at once perceived that the men in the house would infallibly be destroyed in the course of a few minutes, unless some expedient should be immediately devised to avert the catastrophe. It was suggested to me at the time, and indeed it was the prevailing opinion, that the jail was the only place of safety. When it was proposed to them, their principal objection was that the military before the house was not sufficiently strong to protect them on the way to the jail, from so large and infuriated a mob. Those who will seriously consider the tumultuous confusion of the scene, the impatient vociferations of the exasperated mob, the menacing destruction of the objects of their fury, the consequent agitation of us all, will not easily imagine, that, at a juncture so frightful, any thing was thought of but the tremendous danger of the moment, and the best way of avoiding it. Thinking as I did, that the armed militia, with the professed assistance of many persons, who had been with the populace, would afford to them an adequate protection; I gave to them my opinion, but only as an opinion, that we could take them to the jail, declaring at the same time I had other citizens, hooking arms with them, would go into the hollow square, and would there expose ourselves to all the danger of the attack of the populace. I accordingly took Mr. Hanson under my arm, and thus exposed myself to much danger. I was considerably injured by a large paving stone, thrown with great force, which had it struck me, but a few moments before, might have proved fatal.

Believing, as I most assuredly did, that the jail was a sanctuary, which no mob would attempt to violate, it is quite probable that I may have presented it to them as a place of safety; but not, as I solemnly do affirm, that I at no time did directly or indirectly give my personal guarantee for their safety in the jail. Such a pledge would have been on my part a very silly voluntary act of supererogation, as well as of arrogant pretension to honor.

As they were morally certain, that by remaining in the house in Charles-st. their destruction, sooner or later, was inevitable, what rational objection, in the name of common sense, could they have had in insisting upon such a stipulation, as an indispensable preliminary to their leaving a place of such imminent danger—nay of certain death! And at all events, what inducement, of field or personal, could I have had for pretending to take upon myself the making of a stipulation so extraordinary? As Brigadier I had nothing to do with the jail. Of my self, I could order no military force for its defence. I could take no such step but upon the requisition of two justices of the peace. Thus in a case wherein there was no obligation on me, official or moral, to enter into any kind of personal stipulation; a case too, of a very awful character, I am represented as going out of my way and voluntarily pledging my honor, that some two justices would in due time make a requisition upon me to order out the militia; and moreover, that a competent portion of the militia, would, in such case, "efford, with effect, their services. As Brigadier I was far more active than duty required, since in that capacity it was not my duty to go either to the house or to the jail. As an individual, it was no more my duty to protect them, than it was the duty of any other individual. When I joined in recommending the jail as a sanctuary, it most certainly never did occur to my mind to regard their going there as a matter of form to me. On the contrary, I considered their situation so desperate, their life in the house so certain, that it was from motives of compassion that I urged their compliance. When I had returned from the prison, and reflected upon the fury and expectation of the populace; when I considered to what danger I had exposed myself (although not bound to do so from any considerations of duty) and when so few others could be found willing to risk so much, my consolation was, that I had assisted in preserving the lives of my fellow men, and my expectation was, that I should have had their gratitude, instead of their calumny.

The only pledge given by me was, that I, as an officer, would do in their protection, whatever was my duty. And I do affirm that in my official capacity, nothing was left undone that ought to have been done. I did immediately after receiving the requisition of the justices, issue orders to Col. Sterrett, Col. Harris, and Maj. Barney, which had they been carried into effect, would have brought into the field a force much stronger than was required by the exigency. Under these orders, however, to my great mortification, there appeared only about thirty five Infantry, and about three or four Dragoons. And as to the Artillery, it is proper here to state, that most of the companies did parade as ordered, but in what force, Col. Harris has not been able to report; it is however known that some of them were very weak, and as they are armed only with swords, and ought not to be employed, but when properly supported by Cavalry and Infantry, it was deemed indispensably necessary that they should be dismissed with the few Infantry that paraded on the occasion. On this subject I refer your Excellency to the accompanying letter of Colonel Harris, marked A.

It has been alleged, that the refusal of the militia to turn out was owing altogether to an order issued by me instructing the use of ball-cartridges. My orders transmitted to your Excellency in my last report, will speak for themselves. They cannot fail to acquire the approbation of all men of candor, who will take the trouble of comparing them with the jealous limitations and restrictions of the law of Maryland.

When the written order was delivered to Col. Sterrett, he enquired whether ball-cartridges were to be carried; to which enquiry I replied, that I did not think it would be necessary, and at the same time remarked that the principal object was to assemble the men as early as possible, and that to wait for ball-cartridges, might by delay, frustrate our views. This opinion was founded on the fullest persuasion then, and yet entertained, that a whole Regiment of Infantry with bayonets, and a squadron of horse with pistols and swords, would overcome, and if necessary disperse any mob that would appear. But this opinion of the men as there was no such interfection in my official orders. And as there could have been none such in the orders of Col. Sterrett and Maj. Barney. And as a further illustration of this subject I have to refer your Excellency to the accompanying documents, marked B, C, D, E, F, G.

It is worthy of notice that no such opinion was given to Maj. Barney, yet but three of his whole squadron turned out.

It has been asserted, and upon oath, that I "dismissed a body of militia, under Major Heath, contrary to his advice and remonstrance, and that from Maj. Heath I proceeded to Col. Sterrett and ordered him to dismiss the party which was under arms in Gay-st. an order which Mr. Sterrett obeyed with a heavy heart.

This accusation has been accompanied with insinuations as to my motive and object, which, upon mere circumstances of suspicion, could not by a liberal mind be ascribed even to the most abandoned ruffian. I shall content myself, as to this base aspersion, in referring your Excellency to the subject letter of Maj. Heath, marked H, which will fully enable all dispassionate minds to form a just estimate of the credit due to this as well as the other calumnies that have been so wantonly uttered against me.

As to the order to Col. Sterrett, it is necessary only to remark, that there is not, as has been asserted, two separate bodies of Infantry, the one commanded by Major Heath, and the other by Col. Sterrett. It was the 5th regiment that was on that day ordered out of which Mr. Sterrett was the Colonel, and Mr. Heath the first Major. And as before stated, of this regiment only thirty five appeared in Gay-st. where they were dismissed.

In conclusion, I consider it proper to let your Excellency know, that at the time of the outrage on the printing office in Gay-street, and for some time before, I was absent from the State, yet as soon as I had been apprized of that circumstance, I hastened home under an impression of duty, and with a view to contribute my best exertions to restore the reputation of peace, order, and the authority of the law; and although doubts have been entertained by many as to the law, all call of the civil authority on me for a militia force, have been promptly complied with on my part. I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's Obedient servant, JOHN STRICKER, B. in Gen. 3d Brig. Md. Militia, Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1812.

Sir—In answer to your request of this morning for my opinion as to the propriety of your orders directed to me for the dismissing the Artillery on the evening of the 28th ult. I have only to observe, that Artillery unsupported by Cavalry or Infantry, would be inefficient in a service such as they were called upon to perform said evening. DAV. HARRISS, Lt. Col. 1st Reg. Artillery, attached 3d Brigade Maryland Militia.

Sir—In reply to your request to state my knowledge I may have of the cause of the Baltimore Independent Blue not turning out more numerous, on 28th July last, I made inquiry of the non-commissioned officers who notified the members to attend; they informed me some peremptorily refused, others alleged the late hour of receiving their notices, (being in many instances some time after the stated hour of meeting) which latter circumstance was owing to the number of members and their dispersed residences. The want of ball cartridges was not stated in any one instance as a reason for not obeying the order for parade. Very respectfully, A. L. LEEVERING, Lt. Comdt. B. in 1. B. on Aug. 28th, 1812. Brig. Gen. J. Stricker. (Present.)

Brig. Gen. Stricker— Sir—Much has been said, and various reasons assigned, relative to the military not turning out on the 28th ult. I feel it a duty incumbent on me to ascertain the cause, so far as related to the lives of my fellow men, and my expectation was, that I should have had their gratitude, instead of their calumny.

The only pledge given by me was, that I, as an officer, would do in their protection, whatever was my duty. And I do affirm that in my official capacity, nothing was left undone that ought to have been done. I did immediately after receiving the requisition of the justices, issue orders to Col. Sterrett, Col. Harris, and Maj. Barney, which had they been carried into effect, would have brought into the field a force much stronger than was required by the exigency. Under these orders, however, to my great mortification, there appeared only about thirty five Infantry, and about three or four Dragoons. And as to the Artillery, it is proper here to state, that most of the companies did parade as ordered, but in what force, Col. Harris has not been able to report; it is however known that some of them were very weak, and as they are armed only with swords, and ought not to be employed, but when properly supported by Cavalry and Infantry, it was deemed indispensably necessary that they should be dismissed with the few Infantry that paraded on the occasion. On this subject I refer your Excellency to the accompanying letter of Colonel Harris, marked A.

It has been alleged, that the refusal of

country, and to sacrifice their lives in its defence, but that they never would turn out to protect leaders or organizers.

It may be proper to add, that one of the members of this troop ("Fells Point Light Dragoons") whilst passing the house in Charles street on his way home, was very dangerously wounded in the back and one of his arms, by the discharge of a musket from the house; and this may have been the cause of their so peremptorily refusing to obey their orders. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your very obedient servant, W. B. BARNEY, Major, 5th C. D. Maryland Militia.

I hereby certify that on the 28th of July in the afternoon, I received the following order from Col. Sterrett: "In consequence of an order from the Brigadier, the 5th regiment is ordered to parade this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in South Gay-st. to march for the protection of the prison. Parade your men in uniform." Every exertion was used, that time and the dispersed situation of the men would admit of, but few attended to the order, and none joined the regiment except JOHN SHIRDA, Capt. 1st Comp. 5th Reg. Md. Militia, August 24th, 1812.

I do hereby certify that I left town on the 20th of July, and returned on the 1st day of August, and I heard nothing about turning out on the 28th day of July. DANIEL CONN, Capt. Republican Company, Baltimore, August 24th, 1812.

I hereby certify that I was in the city of Baltimore for several days before, and after the 28th day of July last, and received no orders, neither did I hear any thing of turning out on said day. ROBERT LAWSON, Lieut. of Capt. Conn's company, August 25th, 1812.

I hereby certify that on the 28th day of July last, when the 5th regiment were ordered out for the protection of the jail of Baltimore county, I was directed by the Adjutant to order out my company and furnish the men with powder and ball. I accordingly ordered them out and only three privates with the two lieutenants and myself appeared on the parade ground. W. VANCE, Capt. Rifle Company 5th Reg. Baltimore, August 22d, 1812.

I hereby certify that on the 28th day of July last, late in the afternoon, Lieut. Towson sent word by his apprentice that he was requested to inform me that I must order out the company immediately. I returned for an answer by the apprentice, and that he should take the command until I came. The young man had not left me more than ten minutes when ensign M'Callin came with directions from the Adjutant of the 5th regiment to order out the company as soon as possible. I told Mr. M'Callin that I had intended to turn out agreeably to the message sent by Lieut. Towson, but that I had changed my mind, and should neither turn out myself, nor order the men out. Both of the orders to me were verbal, and nothing was said about blank or ball cartridges. JOHN KELLER, E. M. V. Baltimore, August 22d, 1812.

Baltimore, August 17th, 1812. Sir—Yours of this date I have just received, and think the best mode of answering it, is, to state the facts as they occurred, so far as I was connected, or became acquainted with them. On Monday night the 27th ult. I was informed you wished to see me; I immediately went to your house where a number of persons collected, and among the rest Maj. Barney. From your conversation and your repeated assurances then, & from all the circumstances that occurred within my knowledge, I do not hesitate to say, that I believed you seriously disposed to put a stop to the riotous proceedings in Charles-street. About 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, I proposed to you that I should go home, being under an impression that nothing further would occur, when you requested me to remain somewhat longer as you wished my "advice and assistance," to which I agreed. Some time afterwards upon your returning from the street into the house, you remarked that nothing further was necessary for me to do, that I could then go to my family, (who had been left in great distress) when I went to town, and thanked me for my "advice and assistance." I was again informed that there was a very large mob collected in Charles-street, and that you wished my presence. I went to your house, where I was told you had gone with the gentlemen who defended the house, to the jail; whether I immediately followed and arrived there just as the troops were about to leave the door (from information I received at the jail I was induced to believe that an attempt would be made to force and massacre Mr. Hanson and his friends, which I communicated to Col. Sterrett and soon afterwards he and I waited upon you at your house; you then ordered Col. Sterrett to call out the 5th regiment; upon our way to his counting house I enquired if he had a written order, which he answered in the negative. I immediately returned to you and asked for it; you told me you were then about to shave and dress, & requested me to call about fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards at your counting house when I should have it; I went to my shop where I found the Colonel, communicated your answer to him & he waited with me there until you came, when you informed us, that upon reflection you could not issue a written order without another requisition from the civil authority. This was obtained after considerable difficulty and delay, about one o'clock; when, as soon as it was presented, you gave the written order; the Col. who took great pains to collect the regiment, and gave orders to meet in Gay street at 3 o'clock; when as many had assembled as we thought would come, he ordered us to march to the jail, and had advanced some small distance in a Holliday street when you met us, ordered us to return to North Gay street and there wait for further orders, which we obeyed. After waiting some time, there was a large collection of people whose appearance to me by gentlemen who were present, induced me to suppose were making observations upon our list, I essay to protect the jail, and were some of these

who would very probably be concerned in... I told Col. Sterrett that I considered the smallness of our force was calculated rather to encourage than intimidate a mob, and suggest the propriety of retiring to some private place where our numbers could not be known, & from whence we could as easily be marched to the jail; this he refused to do, but sent the adjutant to inform you of it and receive your orders; who returned from your house with information that you were not there. Soon afterward in the absence of the Col. I directed Mr. Cheston to go to the jail to you; make the above communication, and request you would order us into a private place or dismiss us, as I was firmly persuaded of the improbability of increasing our numbers and that the few we had were more likely to prevent than accomplish the object we had in view. Mr. Cheston informed me upon his return to Gay street that he had no opportunity of making the communication to you, but that you had directed him to request Col. Sterrett to dismiss the regiment, which was soon after complied with. I have no hesitation in declaring that I then approved of the orders for dismissal, as we never had at any time during the evening forty men under arms in our regiment, and these were ordered to take no ball cartridges; and I am satisfied there were at least four or five times that number of people collected around us. After we were dismissed Col. Sterrett proposed to me that we should change our clothes and repair to the jail, to which I consented; after we separated I could not again find him, but was informed he had gone towards North Gay street, and I presumed he had gone to the jail; I met Mr. N. C. Hall who agreed to go there with me; on our way we met you in Holiday street and you informed us that all was tranquil at the jail; that there were few people there and those appeared to be orderly and discreet; and that there was no necessity for my going, as you were satisfied the gentlemen were perfectly safe; so much so, that you did not intend to return there again. Upon this I returned home and had no further conversation with you until some days after the dreadful massacre was perpetrated at the jail.

Your obedient humble servant,  
R. K. HEATH.

United States Frigate Constitution, off Boston Light, August 29th, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that after leaving Boston Light on the 2d inst. the date of my last letter to you, I set sail to the eastward along the coast, in hopes to fall in with one of the enemy's frigates, which was reported to be cruising in that direction, the day before I left Boston. I passed near the coast, as far down as the Bay of Fundy, but saw nothing. I then ran off Halifax and Cape Sables, & remained near there for three or four days without seeing any thing, which made me determine to change my situation to the eastward towards Newfoundland. I accordingly bore up, and ran to the eastward under all sail, passing near the Isle of Sables, and hauling in to near Cape Race, to intercept the ships of the enemy bound either to or from Quebec or Halifax, and to be in a situation to recapture such of our vessels as they might be sending in.

On the 10th inst. being off Cape Race, I fell in with a light merchant brig, bound to Halifax, from Newfoundland; & as she was not worth sending in, I took the crew on board and set her on fire. On the 11th, I fell in with the British brig Adona, from Nova Scotia, bound to England, loaded with timber. I took the crew out of her and set her on fire, and made sail to take a station near Cape Race, where we continued cruising until the morning of the 15th, at day light; when five sail were in sight ahead of us, apparently a small convoy. I gave chase under a press of sail, and soon found that we gained on them very fast, and discovered that one of them was a ship of war; at six miles we tack'd, & stood on the same tack with us. By this time we could plainly discover that the ship of war had a brig in tow. At 8, coming up very fast with the ship, and could see that she had cast off the brig that she had in tow, and had set her on fire, and had ordered a second brig to stand before the wind to separate them. The ship of war was making sail to windward, I gave chase to a ship which appeared to be under convoy; when we came up with her, she proved to be a British ship, prize to the Dolphin privateer, of Salem. She had been spoken by the ship of war, but we came up with them before they had time to put men on board and take charge of her. Whilst our boats were boarding this vessel, the ship of war had got nearly hull down from us, and understanding from one of the prisoners that she was a very fast sailer, I found it would not be possible to come up with her before night, or perhaps not then; I therefore gave chase to the brig that ran before the wind, determined to destroy all his convoy, we soon found we came up flat with the brig, and that they were making every exertion to get off by throwing overboard all the lumber, water casks, &c.

At 2 P. M. we brought to the chase, and found her to be the American brig Adeline, from Liverpool, loaded with dry goods, &c. prize to the British sloop of war Avenger. I took the British prize master and crew out and put midshipman Madgen and a crew on board, with orders to get into the nearest port he could make. From the prize master of this vessel I learnt that the brig burnt by the sloop of war belonged to New York, and was loaded with hemp, duck, &c. last from England, having gone in there in distress.

Having chased so far to the eastward as to make it impossible to come up with the sloop of war, I determined to change my cruising ground, as I found by some of the prisoners that came from this vessel, that the squadron that chased us off New York, were on the western edge of the Grand Bank, not far distant from us. I accordingly stood to the southward, intending to pass near Bermuda, and cruise off our southern coast.

I saw nothing till the night of the 18th, at 1-2 past 9, P. M. discovered a sail very near us, it being dark; made sail and gave chase, & could see that she was a brig. At 11, bro't her to, and sent a boat on board, found her to be the American privateer Decatur, belonging to Salem, with a crew of one hundred and eight men and fourteen guns, twelve of which she had thrown overboard whilst we were in chase of him. The captain came on board, and informed me that he saw the day before a ship of war standing to the southward, and that she could not be far from us; at 12, P. M. made sail to the southward, intending if possible to fall in with her. The privateer stood in for Cape Race, intending to cruise there, and take ships by boarding, as he had lost all his guns but two. The above is a memorandum of what took place on board the Constitution under my command, from the time we left Boston up to the 18th instant, which I hope will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ISAAC HULL,  
The Hon. PAUL HAMILTON,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

LETTER  
FROM COMMODORE ROGERS  
TO THE  
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
U. S. Frigate President,  
Boston, September 1, 1812.

SIR,  
I had the honor yesterday of informing you of the arrival of the squadron, and now to state the result and particulars of our cruise.

Previous to leaving New York on the 21st of June, I heard that a British convoy had sailed from Jamaica for England on or about the 20th of the preceding month, and on being informed of the declaration of war against G. Britain I determined in the event of Com. Decatur joining me with the U. States, Congress and Argus, as you had directed, to go in pursuit of them.

The U. States, Congress and Argus, did join me on the 21st; with which vessels, this ship and the Hornet, I accordingly sailed in company, an hour after I received your order of the 13th of June, accompanied by your official communication of the declaration of war.

On leaving New York I shaped our course south easterly, in the expectation of falling in with vessels, by which I should hear of the before mentioned convoy, & the following night met with an American brig that gave me the sought for information; the squadron now crowded sail in pursuit, but the next morning was taken out of its course by the pursuit of the British frigate, that I since find was the Belvidere relative to which I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extract from my journal: after repairing as far as possible the damage done to the Belvidere to our spars and rigging, we again crowded all sail and resumed our course in pursuit of the convoy but did not receive further intelligence of it until the 29th of June, on the western edge of the banks of Newfoundland where we spoke an American schooner, the master of which reported that he had 2 days before passed them in lat. 42 long. 55 steering to the eastward; I was surprised to find that the convoy was still so far to the eastward of us but was urged, however, as well by what I considered my duty as by inclination, to continue the pursuit.

On the 1st of July, a little to the eastward of Newfoundland bank, we fell in with quantities of cocoa nut shells, orange peels, &c. which indicated that the convoy were not far distant, and we pursued it with zeal, although frequently taken out of our course by vessels it was necessary to chase, without gaining any further intelligence until the 9th of July, in latitude 45 30, longitude 23, we captured the British private armed brig Dolphin, of Jersey, and was informed by some of her crew that they had seen the convoy the preceding evening, the weather was not clear at the time, but that they had counted 85 sail, and that the force charged with its protection consisted of one two decker, a frigate, a sloop of war, and a brig.

This was the last intelligence I received of the before mentioned convoy although its pursuit was continued until the 13th of July, being then within 18 or 20 hours sail of the British channel.

From this we steered for the Island of Madeira passed close by it on the 21st of July; thence near the Azores, and saw Corvas and Floras; thence steer'd for the banks of Newfoundland, and from the latter place (by the way of Cape Sable) to this port, it having become indispensable necessary (by the time we reached our own coast) to make the first convenient port in the U. States, I am sorry to say, that wretched disease the scurvy having made its appearance on board of the vessels, most generally to a degree seriously alarming.

From the western part of the Banks of Newfoundland to our making the Island of Madeira the weather was such, at least six days out of seven, as to obscure; from our discovery every object that we did not pass within four or five miles of, and indeed for several days together the fog was so thick as to prevent our seeing each other, even at cables length under, more than twice or thrice in the 24 hours.

From the time of our leaving the U. States until our arrival here we chased every vessel we saw, and you will not be a little astonished when I inform you that altho' we bro't too every thing we did chase, with the exception of four vessels, we only made seven captures and one re-capture.

It is truly an unpleasant task to be obliged to make a communication thus barren of be-

nefit of our country: the only consolation I individually feel on the occasion being derived from knowing that our being at sea obliged the enemy to concentrate a considerable portion of his most active force and thereby prevent his capturing an insupportable amount of American property that would otherwise have fallen a sacrifice.

I am aware of the anxiety you must have experienced at not hearing from me for such a length of time, but this I am sure you will not attribute in any degree to neglect, when I inform you that not a single proper opportunity occurred from the time of leaving the U. States until our return.

Mr. Newcomb, who will deliver you this, you will find an intelligent young man, capable of giving such information as you may deem of any moment, he will at the same time deliver you a chart showing the tract in which we cruized: Annexed is a list of vessels captured, re-captured and burnt.

The four vessels we chased and did not come up with, the Belvidere, a small pilot boat schooner supposed to be an American privateer, the hermaphrodite privateer brig Yankee, which we lost sight of in a fog, but whose character we afterwards learnt and a frigate supposed to be British, that we chased on the 29th ult. near the shoal of George's Bank, and should certainly have come up with, had we had the advantage of two hours more day light.

On board of the several vessels of the squadron there are between 80 and 100 prisoners, taken from the vessels we captured during our late cruise: The government not having any agent for prisoners here, I shall send them to Com. Bainbridge, to be disposed of in such manner as best appears with the interest of the U. States, and which I hope may meet your approbation.

With the greatest respect,  
I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN RODGERS,  
The Hon. PAUL HAMILTON,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

List of vessels captured, re-captured, and destroyed.

July 2d. Brig Traveller, 277 tons, Jas. Amery, master, of Newcastle, Eng. 10 men, bound from the Bay of Fundy, owned by George Dunn, George Watson, Matthew Dunn, and John Stocker, cargo timber, burnt.

July 4th. Brig Dutchess of Portland, 9 guns, 11 men, of Newcastle, Eng. bound from Newcastle to Nova Scotia, in ballast burnt.

July 9th. Brig Dolphin, 251 tons, 12 guns, 2 men, Philip Cablot, of Jersey, England and from Jersey to Newfoundland, in ballast and some cargo, owned by Winter and Nicoll.—Sent into the U. States.

July 24th. Ship John, of Lancaster, 10 guns, and 30 men bound from London to Martinique, in ballast.—Sent into the United States.

August 2d. Brig Argo, 168 tons 10 guns and 10 men, Wm. Middleton, master, of London, bound from Pernambuco, to London, laden with cotton, fustic, and about 5000 lb gold.—Ordered for the U. States.

August 17th. Ship Adeline, of London, 10 men, bound from Hayti to London, laden with coffee.—Ordered for the U. States.

August 25th. Ship Betsey, of Marblehead, from Naples, laden with brandy, captured from the Guerriere, who had ordered her for Halifax: 4 men and midshipman (prize master).—Ordered her for the U. States.

JNO. RODGERS,  
COPIES OF LETTERS.

Received at the Navy Department from Captain PORTER, of the U. States Frigate Essex of 32 guns.

At sea August 17, 1812.

SIR,  
I have the honor to inform you that on the 13th his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Alert, Captain T. L. P. Laugharne, ran down on our weather quarter, gave three cheers, and commenced an action (if so trifling a skirmish deserves the name) and after 8 minutes firing struck her colors, with her feet water in her hold, much cut to pieces, and three men wounded.

I need not inform you that the officers and crew of the Essex behaved as I trust all Americans will in such cases, and it is only to be regretted that so much zeal and activity could not have been displayed on an occasion that would have done them more honor. The Essex has not received the slightest injury.

The Alert was out for the purpose of taking the Hornet!

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob't servant,  
(Signed) D. PORTER,  
Hon. PAUL HAMILTON,  
Sec. of the Navy, Washington.

SIR,  
Finding myself much embarrassed by the Alert from the great number of prisoners we have already made (about 500) I concluded that before our arrival in America the number would be considerably augmented, and as I found my provisions and water getting short, and being well satisfied that a plan had been organized by them for rising on the ship in the event of an engagement; I considered it to be the interest of my country to get clear of them as speedily as possible, particularly as I was well assured that immediately on their arrival in St. John's an equal number of my countrymen would be released and find a sure and immediate conveyance. I therefore drew up written stipulations corresponding with the accompanying letters; threw all the guns of the Alert overboard; withdrew from her all the men belonging to the Essex appointed Lieut. J. P. Wilmer to command her as a cartel, put all my prisoners on board her and dispatched her for St. John's, in Newfound-

land, with orders to proceed from thence to New York with such Americans as he may receive in exchange.

At a more suitable opportunity I shall do myself the honor to lay before you copies of every paper relative to this transaction, and sincerely hope that my conduct in this affair may meet with your approbation.

As the Essex has been so annoying about Bermuda, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, I expect I shall have to run the gauntlet thro' their cruisers; you may however rest assured that all a ship of her size can do shall be done, and whatever may be our fate our country shall never blush for us.

I have the honor, &c.  
(Signed) D. PORTER,  
Hon. PAUL HAMILTON,  
Secretary of the Navy,  
Washington.

The following are the papers accompanying the preceding: viz my two letters to Captain Laugharne, with his answer, verbal and written, to the first; a copy of the passport given to Lieut. Wilmer and a copy of Capt. Laugharne's certificate, certifying to the number of prisoners put on board the Cartel Alert.]

August 18, 1812.

SIR—An arrangement has suggested itself to me, which, in my opinion, is calculated to advance the interest of the United States, as well as that of his Britannic majesty, and if acceded to by you shall be immediately put in execution: should you object to the terms they will not after this be repeated, and the treatment usual to prisoners of war will in future be observed towards your crew.

ART. 1. The Alert to be deprived of all her armament, and to proceed under charge of an officer of that ship as a Cartel to such British port as you may deem most advisable, and to take your officers and crew, together with the British captains and mates of merchant vessels with their crew, now prisoners on board this ship.

ART. 2d. The officers to go on parole of honor, not to serve against the United States of America during the existing war, until regularly exchanged. The captains and mates of merchant vessels with their crews, as well as the petty officers, stamen, marines, landmen and boys composing your crew to be exchanged immediately on their arrival in a British port for an equal number of equal grades of American prisoners, and are not to serve against the United States until the exchange is kept place.

ART. 3d. The swords of the officers to be returned to them.

ART. 4th. You to remain as a pledge for the faithful fulfilment of the foregoing articles.

I have the honor, &c.  
(Signed) D. PORTER,  
Capt. T. L. P. Laugharne,  
late commander of his B. M. sloop of war Alert—Present.

After delivering the preceding letter to Captain Laugharne, he verbally informed me, "That his officers preferred remaining with him and sharing his fate, and as he was confident that some of his ship's company were much prejudiced against him, he did not wish them to go to Newfoundland, until he could be present to appear in his own justification, before they could have an opportunity of injuring his honor and reputation as an officer, both of which he held as inestimable, and as a court martial could not be held in his absence." He then wrote me the following letter:

August 18, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, offering an arrangement for the officers and crew of his majesty's late sloop Alert.

In answer thereto I beg to inform you, I accept and agree to the first, second and third articles, but permit me to mention my objection to the last, as it seems by your requiring me to remain as a hostage for the performance of the preceding ones, to cast (although I am willing to believe unintentionally) an indirect suspicion on the faith of the British government, so universally known for its fulfilment of every compact entered into by its public servants.

By your allowing me to accompany my ship's company and officers, I will pledge to you mine honor to see the articles of our release fully complied with on our arrival in a British port.

Should you object to this, my officers prefer remaining with me till we are regularly exchanged.

I have the honor, &c.  
(Signed) S. L. P. LAUGHARNE,  
Late commander of his majesty's sloop Alert.

August 18, 1812.

SIR—In reply to one paragraph in your letter in answer to the terms offered by me I shall observe that, having in two former instances permitted Carrels to proceed to British ports without reserving hostages, I have sufficiently evinced that I entertain the highest confidence in the honor and faith of the British government as respects the fulfilment of compacts entered into by their officers; nor should I have proposed the last article in this instance were it not that I felt a necessity for holding some pledge as a justification of my conduct to my own government for the unlimited confidence I have reposed: For the reason (however) that you have stated I am willing to yield that condition; and you may consider yourself at liberty to proceed with your officers and crew, and on the same terms.

I have the honor, &c.  
(Signed) D. PORTER,  
Capt. T. L. P. Laugharne,  
late commander of his B. M. sloop of war Alert—Present.

[Here follows copies of the agreement, passport, &c. and a list of the prisoners.]

At Sea, Sept. 1st 1812.

SIR—On the afternoon of the 30th Au-

gust, in latitude 36, N. longitude 63, W. discovered one of the enemy's frigates standing towards us under a press of sail, apparently with an intention of speaking us.—Stood for him under easy sail, with the ship prepared for action; apprehensive that he might not find us in the night, I hoisted a light. At 9, he made a signal, consisting of two flashes and one blue light, apparently about four miles distance from us. I continued to stand on for the point where they were seen until midnight, when not getting sight of the enemy, I concluded that it would be best to heave to for him until day light, presuming that he had done the same, or that he would at least have kept in our neighborhood; but to my great surprise and the mortification of my officers and crew (whose zeal on every occasion excites my admiration) we discovered in the morning that the bird had flown! From the latitude and longitude in which we saw this vessel, and from her fleetness, which enabled her to disappear so soon, I think it not unlikely that it was the Acasta, of 50 guns and 350 men, sent out with so much parade, accompanied by the King Dove of 22 guns, to cruise for the Essex! Perhaps, however, she went to seek her consort.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
D. PORTER,  
Hon. Paul Hamilton,  
Secy of the Navy.

At sea, Sept. 5th, 1812.

SIR—On the 4th inst. off the Tail of St. George's Bank, I discovered two ships of war to the southward—the brig in chase of an American merchant ship, and I have not the slightest doubt of their being enemies—gave chase to the brig, which attempted to get past us to join the rest of the squadron; this we prevented and compelled her to stand to the northward; continued in chase until we got abreast the American ship, when we gave over chase as the wind was getting light and the brig leaving us with her sweeps out. On showing our colors to the American merchant ship, several signal guns were fired by the ships to the southward, which made all sail in chase of us. At 4 P. M. they had gained our wake and had come up with us very fast. Calculating on making my escape by some manœuvre in the course of the night, I hoisted American colors and fired a gun to windward; the ships still continuing to gain on us and the largest being considerably to windward of the other, and about 5 miles astern of us, bearing S. by W. I determined to heave about as soon as it grew dark, and in the event of our not being able to pass him, to fire a broadside into him and lay him on board. With this view, made every arrangement and preparation, the crew in high spirits, and gave three cheers when the plan was proposed to them.—At 20 minutes after 7, heave about and stood S. E. by S. (the wind heading us off the moment we hove in stays) until 30 minutes after 8 when we bore away S. W. without seeing any thing more of them, which seems the more extraordinary as a pistol was fired by accident on board this ship at the moment when we must have been at our shortest distance from them. Finding myself thus cut off from New York and Rhode Island, I made the best of my way for the Delaware.

Considering this escape a very extraordinary one, I have the honor to enclose you a sketch of the position of the ships at three different periods, by which you will perceive at once the plan of effecting it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
D. PORTER,  
Hon. Paul Hamilton,  
Secretary of the Navy.

Sept. 7th, 1812.

SIR—In pursuance of your orders of the 24th June, I sailed from Sandy Hook on the 3d July, shaping my course to the southward; in the lat. of 30, 52, N. long. 66, W. I captured the brig Lamprey, 21 days from Jamaica, by her I received certain intelligence that at the time of her departure the Thetis frigate with specie and a large convoy for England was to sail on or about the 26th June, and that several running ships were also on the point of departure. I consequently made every exertion to get off St. Augustine in time to fall in with them, but without effect, as fresh gales prevailed from the South West, and increased until the 19th July, when we were compelled to scud. I succeeded in getting as far south as St. Augustine, but was baffled in every attempt to get to the westward; as the gales continued to increase and as there was no probability of getting there in time to meet the convoy, I concluded it best to endeavor to intercept it on the banks of Newfoundland, to which place I proceeded, taking Halifax in my way, and although I have been disappointed in my expectations, I hope that the facts above stated and the services rendered by the Essex may be considered a sufficient apology for departing from the letter of your instructions.

It is much to be regretted that I had not with me a sloop of war at the time I fell in with the convoy of the Minerva (as well as on other important occasions) that the ships of the convoy might be kept in play while I engaged the frigate. Had this been the case instead of taking only 200 prisoners, including the Transports' crew, I have not a doubt that we should have made prisoners of the whole of the troops, as well as the frigates and Transports' crews, which would have exceeded 2000 men.

I arrived here this morning, and shall proceed as high up as Chester, &c.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.  
D. PORTER,  
Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c.

At sea, Sept. 1st 1812.

SIR—On the afternoon of the 30th Au-

gust, in latitude 36, N. longitude 63, W. discovered one of the enemy's frigates standing towards us under a press of sail, apparently with an intention of speaking us.—Stood for him under easy sail, with the ship prepared for action; apprehensive that he might not find us in the night, I hoisted a light. At 9, he made a signal, consisting of two flashes and one blue light, apparently about four miles distance from us. I continued to stand on for the point where they were seen until midnight, when not getting sight of the enemy, I concluded that it would be best to heave to for him until day light, presuming that he had done the same, or that he would at least have kept in our neighborhood; but to my great surprise and the mortification of my officers and crew (whose zeal on every occasion excites my admiration) we discovered in the morning that the bird had flown! From the latitude and longitude in which we saw this vessel, and from her fleetness, which enabled her to disappear so soon, I think it not unlikely that it was the Acasta, of 50 guns and 350 men, sent out with so much parade, accompanied by the King Dove of 22 guns, to cruise for the Essex! Perhaps, however, she went to seek her consort.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
D. PORTER,  
Hon. Paul Hamilton,  
Secy of the Navy.

Letter of Col. Cass, of the army late under the command of Brigadier-General Wm. Hull, to the Secretary of War.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10th, 1812.

Sir,  
Having been ordered on to this place by Col. D. Arthur, for the purpose of communicating to the government such particulars respecting the expedition lately commanded by him, Gen. Hull and his assistants, as might enable them to appreciate the conduct of the officers and men, and to develop the causes which produced so foul a stain upon the national character, I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following statement:

When the forces landed in Canada, they landed with an ardent zeal and stimulated with the hope of conquest. No enemy appeared within view of us, and had an immediate and vigorous attack been made upon Malden, it would doubtless have fallen an easy victory. I know Gen. Hull afterwards declared he regretted this attack had not been made, and he had every reason to believe success would have crowned his efforts. The reason given for delaying our operations, was to mount our heavy cannon, to afford to the Canadian militia time and opportunity to quit an obnoxious service. In the course of two weeks, the number of their militia who were embodied had decreased by desertion from six hundred to one hundred men; and, in the course of three weeks, the cannon were mounted, the ammunition fixed, and every preparation made for an immediate investment of the fort. At a council, at which were present all the field officers, and which was held two days before our preparations were completed, it was unanimously agreed to make an immediate attempt to accomplish the object of the expedition. If by waiting two days we could have the services of our heavy artillery, it was agreed to wait; if not, it was determined to push on without it and to attempt the place by storm. This opinion appeared to correspond with the views of the general, and the day was appointed for commencing our march. He declared to me, that he considered himself pledged to lead the army to Malden. The ammunition was placed in the wagons; the cannon were embarked on board the floating batteries, and every requisite article was prepared. The spirit and zeal, the valor and animation displayed by the officers and men on learning the near accomplishment of their wish, was a sure and sacred pledge, that in the hour of trial they would not be found wanting in their duty to their country and themselves. But a change of measures, in opposition to the wishes and opinions of all the officers, was adopted by the general. The plan of attacking Malden was abandoned, and instead of acting offensively, we broke up our camp, evacuated Canada, and recrossed the river in the night, without even the shadow of an enemy to injure us. We left to the tender mercy of the enemy the miserable Canadians who had joined us, and the protection we afforded them was but a passport to vengeance. This fatal and unaccountable step dispirited the troops, and destroyed the little confidence which a series of timely, resolute and decisive measures had left in the commanding officer.

About the 10th of August, the enemy received a reinforcement of four hundred men. On the 12th, the commanding officers of three of the regiments (the fourth was absent) were informed through a medium which admitted of no doubt, that the general had stated, that a capitulation would be necessary. They on the same day addressed to Gen. Meigs of Ohio a letter of which the following is an extract:

"Believe all the bearer will tell you. Believe, however it may astonish you, as much as it told you by one of us. Even a — is talked of by the vacancy." The bearer will fill the vacancy.

The doubtful fate of this letter rendered it necessary to use circumspection in its details, and therefore these blanks were left. The word 'capitulation' will fill the first, and 'commanding general' the other. As no enemy was near us, and as the superiority of our force was manifest, we could see no necessity of capitulating, nor any propriety in alluding to it. We therefore determined in the last resort to incur the responsibility of divesting the general of his command. This plan was eventually prevented by two of the commanding officers of regiments being ordered upon detachments.

On the 13th, the British took a position opposite to Detroit, and began to throw up works. During that and the two following days, they pursued their object without interruption and established a battery for two 18-pounders and a 3-inch howitzer. About sunrise on the evening of the 14th, a detachment of 350 men from the regiments commanded by Col. Arthur and myself was ordered to march to the river Raisin, to escort the provisions, which had some time remained there protected by a party under the command of Capt. Brown.

On Saturday, the 15th about 1 o'clock, a flag of truce arrived from Sandwich, having a summons from Gen. Brock, for the surrender of the town and fort of Detroit, stating he could no longer restrain the fury of the savages. To this an immediate and spirited refusal was returned. About 4 o'clock their batteries began to play upon the town. The fire was returned and continued without interruption and with little effect till dark. Their shells were thrown till eleven o'clock.

At day light, the firing on both sides recommenced; about the same time the enemy began to land troops at the Springwells, three miles below Detroit, protected by two of their armed vessels. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, they had effected their landing and immediately took up their line of march. They moved in a close column of platoons, twelve in front, upon the bank of the river.

The fourth regiment was stationed in the fort; the Ohio volunteers and a part of the Michigan militia, behind some pickets, in a position in which the whole flank of the enemy would have been exposed. The residue of the Michigan militia were in the upper part of the town to resist the incursions of the savages. Two 21-pounders loaded with grape-shot were posted upon a commanding eminence, ready to sweep the advancing column. In this situation, the superiority of our position was apparent, and our troops, in the eager expectation of victory, awaited the approach of the enemy. Not a sign of discontent broke upon the ear; not a look of cowardice met the eye. Every man expected a proud day for his country, and each was anxious that his individual exertion should contribute to the general result.

When the head of their column arrived within about five hundred yards of our line, orders were received from Gen. Hull for the whole to retreat to the fort, and for the two 21-pounders not to open upon the enemy. One universal burst of indignation was apparent upon the receipt of this order. Those whose conviction was the deliberate result of a dispassionate examination of passing events, saw the folly and impropriety of crowding 1100 men into a little work, which 300 could easily man, and into which the shot and shells of the enemy were falling. The Fort was in this manner filled; the men were directed to stack their arms, and scarcely was an opportunity afforded of moving. Shortly after a white flag was flying out upon the walls. A British officer

up to enquire the cause. A communication passed between the commanding generals, which ended in the capitulation submitted to you. In entering into this capitulation, the general took counsel from his own feelings only. Not an officer was consulted. Not one anticipated a surrender, till he saw the white flag displayed. Even the women were indignant at so shameful a degradation of the American character, & all felt as they should have felt, but he who held in his hands the reins of authority.

Our morning report had that morning made our effective men present fit for duty 1000, without including the detachment before alluded to, and without including 300 of the Michigan militia on duty. About ten o'clock the next day they arrived within sight of Detroit. Had a firing been heard, or any resistance visible, they would have immediately advanced and attacked the rear of the enemy. The situation, in which the detachment was placed, although by accident, was the best for annoying the enemy and cutting off his retreat that could have been selected. With his raw troops enclosed between two fires and no hopes of success, it is a hazardous little to say, that very few would have escaped.

I have been informed by Col. Findley, who saw the return of their quarter master general the day after the surrender, that their whole force of every description, white, red and black, was 1030. They had twenty nine platoons, twelve in a platoon, of men dressed in uniform. Many of these were evidently Canadian militia. The rest of their militia increased their white force to about seven hundred men. The number of their Indians could not be ascertained with any degree of precision; not many were visible. And in the event of an attack upon the town and fort, it was a species of force which could have afforded no material advantage to the enemy.

In endeavoring to appreciate the motives and to investigate the causes, which led to an event so unexpected and dishonorable, it is impossible to find any solution in the relative strength of the contending parties, or in the measures of resistance in our power. That we were far superior to the enemy; that upon any ordinary principles of calculation we would have defeated them, the wounded and indignant feelings of every man there will testify.

A few days before the surrender, I was informed by Gen. Hull, we had 300 rounds of 24 pound shot fixed and about 100,000 cartridges made. We were encamped with the fort 40 barrels of powder and 2500 stand of arms. The state of our provisions has not been generally understood. On the day of the surrender we had fifteen days of provision of every kind on hand. Of most there was plenty in the country, and arrangements had been made for purchasing and grading the flour. It was calculated we could readily procure three months provisions, independent of 150 barrels flour, 300 head of cattle which had been forwarded from the State of Ohio, and which remained at the river Raisin under Capt. Brush, within reach of the army.

But had we been totally destitute of provisions, our duty and our interest undoubtedly was to fight. The enemy invited us to meet him in the field. By defeating him the whole country would have been open to us, and the object of our expedition gloriously and successfully obtained. If we had been defeated we had nothing to do but to retreat to the fort, and make the best defence which circumstances and our situation rendered practicable. But basely to surrender without firing a gun—tamely to submit without raising a bayonet—disgracefully to pass in review before an enemy superior in the quality as in the number of his forces, were circumstances, which excited feelings of indignation more easily felt than described. To see the whole of our men flushed with the hope of victory, eagerly awaiting the approaching contest, to see them afterwards dispirited, helpless and dejected, at least 500 shedding tears because they were not allowed to meet their country's foe, and to fight their country's battles, excited sensations, which no American has ever before had cause to feel, and which, I trust in God, will never again be felt, while one man remains to defend the standard of the Union.

I am expressly authorized to state, that Col. Miller and Col. Findley and Lieut. Col. McArthur viewed this transaction in the light which I do. They know and feel, that no circumstance in our situation, none in that of the enemy, can excuse a capitulation so dishonorable and unjustifiable. This too is the universal sentiment among the troops; & I shall be surprised to learn, that there is one man who thinks it was necessary to sheath his sword, or to lay down his musket.

I was informed by Gen. Hull the morning after the capitulation, that the British forces consisted of 1800 regulars, and that he surrendered to prevent the effusion of human blood. That he magnified their regular force nearly fivefold, there can be doubt. Whether the philanthropic reason assigned by him is a sufficient justification for surrendering a fortified town, an army and a territory, is for the government to determine. I am confident I am, that had the courage and conduct of the General been equal to the troops, the event would have been brilliant and successful as it now is disastrous and dishonorable.

Very respectfully, sir,  
I have the honor to be,  
Your most obedient servant,  
LEWIS CASS,  
Col. 3d Regt. Ohio Vol.

The Hon. WILLIAM EVERTS,  
Secretary of War.

New York, September 15.  
By the steam boat that arrived yesterday morning from Albany, we have received the following extract from Cook's Journal of the Times.

"ALBANY, Sept. 12.  
"Dr. White, who left Sackett's Harbor on Monday last, reports, that on that day the British commanding officer of the squadron had sent a summons to surrender all the munitions of war at that place. This was related to Doct. White by Gen. Brown, commanding there, just as he was setting out.

"EVENING, 10 o'clock.  
"The above is confirmed by an express just arrived with dispatches to the Governor. He further informs, that from the movements of the squadron, who are all off the harbor, an immediate attack is expected, and if made, they must abandon, not having force sufficient to repel an attack."

In the steam boat North River, Capt. Bartholomew, came passenger Capt. Anderson, who is on his way to the seat of government with dispatches from Gen. Hull to the Secretary of War. Capt. Bartholomew informs that Gen. Hull was released on parole, and was expected in Albany the day that the steam boat left this City.  
Evening Post.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.  
At a meeting of the young men of the borough of Harrisburg, friends and acquaintances of the late Lieut. WM. S. BUSH, deceased, Lieut. John Mackesney was called to the chair, and G. W. Hollis appointed secretary, after which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the government of the U. States having been compelled, by the injustice of Great Britain, to assert at the cannon's mouth the rank she holds among the nations of the earth, has made a stand worthy of an independent people; and can proudly boast that thousands of her brave sons have volunteered in her service, and are willing to risk their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in their just defence.

Among the first of these was Lieut. Wm. S. Bush, of the U. S. Marines, who was killed on the 20th ult. in the glorious contest between the U. States frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, and the British frigate Guerriere, Capt. Dorey. And, while we rejoice in the victory which his untimely death denied him to share, we deplore the loss of so brave an officer, whose virtues were only equalled by his valor and patriotism. He fell, in our only victim in his country's cause, and sacrificed a life, dear to all who knew him, in defence of injured America.

Therefore, as a testimony of the high estimation in which we held the departed hero, and as a tribute of respect to his memory,  
Resolved, That the members of this meeting wear crepe on the left arm during this day.

2. That the Rev. Mr. Gloominger be requested to deliver a discourse suited to this melancholy occasion; and that this meeting form a procession on to-morrow, and attend divine worship.  
3. That the editors of the Pennsylvania Republican, Lancaster Intelligencer, Lancaster Journal, D. Press, Weekly Register (Ball), and Mr. T. P. Smith, of Easton (Md.) be requested to publish the foregoing.

By order of the Meeting,  
JOHN MACHESNEY, Sec'y.  
Attest—G. W. HOLLIS, Sec'y.  
Saturday, Sept. 5th, 1812.

BRITISH BARBARITY.  
Several officers have returned on their parole from Gen. Hull's army. While the British prisoners in this country are treated with attention and humanity, we are informed from the most credible sources that the conduct of the English and their allies, after the surrender of Gen. Hull was most wantonly barbarous and insulting.

Capt. Fuller of the 11th regiment, while walking on the green skirting the road, to avoid the dust, was accosted by a British Major Samsom, "Take the middle of the road or I'll see you down you & your d—n's regiment."

Capt. Snelling, who held a sword valiantly at Tippecanoe, and since at the engagement near Brownstown, was also treated in the most brutal manner. When he applied for permission to speak to his Lady (with whom he had been connected only a few days) and render her some attention—she was tauntingly refused, and turned ed into the ranks, and subjected to every indignity. Capt. Snelling observed to them that he was in their power, and expected not such cowardly insult when disarmed; but hoped again to meet with them at the head of his company, and have the honor of again driving them at the point of the bayonet, as he did a few days before in the woods of Brownstown.

A British officer and two savages, came up to Lieut. Goodwin, of the 4th regiment and witnessed the exhibition of *American Scenery*, with all the frantic grimaces with which those sons of Malch are capable.

A private of the Ohio militia was slightly wounded, and taken prisoner by the Indians. He was carried by them within a few rods of Fort Malden—and there in presence of the British surrounded by the Indians, and tortured in the most barbarous manner. He was finally dispatched by a squaw (more merciful than the rest) who plied her tomahawk in his brains.

When the vessels passed down Lake Erie with Gen. Hull and his troops on board, a body of Indians was discovered on the shore dancing around their "savage fires" and performing their hellish rites. The British commanding officer immediately ordered a national salute to be fired in honor of "His Majesty's ALIENS."

The houses of Messrs. Atwater and Naggs, and McDonald's store at Detroit, were plundered of every article by the British.  
Americans! Can you longer behold these cruelties with indifference? Are there "HORRIBLE HELL HOUNDS of savage warfare" to be let loose on your wives and children with a view to expel the INSTIGATORS of these enormities from the continent! The names of slaughtered women and children call aloud for VENGEANCE! VENGEANCE!  
[Adelphi Register.]

Besides the facts so clearly and lucidly stated in Col. Cass's report, there are other material and important facts that ought to be made public which would not perhaps properly enter into a Military Report. Let one suffice for the present.

After the surrender of Detroit, the British and American officers of necessity mingled together and entered into conversation. In conversation with Col. Cass, on the subject of the present war, its probable duration, &c. an officer of the British army, of as high a grade as captain, said, in such a manner as evinced his own belief in it, that the New England States WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL in this war; that no attack would therefore be made on them; that a CONVENTION WAS TO MEET IN MASSACHUSETTS, the object of which would be to ensure this neutrality! Col. Cass told the officer he had mistaken the character of his (Colonel Cass's) countrymen. We trust in Heaven he had; but the doctrine lately laid down as orthodox in Faneuil Hall, with the contemporary language of the federal prints, had a most "awful squinting" towards such a state. We publish this fact at the present moment with no other view than to shew to the opposition how an enemy, judging from their conduct, has dared to calculate on their disaffection to the general cause.—[Nat. Int.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Jersey to the Editor, dated New Brunswick, September 11.  
"The leaders of the opposition party in this state are making great exertions to regain their lost power and influence, but the republicans are asleep at their posts; and I entertain no fears of the result of our approaching elections. Our State Legislature, our Representatives to Congress, and our Electors for President and Vice President, will unquestionably be republicans and friends to the present administration."

A CARD.  
Colonel Symmes, of the senior division of the Ohio militia, presents his respectful compliments to major general Brock, commanding his Britannic majesty's forces white and red, in Upper Canada.

Colonel Symmes observing, that by the 4th article of capitulation of Fort Detroit to major general Brock, all public arms moving towards fort Detroit, are to be left up; but as no place of deposit is pointed out by the capitulation, forty thousand stand of arms, coming within the description of the service of major gen. Brock's British excellency will consequently come to rest at

The federal and other anti-republican prints exhibit in what they call the triumph of federalism in the State of North Carolina. Their rejoicings are premature. We think we can pledge ourselves for that State, that she will give an unanimous vote for MADISON as our next President.  
Nat. Intell.

It having been discovered that there were five Americans on board the British government schooner, lately at New York as a cartel or flag of truce, they were demanded by the proper authority, given up and set at liberty, viz.—John Myers of Georgia, John Barker and Charles Keith of Pennsylvania, Peter Swarthy of Massachusetts, and Cornelius Martin of New York. Some of them have not seen their friends for ten years.—[Ibid.]

Extract of letter from a gentleman in Rutland, Vt. to the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

"I have the great pleasure to inform you that the Republican Ticket has succeeded in Vermont by an increased majority from the last year of from 1500 to 2000 votes. You may therefore congratulate that President Madison will take eight Electoral votes from this State."

The Steam Boat arrived last evening from Albany. Passenger Mr. Albert Gallatin. We learn that the regular forces at the Head Quarters at Greenbush amount to 3000 men. 2000 men under General Bloodgood had gone to Plattsburg, there was nothing new from the Frontiers.  
N. Y. Pap.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.  
FOR TALKOV COUNTY.  
REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.  
ROBERT WRIGHT.  
DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
Samuel Stevens, Jun. David Kerr, Jun.  
James Wainwright, William G. Tilghman.

CAROLINE COUNTY.  
REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.  
ROBERT WRIGHT.  
DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
Peter Willson, Thomas Culbreth,  
John Tillston, John Boon.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.  
DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.  
Frederick Bennett, Clement Waters,  
Wm. W. Eccleston, Wm. Georgehan.

EASTON ACADEMY.  
The Principal and Assistant Teachers in this Seminary take occasion to inform the parents and guardians of boys intended for a liberal education, that, in addition to instruction in the Classical and Mathematical departments, they will teach the English Grammar, and the Sciences of Rhetoric, Arithmetic, and Geography. The scholars committed to their charge shall be treated with care and attention, and faithfully instructed in all the branches of education professed to be taught in the Academy. The terms of tuition are 20 per annum. Believing themselves well qualified to teach what they profess, they respectfully solicit the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

JOHN BOYLE,  
P. QUINN.  
Easton, sept. 22—4

FOR SALE.  
The 2d Edition of the  
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.  
ALSO,  
A GIG for sale, or hire—engagement being made for its safe treatment. Apply at Mr. Richard Harwood's.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF  
MANUFACTORY,  
No. 27, Calvert street, Baltimore.  
The subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale on accommodating terms, a large stock in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz.  
Sweet scented Tobacco, pound and half-pound twists,  
Small twist do. five to the pound,  
Fine Pig-tail in boxes, eight to the pound,  
Coarse do. in bags, pound rolls,  
Spanish and common Segars,  
Macabau, Scotch and Rappes Snuff.

The above articles are warranted of the first quality, and may be returned at the expense of the subscriber if not approved of. His Macabau and Rappes Snuff is inferior to none in the U. States. The lovers of good Snuff are invited to call and judge for themselves.

HEZEKIAH STARR.  
september 22—7

NOTICE.  
The subscriber has removed from Baltimore to Centreville, and has brought with him materials and workmen suitable to furnish his former customers and the public with the following articles, viz.—  
Women's, Misses' and Children's MOROCCO, KID, & LEATHER SHOES, OF EVERY QUALITY,  
ALSO—MEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,  
Of the best quality, and every kind.  
He has now on hand an assortment of the above articles. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, at the E. Harber price.

WILLIAM HARPER.  
Centreville, sept. 22—3

Notice of Journeymen Shoe and Boot Makers, on every branch of the above business, such as steady, sober, industrious men, as I am giving the Baltimore wages.  
Wm. HARPER.

A SMART ACTIVE BOY,  
From 14 to 16 years of age,  
Will be taken to the Sadding Business, by early application to  
Wm. BROMWELL.  
Easton, sept. 22—3

NOTICE.  
The subscribers hath obtained letters of administration from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, on the personal estate of William Everingham, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers, to the subscribers, on or before the fifteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And also those who bought property of the venduee now become due—they are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as there can be no indulgence given. Given under our hands this 13th day of Sept. 1812.  
BLAZARETH EVERINGHAM, Adm'r  
DAN DEVERTON, Adm'r  
of Wm. Everingham, dec'd.  
september 22—37

SIX CENTS REWARD.  
Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 12th of July, 1811, an apprentice to the Tanning & Currying business, by the name of John Fleming, about 18 or 19 years of age, well made. The above reward, with no charges, will be paid for delivering said apprentice to his master, living at Saddle's Cross Roads, Queen Ann's county.—All persons are warned harbouring said boy at their peril.  
WILLIAM JACOBS.  
september 22—4

BY AUTHORITY.  
To the Editors of the Whig.  
GENTLEMEN,  
In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, I send you a copy of a bill which was under the consideration of the General Assembly of Maryland at their November session, 1811, but which did not become a law, with a request that you publish the same twice a week for the space of two weeks.

THOS. ROGERS,  
Clerk of the Senate.

AN ACT  
To incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road, leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in the City of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a company shall be incorporated for making a Turnpike Road, commencing at some point to be determined on by Commissioners herein after mentioned, on the west branch of Big Conowingo, thence on to Hancock and thence on to Cumberland in Allegany county, pursuing as near as practicable the route as located by Messrs. Moore and Williams.

And be it enacted, That the stockholders in said company shall be, and they are hereby incorporated and constituted a body politic by the name of the President, Managers and Company of the Cumberland Turnpike Road, and by the same name the said subscribers and their successors, shall have succession during the continuance of this incorporation, and shall be and lawfully be invested and clothed with all and singular the privileges, rights, immunities and advantages held, used and possessed by the several Turnpike Companies incorporated by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, chapter fifty one, entitled, "an act to incorporate companies to make several Turnpike Roads thro' Baltimore county and for other purposes;" to be governed by the several regulations and restrictions as are therein, entitled to the several tolls, adopting the same times and periods as to the Election of the Managers, President and Officers.

For the purpose of raising a fund to complete said road, Be it enacted, That as soon as the stockholders now established in the City of Baltimore, shall be and hereby are extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty five, upon condition of their subscribing for as much stock as will raise a fund necessary and sufficient to finish and complete the said Road, each Bank actually employed, subscribers up or in operation by them, and to be paid or advanced in due proportion to the amount by each bank subscribed, in such periods and at such times as the same may be wanted, and any increase of capital made by any of the said banks shall at all succeeding payments thereafter, be taken into consideration and be considered as a part of the capital contemplated under the act.

And be it enacted, That as soon as the stockholders shall have been subscribed, or an amount sufficient to commence with, that then the President and Directors of each of the several banks so subscribing, shall choose one manager out of the stockholders in their respective banks for every twenty five thousand dollars worth of stock by them subscribed, leaving however to each bank one manager should its proportion of stock not amount to that sum; and said managers shall choose from among themselves a President, and the said President and Managers, or a majority of them, shall appoint a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall hold their places until the annual election on the first Monday in October next.

And be it enacted, That in no place shall this Road rise or fall more than will form an angle of five degrees with an horizontal line.

And be it enacted, That if the before mentioned company shall not proceed to carry on the said work within eighteen months from the passage of this act, and shall not complete the same in six years thereafter, the right of the said Company to the said Road shall revert to the State, and this act shall cease to operate and have effect.

And be it enacted, That the said banks in the City of Baltimore, before this act shall be considered in operation and ensuing to continue the said charter, shall elect and bind themselves to pay into the Treasury of the Western Shore, the sum of seven thousand dollars for each and every year during the continuance of their respective charters as aforesaid under this law, the sum so as aforesaid to be paid by the said banks, shall be in proportion to their respective capitals actually paid or to be paid in, and which sums as aforesaid shall be and they are hereby pledged as a fund for the purposes of supporting County Schools.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Western Shore to demand of the said banks their respective quota of the said sum on the first day of January in each and every year during the continuance of this act after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

And be it enacted, That if the Banks aforesaid shall comply with the terms herein, as aforesaid provided, by reason whereof the said charters of the said banks shall be revived as aforesaid, that then, and in such case all the banks in this State, without the City of Baltimore, now incorporated and all banks that may be incorporated during this session of the General Assembly whose charters may or shall expire with the session of the General Assembly, which shall be in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen, or the end of the session of the next General Assembly that shall happen hereafter, shall be, and the same are hereby continued until this year eighteen hundred and thirty five, and the end of the next General Assembly that shall be thereafter.

And be it enacted, That James M. Ligon and Upton Beall of Montgomery county, and two other persons to be designated and selected by the Directors of the Company created by this act, shall be commissioners to select and agree on the point from which the said road shall commence as aforesaid; and if the said commissioners as aforesaid appointed cannot agree, that then and in such case, the said persons shall proceed to select some other fit and proper persons to aid and assist them in the selection of the point from which the said road shall commence, and if they or a majority of them cannot agree to the choice of such person, then and in that case the said persons or a majority of them shall proceed to draw lots for such person; and that if the said James M. Ligon or Upton Beall, or either of them, shall depart this life, or refuse to act, that their lot shall be lawful for the Directors of the Potomac Company for the time being to fill up such vacancy, who shall be vested with all the powers which the said Ligon and Beall, are hereby vested with.

And be it enacted, That the Editors of the American, Federal Gazette in Baltimore; of the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; of Burgess's paper at Frederick Town; of the Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; of the National Intelligencer at Washington City; and of the Star at Easton, are requested to publish the above, agreeably to the above direction, and to forward their accounts for settlement to the Committee of Claims, at the next session of the Legislature.

THOMAS ROGERS,  
september 16, (22)

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES



AN ACT Giving validity to the sale of certain Tracts of Public Lands sold in the Western District of the Territory of Orleans, now State of Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sale of the several tracts of Public Lands sold in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, at the public sales held under the superintendance of the Register of the Land Office, and the principal Deputy Surveyor of the Western District of the Territory of Orleans, now State of Louisiana, be, and the same is hereby made good and valid, to all intents and purposes, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and the purchasers of the said tracts shall severally, on completing the payment of the purchase money, according to law, be entitled to receive a patent or patents for the lands sold by the United States; in case of other lands sold by the United States, the first installment of the purchase money shall be considered as due and payable at ten days after the receipt of public moneys for the District within which the lands lie shall have entered on the discharge of the duties of his office.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 1, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

AN ACT Authorising the President of the United States to lease for a term of years any part of the Reservations of Public Ground in the City of Washington.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorised to take possession of the whole of the Reservations of Public Grounds in the City of Washington and lease them out for a term not exceeding ten years, on such terms and conditions as in his judgment may best effect the improvement of the said grounds to public walks, botanic gardens, or other public purposes.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 5, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

AN ACT Authorising a subscription for the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for an exchange of the same.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a subscription to the full amount of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks be, and the same is hereby proposed to the proprietors thereof; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and by the several Commissioners of Loans, on the first day of October next, to continue open till the seventeenth day of March ensuing; inclusively, the fourteen days of each quarter excepted, for such part of the above mentioned stocks as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and of the several Commissioners of Loans respectively, which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, or the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock subscribed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for such part of the amount of old six per cent. or deferred stock, thus subscribed, as shall remain unredemmed on the day of such subscription, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers on the books of the Treasury, or of the Commissioners of Loans, where such subscription shall have been made, and the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to receive a certificate or certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her or their assigns, as much as he, she or they, or equal to the unredemmed amount of the principal of the old six per cent. or deferred stocks subscribed as aforesaid, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly from the first day of the quarter during which such subscription shall have been made, unassessable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfers of stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four: Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time to the credit of any proprietor on the books of the Treasury or of the Commissioners of Loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the same funds which heretofore have been, and now are pledged by law, for the payment of the interest and for the redemption or reimbursement of the stock which may be subscribed by virtue of the provision of this act, shall remain pledged for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly and every year, such sums or sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are hereby authorised to apply, from time to time such sum and sums out of the said fund as they may think proper, towards redeeming by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock. And such part of the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, vested by law in the said Commissioners, as may be necessary and wanting for the above purposes, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in act contained shall be construed in anywise to alter, abridge or impair the rights of those creditors of the United States who shall not subscribe to the loan to be opened by virtue of this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 5, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

AN ACT Making additional appropriations for the Military Establishment and for the Indian Department to the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses incurred and to be incurred under the several acts entitled "an act to establish a Quarter Master Department and for other purposes," and "an act to amend the same;" "an act making further provision for the Army of the United States;" "for the Indian Department, and for satisfying certain outstanding claims, there be and hereby is appropriated to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the sums already appropriated for the said objects respectively, the following sums, that is to say: For the pay of the army, seventy two thousand five hundred and ninety six dollars. For Forage, four thousand seven hundred and twenty two dollars. For subsistence, six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. For clothing, three thousand seven hundred and forty five dollars. For clerk hire and stationary in the offices of the quarter master general and commissary general of purchases, three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. For the salary of the Commissary General of purchases, and compensation of the Deputy commissaries, six thousand five hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of the Indian Department, comprising the employment of temporary agents, presents to the Indians and transportation, twenty thousand dollars: For the payment of such balances as have been or may be ascertained from actual settlements made by the Accountant of the Department of War, and which cannot be discharged out of any existing appropriations, five thousand dollars.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 6, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

AN ACT Authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the payment of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, late Minister of the United States at the Court of France, upon the Treasury of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised and required to cause to be suspended the payment of the Treasury of the United States, of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, late Minister of the United States at the Court of France, in favor of the Cashier of the French Treasury, amounting to one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and thirty four francs and forty one hundredths of a franc, for certain claims arising under the Louisiana Convention in favor of citizens of the United States, which the French government, by virtue of an agreement entered into with said minister, had assumed to pay, until satisfactory proof shall have been exhibited to the accounting officers of the Treasury, that the said bills or a sum equal thereto, have been applied for the purpose of discharging the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of France, which have been liquidated and awarded to them under the provisions of the Convention of the thirtieth day of April, in the year four Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 6, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

Department and for other purposes," and an act to amend the same; "an act making further provision for the Army of the United States;" "for the Indian Department, and for satisfying certain outstanding claims, there be and hereby is appropriated to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the sums already appropriated for the said objects respectively, the following sums, that is to say: For the pay of the army, seventy two thousand five hundred and ninety six dollars. For Forage, four thousand seven hundred and twenty two dollars. For subsistence, six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. For clothing, three thousand seven hundred and forty five dollars. For clerk hire and stationary in the offices of the quarter master general and commissary general of purchases, three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. For the salary of the Commissary General of purchases, and compensation of the Deputy commissaries, six thousand five hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of the Indian Department, comprising the employment of temporary agents, presents to the Indians and transportation, twenty thousand dollars: For the payment of such balances as have been or may be ascertained from actual settlements made by the Accountant of the Department of War, and which cannot be discharged out of any existing appropriations, five thousand dollars.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 6, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

AN ACT Making a further appropriation for the defence of the Maritime frontier, and for the support of the Navy of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, in addition to the sums already appropriated for the purposes of fortifying and defending the ports, harbours and maritime frontier of the United States. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the support of the Navy of the United States that the following sums, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, for that object, be and the same are hereby appropriated; that is to say: For the purpose of putting and keeping in service, when repaired, the frigates Constellation, Chesapeake and Adams, seventy one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. For the repairs of vessels which may be damaged in action with the enemy, or by the operations of war, four hundred thousand dollars. For the purpose of purchasing, equipping and putting into service and keeping and employing therein, such vessels of war as may be captured from the enemy by the vessels of war of the United States, as in the opinion of the President of the United States shall be calculated for the service, four hundred and twenty eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no part of the several sums hereby appropriated shall be applied to any other purpose than those above specified, any thing contained in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 5, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

AN ACT Supplementary to "an act authorizing the President of the United States to raise certain companies of Rangers for the protection of the frontier of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to raise one additional company of Rangers, when he may deem it necessary for the public service, under the same provisions, conditions and restrictions of the act to which this is a supplement. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the paying the expenses thereof, the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, 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. July 5, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

AN ACT To admit the entry of vessels of the United States on certain conditions.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to admit to entry any vessel or vessels of the United States which may have been laden in any of the ports of India, and whose master, supercargo or owner may have been compelled to give bond under penalty, that their respective cargoes shall be landed in some port of the United States: Provided, That the duties on such cargoes be secured or paid agreeably to law, and their cargoes be deposited in public stores under the care of the collector of the port where such vessel or vessels may arrive, there to remain at the risk and charge of the owner or owners thereof, subject to the future disposition of government in relation to the said vessel and cargoes.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 5, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

AN ACT Fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday of November next.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 5, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

AN ACT Authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the payment of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, late Minister of the United States at the Court of France, upon the Treasury of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised and required to cause to be suspended the payment of the Treasury of the United States, of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, late Minister of the United States at the Court of France, in favor of the Cashier of the French Treasury, amounting to one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and thirty four francs and forty one hundredths of a franc, for certain claims arising under the Louisiana Convention in favor of citizens of the United States, which the French government, by virtue of an agreement entered into with said minister, had assumed to pay, until satisfactory proof shall have been exhibited to the accounting officers of the Treasury, that the said bills or a sum equal thereto, have been applied for the purpose of discharging the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of France, which have been liquidated and awarded to them under the provisions of the Convention of the thirtieth day of April, in the year four Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 6, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

AN ACT Making the time for the next meeting of Congress.

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H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 6, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

States at the Court of France, in favor of the Cashier of the French Treasury, amounting to one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and thirty four francs and forty one hundredths of a franc, for certain claims arising under the Louisiana Convention in favor of citizens of the United States, which the French government, by virtue of an agreement entered into with said minister, had assumed to pay, until satisfactory proof shall have been exhibited to the accounting officers of the Treasury, that the said bills or a sum equal thereto, have been applied for the purpose of discharging the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of France, which have been liquidated and awarded to them under the provisions of the Convention of the thirtieth day of April, in the year four Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. July 6, 1812. JAMES MADISON, Approved.

THE SUBSCRIBER. Wants to purchase two house servants, a good Cook and Washer and Ironer.

He will dispose of his estate in Queen Ann's county, on a credit of 4 or 5 years—the personal property on a credit of 6 months—the negroes for a term of years only.

This valuable property is well worth the attention of a person disposed to vest his money in productive lands. The most certain pledge of the time of yielding a handsome profit.

A House Keeper will hear of a good situation who can be well recommended. EDWARD HARRIS, now at Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's county. September 15—4

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of She-wol-y-Jeffers, is this day dissolved in consequence of the death of Matthew Jeffers.

All persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement: And all persons indebted as above, are requested to make payment to the surviving partner.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD, 8th mo. 18th, 1812.

P. S. The subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the Hatting Business at the old stand, having a large stock of Furs on hand—he solicits the continuance of the favors of his friends and the public.

J. W. S. 8th mo. (August) 25—m

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. A PROCLAMATION Whereas the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, hath lately demanded of the Executive of Maryland, Joseph Kocie, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, as fugitives from justice, alleged to have been in the State of Maryland; and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the nineteenth ultimo, charging said Joseph Kocie, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram, and James Oram, with felony in kidnapping three negroes from the city of Philadelphia, viz. Solomon Lull, Richard Sully and Gabriel Jackson. I have therefore issued this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining it on all civil officers, and other citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said Joseph Kocie, Thomas Kennedy, John Oram and James Oram, to the jail of the county in which they may be found, and to give notice thereof to the Governor and Council of this State, in order that the Executive of Pennsylvania may be duly notified of the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this third day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE, Clerk of the Council.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, Sun, American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hagers Town; the National Intelligencer, at Washington; and the Star, at Boston.

By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. August 5, (11)—5

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY S. On application of John Young, of Queen Ann's county, in writing to me in the name of the court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of jointly insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony that he had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by one of the constables of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said John Young, I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said John Young be discharged from imprisonment, and that the appeal before the County Court of Queen Ann's County, on the first Saturday in May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day is hereby appointed for their benefit: And I do further order and direct that the said John Young do give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every two weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said Saturday in May Term next. Given under my hand this 9th November, 1811.

ROBERT BOWIE, Clerk of the Council.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY S. On application of John Young, of Queen Ann's county, in writing to me in the name of the court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of jointly insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony that he had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by one of the constables of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said John Young, I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said John Young be discharged from imprisonment, and that the appeal before the County Court of Queen Ann's County, on the first Saturday in May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day is hereby appointed for their benefit: And I do further order and direct that the said John Young do give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every two weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said Saturday in May Term next. Given under my hand this 9th November, 1811.

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TAKE NOTICE. That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Clark, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2d day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this second day of September, 1812.

ESTHER CLARK, Adm'r. September 8—4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Whereas some evil disposed person or persons did, on or about the 22th August last, shoot a two year old Colt on my farm, which colt yet remains in a languishing condition—and on or about the 1st inst. my young colt, about six months old, was shot and killed on the spot: Now, in order that the perpetrator of so infamous an act may be discovered and brought to justice, I do offer a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any person who will disclose the villain or villains who committed the said acts, so that they may be brought to justice, and punished according to law. Given under my hand this 2d day of September, 1812.

JOHN HARWOOD. Easton, sept. 8—3

N. B. The subscriber has for sale at his farm, 16 head young Cattle, among which are several milk cows—also, 15 head good Sheep, and 3 or 4 work Horses, and a number of Logs; also, some plantation utensils.

J. HARWOOD. September 8—3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, living in Worcester county, State of Maryland, on the 31st July, a likely negro woman named RACHAEL, of a yellowish complexion, about five feet four inches high, thick lips, round face, and big eyes, has a free husband, calls himself Sam Dale or Deel; her clothes cannot be particularly described. Any person taking up the said negro, shall receive fifty dollars reward, & all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JAMES BOWEN. September 15—3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from Dr. Barnett, (to whom she was hired, on the 5th inst. a negro woman named PHOENIX, about 23 years of age, yellow complexion, stout and well made—her dress cannot be described from the variety she took with her. She is supposed to have made for the State of Delaware, or Philadelphia. The above reward will be paid if taken out of the State, or City dollars if taken in the State, and delivered, or secured in jail so that the subscriber gets her again, with all reasonable charges, paid by

JESSE ROBINSON. sept. 15—3

60 DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber on the first inst. a negro man named HARRY, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet high, small feet with long heels, a bulge where the hollow of his feet ought to be, very black, high cheek bones, full face, pleasant when spoken to, well made for his height, a good set of teeth. Had on when he went away, a tickling shirt and trousers, and blue round about jacket, old felt hat about half worn. Whoever takes up the said negro man shall receive twenty dollars if taken in the county, fifty if out of the county, and fifty if out of the State, and brought home to

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Kent county, State of Maryland. September 8—3

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Salisbury, on Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1812, a mulatto man named HENRY, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of this visage, bushy head of hair; a very sensible fellow to talk with, shrewd one eye in conversation. Took with him a suit of home made striped Virginia cloth, old great coat drab colour, new felt hat; but it is likely he has changed his clothing, as he is an artful fellow. He was raised in Dorchester county, and likely is most of his time there, as he has a mother in that county, if not lately deceased. He was purchased of Mr. Harry Smith, (in Dorchester county, living on Nanticoke river, below Vienna,) nearly two years ago. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to his owner, or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken up out of the county where he belongs, or twenty dollars if taken up in Somerset county, and brought home to his master.

THOMAS BYRD, Sen'r. June 5—m

30 DOLLARS REWARD. WILL be given for taking up and securing the following Negroes, who ran away on Wednesday morning the 6th inst. viz. Negro Bras, aged about twenty years, is a bright mulatto, five feet three or four inches high, and rather thickset. Had on a top hat with him a shawl jacket and trousers of easy. one country linen shirt and wool hat—with regard to any other clothing it is impossible to describe it—This fellow has been bro't up to following the water.

Negro STRICKER, aged about eighteen years, five feet 8 or nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and rather good looking—his clothing as follows, as far as can be ascertained—a dark felt cloth jacket, one round jacket and pantlets of nankeen, one country linen shirt—Stephen has been brought up to the farming business, though understands going by water tolerably well.

Negro NICHOLAS, or Nick, aged about seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, and quite black, rather slender made, his clothing the same as described above for Stephen—this fellow has been brought up entirely to the farming business—it is supposed the above negroes took away with them their sickles as they have not been seen since they absconded. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for taking up and securing the above negroes in any goal, or delivering them to the subscriber, living on Poplar Island, Talbot county, together with all reasonable expenses, if taken out of the State—and if taken within the State and out of the County, sixty dollars, and if taken in the County, thirty dollars, and all reasonable expenses if brought home for the above, or for either of them in proportion.

WILLIAM SEARS, Poplar Island, Talbot county. July 21—m

NOTICE. Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls himself John Herbert—he is 5 feet 2 3/4 inches high, about 21 years of age, stout and well made; his clothing when committed were, a blue linen shirt, a pair of low linen pantaloons, a black fur hat, a blue cloth roundabout, and a pair of fine leather shoes; he likewise had a bundle containing sundry clothing—he has a scar near his right eye, and one on the right side of his chin, which his hair plaited over his forehead, and likewise behind, and says that he belongs to a Mr. Josiah Thompson, of Georgetown, 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.

EZRA MANTZ, Sh'ff. Frederick county, Maryland. 21st August (sept 1)—3

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh. SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL, IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY, AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, North Luz. corner of Race & North second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S Celebrated Stomachic Bitters of Health—(price \$1 50) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the whooping cough, asthmas pains and wind in the stomach, removing



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, SEPTEMBER 29, 1812.

[No. 5.....672.]

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 a Decree of the Court of Chancery, The subscriber will offer at public sale, on THURSDAY the 21st day of October next, at the court house in the town of Centreville, Queen-Ann's county, all that tract of Land in said county, called "BRACCO," as the same was resurveyed previous to the 14th of September, 1767, containing the quantity of six hundred and twenty-three acres of land, and now it is supposed in the occupation of James Brooker, of Queen Ann's county. This land is sold to satisfy the balance of a mortgage debt due to Gen. James Lloyd. The deed of mortgage was executed by the late Mr. John Bracco to James Tighman, dated September 14th, 1767. It will positively be sold to the highest bidder on the day of sale. The terms of sale are Cash—to be paid on the day of sale, to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. JAMES SHAW, Trustee. September 1—6

EASTON ACADEMY

The Principal and Assistant Teachers in this Seminary take occasion to inform the parents and guardians of boys intended for a liberal education, that, in addition to instruction in the Classical and Mathematical departments, they will teach the English Grammar, and the Science of Navigation, Arithmetic, and Geography. The scholars committed to their charge shall be treated with care and attention, and faithfully instructed in all the branches of education to be taught in the Academy. The terms of tuition are \$20 per annum. Believing themselves well qualified to teach what they profess, they respectfully solicit the encouragement and patronage of a generous public. JOHN ROYLE, P. QUINN. Easton, sept. 22—4

FOR SALE.

The Dublin Edition of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. ALSO, A GIG for sale, or hire—engagement being made for its safe treatment. Apply at Mr. Richard Harwood's.

NOTICE

The subscriber has removed from Baltimore to Centreville, and has brought with him materials and workmen suitable to furnish the former customers and the public with the following articles, viz—

Women's Misces and Children's MOROCCO, KID, & LEATHER SHOES, OF EVERY QUALITY. ALSO—MEN'S BOOTS & SHOES, Of the best quality, and every kind. He has now on hand an assortment of the above articles. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, at the Baltimore prices. WILLIAM HARPER. Centreville, sept. 22—3

TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTORY.

No. 27, Calvert-street, Baltimore. The subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a large stock in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz. Sweet scented Tobacco, pound and half-pound twists, Small twist do. five to the pound, Fine Pig-tail in kegs, eight to the pound, Coarse do. in kegs, pound rolls, Spanish and common Segars, Macabau, Scotch and Rappee Snuff. The above articles are warranted of the first quality, and may be returned at the expense of the subscriber if not approved of. His Macabau and Rappee Snuff is inferior to none in the U. States. The lovers of good Snuff are invited to call and judge for themselves. HEZEKIAH STARR. September 22—7

EASTON RACES.

The Sweepstakes of \$300— Will be run for at Easton, over an elegant course, on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of October next—two miles and repeat. Published by authority. On Thursday the 8th October— A purse of \$300, three miles and repeat—agreeably to the rules of the late Jockey Club of the Eastern Shore. On Friday, 9th October— A purse of \$100, one mile and repeat—agreeably to said rules. By THOMAS PEACOCK. September 15—4

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on the corner of West street and Miles River road, fronting about 80 feet on said street and running back about 300 feet, bounded by the said road. The house is large and commodious, built of brick and the best materials, completely finished, with two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three on the second, and two in the garret, with two rooms in the cellar. Attached to the dwelling is a brick parlor and kitchen; on the lot are a brick smoke house and granary, an excellent pump of water in the yard, with a milk house attached, a large and spacious garden well enclosed, stables, carriage and cow houses, with a well in the stable yard. He will sell the above property for well secured paper—If not sold before the first of January next, it will be for rent. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Easton, August 25—m

D. L. THOMAS, & Co.

SUGAR REFINERS, BALTIMORE. Have removed to the corner of Commerce and Pratt Streets, where they offer for sale an extensive and general assortment of handsome Refined Sugars of different qualities and prices; also Muscovado Sugars in barrels, and Sugar House Molasses. September 15—m

TROOPERS ATTENTION!

The Troopers of the Eastern Shore, that have patriotism enough, will assemble at the court house in Easton on TUESDAY, 28th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of Volunteering their services to the President of the United States. A TROOPER OF TALBOT. September 15—3

GROCERIES.

WILLIAM SKRIS, JUNIOR, TEA-DEALER & GROCER, No. 66, Market street, Baltimore. Informs his Eastern Shore friends and customers that his stock of Teas, Wines, and Liquors, and other Groceries, are larger than usual, and has it in his power to serve them with Goods of choice quality, either by wholesale or retail. Orders attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and the Goods sent on board the Packets, clear of expense—A good supply of Gunpowder both for large and small guns, and warranted to be of the best quality—Also Patent Shot of all sizes. September 15—7

NOTICE

The subscribers have obtained letters of administration from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, on the personal estate of William Everingham, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, on or before the fifteenth day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And also those who have bought property of the vendee are now become due—they are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as there can be no indulgence given. Given under our hands this 15th day of Sept. 1812. ELIZABETH EVERINGAM, Adm'r DAN I. EVERTON, of Wm. Everingham, dec'd. September 22—3

A SMART ACTIVE BOY.

Will be taken to the Scaffolding Business, by early application to Wm. BROWNELL. Easton, sept. 22—3

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county, in the State of Maryland, on the personal estate of Ann Smith, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said deceased, or to the subscriber for property purchased at his vendue, are requested to make immediate payment to John Browne, Esq. of Centreville, who I have authorized to receive and give receipts. Those who have claims against said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of September, anno domini 1812. JAMES REYNOLDS, Adm'r of Ann Smith. September 8—5

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered that the sale made by JAMES EARLE, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Hugh Martin, deceased, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of November next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, before the 15th day of October next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$1435. True copy. Test—NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. September 15—3

WANTED

TO HIRE BY THE YEAR. A Negro Woman well recommended, and acquainted with cooking, washing, ironing, &c.—For cash, liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor. August 11—m

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next electoral period for Talbot county. If I am happy enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall endeavor to fill the duties of the office. SAMUEL PADDISON. June 23—m

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

From the solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for SHERIFF of Talbot county. Your obedient servant, THOMAS STEVENS. August 11—5

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

My services are offered as a candidate at the ensuing election, to represent you in the next Legislature of this State. The public's obedient servant, JOHN SETHI. August 15—7

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Having received a very liberal support at the election in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, I am induced to offer myself a candidate at the ensuing election to represent you in the General Assembly of this State. Your obedient servant, ROBERT BANNING. August 4—9

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Grateful for the liberal support I received in October last, as a Delegate to the State Legislature, and encouraged by the solicitations of a respectable portion of my fellow citizens, I am induced again to offer my services as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland. EDWARD N. HAMBLETTON. August 4—9

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Wants to purchase two house servants, a good Cook and Washer and Ironer. He will dispose of his estate in Queen Ann's county, on a credit of 4 or 5 years—the personal property on a credit of 6 months—the negroes for a term of years only. This valuable property is well worth the attention of a person disposed to vest his money in productive Lands. The most certain pledge at this time of yielding a handsome profit. A House Keeper will hear of a good situation; who can be well recommended. EDWARD HARRIS, now at Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's county. September 15—10

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Sherwood & Jeffers, is this day dissolved in consequence of the death of Matthew Jeffers. All persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement: And all persons indebted as above, are requested to make payment to the surviving partner. JOHN W. SHERWOOD. 8th mo. 18th, 1812. P. S. The subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the Lathing Business at the old stand, having a large stock of Pors on hand—the solicits the continuance of the favors of his friends and the public. J. W. S. 8th mo. (August) 25—m

TAKE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Queen Ann's county, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Clark, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, on or before the 21st day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this second day of September, 1812. ESTHER CLARK, Adm'r. September 8—4

BRITISH ACCOUNTS.

From the Montreal Gazette, Extra, September 3. We are happy to gratify our subscribers with a few official details of the capture of Detroit and Gen. Hull, by our little army under Major General Brock. The remaining details will be given in their order, in the Gazette which will be published as early as possible this week. We have also been favored by a friend with a letter dated at Sandwich the 6th August, giving an account of the movements and depositions of the American army in and about that neighbourhood, the whole of which will appear in our next. The American colors were brought down here by Major Gregg, and de camp to Gen. Brock. We hourly expect to see here Gen. Hull and the prisoners. Head Quarters, Sandwich, Aug. 15. Sir—The force at my disposal authorizes me to require of you the immediate surrender of Fort Detroit. It is far from my inclination to join in a war of extermination, but you must be aware that the numerous body of Indians who have attached themselves to my troops will be beyond my control the moment the contest commences. You will find me disposed to enter into such conditions as will satisfy the most scrupulous sense of honor. Lieut. Col. McDonnell & Major Gregg are fully authorized to conclude any arrangement that may lead to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Major General. His Excellency Br. Gen. Hull, Commanding at Fort Detroit. Head Quarters, Detroit, August 15. Sir—I have received your letter of this date—I have no other reply to make than to inform you that I am prepared to meet any force which may be at your disposal, and any consequences which may result from any exertion of it you may think proper to make. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that the flag of truce, under the direction of Capt. Brown, proceeded contrary to the orders, and without the knowledge of Col. Cass, who commanded the troops which attacked your picket, near the River Grand Bridge. I likewise take this occasion to inform you that Cowie's house was on fire contrary to my orders, and it did not take place until after the evacuation of the Fort. From the best information I have been able to obtain on the subject, it was set on fire by some of the inhabitants of the other side of the river. I am very respectfully, your excellency's most obedient servant, (Signed) W. HULL, Brig. Gen. Commanding the N. W. Army of the U. S. His Excellency Major Gen. Brock, Commanding U. S. Forces, Sandwich, Upper Canada. [CAPITULATION as before published.] An article supplemental to the articles of capitulation concluded at Detroit, 16th August, 1812. It is agreed that the officers and soldiers of the Ohio militia and volunteers shall be permitted to proceed to their respective homes on this condition, that they are not to serve during the present war, unless they are exchanged. (Signed) W. HULL, Brig. Gen. Commanding N. W. Army U. S. ISAAC BROCK, Major Gen. An article in addition to the supplemental article of the Capitulation concluded at Detroit, 16th August, 1812. It is further agreed that the officers and soldiers of the Michigan militia and volunteers, under the command of Major Wetherell, shall be placed on the same principles as the Ohio volunteers, and militia are placed by the supplemental article of the 16th inst. (Signed) W. HULL, Brig. Gen. Commanding N. W. Army U. S. ISAAC BROCK, Major Gen.

British account of Ordnance taken in the Fort and Batteries at Detroit, August 16, 1812.

IRON—9 24 pounders, 8 twelve do. 5 nine do. 3 six do.—Total 25. BRASS—3 six pounders, 2 four do. 1 three do. one howitzer, one 5 1/2 inch—Total 8. RECAPITULATION. Iron pieces of ordnance 25 Brass do. 8 Grand Total 33 (Signed) FELIX TROUGHTON, Lieut. Commanding Royal Artillery. Major Gen. BROCK, Commanding the forces, Upper Canada.

THE TEST!

"There can be no better test of the character of a citizen, (says a judicious writer) than the sentiments of our enemies. If THEY behave as such, it is a decided proof that such conduct is more beneficial to our enemies than to our country." In the British account of the surrender of Hull, from the Niagara Lee, after severely imitating the slang of the federal papers by styling the American Government "a base offspring of the mad revolutionary French faction," they proceed to say—"But whilst we yet perceive such men as Randolph, Pickens, Quincy and Strong, taking an active part to save their country, we yet must continue to expect them." Then follows a panegyric upon Gov. Strong's proclamation, where in he styles ENGLAND the "bulwark of our Religion," and prays that our government would "enlighten, and not exterminate the savages." The British Editor tells us, that the interpreters have been instructed to take great pains to explain this proclamation to the Indians! It thus appears that the proclamation of Gov. Strong is to be used as an additional excitement to whet up the savage ferocity of the "bloodthirsty" allies of England! Heaven defend our frontiers from such a policy! and by some kindly interpretation, turn from their guiltless heads the bloody Romanows, raised by the allies of the "world's last hope," the "bulwark of our Religion!" The "interpreters" will doubtless succeed in causing the Indians to believe, that Gov. Strong is their friend, as well as the friend of England; that he has refused to co-operate with the Government of the country, by keeping back the militia—that he is an enemy to the American government, a friend to that of England, and who has the British cause to triumph over that of America!! And will it be difficult to make them believe? Is not the ground given them to work upon, extensive, strong, and efficient. "Enlighten and not exterminate the Indians," says Gov. Strong. We ask, who has done so much towards enlightening the savages, as the late President Jefferson? And as to Mr. Madison, who has been his uniform course towards them?—Has it not been to render them neutral? "Remain peaceably at home," (says he) neither raise the hatchet for, nor against us." And this Gov. Strong styles "extraordinary!" them! The British interpreters will doubtless harp upon the word "exterminate," and convert it to their peculiar service. They will tell the Indians, to what their infernal passions, that Gov. Strong declares, that the American government intend to "exterminate" them!! Sober, honest AMERICAN FEDERALISTS—what think you of such leaders? Are they entitled to your future support? Will you continue to place men in office, whose conduct is thus made subservient to the enemy, and to increase the ferocity of the merciless Savage!! Bos. Chron.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 19.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Lieut. Anderson, of the United States army, reached this City, bearer of dispatches from Brigadier General Hull, to the Department of War, of which the following copies have been obtained for publication. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1812.

SIR,

The enclosed dispatch was prepared on my arrival at Fort George, and it was my intention to have forwarded it from that place by Major Withersall, of the Michigan volunteers. I made application to the commanding officer at that post, and was refused; he stated that he was not authorized, and Major Brock was then at York. We were immediately embarked for this place, and Major Withersall obtained liberty at Kingston to go home on parole. This is the first opportunity I have had to forward the dispatches. The fourth United States regiment is destined for Quebec, with a part of the first. The whole consist of a REGIMENT over three hundred. Sir George Prevost, without any request on my part, has offered to take my parole, and permit me to proceed to the states. Lieut. Anderson, of the 8th regiment, is the bearer of my dispatches. He was formerly a lieutenant in the artillery, and has resigned his commission on account of being appointed Marshal of the Territory of Michigan. During the campaign he has had a command in the artillery; and I recommend him to you as a valuable officer. He is particularly acquainted with the state of things previous and at the time when the Capitulation took place. He will be able to give you correct information on any points, about which you may think proper to enquire. I am very respectfully, Your most obedient servant, W. HULL. Hon. W. Eustis, Secretary of the Department of War. Fort George, August 26, 1812.

OR, THE CLOVEN FOOT OF FEDERALISM EXPOSED.

A member of the "Washington Benevolent Society," and an influential Federalist of Boston lately advanced, in company, the following sentiments, which were written down at the time in the very words used by the gentleman and can be proved if required. "I believe the present Government of the United States to be a disgraceful and pusillanimous government; and while it continues the country will never be successful or gain respect either at home or abroad. I hope a Monarchy will be established, and I would vote for a King to-morrow, provided the candidate should not be a democrat, but some such man as the Honorable Christopher Gore!!" Thus, notwithstanding the frequent injunctions of the more prudent Federalists of the Essex Junto upon their followers of the "Washington Benevolent Society" the "Friends of Peace," &c. to conceal from the people their real designs, and the ultimate object of their opposition to the Government and of their continuance in support of the British cause; some few of the faction, less wary than their leaders, do, in their unguarded moment, let out the important secret that the ultimate and most ardent hope and expectation of the leading Federalists, long has been, and now is, the destruction of our Federal Constitution & the establishment of a Monarchical Government in the U. States. Let the people reflect seriously and pass judgment upon this faction. Let them consider with themselves whether they are prepared to give up their republican institutions, and surrender their Liberties with their Constitution, first to a Faction, and then to a Monarch? If not? Let them watch with care these domestic foes, & guard from rapacious and traitorous hands the sacred rights derived from their fathers. And be not seduced by any pretended adherents to "constitutional form" and the affectation of love to the Republic; that specious garb—that cloak of hypocrisy, under which, (as a neighboring clergyman sufficiently notorious, has lately from his pulpit, told his parishioners,) the Federal leaders yet find it prudent and necessary to conceal their operations. Boston Patriot.

IT IS SINGULAR, HOW CLAMOR AND PERSEVERANCE IMPOSE UPON THE COMMUNITY!

Who would believe that the federalists of 1812, are the same party of federalists that existed when Mr. Jefferson came into office as President?—Who would believe it, if the contents of the Federal Gazette were the only criterion we had to judge by? In 1801, the first dinner set up was concerning the abolition of the internal taxes and the abrogation of the midnight judiciary system. Destruction was to overwhelm the republic if those things were done away.—They were annihilated, and no destruction ensued. About the same time a French fleet appeared in the American Seas, Robert Goodloe Harper immediately raised a riotous uproar in the Anti-Federalist of Baltimore, that the French were about to invade the country. Yet no invasion took place.

When Louisiana was purchased, that was to ruin the nation. But the nation is not yet ruined.

Next Mr. Jefferson's red breeches were burnt up the country. And we have seen nobody scorching. The British under a pretended rule of '56, swept the ocean in 1805-6 of our ships and merchandise. The federalists were up in arms, and insisted on vengeance. The republicans proceeded to retaliate; and the federalists directly chopped about, and began to justify the British, whom they had before condemned.

Thus changing, and thus wheeling from right to left, for ten years, the federalists have started afresh as the friend of peace! They are the only friends of peace, if you believe them. Friends of peace, and friends of Commerce! You hear not one word from them concerning the rights of commerce, or the rights of the nation.

If, in charity, we believe these brawlers, what are we to think of them? They are for peace, at all events. Therefore, they are the friends of Submission.

They are for free commerce, without war.—But, without war, there is no free commerce.—What is the conclusion? Why, as the federalists are not for war, and are for commerce, and at any rate, they are in favor of accepting commerce by Submission to British outrages.

Look at their arguments which way you will, the federalists acknowledge themselves the friends of Submission to British power.—And notwithstanding we hear nothing from them now but peace and commerce, they are not seriously the same old party that opposed the republicans in the year 1801. All their former predictions have been falsified. Then, who will believe them? Virginia Argus.

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He is particularly acquainted with the state of things previous and at the time when the Capitulation took place. He will be able to give you correct information on any points, about which you may think proper to enquire. I am very respectfully, Your most obedient servant, W. HULL. Hon. W. Eustis, Secretary of the Department of War.

Fort George, August 26, 1812.

SIR,

Enclosed are the articles of Capitulation, by which the Fort of Detroit has been surrendered to Major Gen. Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in Upper Canada, and by which the troops have become prisoners of war. My situation at present forbid me from detailing the particular causes which have led to this unfortunate event. I will, however, generally observe, that after the surrender of Michilimackinac, almost every tribe and nation of Indians, excepting a part of the Miami and Delaware, north from beyond Lake Superior, west from beyond the Mississippi, south from the Ohio and Wabash, and east from every part of Upper Canada, and from all the intermediate country, joined in open hostility, under the British standard, against the army I commanded, contrary to the most solemn assurances of a large portion of them to remain neutral; even the Ottawa Chiefs and Archbrotch, who formed the delegation to Washington the last summer, in whose friendship I know you had great confidences, are among the hostile tribes, and several of them distinguished leaders. Among the vast number of Chiefs who led the hostile bands, Tecumseh, Marpot, Logan, Walk in the Water, Split Log, &c. are considered the principles. This numerous assemblage of savages, under the entire influence and direction of the British commander, enabled him totally to obstruct the only communication which I had with my country. This communication had been opened from the settlements in the State of Ohio, two hundred miles through a wilderness; by the fatigues of the army, which I marched to the frontier of the River Detroit. The body of the Lake being commanded by the British armed ships, and the shores and rivers by gun boats, the army was totally deprived

of all communication by water. On this...  
On the 11th inst. captured and destroyed the...  
On the 13th in the evening, Gen. Brock arrived at...  
On the 15th, I received a summons from him to surrender...  
My answer is marked B.—  
At this time I had received no information...  
An express was immediately sent strongly escorted...  
On the 15th, as soon as Gen. Brock received my letter, his...  
In the evening, in the evening, in the evening...  
At day light on the 16th (at which time I had received no information from...  
At this time the whole effective force at my disposal...  
Being new troops, and unaccustomed to camp life...  
Having performed a laborious march; having been engaged in a number of battles & skirmishes...  
In addition to which a large number being sick, and unprovided with medicine...  
The general causes by which the strength of the army was reduced...  
The Fort at this time was filled with women and children...  
Back of the fort, above or below it, there was no safety for them...  
In the first instance, the enemy's fire was principally directed against our batteries...  
Towards the close, it was directed against the fort alone...  
It now became necessary either to fight the enemy in the field; collect the whole force in the fort; or propose terms of capitulation...  
I could not have carried into the field more than six hundred men...  
There were landed at the time of the enemy a regular force of much more than that number...  
Considering this great inequality of force, I did not think it expedient to adopt the first measure...  
The second must have been attended with a great sacrifice of blood, and no possible advantage...  
The contest could not have been sustained more than a day for the want of powder and but a very few days for the want of provisions...  
In addition to this, Colonel M. Arthur and Cass would have been in a most hazardous situation...  
I feared nothing but the last alternative. I have dared to adopt it—I well know the high responsibility of the measure, and I take the whole of it on myself...  
It was dictated by a sense of duty, and a full conviction of its expediency...  
The number of savages which had joined the British force were numerous beyond any former example...  
The history of the barbarians of the north of Europe does not furnish examples of more greedy violence than these savages have exhibited...  
A large portion of the brave and gallant officers and men I commanded would cheerfully have contested until the last cartridge had been expended...  
I could not consent to the useless sacrifice of such brave men, when I knew it was impossible for me to sustain my situation...  
It was impossible in the nature of things that an army could have been furnished with the necessary supplies of provision, military stores, clothing and comfort for the sick, on pack horses thro' a wilderness of two hundred miles, filled with hostile savages...  
I was impossible, sir, but this little army, worn down by fatigue, by sickness, by wounds & death, could have supported itself not only against the collected force of all the northern nations of Indians; but against the united strength of Upper Canada whose population consists of more than twenty times the number contained in the territory of Michigan, aided by the principal part of the regular forces of the province, and the wealth & influence of the North West and other trading establishments among the Indians, which have in their employment & under their entire control more than two thousand white men...  
Before I close this dispatch, it is a duty I owe my respectable associates in command, Cols. M. Arthur, Finley, Cass, and Lieutenant Colonel Miller, to express my obligations to them for the prompt and judicious manner they have performed their respective duties...  
I ought to have taken place during the campaign that is honorable to the army, these officers are entitled to a large share of it...  
If the last act should be disapproved, no part of the sentence belong to them...  
I have likewise to express my obligations to general Taylor, who has performed the duty of a quarter master general for his great exertions in procuring every thing in his department which it was possible to furnish for the convenience of the army; and likewise to brigade major Jessup for the correct and punctual manner in which he has discharged his duty; and to the army generally for their exertions, and the zeal they have manifested for the public interest...  
The death of Dr. Foster soon after he arrived at Detroit was a severe misfortune to the army; it was increased by the capture of the Chacoga packet, by which the medicine and hospital stores were lost. He was commencing the best ar-

rangements in the department of which he was the principal, with the very small means he possessed...  
I was likewise deprived of the necessary services of Bapt. Partidge by sickness the only officer of the corps of engineers attached to the army...  
All the officers and men have gone to their respective homes, excepting the 4th U. States regiment, and a small part of the First, and Capt. Dyson's company of artillery...  
Capt. Dyson's company was left at Amherstburg and the others are with me prisoners—they amount to about three hundred and forty...  
I have only to solicit an investigation of my conduct as early as my situation, and the state of things will admit; to add the further request that the government will not be unkindful of my associates in captivity, and of the families of those brave men who have fallen in the contest...  
I have the honor to be very respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
W. HULL, Brig. Gen. commanding the North Western Army of the United States.  
Hon. W. LUSTIG, Secretary of the Department of War.  
The letters of the 7th and 13th Aug. above alluded to, we are not able to publish to day, but shall insert in our next.

**PUBLIC FEELING.**  
**REPUBLICAN MEETING.**  
At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Republican citizens of Worcester county, held at Snow Hill, in consequence of previous notice, James B. Robins was called to the chair, & Edward Broughton appointed Secretary.  
The object of the meeting being stated, and an appropriate address being stated by the Chairman, the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting: Dr. Thos. Foster, Doct. Thos. Spencer, William Quinlan, Lemuel Selby, William Riley, Wm. H. Taylor, Nathaniel R. Cannon, Isaac Franklin, Amrose White, Wm. Handy, Senr. Josiah Johnson, Thos. D. Purnell, Ben. Christopher, and Robert G. Wana, Senr. After retiring a few moments reported the following:  
WHEREAS, certain resolutions have recently been entered into by a part of our fellow citizens on Tuesday the 25th ult., at this place calculated to impress a belief that the public sentiment in this section of the United States is inimical to the present administration of government. Holding as we do a deep stake in the interest of this community, and viewing the dangerous effects that may result from misguided information in this respect more especially at this important crisis, we have thought proper to assemble and express to their fellow citizens, and to the world their sentiments and determinations.

of our government we are proud to say that the growth of our country in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce has been unparalleled in the tide of times; abounding in resources, our improvements in every branch have astonished the whole world; the blessings of civil and religious liberty in our happy land, are the pride and boast of our citizens, & has become the envy of nations; & while the whole energies of our country should be exerted to repel the attacks of a foreign foe, we cannot but view with indignation the attempts of certain factions within these United States to sow discord among our fellow citizens; to distract our public councils, to array citizen against citizen, and to paralyze the efforts of our government in an honorable defence of our just rights; against the hostile aggressions of a nation that knows no other measure of right but her ambition and her power.  
Animated by that spirit, that glows in the bosom of every freeman that reverences the constitution and laws of his country; we view with detestation and horror certain lawless assemblies in Boston, Plymouth and at Baltimore; that in the face of the civil authority have endangered the peace and harmony of society, by substituting violence and force to gratify their vindictive passions, instead of resorting to the ordinary administration of public justice; we consider the actors in those scenes, enemies to all order, all law, and all government; and while these disturbances of the peace are under judicial investigation, we see with regret, attempts made in different parts, to calumniate the fair fame of the chief magistrate of this state, the mayor of the city of Baltimore, and other respectable characters, by supposing them capable of countenancing so gross an infraction of the laws.  
We repel with mingled emotions of pity and contempt, the base, wicked, and malicious standers on the great majority of the good people of the U. States, and the public councils of our nation; that they could be influenced by the tyrant of Europe in asserting their rights as freemen against the aggressions of an haughty foe.

ple, meet together to deliberate on national affairs, the fair and charitable presumption is, that their acts will be for the public good. As freemen we have a right to form an opinion of those acts, and to express it with decency and with freedom.  
We are now in a state of war? let us examine deliberately what has led to that event; let us examine it without mingling our passions in the concern, if this be possible to be done.  
I hold that protection is due from this government to every individual citizen; if his person or property be invaded by a fellow citizen, he resorts to the ordinary tribunals of justice for redress; but if an aggression is made on his rights by a foreign nation, or under its authority, his redress must be thro' his own government upon that nation; and if indemnification be refused it is a just cause of war. I lay this principle down in this broad extent that I may not be misunderstood; this is a maxim that all will admit, it is the key stone of all our political associations.  
How then does this comport with the practice of the British nation in impressing our seamen? during the presidency of the great father of his country this practice commended; he urged its redress through general Pinkney (his minister at London at that time) in the most positive tone, and nothing but Mr. Jay's treaty averted a war for this, and other injuries we had then sustained; and (my fellow citizens) from that time to this in the face of that treaty they have continued to impress our seamen to fight their battles; and how do they pretend to justify it? because we speak the same language, and descend from the same ancestors, and have the same complexion, we are presumed to be British subjects. We must carry our pedigree in our pockets; we must like the basis in the field be designated by our flesh marks to escape the fangs of these marauders of men; and could it be believed that at this moment they have upwards of 6000 of our seamen on board their ships of war? that they had the effrontery to impress two of the nephews of the great Washington into their service? yet these are facts that the files in the bureaus of state will abundantly shew.  
It was reserved for the British nation to shew to the present age, that she could outstrip the savage nations of Africa, or the piratical states of Barbary in consigning the citizens of a free and independent state, to a bondage more cruel than death itself; and this by a nation who boasts, that she is fighting for the liberties of the world; that she is the mould of civil liberty.  
And let me ask any gentleman here, is he willing to give up ten or even one of his neighbors to be dragged from his home, his family and friends, and placed at the mercy of a British press gang? are you then ready to give up 6000 of your citizens? how are we to obtain redress; has not our government attempted it by every pacific means, through every envoy that has been ever sent to the court of St. James? have not overtures been made to every British ambassador attending here?  
Can it be denied, that of itself, is sufficient cause of war?  
But if Great Britain has injured you in the persons of your citizens, she has done you no less injury in your property. A detailed account of the Orders and Decrees of the two great nations that have disturbed the repose of the world for 10 years past, forms a curious phenomenon in the history of nations.  
Time will not permit us to occupy the whole ground; it is enough to shew their effects on our trade.  
Though the national hate of France and England has been accumulating for more than five centuries; though they are engaged in a war of extermination, though they can agree in nothing else, like siffians of the same mind they have mutually agreed (under the veil of neutrality, on each other) to distress the commerce of every neutral state. Under their blockades, orders and decrees, Great Britain has captured and condemned upwards of 900; and France upwards of 600 of your vessels; amounting in an aggregate of property to no less a sum than from 40 to 80 millions of dollars; are you prepared to submit your commerce to be regulated by foreign nations; a trifling tax upon tea was a small encroachment to this. If you can tamely submit to be thus taxed, you are no longer independent; your rights on the ocean are mere name—a shadow.  
But you are told by those that cry peace, when there is no peace, "We are not prepared to go to war; we have neither money in our treasury, nor a navy to cope with our enemy; our seaports will be burnt, and our commerce destroyed."—My fellow citizens, the same language was used in '76, and I am happy to see some gentlemen here, whose locks are whitened by the dew of time, that can never forget the trying scene of that auspicious day; our fathers (an infant nation without resources) resisted; they fought; they conquered; and shall we with more than twice the population, and five times the wealth; shall we who have all the resources necessary to carry on a war, like dastardly sons desert the dear bought prize. If our cities are burnt, and our ships captured, we have materials to rebuild them; but if your national honor, your independence, and that heavenly spark of liberty that glows in the bosom of every freeman are destroyed, where shall we find the materials to rebuild them; point out a spot on this globe where they may be found; they are gone; they are lost forever.  
The clamor of the day is, that we shall, we shall be distressed with the taxes to support a war.  
For my part, I look for no other than those we can bear with ease; and it certainly would be better to pay all the internal taxes so odious to your view, to protect our just rights, than to be taxed by foreign nations. We have paid already more under the orders and decrees within nine years past, than we can calculate a war to cost. The half taught politicians of the day, who tell you, the captures on the ocean are no less an en-

In my letter of the 7th inst. you have particulars of that transaction with a return of the killed & wounded. Under this sudden and unexpected change of things, and having received an express from Gen. Hull, commanding opposite the British shore on the Niagara river, by which it appeared that was no prospect of any co-operation from that quarter, and the two senior officers of the artillery having stated to me an opinion that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to pass the Turkey river and river Aux Canard, with the 24 pounders, and that they could not be transported by water, as the Queen Charlotte, which carried 18 24 pounders, lay in the river Aux Canard; and as it appeared indispensably necessary to open the communication to the river Raisin and the Miami, I found myself compelled to suspend the operation against Amherstburg, and concentrate the main force of the army at Detroit. Fully in view, at that time, after the communication was opened to us across the river, and pursue the object at Amherstburg, and strongly desirous of continuing protection to a very large number of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, who had voluntarily accepted it under my proclamation, I established a fortress on the banks of this river, a little below Detroit, calculated for a garrison of three hundred men.—On the evening of the 7th, and morning of the 8th inst. the army, excepting the garrison 250 infantry, and a corps of artilleryists, all under the command of Major Denny of the Ohio volunteers, re crossed the river, & encamped at Detroit. In pursuance of the object of opening the communication, on which I considered the existence of the army depending, a detachment of six hundred men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Miller, was immediately ordered. For a particular account of the proceedings of this detachment, and the memorable battle which was fought at Maguaga, which reflects the highest honor on the American arms, I refer you to my letter of the 15th Aug. inst. a duplicate of which is enclosed, marked G. Nothing, however but honor was acquired by this victory; and it is a painful consideration, that the blood of seventy five gallant men could only open the communication as far as the points of their bayonets extended. The necessary care of the sick and wounded and a very severe storm of rain, rendered their return to camp indispensable necessary for their own comfort. Capt. Brush, with his small detachment, and the provisions being still at the River Raisin, and in a situation to be destroyed by the savages, on the 13th inst. in the evening, I permitted Cols. M. Arthur and Cass to select from their regiment four hundred of their most effective men and proceed an upper route through the woods, which I had sent an express to Capt. Brush to take, and had directed the militia of the River Raisin to accompany him as a reinforcement. The force of the enemy continually increasing, and the necessity of opening the communication, and acting on the defensive, becoming more apparent, I had previous to detaching Cols. M. Arthur and Cass

responsibility of the measure, and I take the whole of it on myself. It was dictated by a sense of duty, and a full conviction of its expediency. The number of savages which had joined the British force were numerous beyond any former example. Their number have since increased, and the history of the barbarians of the north of Europe does not furnish examples of more greedy violence than these savages have exhibited. A large portion of the brave and gallant officers and men I commanded would cheerfully have contested until the last cartridge had been expended, and the bayonets worn to the sockets. I could not consent to the useless sacrifice of such brave men, when I knew it was impossible for me to sustain my situation. It was impossible in the nature of things that an army could have been furnished with the necessary supplies of provision, military stores, clothing and comfort for the sick, on pack horses thro' a wilderness of two hundred miles, filled with hostile savages. I was impossible, sir, but this little army, worn down by fatigue, by sickness, by wounds & death, could have supported itself not only against the collected force of all the northern nations of Indians; but against the united strength of Upper Canada whose population consists of more than twenty times the number contained in the territory of Michigan, aided by the principal part of the regular forces of the province, and the wealth & influence of the North West and other trading establishments among the Indians, which have in their employment & under their entire control more than two thousand white men. Before I close this dispatch, it is a duty I owe my respectable associates in command, Cols. M. Arthur, Finley, Cass, and Lieutenant Colonel Miller, to express my obligations to them for the prompt and judicious manner they have performed their respective duties. I ought to have taken place during the campaign that is honorable to the army, these officers are entitled to a large share of it. If the last act should be disapproved, no part of the sentence belong to them. I have likewise to express my obligations to general Taylor, who has performed the duty of a quarter master general for his great exertions in procuring every thing in his department which it was possible to furnish for the convenience of the army; and likewise to brigade major Jessup for the correct and punctual manner in which he has discharged his duty; and to the army generally for their exertions, and the zeal they have manifested for the public interest. The death of Dr. Foster soon after he arrived at Detroit was a severe misfortune to the army; it was increased by the capture of the Chacoga packet, by which the medicine and hospital stores were lost. He was commencing the best ar-

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Animated by that spirit, that glows in the bosom of every freeman that reverences the constitution and laws of his country; we view with detestation and horror certain lawless assemblies in Boston, Plymouth and at Baltimore; that in the face of the civil authority have endangered the peace and harmony of society, by substituting violence and force to gratify their vindictive passions, instead of resorting to the ordinary administration of public justice; we consider the actors in those scenes, enemies to all order, all law, and all government; and while these disturbances of the peace are under judicial investigation, we see with regret, attempts made in different parts, to calumniate the fair fame of the chief magistrate of this state, the mayor of the city of Baltimore, and other respectable characters, by supposing them capable of countenancing so gross an infraction of the laws.  
We repel with mingled emotions of pity and contempt, the base, wicked, and malicious standers on the great majority of the good people of the U. States, and the public councils of our nation; that they could be influenced by the tyrant of Europe in asserting their rights as freemen against the aggressions of an haughty foe.  
1. *Resolved*, That as freemen we hold ourselves individually bound to cooperate with the constituted authorities of our country in the legitimate exercise of their duties, as well to suppress internal insurrections, as to repel foreign invasions.  
2. *Resolved*, That we will to the utmost of our power and ability, aid in carrying on the present war in which we are engaged for the defence of our just rights; and will never submit to the insults and aggressions of any foreign power.  
3. *Resolved*, That at the risk of every thing sacred and dear to us as citizens, & as men, we are determined to transmit to our posterity that heritage that was purchased by the blood of our fathers; liberty and independence.  
4. *Resolved*, That this committee do recommend as delegates to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, Wm. Handy, Senr. Dr. Johnson, Senr. Wm. E. Sturges and Lemuel Purnell.  
5. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Maryland Republican, the White and the Star.  
ORDERED, That the above resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and transmitted to the President of the U. States, and a copy thereof to the Governor of Maryland.  
JAMES B. ROBINS, Chairman  
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The following is Judge Robins' Address to the republicans of Worcester county on being called to the chair, at a meeting lately held at Snow Hill, for the purpose of freely, candidly and impartially expressing their sentiments and feelings, on the measures adopted and course pursued by the present administrators of the general government.  
We most earnestly recommend it to the tentative perusal of every man in the United States, fully satisfied, that there does not exist in the whole wide circle of America, a being in human shape, and possessed of human feelings, who will not be sensibly impressed with the force and rectitude of his arguments, and borne down by the irresistible torrent of eloquence which flows from almost every sentence.  
M. Rep.  
Feeble as I am at this time (my fellow citizens) I will not decline your request in taking the chair, and stating the object of your present meeting.  
If I am correctly informed, it's object is not to throw the apple of discord among our fellow citizens of this community; it is not to sharpen the cancerous spirit of party and create dissension between brethren of the same family, but it is with a view of promoting unanimity, concord and harmony; it is with a view of rallying the friends of the constitution, and of the laws, around the altar of liberty, to preserve it from the rude attacks of a foreign foe.  
In reviewing the situation of our public affairs, let it not be said that as reasonable men we are governed in matters of so much concern by our passions and prejudices;—passions and prejudices too, of the most grovelling kind. Let us listen to the calm voice of reason, and let our judgments be formed from a fair display of the understanding; for however distinguished by political denominations, however diversified our opinions may be, on subjects of minor importance; sure I am, that in whatever affects the vital interests of the nation, all must agree.  
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In reviewing the situation of our public affairs, let it not be said that as reasonable men we are governed in matters of so much concern by our passions and prejudices;—passions and prejudices too, of the most grovelling kind. Let us listen to the calm voice of reason, and let our judgments be formed from a fair display of the understanding; for however distinguished by political denominations, however diversified our opinions may be, on subjects of minor importance; sure I am, that in whatever affects the vital interests of the nation, all must agree.  
When the representatives of a nation elected by the people, and having the same common interests, the same views and the same wishes with the great body of the peo-

It is merely a mercantile adventure and a mercantile loss; it is a matter of no consequence to the farmer. But (as I have) every man acquainted with the affairs of trade well knows that the merchant is a mere go-between the raiser and consumer; the merchant never buys but with a view to his own profit; he calculates his risk and all his losses; and gives you only what he can afford; to make his own profit; he lives by his profits; he must have them independent of all his risks and all his losses; who then in truth and in fact sustains the loss; the grower of the produce. You yourselves, the farmers of the country, though not under the name of taxes have sustained a loss of millions during this European war; it is a net defalcation from the produce of your farms; and I would ask you, is it not better in any form of taxation to know among us to pay for protecting our rights than to squander it on foreign nations.

But some gentlemen have conjured up the distresses of the country, and painted in colors more vivid than their own; for my own part I have looked in vain to find them; is it in your pecuniary concerns; is it for the want of capital; the want of money? What, when 5 or 6 banks are established in this peninsula within the present year; when a bank is established within this very village with a capital of 200,000 dollars, every cent of which is made up in its vicinity, a capital double in amount to all the debts of your country; is this an evidence of distress? Perhaps it exists among the manufacturers; What, when we see manufacturing establishments rising as if by magic in every section of the country; and I will venture to say that manufacturers are doing better this time in America than they ever did before in any age or in any country? But the farmers? What! when we can get from 41 to 50 for our wheat, and from 60 to 80 cents for our corn?

I am a farmer myself, and perhaps I have found the greatest distress that affects us; not content with a moderate, we wish an enhanced price for our surplus produce. But (my friends) compare our distresses with those of the nations of Europe; their grim famine stalks them in the face; their distresses are really without a hope of relief; our's is imaginary, a mere phantom, in a land that never knew famine; in a country where Heaven has showered its choicest blessings, for as to famine, would he court Heaven's wrath to blast our future prospects, and force a taste from the cup of woe.

I would recommend to those gentlemen who are so fond of bawling over the distresses of the country, and calculating the pounds, shillings and pence costs of this war, to put them all in the scale with our national honor our independence and rights on the ocean, and I will then leave it to them to decide the question.

But you are abundantly told and that too by some of our own citizens that we do not need the ocean! It seems the British hold our value on that element in higher estimation than we do ourselves. [Here a paragraph from a London paper of June the 10th was read.] "Every one must recollect what the Americans did in the latter part of their revolutionary war. The books at Lloyd's will recount it; we were then able to prevent their going in and out, or stop them from taking our trade or stopping us even in the town of Centerville, on Saturday the 19th day of September, in pursuance of public notification."

The Hon. JAMES BUTCHER was unanimously called to the Chair, and THOMAS MURPHY appointed Secretary. The Hon. Robert Wright having explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner, on motion, the Chairman appointed Col. James Bond, Dr. Perry E. Noel, Dr. John D. Emory, Robt. Stevens, Kenney Harrison, Thos. Wright, (of Sal.) John Browne, (of Nantux) George Palmer and Henry R. Pratt, Esq's, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting on the measures of the General Government.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:— "At a crisis so awful in the annals of the world, when Europe is convulsed by her centre, and the destinies of nations decided by the sword—when the law of nations, adopted in wisdom, founded in justice, and consecrated by the usage of ages, has been abandoned, and such substitutions made as best suited the venal policy or mad ambition of European despots—when in direct violation of that sacred law, and the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, thousands of American seamen have been vilely impressed from our vessels, sailing under the protection of their country's flag, incarcerated on board British vessels of war, and consigned to the ignominious lash; and when without a pretext of a violation of public law or any existing treaty, our vessels were swept from the ocean, and every hope of an honorable accommodation totally extinguished—it became the bounden duty of the President of the United States, as a faithful sentinel of the People, to recommend to Congress the placing the nation in an armistice suited to the crisis, and an attitude demanded by the public expectations."

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the abilities, virtue and patriotism of JAMES MADISON and ELIZABETH GERRY, and that we will support them as President and Vice President of the United States at the ensuing election. Resolved, That the late outrageous acts committed in Baltimore, excite our severest reprehensions, and the attempt of some of our citizens to ascribe them to the President of the U. States, is absurd and unworthy of notice; and is only done to divert public indignation from the real perpetrators of these heinous scenes. Resolved, That the achievement of Capt. HULL, of the Guerrier, and his brave crew, in capturing the Guerrier, creates in our bosoms the liveliest emotions of respect and esteem, and will secure to them in the historic page unfading laurels. Resolved, That the conduct of Lieut. WILLIAM S. BENT, who fell on board the Constitution, gallantly fighting for his country, ought ever to render his memory dear to his countrymen, and we confidently hope will be honorably recorded in the archives of the nation.

Resolved, That ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq. our patriotic Member of Congress, is entitled to our warmest thanks and respect for his services in our National Legislature; and we do recommend him to the support of the democratic republicans of this Congressional District at the ensuing election. Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Hon. Chairman and Secretary, for their polite discharge of their duties. Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and published in the Republican Star, at Easton. JAMES BUTCHER, Chm. THOS. MURPHY, Sec'y.

# THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1812.

## MONDAY NEXT.

Comes on the annual election for Assemblymen throughout the State. Congressmen and Sheriffs at the same time; in this county and district, the issue in favor of the Democratic Ticket has seldom stood on higher ground, if the people had do their duty, by repairing to the polls, and exercising the important privilege of voting.

Accounts from Kent wear a more favorable aspect than for several years. Carolina will retain her stand; and flattering expectations are entertained as to the success of the Republican Ticket in Dorchester.

How will the federalists reconcile their attempt to palm on the people of this district the candidate Mr. Jump, as the Customary Elector for President and Vice President, contrary to order from Headquarters. The Federal Republican of the 21st inst. contains the following:—"We believe Mr. Madison cannot obtain more than four votes in Maryland, and he may even have less. The federalists will command from three to five, and the Whigs the two remaining." Here is proof positive, that the leading federalists have no idea of supporting Mr. Clinton for President, and that they have taken the simple Mr. Jump as the better suited to their views. Now we believe Mr. Madison will obtain eight votes in Maryland for President, Mr. Clinton nine, and the federalists three.

So far from the opposition to Mr. Lloyd, (the Madisonian candidate for this district) dividing the democrats, it is highly probable the nomination of Mr. Jump will add instead of diminishing the respectable federalist will either vote for the former, or not vote at all, and no democrat will vote for the latter.

Mr. Jump pledges himself at all events to support Mr. Clinton, if elected. So far he may speak his own sentiments, but not those of the party to which he has attached himself. We do not mean to say that Mr. Jump has turned federalist, that might be wrong.

By an arrival at New York on Wednesday last, London papers to the 15th of August were received. The Courier of that date gives the authority of letters from Heligoland accounts that a general battle had been fought between the Russians and French, in which the former lost 60,000 men and the latter 20,000. And the continuance of the license trade to America to the 15th of September.

Gen. Hull's letter will be found in this morning's paper. The people can draw their own conclusions from his and Col. Cass's account of the late melancholy catastrophe at Detroit.

The dispassionate reader is invited to a careful perusal of the able address of Judge Robinson in the opposite column.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Queen Ann's county, held at the court house in the town of Centerville, on Saturday the 19th day of September, in pursuance of public notification.

The Hon. JAMES BUTCHER was unanimously called to the Chair, and THOMAS MURPHY appointed Secretary.

The Hon. Robert Wright having explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner, on motion, the Chairman appointed Col. James Bond, Dr. Perry E. Noel, Dr. John D. Emory, Robt. Stevens, Kenney Harrison, Thos. Wright, (of Sal.) John Browne, (of Nantux) George Palmer and Henry R. Pratt, Esq's, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting on the measures of the General Government.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:— "At a crisis so awful in the annals of the world, when Europe is convulsed by her centre, and the destinies of nations decided by the sword—when the law of nations, adopted in wisdom, founded in justice, and consecrated by the usage of ages, has been abandoned, and such substitutions made as best suited the venal policy or mad ambition of European despots—when in direct violation of that sacred law, and the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, thousands of American seamen have been vilely impressed from our vessels, sailing under the protection of their country's flag, incarcerated on board British vessels of war, and consigned to the ignominious lash; and when without a pretext of a violation of public law or any existing treaty, our vessels were swept from the ocean, and every hope of an honorable accommodation totally extinguished—it became the bounden duty of the President of the United States, as a faithful sentinel of the People, to recommend to Congress the placing the nation in an armistice suited to the crisis, and an attitude demanded by the public expectations."

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New-Orleans, August 31. On Wednesday night last about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out occasionally accompanied with rain and hail, and which continued with a most dreadful violence upwards of four hours. As we have never witnessed any thing to equal it, neither do we believe the imagination can picture to itself a scene more truly awful & distressing, than that which its consequences present.

The market house, a large and solid building, entirely swept down, as tho' their mighty construction presented no obstacle whatever to the overwhelming element.—The roof carried off from the Church of the Convent, the fence surrounding which, as also the trees of the garden, many of which are remarkably large, levelled to the ground.—The tin covering of the Theatre, nailed on in such a manner as would certainly have resisted any ordinary force, twisted and torn off as tho' twice more paper. A great part of the brick wall surrounding the garison battery down. Part of the front wall of Mr. Paulding's unfinished brick house in Chartres st. blown in and the building materially injured. A house at the corner of Bourbon and St. Louis streets, entirely destroyed. The brick store of Messrs. Talbot and Bowers in Chartres st. (and from which Mr. Talbot fortunately escaped in time to avoid a most dreadful death) totally demolished. A brick house in St. Louis, near Bourbon street, partly blown down. Mr. Donaldson's house, Faubourg, St. Mary unroofed and otherwise damaged. The government house partly unroofed. Mr. Fry's brick house, Faubourg, St. Mary blown down. Mr. Musson's brick store, Chartres street, blown down. A brick house in Chartres street, near Messrs. Kenner & Co. partly blown down and much damaged. Mr. Lester's brick building, Bourbon street, partly blown down. It would be impossible to particularise all the damage that has been done, & we believe how ever we may assert, that there is not a building in the City of New-Orleans, but what has been more or less injured.

But the scene presented to us on visiting the shores, who shall attempt to describe; the levee almost entirely destroyed, the beach covered with fragments of vessels, merchandise, trunks, &c. and here and there the eye falling upon a mangled corpse. In short what a few hours before was life or property, presenting to the astonished spectator only death and ruin; a sight which could alone bear comparison with the sensations experienced during the preceding night, a night in which the stoutest heart must have shrunk, from the dreadful fear of being the next morning immolated in a heap of ruins!

The mind sickens at the very recollection and turns for relief to that Providence, to which, Almightly Being, the Giver of All! We will reflect upon his omnipotence—our own nothingness; and may the melancholy spectacle our City presents, call our serious attention to that source from which alone we can derive peace here and happiness hereafter.

[Here follows a list of 19 ships, 18 brigs, (among which were the U. S. Brigs Enterprise and Viper) 9 schooners, 2 sloops, and 2 privateers—damaged or destroyed. U. S. Ketch Etna sunk.] All the river craft, barges, market boats, &c. &c. entirely crushed to atoms.

As far as we have heard from the country the ravages have been terrible, the planters dwellings, sugar houses, &c. demolished, and we have reason to fear that nearly the whole crops of sugar will be lost.

N. B. The ship Halcuin, capt. Coffin, of New York, was a small distance below the English Turn, on Wednesday night, two of her sails were on shore during the gale, with a small cable, making it fast, when the ship took a shiver, upset and sunk—and every soul on board perished except two seamen who were in the bow when the ship went over, and saved themselves by swimming. These two seamen and the two that were ashore, relate the melancholy fate.— Besides the captain, mate and crew, there were several Ladies and Gentleman passengers on board—all perished.

Why are all the pen-bred scriblers in the country, the men who sell their labors by the square foot, as Tristram Finkle bought his books, why are they all so very anxious to vindicate the unfortunate Gen. Hull? Is it because he is one of their own party, and they will stand or fall by him? Believe them, and they have not even that motive; for they say, and we have no knowledge to the contrary, that he has always been a staunch democrat. Perhaps these gentlemen are actuated by a love of justice—by that feeling so honorable to humanity, which teaches us to refrain from judging the errors or enormities of another, until he be heard in his own defence. We might in charity believe it, were not their sympathy for Gen. Hull mingled with the most violent and unbecomingly malignant abuse against the administration, whom they have constituted defendants in the case, and condemned without a hearing. We might believe this, had we not also record a case wherein public opinion was much more divided than in the case of Gen. Hull; in which, strange to tell, the forbearance and charity they now enforce was substituted by that same spirit of persecution, rancor and malevolence, which now assails those who do not applaud and justify the conduct of Gen. Hull. Yes, Wilkinson, who strangled treason at its birth, was the subject of the bitterest persecution, before and during his trial, by the same description of persons who now open their floods of Billingsgate, their common sewers of abuse, on all who do not subscribe to their very deliberate and impartial acquittal of Gen. Hull from all imputation of error in judgment or in action. How are these gross, these glaring, these palpable inconsistencies to be reconciled.—Nat. Intell.

THE VOICE OF JOHN LANGDON. FROM THE N. H. EXISTOR. Portsmouth, Sept. 5, 1812. DEAR SIR— I have received your favor of the 31 inst. in which you request my attention at the Convention in Kingston on Thursday next. I assure you, sir, that it would be my greatest pleasure to meet my old friends, to consult together on our public affairs at this all important moment, did my health admit of it. I have been this month past much indisposed, though not confined to my house. I am therefore fearful I shall not be able to attend. I am not so vain as to think that my judgment will have any great weight; but I give it as my decided opinion, that every man who has any love or regard for our happy country, and its constitution, should step forward at this important crisis in support of our government and the constituted authorities of it. To make any change in our present administration, I think would be fatal at this time.— I am sincerely yours, &c. JOHN LANGDON.

Mr. ISAAC HILL. DARING OUTRAGE BY THE "FRIENDS OF ORDER." On Wednesday last, as the Attorney General was proceeding to Annapolis on business relating to the cases of man-slaughter;—first Hanson and the other slaughterers of Gale and Williams, he was grossly insulted, abused, threatened and mobbed on the public highway. Charles Warfield, son-in-law of Dr. Harris of this city, the redoubtable hero who drew his sword upon Dr. Kent when named at the meeting at Elk-ridge, was the most conspicuous actor in the shameful and disgraceful outrage. The presence of Henry R. Warfield, Esq. an intimate friend of the Attorney General, alone prevented them from proceeding to the greatest extreme.—Sun.

In Vermont the Elections have terminated in favor of the friends of administration. Mr. Madison will therefore receive 8 votes not before looked for. In New Hampshire a similar result may be anticipated. In Massachusetts Mr. Clinton, or the opposition man, whoever he may be, has a right to count on 22 votes, however the federal majority is small, for which reason the legislature wish to take into their own hands the appointment of Electors. The Senate of the State being republican will not agree to lay the State off to districts. The result will therefore depend on a general ticket.—Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and Delaware will give their votes to the opposition. N. Jersey is a very doubtful State. Pennsylvania will give Madison her voice loud and strong. Maryland is laid off in districts, of course her vote will be divided. In Virginia, N. Carolina, (in this state federalism though not "revived" is "getting better," and hopes are now entertained of her being put to sleep.) N. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky and Oregan, Madison will have every vote. The rational calculation therefore is we think as follows:

	Madison.	Clinton.
Vermont,	08	06
New Hampshire, (Doubtful)	08	06
Massachusetts,	60	22
Connecticut,	60	00
Rhode Island,	60	00
New York,	60	29
New Jersey, (Doubtful)	00	08
Pennsylvania,	25	60
Delaware,	00	04
Maryland, (Divided)	06	05
Virginia,	25	00
North Carolina,	15	09
South Carolina,	11	00
Georgia,	03	00
Tennessee,	03	00
Kentucky,	12	00
Ohio,	03	00
Orleans,	03	00
Total of each	157	81

Leaving Madison a clear majority of 56 votes over his opponent. Alexander's Dec. Ad.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. The following summary, compiled by a friend, may be of use to those citizens who have not an Edition of the Laws of Maryland at hand. (Sec. 3.) The State of Maryland is entitled to eleven Electors of President and Vice President, and for that purpose is divided into nine electoral districts, viz:

First District. Saint Mary's, Charles county, and the Fifth Electoral District of Prince George's county. Second District. The residue of Prince George's, Calvert county, and the third and fourth Electoral Districts in Montgomery county.

The remainder of Montgomery county, Anne Arundel and the City of Annapolis, and the City of Baltimore. Fourth District. Frederick county, Washington county, and Allegany county.

Fifth District. Baltimore county. Sixth District. Harford and Cecil counties. Seventh District. Kent and Queen Anne's counties. Eighth District. Talbot, Caroline and the first Electoral District of Dorchester county.

The remainder of Dorchester, Somerset county, and Worcester county. Each of the said districts shall elect one person being a resident of the said district, except the third and fourth districts, which shall be each entitled to two Electors, residents of the respective districts, as an elector or electors, as the case may be, for choosing a President and Vice President of the United States.

The second Monday of November is the day appointed by law for the holding said Election. —Hig. H. D.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States army, dated Plattsburg, 10th September, 1812. "We arrived at this place with the 6th and 15th regiments yesterday, after a march of six days.—Our march was extremely unpleasant on account of the dryness of the roads. Our troops are all well and in high spirits. Our company, with Gen. Bloomfield, came up the Lakes on board the Steam Boat; the voyage was very pleasant. We landed on the Lake about ninety miles. We found at this place about six hundred militia.—It is presumed we shall remain here until we receive some reinforcements, and then proceed on to the Lines, which are only twenty miles distant."

Alexandria, Sept. 18. Extract from Washington, Sept. 17. "We learn that Col. Moore does not like the command of the N. Western army.—It was only a federal rumor." The appointment of Gov. Harrison, with the attendant circumstances, rendered it unnecessary. Hull was expressly told not to enter Canada till he was sufficiently reinforced to take Malden, without the least hazard of defeat.—not till he was able to look down all opposition."

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. Captain D. A. C.—No. 11. Or another "Fighting Bob" in the British Navy. "A passenger of the Brig Lyon from Havana to N. Y. captured by the frigate Southampton, is requested by Sir James Yeo, to present his compliments to captain Porter, commander of the American frigate Essex, would he be glad to have a tea-table any where between the Capes of Delaware and the Havana, when he would have the pleasure to put him down forwards."

ANSWER. Capt. PORTER, of the U. S. frigate Essex, presents his compliments to Sir James Yeo, commanding his Britannic Majesty's frigate Southampton, and accepts with pleasure his polite invitation. If agreeable to Sir James, captain Porter would prefer meeting near the Delaware, where, captain P. pledges his honor to Sir James, that no other American vessel shall interrupt their tea-table. The Essex may be known by a flag bearing the motto—"Free Trade and Sailors' Rights."

And when that is struck to the Southampton, capt. Porter will deserve the treatment promised by Sir James. Sept. 18, 1812.

New York, Sept. 22. We understand that capt. Isaac Chauncey is appointed to the rank of Commodore, and will leave this City on Wednesday for the Lakes, with 600 as heavy tars as ever floated, who have volunteered their services in defence of their country.

INDIANS. A gentleman of respectability now in this City has just received a letter from his brother, an officer in the volunteer army from Kentucky, which mentions the unhappy murder of 15 persons within 12 miles of Louisville, (K.) The same letter expresses great appreciation for the safety of Fort Harrison. Prof. Geo.

American Prizes.—The number of prizes captured from the enemy, since the Declaration of War, and arrived safely in port, amounts to about 170, eight or ten having been heard of since Niles' List amounted to 161.

Columbian. If Massachusetts has lost any credit by the capture of Gen. Hull (who, by the way, is a native of Connecticut) she has gained as much by the victory of Gen. Brock, who was born in that state, and like Admiral Coffin, sought honor and promotion in the mother country's cause. Whether the old colony will be more fortunate in her exertions at War and Vice President, remains to be seen; though our expectation is, that not more than one of the two will be in the struggle of a new meridian the approaching season. 1812. From Congress our accounts are highly honorable to the republicans of that State. Volunteer companies for the public service are forming on the seaboard, from Stonington to Stamford. And Monday next is the Election throughout the State, in which we venture to predict that the friends of the government and supporters of the War will do themselves credit. In New-London a first rate privateer, to carry about 20 guns, is fitting out under the command of Capt. Bulkeley, a successful cruiser in the revolution, and another fine vessel under Capt. Champlain, an experienced Marine—may their success equal the former character of the place for naval enterprise.—H. L.

Three Thousand Volunteers are organizing on the Eastern frontier, (District of Maine) that there may be no occasion to employ drafted militia under the command and control of the Governor of the State of Massachusetts.—"Biographer General Ulmet will have the command. Providence Patriot.

We are authorized to state, that the reports so currently in circulation, of an intention on the part of Capt. Hull, of the frigate Constitution, to quit the public service, are unfounded. Every article published; and that there is now, nor ever has been, the slightest disagreement between himself and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, or any officer in the naval service of the United States. From circumstances of a domestic nature, Capt. Hull will probably procure a furlough for a month or two—but we are happy in being authorized to declare, that no idea is more distant from his mind, than that of leaving the naval service of his country. Boston Courier.

THE NAVY.—The squadron in Boston harbor is making all due preparations to fit out for sea. Capt. Hull, in consequence of the death of his brother, has requested of the Secretary of the Navy a short furlough to enable him to settle some domestic affairs, which has been granted. Commodore Eakin is appointed to the Constitution, and he hosted his broad pendant on board that ship yesterday afternoon.—Boston Courier.

Military movements. Within a few days past several detachments of troops have filed off from the encampment at Greenbush for the western frontier—and the sending forward of cannon and other munitions of war, in that direction, has something of the appearance of a disposition not to leave Gen. Van Rensselaer without any means adequate to an honorable defence.—Albany Gaz.

When the American troops composing the late North Western Army arrived at Montreal as prisoners of war, they were heartily greeted by the mob with three cheers, while the drums and fife struck up Yankee Doodle.—So much for Britn magnanimity.—Boston Courier.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR TALBOT COUNTY. REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS. ROBERT WRIGHT. DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Samuel Stevens, Junr. David Kerr, Junr. James Wainwright, — William G. Tighman.

CAROLINE COUNTY. REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS. ROBERT WRIGHT. DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Peter Willis, — Thomas Culbreth, John Tiltonson, — John Boon.

DORCHESTER COUNTY. DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Frederick Bennett, — Clement Waters, Wm. W. E. Clinton, — Wm. Geoghegan.

EASTON, September 28, 1812. A minority of the Volunteers having thought it impracticable to form a full company, on Saturday disbanded the association. But, wishing to make one further effort to complete their purpose, a meeting was held on Monday; and it was unanimously determined by these present to request a general meeting on Tuesday the 6th of October, at 3 o'clock, at the Court House (day after the Election) of all those who have associated together to form the company, and also of those patriotic young men who are disposed to join them. For this purpose Thomas P. Bennett and Luther Williams were appointed a committee to insert the notice in the "Star."

A general meeting is earnestly requested. TH: P. BENNETT, LUTHER WILLIAMS, } Committee.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND. BRANCH AT EASTON. 29th September, 1812. The President and Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, ending the first and payable the 6th of October next, to the Stockholders of their legal representatives. JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.

SEPTEMBER 29—4

SAMUEL HOLMES. Has just received a large and well-sorted supply of coal and upper LEATHER, which he will sell low for Cash, or hire at the usual prices. Also—a cargo of CYPRESS SHINGLES, of a superior quality, which he will sell for a few days at low price for Cash only. Easton, sept. 29—5

TO BE RENTED. That elegant situation, opposite to the city of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison. It contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent land, with excellent banks of manure, in each field; with three negro men. The advantage of keeping a Ferry Boat, having hands used to it, and the convenience to one of the best markets for the seller in the State, is very great. Any person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr. Clements, at Annapolis, or the subscriber at Easton. DAVID KERR.

SEPTEMBER 29—m

WANTS A SITUATION. As Overseer for the ensuing year a married man with a small family, that can be well recommended. Apply at the Star Office. September 29—3

NOTICE. To all persons concerned.—From the injury sustained, and the inconvenience experienced in passing with vessels through the draw of Dover Bridge, upon Choptank, a petition will be prepared to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying the passage of a law to compel the Stockholders of the said Bridge to place the draw in a more convenient and eligible situation. September 29—4



HULLS' TREACHERY.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer. Having seen many representations in circulation in the public prints in relation to the circumstances attending the late surrender of the fort at Detroit, I have thought proper to state facts in relation to it as far as they have come to my knowledge, as follows:

Having been heretofore engaged in the lake navigation, I came to Detroit about the 1st day of August, and remained there and in the neighborhood until the surrender of the fort at the time it took place was like a thunderbolt to every one in the place, being most unexpected by all. For the greater part of the men shed tears bitterly, and in the heat of their indignation many of them broke their guns and swords to pieces, manifesting by every action the distress of mind which they experienced at learning the news. They would not at first believe it, and I verily believe there was not a man who expected the fort would be surrendered, and not one who could be found to justify it. As all believed there had been a sufficient force to have taken Malden and overcome any force that could be brought against the army, nothing could exceed the mortification and surprise of all ranks at the retreat from Sandwich and afterwards at the surrender. There was as I believe, no want of forces, of provision or ammunition.

The force was at least, double the number of the besieging army. I had a good opportunity of seeing the British as they marched into the fort, and made an attempt to count them. I made out twenty nine sections of twelve men each, of the regulars, which with the detachments, might have made up four hundred. Having been heretofore acquainted with several of the militia officers in Canada, I was informed by some of them, that nearly half of these men were militia in the clothing of regulars; and there were, perhaps, two hundred and fifty of the militia, and three hundred and fifty Indians, making a force of not more than a thousand men.

As to provisions, they were in plenty. There were at least two or three hundred head of cattle grazing about, and many hundreds of Selkirk's sheep which had been driven in from Canada. My knowledge is not so accurate of the quantity of flour; but though I associated with both officers and men, I heard no complaint whatever of a scarcity of provisions. There was no more appearance of want than in any other place I have ever seen, and plenty of provisions were within reach of the army.

As to ammunition, I had heard it said that general Hull had alleged it to be scarce as a reason for surrendering. I enquired of other officers the fact, & learn there was abundance, and that besides the cartridges and ammunition made up, there were forty barrels of powder not touched.

There was not a gun fired from the fort before the surrender. It was the opinion of the officers that the first fire from the guns prepared for the purpose would have mowed down the enemy's ranks if they had persisted in advancing & thrown his whole force into confusion. No doubt was entertained by any man that I heard, that the British force would not only have been repulsed, but every man taken or destroyed, if the General would have permitted his officers and men to fight.

DANIEL DOBBIN.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

District of Columbia.

On this 11th day of Sept. A. D. 1812, personally appeared before me, a justice of peace for said county, DANIEL DOBBIN whose name is above written, who being sworn on the holy evangelists, do depose and say that the facts as stated above are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BRENT.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT Concerning Letters of Marque, Prizes, and Prize Goods.

BE enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to revoke and annul all letters of marque and reprisal which he shall or may at any time grant, pursuant to an act entitled "an act declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all persons applying for letters of marque and reprisal, pursuant to the act aforesaid, shall state in writing the name and a suitable description of the tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew; which statement shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and filed with the Secretary of State, or shall be delivered to any other officer or person who shall be employed to deliver out such commissions, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That before any commission of letters of marque and reprisal shall be issued, as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the ship or vessel for which the same shall be requested, and the commander thereof, for the time being, shall give bond to the United States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars; with condition that the owners, officers and crew, who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall and will observe the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which shall be given them according to law for the regulation of their conduct; and will satisfy all damages and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel, during her commission, and to deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all captures and prizes of vessels and property, shall be forfeited and shall accrue to the owners, officers and crews of the vessels by whom such captures and prizes shall be made; and on due condemnation had, shall be distributed according to any written agreement which shall be made between them; and if there be no such agreement, then one moiety to the owners, and the other moiety to the officers and crew, to be distributed between the officers and crew as nearly as may be, according to the rules prescribed for the distribution of prize money, by the act entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the U. States," passed the twenty third day of April, one thousand eight hundred.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all vessels, goods and effects, the property of any citizen of the United States, or of persons resident within and under the protection of the United States, or of persons permanently resident within and under the protection of any foreign prince, government or state, in amity with the United States, which shall have been captured by the enemy and which shall be recaptured by vessels commissioned as aforesaid, shall be restored to the lawful owners, upon payment by them respectively of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the decree of any court having competent jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case, agreeably to the provisions heretofore established by law. And such salvage shall be distributed among the owners, officers and crews of the vessels commissioned as aforesaid, and making such recaptures according to any written agreement which shall be made between them; and in case no such agreement, then in the same manner and upon the principles herein before provided in case of capture.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That before breaking bulk of any vessel which shall be captured as aforesaid, or other disposal or conversion thereof, or of any articles which shall be found on board the same, such captured vessel, goods or effects, shall be brought into some port of the United States, or into some port of a nation in amity with the United States, and shall be proceeded against, before a competent tribunal, and after condemnation and forfeiture thereof, shall belong to the owners and captors thereof, and be distributed as aforesaid. And in the case of all captured vessels, goods and effects which shall be brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, the district courts of the United States shall have exclusive original cognizance thereof, as in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and the said court, or the courts, being courts of the United States, into which such cases shall be removed, and in which they shall be finally decided, shall and may decree restitution, in whole or in part, when the capture shall have been made without just cause. And if made without probable cause, or otherwise unreasonably, may order and decree damages and costs to the party injured, and for which the owners & commanders of the vessels making such captures, and also the vessels shall be liable.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all prisoners found on board any captured vessel, or on board any re-captured vessel, shall be reported to the collector of the port in the United States in which they shall first arrive, and shall be delivered into the custody of the marshal of the district or some civil or military officer of the U. States, or of any state or near such port, who shall take charge of their safe keeping and support, at the expense of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to establish and order suitable instructions for the better governing and directing the conduct of the vessels, so commissioned, their officers and crews, copies of which shall be delivered, by the collector of the customs, to the commanders when they shall give bond as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That a bounty shall be paid by the United States of twenty dollars for each person on board any armed ship or vessel, belonging to the enemy, at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be burnt, sunk or destroyed, by any vessel commissioned as aforesaid, which shall be of equal or inferior force the same to be divided as in other cases of prize money.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the commanding officer of every vessel having a commission or letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, shall keep a regular journal containing a true and exact account of his daily transactions and proceedings with such vessels and the crew thereof; the ports and places he shall put in to or cast anchor in; the time of his stay there and the cause thereof; the prizes he shall take; the nature and probable value of such prizes; the times and places, when and where taken, and how and in what manner he shall dispose of the same; the ships or vessels he shall fall in with; the times and places, when and where he shall meet with them, and his observations and remarks thereon; also, of whatever else shall occur to him or any of his officers or mariners, or be discovered and found out by examination or conference with any mariners or passengers of, or in any other ships and vessels, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, touching or concerning the fleets, vessels and forces of the enemy, their posts and places of station and destination, strength, numbers, intents and designs: And such commanding officer shall, immediately on his arrival in any port of the United States or the territories thereof, or from during the continuance of any voyage or cruise, produce his commission for such vessel, and deliver up such journal so kept as aforesaid, signed with his proper name and hand writing, to the collector or other chief officer of the port, or at nearest to such port; the truth of which journal shall be verified by the oath of the commanding officer for the time being; and such collector or other chief officer of the customs shall, immediately on the arrival of such vessel, order the proper officer of the customs to go on board and take an account of the officers and men, the number and nature of the guns, and whatever else shall occur to him, on examination, material to be known; and no such vessel shall be permitted to sail out of port again, after such arrival, until such journal shall have been delivered up, & a certificate obtained under the hand of such collector or other chief officer of the customs, that she is manned and armed according to her commission, and upon delivery of such certificate, any former certificate of a like nature, which shall have been obtained by the commander of such vessel, shall be delivered up.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That captains and commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, in case of falling in with any of the vessels of war or revenue of the United States, shall produce to the commanding officer of such vessels their journals, commissions and certificates as aforesaid; and the commanding officer of such ships of war or revenue, shall make, respectively, a memorandum in such journal of the day on which it was so produced to him, and shall subscribe his name to it; and in case such vessel, having letters of marque as aforesaid, shall put into any foreign port where there is an American consul or other public agent of the United States, the commander shall produce his journal, commission and certificate as aforesaid, to such consul or agent, who may go on board and number the officers and crew and examine the guns, and if the same shall not correspond with the commission and certificate respectively, such consul or agent shall forthwith communicate the same to the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, or willfully making fraudulent entries there in, or obliterating any material transactions there in, where the interest of the U. States is in any manner concerned, or refusing to produce such journal, commission or certificate, pursuant to the preceding section of this act, then and in such cases, the commissions or letters of marque and reprisal of such vessels, shall be liable to be revoked; and such commanders, respectively, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of one thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the U. States and the other to the informer.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the owners or commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the acts of Congress for the collection of the revenue of the United States and for the prevention of smuggling, shall forfeit the commission or letters of marque and reprisal, and they and the vessels owned or commanded by them, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures attaching a merchant vessels in like cases.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares and merchandize of the growth produce and manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of goods, wares and merchandize imported from the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same may prohibit the importation or introduction into the United States and their territories of such goods, wares and merchandize as may be captured from the enemy and made good and lawful prize of war, either by vessels having letters of marque and reprisal or by the vessels of war and revenue of the United States.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all offences committed by any officer or seaman on board any such vessel, having letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hostilities against Great Britain, shall be tried and punished in such manner as the like offences are or may be tried and punished when committed by any person belonging to the public ships of war of the United States: Provided always, That all offenders who shall be accused of such crimes as are organized by a court martial, shall be confined on board the vessel in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, until her arrival at some port in the United States or their territories; or until she shall meet with one or more of the public armed vessels of the United States aforesaid; the officers whereof shall be sufficient to make a court martial for the trial of the accused; and upon application made, by the commander of such vessel, on-board of which the offence is alleged to have been committed, to the Secretary of the Navy, or to the commander or senior officer of the ship or ships of war of the U. States aforesaid, as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Navy, or such commander or officer, is hereby authorized to order a court martial of the officers of the Navy of the United States, for the trial of the accused, who shall be tried by the said court.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That an act, entitled "an act having an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and an act, entitled "an act to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares and merchandize, for a limited time," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred & twelve, so far as they relate to ships and vessels having commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, or sailing under the same, be, and they hereby are respectively repealed.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That two per centum on the net amount (after deducting all charges and expenditures) of the prize money arising from captured vessels and cargoes, and on the net amount of the salvage of vessels and cargoes recaptured by the private armed vessels of the United States, shall be received and paid over to the collector of other chief officer of the customs at the port or place in the United States, at which such captured or re-captured vessels may arrive; and the monies arising therefrom, shall be held and hereby is pledged by the government of the United States as a fund for the support and maintenance of the widows and orphans of such persons as may be slain; and for the support and maintenance of such persons as may be wounded and disabled on board of the private armed vessels of the United States, in any engagement with the enemy, to be assigned and distributed in such manner as shall hereafter by law be provided.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the members of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, or willfully making fraudulent entries there in, or obliterating any material transactions there in, where the interest of the U. States is in any manner concerned, or refusing to produce such journal, commission or certificate, pursuant to the preceding section of this act, then and in such cases, the commissions or letters of marque and reprisal of such vessels, shall be liable to be revoked; and such commanders, respectively, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of one thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the U. States and the other to the informer.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the owners or commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the acts of Congress for the collection of the revenue of the United States and for the prevention of smuggling, shall forfeit the commission or letters of marque and reprisal, and they and the vessels owned or commanded by them, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures attaching a merchant vessels in like cases.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares and merchandize of the growth produce and manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of goods, wares and merchandize imported from the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same may prohibit the importation or introduction into the United States and their territories of such goods, wares and merchandize as may be captured from the enemy and made good and lawful prize of war, either by vessels having letters of marque and reprisal or by the vessels of war and revenue of the United States.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That all offences committed by any officer or seaman on board any such vessel, having letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hostilities against Great Britain, shall be tried and punished in such manner as the like offences are or may be tried and punished when committed by any person belonging to the public ships of war of the United States: Provided always, That all offenders who shall be accused of such crimes as are organized by a court martial, shall be confined on board the vessel in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, until her arrival at some port in the United States or their territories; or until she shall meet with one or more of the public armed vessels of the United States aforesaid; the officers whereof shall be sufficient to make a court martial for the trial of the accused; and upon application made, by the commander of such vessel, on-board of which the offence is alleged to have been committed, to the Secretary of the Navy, or to the commander or senior officer of the ship or ships of war of the U. States aforesaid, as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Navy, or such commander or officer, is hereby authorized to order a court martial of the officers of the Navy of the United States, for the trial of the accused, who shall be tried by the said court.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That an act, entitled "an act having an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and an act, entitled "an act to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares and merchandize, for a limited time," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred & twelve, so far as they relate to ships and vessels having commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, or sailing under the same, be, and they hereby are respectively repealed.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That two per centum on the net amount (after deducting all charges and expenditures) of the prize money arising from captured vessels and cargoes, and on the net amount of the salvage of vessels and cargoes recaptured by the private armed vessels of the United States, shall be received and paid over to the collector of other chief officer of the customs at the port or place in the United States, at which such captured or re-captured vessels may arrive; and the monies arising therefrom, shall be held and hereby is pledged by the government of the United States as a fund for the support and maintenance of the widows and orphans of such persons as may be slain; and for the support and maintenance of such persons as may be wounded and disabled on board of the private armed vessels of the United States, in any engagement with the enemy, to be assigned and distributed in such manner as shall hereafter by law be provided.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the members of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, or willfully making fraudulent entries there in, or obliterating any material transactions there in, where the interest of the U. States is in any manner concerned, or refusing to produce such journal, commission or certificate, pursuant to the preceding section of this act, then and in such cases, the commissions or letters of marque and reprisal of such vessels, shall be liable to be revoked; and such commanders, respectively, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of one thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the U. States and the other to the informer.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the owners or commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the acts of Congress for the collection of the revenue of the United States and for the prevention of smuggling, shall forfeit the commission or letters of marque and reprisal, and they and the vessels owned or commanded by them, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures attaching a merchant vessels in like cases.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares and merchandize of the growth produce and manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of goods, wares and merchandize imported from the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same may prohibit the importation or introduction into the United States and their territories of such goods, wares and merchandize as may be captured from the enemy and made good and lawful prize of war, either by vessels having letters of marque and reprisal or by the vessels of war and revenue of the United States.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That all offences committed by any officer or seaman on board any such vessel, having letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hostilities against Great Britain, shall be tried and punished in such manner as the like offences are or may be tried and punished when committed by any person belonging to the public ships of war of the United States: Provided always, That all offenders who shall be accused of such crimes as are organized by a court martial, shall be confined on board the vessel in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, until her arrival at some port in the United States or their territories; or until she shall meet with one or more of the public armed vessels of the United States aforesaid; the officers whereof shall be sufficient to make a court martial for the trial of the accused; and upon application made, by the commander of such vessel, on-board of which the offence is alleged to have been committed, to the Secretary of the Navy, or to the commander or senior officer of the ship or ships of war of the U. States aforesaid, as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Navy, or such commander or officer, is hereby authorized to order a court martial of the officers of the Navy of the United States, for the trial of the accused, who shall be tried by the said court.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That an act, entitled "an act having an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and an act, entitled "an act to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares and merchandize, for a limited time," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred & twelve, so far as they relate to ships and vessels having commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, or sailing under the same, be, and they hereby are respectively repealed.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That two per centum on the net amount (after deducting all charges and expenditures) of the prize money arising from captured vessels and cargoes, and on the net amount of the salvage of vessels and cargoes recaptured by the private armed vessels of the United States, shall be received and paid over to the collector of other chief officer of the customs at the port or place in the United States, at which such captured or re-captured vessels may arrive; and the monies arising therefrom, shall be held and hereby is pledged by the government of the United States as a fund for the support and maintenance of the widows and orphans of such persons as may be slain; and for the support and maintenance of such persons as may be wounded and disabled on board of the private armed vessels of the United States, in any engagement with the enemy, to be assigned and distributed in such manner as shall hereafter by law be provided.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That the members of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, or willfully making fraudulent entries there in, or obliterating any material transactions there in, where the interest of the U. States is in any manner concerned, or refusing to produce such journal, commission or certificate, pursuant to the preceding section of this act, then and in such cases, the commissions or letters of marque and reprisal of such vessels, shall be liable to be revoked; and such commanders, respectively, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of one thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the U. States and the other to the informer.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the owners or commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the acts of Congress for the collection of the revenue of the United States and for the prevention of smuggling, shall forfeit the commission or letters of marque and reprisal, and they and the vessels owned or commanded by them, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures attaching a merchant vessels in like cases.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares and merchandize of the growth produce and manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of goods, wares and merchandize imported from the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same may prohibit the importation or introduction into the United States and their territories of such goods, wares and merchandize as may be captured from the enemy and made good and lawful prize of war, either by vessels having letters of marque and reprisal or by the vessels of war and revenue of the United States.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That all offences committed by any officer or seaman on board any such vessel, having letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hostilities against Great Britain, shall be tried and punished in such manner as the like offences are or may be tried and punished when committed by any person belonging to the public ships of war of the United States: Provided always, That all offenders who shall be accused of such crimes as are organized by a court martial, shall be confined on board the vessel in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, until her arrival at some port in the United States or their territories; or until she shall meet with one or more of the public armed vessels of the United States aforesaid; the officers whereof shall be sufficient to make a court martial for the trial of the accused; and upon application made, by the commander of such vessel, on-board of which the offence is alleged to have been committed, to the Secretary of the Navy, or to the commander or senior officer of the ship or ships of war of the U. States aforesaid, as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Navy, or such commander or officer, is hereby authorized to order a court martial of the officers of the Navy of the United States, for the trial of the accused, who shall be tried by the said court.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That an act, entitled "an act having an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and an act, entitled "an act to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares and merchandize, for a limited time," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred & twelve, so far as they relate to ships and vessels having commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, or sailing under the same, be, and they hereby are respectively repealed.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That two per centum on the net amount (after deducting all charges and expenditures) of the prize money arising from captured vessels and cargoes, and on the net amount of the salvage of vessels and cargoes recaptured by the private armed vessels of the United States, shall be received and paid over to the collector of other chief officer of the customs at the port or place in the United States, at which such captured or re-captured vessels may arrive; and the monies arising therefrom, shall be held and hereby is pledged by the government of the United States as a fund for the support and maintenance of the widows and orphans of such persons as may be slain; and for the support and maintenance of such persons as may be wounded and disabled on board of the private armed vessels of the United States, in any engagement with the enemy, to be assigned and distributed in such manner as shall hereafter by law be provided.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That the members of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, or willfully making fraudulent entries there in, or obliterating any material transactions there in, where the interest of the U. States is in any manner concerned, or refusing to produce such journal, commission or certificate, pursuant to the preceding section of this act, then and in such cases, the commissions or letters of marque and reprisal of such vessels, shall be liable to be revoked; and such commanders, respectively, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of one thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the U. States and the other to the informer.

BY AUTHORITY.

To the Editors of the Whig.

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, I send you a copy of a bill which was under the consideration of the General Assembly of Maryland at their November session, 1811, but which did not become a law, with a request that you publish the same twice a week for the space of two weeks.

THOS. ROGERS, Clerk of the Senate.

AN ACT

To incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in the City of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a company shall be incorporated for making a Turnpike Road, commencing at some point to be determined on by Commissioners herein after mentioned, on the west branch of Big Conococheague, thence on to Hancock and thence on to Cumberland in Allegany county, pursuing as near as practicable the route as located by Messrs. Moor and Williams.

And be it enacted, That the stockholders in said company shall be, and they are hereby incorporated and constituted a body politic by the name of the President, Managers and Company of the Cumberland Turnpike Road, and by the same name the said subscribers and their successors, shall have succession during the continuance of this incorporation, and shall be and hereby are invested and clothed with all and singular the privileges, rights, immunities and advantages held, used and possessed by the several Turnpike Companies incorporated by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, chapter fifty one, entitled "an act to incorporate companies to make several Turnpike Roads thro' Baltimore county and for other purposes," to be governed by the several regulations and restrictions as are therein, entitled to the several tolls, adopting the same times and periods as to the Election of the Managers, President and Officers.

For the purpose of raising a fund to complete said road, be it enacted that the charters, of the several banks now established in the City of Baltimore, shall be and hereby are extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty five, upon condition of their subscribing for as much stock as will raise a fund necessary and sufficient to finish and complete the said Road, each Bank subscribing in proportion to the amount of capital actually employed, subscribed up or in operation by them, and to be paid or advanced in due proportion to the amount by each bank subscribed, in such periods and at such times as the same may be required, and any increase of capital made by any of the said banks shall at all succeeding payments thereafter, be taken into consideration and be considered as a part of the capital contemplated under the act.

And be it enacted, That as soon as the stock aforesaid shall have been subscribed, or an amount sufficient to commence with, that then the President and Directors of each of the several banks so subscribing, shall choose one manager out of the stockholders in their respective banks for every twenty five thousand dollars worth of stock by them subscribed, leaving however to each bank one manager should its proportion of stock not amount to that sum; and said managers shall choose from among themselves a President, and the said President and Managers, or a majority of them, shall appoint a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall hold their places until the annual election on the first Monday in October next.

And be it enacted, That in no place shall this Road rise or fall more than will form an angle of five degrees with an horizontal line.

And be it enacted, That if the before mentioned company shall not proceed to carry on the said work within eighteen months from the passage of this act, and shall not complete the same in six years thereafter, the right of the said Company to the said Road shall revert to the State, and this act shall cease to operate and have effect.

And be it enacted, That the said banks in the City of Baltimore, before this act be considered in operation and enuring to continue the said charter, shall elect and bind themselves to pay into the Treasury of the Western Shore, the sum of seven thousand dollars for each and every year during the continuance of their respective charters as aforesaid under this law, the sum so as aforesaid to be paid by the said banks, shall be in proportion to their respective capitals actually paid or to be paid in, and which sums as aforesaid shall be and they are hereby pledged as a fund for the purposes of supporting County Schools.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Western Shore to demand of the said banks their respective quota of the said sum on the first day of January in each and every year during the continuance of this act after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

And be it enacted, That if the Banks aforesaid shall comply with the terms herein as aforesaid provided, by reason whereof the said charters of the said banks shall be revived as aforesaid, that then, and in such case all the banks in this State, without the City of Baltimore, now incorporated and all banks that may be incorporated during this session of the General Assembly whose charters may or shall expire with the session of the General Assembly which shall be in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen, or the end of the session of the next General Assembly that shall happen hereafter, shall be, and the same are hereby continued until the year eighteen hundred and thirty five, and the end of the next General Assembly that shall be thereafter.

And be it enacted, That James M. Lingan and Upton Beall of Montgomery county, and two other persons to be designated and selected by the Directors of the Company created by this act, shall be commissioners to select and agree on the point from which the said road shall commence as aforesaid; and if the said commissioners so aforesaid appointed cannot agree, that then and in such case, the said persons shall proceed to select some other fit and proper persons to aid and assist them in the selection of the point from which the said road shall commence, and if they or a majority of them cannot agree to the choice of such person, then and in that case the said persons, or a majority of them shall proceed to draw lots for such person; and that if the said James M. Lingan or Upton Beall, or either of them, shall depart this life, or refuse to act, that then it shall be lawful for the Directors of the Potomac Company for the time being to fill up such vacancy, who shall be vested with all the powers which the said Lingan and Beall, are hereby vested with.

The Editors of the American, Sun and Federal Gazette in Baltimore; of the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; of Barton's paper at Frederick Town; of the Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; of the National Intelligencer at Washington City; and of the Star at Easton, are requested to publish the above, agreeably to the above direction, and to forward their accounts for settlement to the Committee of Claims, at the next session of the Legislature.

THOMAS ROGERS.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

May Term 1812.

On application to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, by GEORGE DEVORIX, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session of fifteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto; on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said George Devorix has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said George Devorix is now in actual confinement for debt; and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his personal appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in October Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said George Devorix be discharged from imprisonment, and the first Saturday in October Term next is appointed for the said George Devorix to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors: And it is ordered that the said George Devorix, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in two issues, of or three months successively, in the Star published in Easton—and also by setting up like notice at the Court House Door in the said county, three months before the said first Saturday in October Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before said Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit.

JOHN BROWNE, Clk. of Queen Ann's county court. July 7—37, 21, 14, 18, 1, 15, 20, 06—62

100 DOLLARS REWARD. WILL be given for taking up and securing the following Negroes, who ran away on Wednesday morning the 5th inst. viz. Negro BRN, aged about twenty years, is a bright mulatto, five feet three or four inches high, and rather thickset—Had on or took with him a short jacket and trousers of essey, one country linen shirt and wool hat—with regard to any other clothing it is impossible to describe it—This fellow has been bro't up to following the water.

Negro STEPHEN, aged about eighteen years, five feet six or nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and rather good looking—his clothing as follows, as far as can be ascertained—a dark full'd cloth jacket, one round jacket and pants of nankeen, one country linen shirt—Stephen has been brought up to the farming business, though understands going by water tolerably well.

Negro NICHOLAS, or NICK, aged about seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, and quite black, rather slender made, his clothing the same as described above for Stephen—this fellow has been brought up entirely to the farming business—it is supposed the above Negroes took away with them their sickles as they have not been seen since they are absconded. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for taking up and securing the above Negroes, in any jail, or delivering them to the subscriber, being on Poplar Island, Talbot county, together with all reasonable expenses, if taken out of the State—and if taken within the State and out of the County, sixty dollars, and if taken in the County, thirty dollars, and all reasonable expenses if brought home for the above, or for either of them in proportion.

WILLIAM SPARS, Poplar Island, Talbot county. July 21—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from Dr. Barnett, (to whom she was hired on the 5th inst. a negro woman named PHOEBE, about 23 years of age, yellow complexion, stout and well made—her dress cannot be described from the variety she took with her. She is supposed to have made for the State of Delaware, or Philadelphia. The above reward will be paid if taken out of the State, or thirty dollars if taken in the State, and delivered, or secured in jail so that the subscriber gets her again, with all reasonable charges, paid by

JESSE ROBINSON. sept 15—3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, living in Worcester county, State of Maryland, on the 31st July, a likely negro woman named RACHAEL, of a yellowish complexion, about five feet four inches high, thick lips, round face, and big eyes, has a free husband, calls himself Sam Dale or Deel; her clothes cannot be particularly described—Any person taking up the said negro, shall receive fifty dollars reward, & all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JAMES BOWEN. september 15—3

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