



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

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

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, the following Property, being part of the Real Estate of SAMUEL ANDERSON, late of Talbot County, dec'd. on the days and terms following, viz:

On TUESDAY, 15th of March next, one two-story Brick House, on Lot, in the town of Easton, &c. &c. Mr. Ruel's tavern, occupied by John Bennett, Esq. fronting on Washington street 27 feet 6 inches, and running back 178 feet to an alley. On said Lot are Kitchen, Stables, Carriage-house, &c. all in good repair, being built only a few years. Sale will take place at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th of March, a Farm, supposed to contain 150 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, adjoining the late residence of said deceased, formerly the property of THOMAS ASBETT, of Easton. On said farm the improvements are out of repair. The sale will take place at eleven o'clock.

On the same day, immediately after the above sale, will be sold about 50 acres of Land, principally of wood, and that of a good quality, on which is a small tenement. This Land adjoining the Lands of Henry Morgan and William Thomas, and lies about three miles from the above Farm.

On SATURDAY, 19th of March, part of an undivided Tract of Land, situate on Dividing Creek, adjoining the Lands of Joseph and Solomon Martin, containing about 200 acres, on which is a two-story frame dwelling-house. The out houses are out of repair.

As it is presumed persons inclined to purchase any of the above property, will view it previous to the sale, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a further description thereof, at which time the number of acres in each case, with other particulars will be made known, and attendance given by him.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder, on the days mentioned, should the weather permit, if not, the first fair days thereafter, or a credit of four equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bonds and approved security to the Trustee, bearing interest from their dates until paid; and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will give good and sufficient deeds.

WILLIAM JENKINS, Trustee. Talbot County, Feb. 15—5

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the act of incorporation to establish a Bank and incorporate a company under the name of

"THE BANK OF CAROLINE,"

It is established in the village of Denton, in Caroline County, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, money of the United States, divided into eight thousand Shares of twenty-five dollars each.

Books for the subscription of said Stock will be opened at Denton aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 5 o'clock in the evening of the first Tuesday of April next, (which will be the fifth day of the same month) by the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the aforesaid act of incorporation. Subscriptions will be received in person or by Attorney. For each Share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, a payment of two dollars and fifty cents will be required, and at the end of six days thereafter the like sum of two dollars and fifty cents must be paid to the aforesaid Commissioners, at Denton, on each Share so as aforesaid subscribed.

But any person who may find it convenient, may, at the time of paying any instalment, pay the whole amount of his subscription, and shall receive a dividend accordingly. After the payment of five dollars on each Share, the residue shall be paid by instalments, at the requisition of the Directors, (and not exceeding five dollars on each Share) upon notice of not less than sixty days of each demand, by advertisement in the most public places in the county, and in the two newspapers printed at Easton.

- WILLIAM WHITELEY, WILLIAM HUGHELEY, GEORGE REED, HENRY DRIVER, SOLOMON BROWN, FREDERICK HOLBROOK, WILLIS CHARLES, JAMES HOUTSON, JAMES G. SEITH, Denton, Caroline County, February 22, 1814.

NORRIS AND MARTIN, (Successors to Wm. Norris, Jun.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA DEALERS & GROCERS, BALTIMORE.

Inform their Eastern Shore friends, and their inhabitants generally, that they can now supply them with the main articles in their line, at much less prices than heretofore, and upon having met with a complete check. They have on hand a large and choice assortment of all Wines and Liquors, which they pledge themselves to sell pure as imported. They have also on hand a complete assortment of Green and Black Tea, Fresh and of a superior quality, imported expressly for retailers and private families. Hence the lovers of fine Teas are particularly invited to give them a call. All goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found, on trial, to be as represented.

As it frequently happens, that persons are attracted to buy Goods of us, to suit their own convenience, get them on the wharves and other places; it would be well for those who give orders in future, to request that bills be sent to accompany the Goods.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER OF DEC. 25. DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

The declaration of the allied powers, which was issued at Frankfurt on the 1st instant, and which is, perhaps, the most important document that ever was issued in Europe, meets the serious attention of every man who feels the least interest in the welfare of the country. By it we see that the allies are willing to acknowledge Napoleon as Emperor of France; that they are willing to confirm France all the means of being a great nation; that they are ready to leave her an extent of territory, which France, under her Kings, never knew; that they wish to see her commerce revive, and that they have no wish to do any thing that shall be humiliating to her, while they are resolved themselves to be independent and secure. It would seem, from this, that wise men have, at last, got at the cars of the allied sovereigns; that the madness of anti-jacobinism is banished from their councils; and that they are really desirous of obtaining and securing honorable peace. This state paper is the very best that I ever read. Concise, clear and modest. It is paying a very high compliment to say, that it is, in all respects, the very reverse of the declaration which preceded the Duke of Brunswick, in 1792; but it merits, fully, the praise that is due to it. That such a paper, though coming from our own allies, should excite the rage of the warring tribe who conduct our press, is perfectly natural; and, accordingly, they do not recommend to the allies, the cry of "Bonaparte and war; the Bourbons and peace," have fallen upon it with the utmost fury. They here see, that the Bourbons are left out of view; that the allies speak of "his majesty the Emperor of the French;" and that they have no idea of "clipping the wings of France for ever," say, that they express a wish to see the commerce and of course the navy of France revive.

This was too much to be borne by men, who had been asserting, in the most positive manner, that no peace could be made with Napoleon, and who foolishly imagined, that the allies, who had been fighting to prevent one single power from being mistress of the land, would take no effectual measures for preventing another single power being mistress of the sea for ever. English arrogance has made it habitual for us to look upon all the other powers of Europe as existing merely for our use and benefit. It is not, therefore, very surprising for us to meet with a commentary like the following, upon this most admirable declaration of the allied powers:—

[FROM THE COURIER.]

"The state paper, purporting to be the declaration of the allied powers (we can hardly believe to be genuine) finds its chief panegyrist among the opposition, the whigs, the old whigs, as they call themselves. They tell us the policy of this declaration of this policy which the whigs of England have so strenuously recommended. They are in the right, for their policy has always been to recommend peace with Bonaparte almost upon any terms. This declaration prevents to make peace with the "French Emperor" leaving her in possession of "an extent of territory which France never knew," that is, of the means and resources of the finest part of Europe, and a population of above thirty millions!—and the party are quite satisfied. The allies have no intention of touching the "head of the fourth dynasty, the most consummate captain of the age"—the object of the warm and frequent panegyrics of the whigs, and all their apprehensions are removed. These paragraphs of the whigs are censured in disguise. "Finco Danosa et dona ferentes. Wherever we find the whigs praising any measure, our first impulse is to suspect that it is neither patriotic nor wise. For what policy have they ever pursued or consulted that has not been in direct opposition to every measure and every principle that have at length placed the allies in this commanding position. If war be the element in which we desire to live, we are likely to have our wishes fully accomplished. For if Bonaparte accepts this declaration, it will be impossible for us to disarm; for who can expect peace to be permanent? Do we think, that because he has been beaten, he is tamed; that disasters have changed his nature, and inspired him with the desire and love of peace? That he will put aside at once that "study of revenge, immortal hate?"—No, no, the very pen with which he signs such a treaty of peace will the next moment subscribe some order, some decree, that shall lay the foundation for future war. But it is asked, and with a strange tergiversation of principle, by some of those who were the loudest for making no peace with him, "how is it possible for France, confined within moderate bounds, and under the destructive sway of Bonaparte, ever to acquire greatness or strength?" In the first place, do they call an extent of

territory which France under the Kings never knew," confining France within moderate bounds? All the evils which have cursed the world for the last twenty years came from France, with no larger extent of territory at first, than old France. Yet, forsooth, with additional dominions, she is to be quite harmless—quite "confined within moderate bounds!" And Bonaparte, with such an empire and population, is to be perfectly innocent and innocuous. The panegyrist of this unwise declaration have made this notable discovery, that it is better to have Bonaparte Emperor of the French, because his sway is likely to be destructive to France. He is the "Simoom of the desert," and will therefore be fatal to the vegetation of the country. Oh! curious policy and cunning allies! But if this be their meaning, how do they reconcile it with their declaration that they wish France may be happy, that French commerce may revive, that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish. Let them beware that the "Simoom of the desert" does not carrying its blasting influence among them.—It will it if this declaration be acted upon. In whatever light we view it, it has nothing cheering, nothing noble, nothing grand in it.—It cannot lead to safety or honour, and no peace made under it is likely to be real or permanent."

[End of extract from the Courier.]

No. These men are for eternal war, unless France, "the finest part of Europe," be destroyed! What presumption! What insolence! The allies are here called unwise; by way of mockery, they are called cunning; and it is asserted, that there is nothing cheering, noble or grand in their conduct. We may be sure that there are others who think so beside the miserable tool who puts this trash up, in paper, and who thus raises his puny and spiteful voice against the language of moderation, dignity and peace. What would we have more than this declaration stipulates for? It says, that the allies will not lay down their arms till the independence of all Europe be settled on a solid basis. But this does not suit the furious anti-jacobins.—They would destroy France—they would reduce her to be of no weight in the scale of nations. At any rate they would destroy Napoleon. They here avow the principle, that no peace is to be made by us, that shall give him any thing like power. They are quite prepared to fall upon the allies with all manner of abuse, unless they will keep on fighting until France is so reduced as to be unable ever hereafter to give us any alarm.

These imprudent men forget, apparently, that we made a peace with Napoleon, leaving him in possession of almost all that he now possesses; ay, and we received at his hands the Island of Ceylon, belonging to our friends the Dutch; and that of Trinidad, belonging to our friends the Spaniards. Who has forgotten the rejoicings which that peace occasioned? I saw, at the Lord Mayor's feast, the tricolor flag of France caressed with that of England, banging over the magistrate's chair. We boasted of the friendship of Napoleon; and we heard the very same writers, who are now calling for vengeance on France, proclaiming, that the two great nations would keep the rest of the world to its good behaviour. There is a madman, who writes in the Times, who expresses his wish that France could be completely conquered. That, he says, is the only way of making us quite safe. But, if that be impracticable, at this moment, he is for reducing her to a state of perfect imbecility, which he says, is absolutely necessary to our welfare. How this raving wretch must be comforted by the declaration of the allies! A cell and a straight waistcoat ought to be prepared for him without loss of time. This maniac tells his readers, that, ever since the unfortunate battle of Hastings, France has been the curse of England. The madman forgot, that it was that battle which gave our present almost adored line of sovereigns.—George III. traces his descent from William the Conqueror. This being an undoubted fact, the madman might, I think, have looked upon the battle of Hastings as fortunate. France, at any rate, gave us a race of kings; and, just as long as we will about the matter, we are now under the sway of the descendants of the conqueror of our country, that conqueror being a Frenchman!—All the evils, we are now told, which have cursed the world for the last twenty years came from France, with no larger extent of territory at first than old France.—If evils they have been, (and that is a question) did they come from France, or, from those, who choose to dictate to her as to her internal government? Who began that war? Not the French, certainly. War was made upon them, & their country was actually invaded, for the openly avowed purpose, of compelling them to relinquish their design of changing the nature of their government; and because they repelled the invaders, and afterwards punished them, France is to be accused of all the sufferings which the

contest has occasioned; and (oh! impudence unparalleled!) France is to be reduced to a species of petty principality, lest, in any case, she should disturb the world again! The truth is, however, that the allies see the matter in a very different light. They do not wish to see England whiggily without a rival. They do not wish to see her freed from the awe, which a powerful neighbor is liable to excite.—We are continually smelling after the fleets. We seem to see nothing but the fleets in the Texel and at Antwerp. We are all impatient to see them destroyed. We predict, that they will be set fire to. And, do we imagine, that the allies are such fools as not to perceive our drift?—Do we imagine, that all the powers of the Baltic wish to see the sea wholly at our mercy for forty years to come? If France be deprived of her fair share of power, there will be nothing to keep us in check, unless, indeed, it be the weight of our enormous debts and taxes.

It is the interest not only the people, but of the governments of the continent, to have peace. It is not so clearly the interest of the present system in this country, unless France could be first almost annihilated. Because France, relieved from her debts, having not but her current expenses to support, giving toleration to all religions, and having abolished the heaviest clogs upon agriculture, must present an object which an English eye will look at with envy; and, what is more, if a few years of experience should show, that property and persons are secure in France, that country, between which and this the intercourse will be free, will inevitably become the resort of many English people, of fortunes too small to support the load of taxes which will here be to be paid. At present and of late, this Island has been the depot of all the moveable wealth of the continent, and it has engrossed all the profits of trade. Peace, and especially such a peace as is contemplated in the declaration of the allies, will produce wonderful changes in these respects. It will send thousands of capitalists out of the country; it will send their wealth away along with them; and, of course, it will diminish our means of paying the heavy taxes which must, in any case, continue to be raised as long as the national debt shall exist. The war has been enormously expensive; but, it has, at the same time created enormous means.—On the ground that all the sea coast of Europe was under the influence of France we have shut up all that coast, leaving no free trade in Europe. That ground would, at once, be removed by peace.—The several maritime states would pour forth their vessels, and vessels, too, built and navigated cheaper than ours. The effect would be nearly the same, whether we agreed to the peace, or chose to continue the war, unless we were to make war against all Europe in a mass.

Peace, therefore, is, to our system of things, less evidently a good, than it is to the powers in alliance with us against France. It is not so manifest that our importance in the scale of nations would be augmented by peace, or, indeed, that it would be supported at its present height. When the terms of a peace came to be discussed, we should have to give up a great deal; for, it never would be endured, that we, who have been calling upon all the world to make war against the grasping ambition of France, should keep all that we have, by any means, been able to lay hold of. This is a view of the matter, which the flaming anti-jacobins seem never to take. They seem never to glance this way. They seem to look upon all the other allies as being made for our sole use, and as fighting for no other purpose than that of enabling us to dominate over all the other maritime powers. It is to be observed, that the ministers, though they had no scruple to say, that the declaration, dated at Frankfurt, was authentic, did not say, that it was issued with their knowledge, or, that it had their approbation. There is, therefore, some reason to suppose, that they do not approve of it, especially if we give any weight to the language of their most strenuous supporters. If, however, they do not approve of it, they will, as yet, at any rate, take care not to make known their disapprobation in a very decided tone; for, if they were to do that, a separate peace would, in all human probability, be the consequence, leaving us in a much worse situation, than we were before, any of the successes of the allies took place. Yet the declaration must be very grateful to them in some particular. It expresses a desire to see the commerce of France revive.—It expresses a readiness to leave France a greater extent of territory than she ever knew under her kings—and, of course, it expresses a readiness to make us a most formidable rival in commerce and marine power. Look then, at this rival, possessing the finest part of Europe, with a population of thirty millions of the most active people in the world, more especially than ever connected with the formidable maritime and commercial nation on the other side of the Atlantic; look at her in this state, and you will not be surpris-

ed if our ministers begin to dread the possible consequences of the late successes.

At a peace, the question upon which we are at issue with America, must be discussed. The rights of nations upon the seas, are of as much consequence, as those upon the land. The other maritime states will, in all likelihood, be on the side of America, their own rights being involved in hers, and each of them entertaining the same hope of becoming a neutral state, and of profiting by the rights of neutrality. The commerce of America, which will be more divided than before, is of great importance to all the maritime states, whose opinions upon the subject we shall be less than we have been, in a situation to treat with contempt. While France had so much power; while all these states were in bodily fear of her, they were compelled to yield to us any point that we insisted on. The case will be different now.—Each of them will feel itself stronger, and will be no more inclined to yield the sea to our absolute command, than they have been to yield up the absolute command of the continent—France, in a state of peace, will be enabled to confer enormous commercial advantages. Her population, her produce, her means of purchase and of consumption, will make her friendship of the utmost consequence to every maritime state. The intercourse between her and America alone, upon a free sea, must produce the most important results; and, the advance which every sort of manufacture will have made in America during these years of separation from us, will make the latter a rival in that respect, as well as in a fighting marine, especially when we consider the advantages which an absence of pauperism and taxation, present to emigrating manufacturers.

I grant that all these considerations are sufficient to make a minister of England hesitate upon the subject of a peace, which would leave France with great power and with the fair prospect of prosperity. But yet, as she cannot be destroyed, and as the allies are ready to leave her great and prosperous, what shall we do? Why, the wise way is, to agree to the proposition, and content ourselves with the hope of being able to keep pace with her in a race of commerce and the arts. There are men, for I have talked with such, who really say, that war is now our element; that our debt, our taxes, our currency, our state maxims and influence—that all these have been wound up to a war height, and that they cannot subsist in peace; that fleet, army, military schools, &c. &c. must all be kept up, or that the whole system will go to atoms. It is, however, comfortable to reflect, that the ministers have not adopted this terrible notion—for if they had, they would not have been so zealous in pushing on the war against Napoleon. I remember hearing a staunch anti-jacobin say, more than three years ago, "Yes, yes, a war for the deliverance of Europe is very good—but if Europe be delivered, and France not annihilated, we are undone."

This really seems to be the opinion of the writers, on whose labours I have been commenting. Now that the means of peace, real peace, approach us, they are alarmed. They seem not to have been prepared for such an event. Like the old lady, who, after whining over a long list of killed and wounded in Spain, and inveighing against Bonaparte, as the cause of all this bloodshed, upon being desired to comfort herself with the hope of peace, exclaimed, "Peace! how do you think, then, that my three poor sons are to live upon half pay?" They were captains or lieutenants probably; and the affectionate mother wished, without doubt, to see them generals or colonels. Ah! this deliverance of Europe, which the city of Edinburgh, in their address to the Regent, attribute to Divine Providence, will cause many a man and many a family in England to entertain thoughts which never before came into their heads. For these reasons, and others that could be mentioned, it is, that the declaration of the allies, though dictated by the soundest policy, is, perhaps, in England, the most unpopular document that ever was published. There are so many hundreds of thousands who live by the war; and who, if peace were made, must be at a loss how to live in so easy a manner, that he who starts obstacles to peace, will not want applauding hearers.

In speaking of this declaration, we should always bear in mind, that it is not only the continental powers who have gained the recent victories. If Holland be free, it is to be attributed to them.—They ran a great risk; we were exposed to no risk at all. We were snug behind the sea, while their very capitals were exposed to destruction. This being the case, they had a right to offer terms of peace; they, whom we professed to wish to see destroyed, had surely a right to declare what was the extent of the deliverance that they wanted. It is not for me to complain that they are not sufficiently safe. We always were talking about our deteriorated views. We

wanted nothing for ourselves, no, not we. That was our nature. What we wanted was, the deliverance of Europe. But, now, behold, when Europe declares that she will satisfy them, we start up and say: Aye, but that will not satisfy us!—It is useless to continue the subject further at present. A short time will show what the real views of the several governments are, and we shall then have something more authentic whereon to comment.

FROM NILES'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

THE ARMED NEUTRALITY OF 1790.

The Editor of the REGISTER believes that the following important papers, which should belong to this work of a foreigner, will, at the present moment, be doubly acceptable to his readers.

The declaration of the King of Denmark and Norway to the Courts of London, Versailles and Madrid.

"If the most exact and perfect neutrality, with the most regular navigation, and the most inviolable respect to treaties, could have exempted the commerce of the subjects of the king of Denmark and Norway from the incursions of the powers with whom he is at peace, and kept it free and independent, it would not be necessary to take measures to insure to his subjects that liberty to which they have the most incontrovertible right. The king of Denmark has always found his glory, and his grandeur, upon the esteem and confidence of other nations. It has been his rule, from the beginning of his reign, to testify to all the powers, his friends, a conduct the most capable of convincing them of his pacific intentions, and of his desire to contribute to the general happiness of Europe. His proceedings have always been conformable to these principles, against which nothing can be alleged, he has, till now, only addressed himself to the powers at war, to obtain a redress of his grievances; and he has never wanted moderation in his demands, nor acknowledgements when they received the success they deserved; but the neutral navigation has been too often molested, and the most innocent commerce of his subjects too frequently disturbed; so that the king finds himself obliged to take proper measures to assure to himself and his allies the safety of commerce and navigation, and the maintenance of the inseparable rights of liberty and independence. If the law of nations has also its rights avowed by all impartial powers, established by custom, and founded upon equity and reason. A nation independent and neutral, does not lose by the war of others the rights which she had before the war, because peace exists between her and all the belligerent powers. Without receiving or being obliged to follow the laws of either of them, she is allowed to follow, in all places (contraband excepted) the traffic which she would have a right to carry on, if peace existed with all Europe, as it exists with her. The king pretends to nothing beyond what the neutrality allows him. This is his rule, and that of his people; and the king cannot accede to the principle, that a power at war has a right to interrupt the commerce of his subjects. He thinks it due to himself, and to his subjects, the faithful observers of these rules, and to the powers at war themselves, to declare to them, the following principles, which he has always held, and which he will always avow and maintain, in concert with the empress of the Russias, whose sentiments he finds entirely conformable with his own.

"I. That neutral vessels have a right to navigate freely from port to port, even on the coasts of the powers at war.

"II. That the effects of the subjects of the powers at war shall be free in neutral vessels, except such as are deemed contraband.

"III. That nothing is to be understood under the denominations of contraband, that it is not expressly mentioned as such in the third article of his treaty of commerce with Great Britain in the year 1763, and the 26th and 27th articles of his treaty of commerce with France, in the year 1742; and the King will equally maintain these rules with those powers with whom he has no treaty.

"IV. That he will look upon that as a Port blocked up, into which no vessel can enter without evident danger, on account of vessels of war so stationed there as to form an effectual blockade.

"V. That these principles shall serve for rules in law proceeding, and that justice shall be expeditiously rendered, by the maritime regulations, conformably to treaty and usage received.

"VI. His majesty does not hesitate to declare, that he will maintain these principles with the honor of his flag, and the liberty and independence of the commerce and navigation of his subjects; and that it is for this purpose he has armed a part of his navy, although he is desirous to preserve, with all the powers at war, not only a good understanding, but all the friendship of which the neutrality can admit. The King will never recede from these principles, unless he is forced to it; he knows his duties and his obligations, he respects them as he does his treaties, and desires no other than to maintain them. His majesty is persuaded, that the belligerent powers will acknowledge the justice of his measures, and that they may be as adverse as himself to do any thing that will oppress the liberty of mankind, and that they will give their orders with their alacrity, and to their officers, conformably to the principles above recited, which tend to the

general happiness and interest of all Europe.

Copenhagen, July 8, 1780.

A copy of the maritime treaty between the Empress of Russia and the King of Denmark, acceded to by the King of Sweden, and the States General of the United Provinces.

"I. Their respective majesties are fully and sincerely determined to keep upon the most friendly terms with the present belligerent powers, and preserve the most exact neutrality: they solemnly declare their firm intention to be, that their respective subjects shall strictly observe the laws forbidding all contraband trade with the powers now being, or that may hereafter be, concerned in the present disputes.

"II. To prevent all equivocation or misunderstanding of the word contraband, their imperial and royal majesties declare, that the meaning of the said word is solely restrained to such goods and commodities as are mentioned under that denomination in the treaties subsisting between their said majesties and either of the belligerent powers. Her imperial majesty adding principally by the Xth and XIth articles of the treaty of commerce with Great Britain; the conditions therein mentioned, which are founded on the right of nations, being understood to extend to the kings of France and Spain; as there is at present no specific treaty of commerce between the two latter and the former. His Danish majesty, on his part, regulates his conduct in this particular by the first article of his treaty with England, and XXVth and XXVIth of that subsisting between his said majesty and the king of France, extending the provisions made in the latter to the Catholic king; there being no treaty *ad hoc*, between Denmark and Spain.

"III. And whereas by this means the word *bona fide*, conformable to the treaties now extant, and the stipulations made between the contracting powers, and those that are now at war, is fully explained; especially by the treaty between Russia and England of the 29th June, 1765; between the latter and Denmark of the 11th of July, 1767; and between their Danish and most christian majesties of August 25th, 1742; the will and opinion of the high contracting powers are, that all other trade whatsoever shall be deemed and remain free and unrestrained.

"By the declaration delivered to the belligerent powers, their contracting majesties have already challenged the privileges founded on natural rights which springs the freedom of trade and navigation, as well as the right of neutral powers; and being fully determined not to depend in future merely on an arbitrary interpretation devised to answer some private advantages or concerns, they have mutually conventioned as follows:

"First, That it will be lawful for any ship whatever to sail freely from one port to another, or along the coast of the powers now at war.—Secondly, That all merchandise and effects belonging to the subjects of the said belligerent powers, and shipped on neutral bottoms, shall be entirely free; except contraband goods.

"Thirdly, In order to ascertain what constitutes the blockade of any place or port, it is to be understood to be in such predicament, when the assailing power has taken such a station as to expose to imminent danger any ship or ships that would attempt to sail in or out of the said ports.

"Fourthly, No neutral ships shall be stopped without a material and well grounded cause; and in such cases justice shall be done to them without loss of time; and besides indemnifying, each and every time, the party aggrieved, and thus stopped without sufficient cause, full satisfaction shall be given to the high contracting powers for the insult offered to their flag.

"V. In order to protect officially the general trade of their respective subjects, on the fundamental principles aforesaid, her imperial, and his royal majesty have thought proper, for directing such purpose, each respectively to fit out a proportionate quota of ships of war and frigates. The squadron of each of the contracting powers shall be stationed in a proper latitude, and shall be employed in escorting convoys according to the particular circumstances of the navigators and trades of each nation.

"VI. Should any of the merchantmen belonging to the subjects of the contracting powers sail in a latitude where shall be no ships of war of their own nation, and thus be deprived of the said protection; in such case, the commander of the squadron belonging to the other friendly power shall, at the request of such merchantmen, grant them sincerely, and *bona fide*, all necessary assistance. The ships of war and frigates, of either of the contracting powers, shall thus protect and assist the merchantmen of the other; provided nevertheless, that under the sanction of such required assistance and protection, no contraband be carried on, nor any prohibited trade contrary to the laws of the neutrality.

"VII. The present convention, cannot be supposed to have any relative effect; that is, to extend to any differences that may have arisen since its being concluded; unless the controversy should spring from continual vexations which might tend to aggrive and oppress all the nations of Europe.

"VIII. If notwithstanding the cautious and friendly care of the contracting powers, and their steady adherence to an exact neutrality, the Russian and Danish merchantmen should happen to be insulted, plundered or captured, by any of the armed ships or privateers belonging to any of the belligerent powers; in such

case the ambassador or envoy of the aggrieved party, to the offending court, shall claim satisfaction and never neglect to obtain a reparation for the insult offered to the flag of his court. The minister of the other contracting power shall at the same time in the most efficacious and vigorous manner, defend such requisition, which shall be supported by parties with unanimity. But in case of any refusal, or even delay in redressing the grievances complained of; then their majesties will retaliate against the power that shall thus refuse to do them justice, and immediately agree together on the most proper means of making well founded reprisals.

"VIII. In case either of the contracting powers, or both, at the same time, should be in any manner aggrieved or attacked, in consequence of the present convention, or for any reason relating thereto; it is agreed, that both powers will join, act in concert for their mutual defence, and unite their forces in order to procure to themselves an adequate and perfect satisfaction, both in regard to the insult put upon their respective flags, and the losses suffered by their subjects.

"IX. This convention shall remain in force for and during the continuance of the present war; and the obligation enforced thereby, will serve as the ground work of all treaties that may be set on foot hereafter: according to future occurrences, and on the breaking out of any fresh maritime wars which might unhappily disturb the tranquillity of Europe. Meanwhile, all that is hereby agreed upon shall be deemed as binding and permanent, in regard both to mercantile and naval affairs, and shall have the force of law in determining the rights of neutral nations.

"X. The chief aim and principal object of the present convention being to secure the freedom of trade and navigation, the high contracting powers have antecedently agreed, and do engage to give it to all other neutral powers free leave to accede to the present treaty, and, after a thorough knowledge of the principles on which it rests, share equally in the obligations and advantages thereof.

"XI. In order that the powers, now at war, may not be ignorant of the strong and nature of the engagements entered into by the contracting powers, the high contracting parties shall give notice in the most friendly manner, to the belligerent powers, of the measures by them taken; by which, far from meaning any manner of hostility, or causing any loss or injury to other powers, their only intention is to protect the trade and navigation of their respective subjects.

"XII. This convention shall be ratified by the contracting powers, and the ratifications interchanged between the parties in due form, within the space of six weeks, from the day of its being signed, or even sooner if possible. In witness whereof, and by virtue of the full powers granted us for the purpose, we have put our hands and seals to the present treaty.

Given at Copenhagen, July the 19th, 1780.

(Signed)
CHARLES D'OSTEN, called SOKEN.
S. SCHARCK RATLAU.
A. P. COMTE BERNSTORFF,
O. THOFF,
M. EIKSTEDT.

"Acceded to, and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the court of Sweden, at Petersburg, the 21st of July, 1780, and by the States General accepted November 29, 1780, and signed at Petersburg, January 5, 1781, with the addition only of article

"XIII. If the respective squadrons, or ships of war, should meet or unite, to be in conjunction, the command in chief will be regulated according to what is commonly practised between the crown heads in the republic."

BATTLE WITH THE CREEKS.

Copy of a letter from Gen. JACKSON, of the Tennessee Volunteers to General Pinckney.

Head Quarters, Fort Strother, January 29, 1814.

My Gen. The Pinckney.

SIR—I had the honour of informing you in a letter of the 31st ult. forwarded by Mr. McCandless [express] of an excursion I contemplated making still further in the enemy's country, with the new raised volunteers from Tennessee. I had ordered those troops to form a junction with me on the 10th inst. but they did not arrive until the 11th. Their number, including officers, was about 800; and on the 15th I marched them across the River to graze their horses. On the next day I followed with the remainder of my force consisting of the Artillery Company with one 6 pounder, one Company of Infantry of 48 men, two companies of spies, commanded by Capt. Gordon and Russel, of about 30 men each, and a company of Volunteer Officers, headed by Gen. Coffee, who had been abandoned by his men, and who still remained in the field awaiting the order of the government: making my force, exclusive of Indians, 930.

The motives which influenced me to penetrate still further into the enemy's country, with this force, were many and urgent. The term of service of the new raised volunteers was short, and a considerable part of it was expired; they were expensive to the government, and were full of order to meet the enemy. The prospect of keeping a number of such troops long stationary and idle, I had

been made to feel but too sensibly already—other causes concurring to make such a movement not only justifiable but absolutely necessary. I had received a letter from Capt. M'Alpin of the 5th inst. who commanded at Fort Armstrong, informing me that Col. Snodgrass, in the absence of Col. Snodgrass, had formed a party of 14 or 15 towns of the chiefs, situated on the waters of the Tallapoosa, were about uniting their forces and attacking that place, which had been left in a very feeble state of defence. You had in your letter of the 24th ult. informed me that Gen. Floyd was about to make a movement to the Tallapoosa near its junction with the Coossee; and in the same letter and recommended temporary excursions against such of the enemy's towns or settlements as might be within striking distance, as well to prevent my men from becoming disconcerted as to harass the enemy. Your ideas corresponded exactly with my own, and I was happy in the opportunity of keeping my men engaged, distressing the enemy, and at the same time making a diversion to facilitate the operations of General Floyd.

Determined by these and other considerations, I took up the line of march on the 17th inst. and on the night of the 18th encamped at Talladega Fort, where I was joined by between 2 and 300 friendly Indians: 65 of which were Cherokees, the balance Creeks. Here I received your letter of the 9th inst. stating that General Floyd was expected to make a movement from Cowetau the next day, and that in 10 days thereafter he would establish a firm position at Tuckabatchee; and also a letter from Col. Snodgrass, who had returned to Fort Armstrong, informing me that an attack was intended to be soon made on that Fort by 900 of the enemy. If I could have hesitated before, I could now hesitate no longer. I resolved to lose no time in meeting this force, which was understood to have been collected in New York, Oaktuskee and Ulan. towns, and were concentrated in a head of the Tallapoosa, at the mouth of a Creek called Enuckkufan, and on an Island below New York.

On the morning of the 20th your letter of the 10th inst. forwarded by McCandless, reached me at the Hillsbee creek, and that night I encamped at Enuckkufan.—Here I began to perceive very plainly how little knowledge my spies had of the country, of the situation of the enemy, or the distance I was from them. The subsordination of the new troops, and the want of skill in most of their officers, also became more and more apparent. But their order to meet the enemy was not diminished; and I had a sure reliance upon the Guards, and the company of old Volunteer officers, and upon the spies, in all about 125.—My wishes and duty remained united, and I was determined to effect, if possible, the objects for which the excursion had been principally undertaken.

On the morning of the 21st, I marched from Enotacheepo, as direct as I could for the bend of the Tallapoosa at about 2 o'clock, P. M. my spies endeavored to overtake them, but failed. In the evening I fell in upon a large trail, which led to a new road, much beaten, and hilly travelled. Knowing that I must have arrived within the neighborhood of a strong force, and it being late in the day, I determined to encamp, and reconnoitre the country in the night. I chose the best site the country would admit, encamped in a hollow square, sent out my spies and pickets, doubled my sentinels and made the necessary arrangements before dark for a night attack. About 10 o'clock at night, one of the pickets fired at 3 of the enemy, and killed one, but he was not found until the next day. At 11 o'clock, the spies whom I had sent out, returned with the information, that there was a large encampment of Indians, at the distance of about 3 miles, who, from their whooping and dancing, seemed to be apprised of our approach.—One of these spies, an Indian, in whom I had great confidence, assured me that they were carrying off their women and children, and that the warriors could either make their escape, or attack me before day.—Being prepared at all points, nothing remained to be done but to await their approach, if they meditated an attack, or to be in readiness, if they did not, to pursue and attack them at day light. While we were in this state of readiness, the enemy, about 5 o'clock in the morning, commenced a vigorous attack on my left flank, which was vigorously met; the action continued to rage on my left flank, and on the left on my rear for about half an hour. The brave Gen. Coffee, with Col. Sittler, the Adj. Gen. and Col. Carroll, (the Inspector General) the moment the firing commenced, mounted their horses and repaired to the line, encouraging and animating the men to the performance of their duty. So soon as it became light enough to pursue, the left wing having sustained the heat of the action, and being somewhat weakened, was reinforced by Capt. Ferrill's company of infantry, and was ordered and led on to the charge by Gen. Coffee, who was well supported by Col. Higgins and the Inspector General, and by all the officers and privates who composed that line.—The enemy was completely routed at every point, and the friendly Indians joining in pursuit, they were chased about 2 miles with considerable slaughter.

The chase being over, I immediately detached Gen. Coffee, with 400 men and all the Indian force, to burn their encampment; but it was said by some, to be fortified. I ordered him, in that event, not to attack it, until the artillery could be sent forward to reduce it. On viewing the encampment and its strength, the General thought it most prudent to re-

turn to my encampment and guard the step was soon discovered.—In half an hour after his return to camp, a considerable force of the enemy made its appearance on my right flank, and commenced a brisk fire on a party of men who had been on picket guard the night before, and were then in search of the Indians they had fired upon, some of whom they believe had been killed. General Coffee immediately requested me to let him take 200 men and turn their left flank which I accordingly ordered; but, thro' some mistake, which I did not then observe, not more than 54 followed him, among them were the old volunteer officers. With these, however, he immediately commenced an attack on the left flank of the enemy; at which time I ordered 200 of the friendly Indians, to fall in upon the right flank of the enemy, and cooperate with the General. This order was promptly obeyed, and in the moment of its execution, what I expected was realized. The enemy had intended the attack on the right as a feint, and, expecting to direct all my attention thither, meant to attack me again, and with their main force on the left flank, which they had hoped to find weakened and disordered.—They were disappointed. I had ordered the left flank to remain firm to its place, and the moment the alarm gun was heard in that quarter, I prepared them, and ordered Captain Ferrill, part of my reserve, to support it. The whole line met the approach of the enemy, with an astonishing intrepidity, and having given a few fires, they forthwith charged with great vigor.—The effect was immediate and irreparable.—The enemy fled with precipitation, and were pursued to a considerable distance, by the left flank and the friendly Indians, with a gallant and destructive fire. Col. Carroll, who ordered the charge, led on the pursuit, and Col. Higgins and his regiment, again distinguished themselves.

In the mean time, General Coffee was contending with a superior force of the enemy. The Indians who I had ordered to his support, and who had set out for this purpose, hearing the firing on the left, had returned to that quarter, and when the enemy were routed, there entered into the chase. That being now over, I forthwith ordered Jim Fife, who was one of the principal commanders of the friendly Creeks, with 100 of his warriors, to execute my order; so soon as he reached General Coffee's charge, the charge was made, and the enemy routed; they were pursued about 3 miles, and 45 of them slain, who were found. Gen. Coffee was wounded in the body, & his aid-de-camp, A. Donaldson, killed together with 3 others. Having bro't in and buried the dead, and dressed the wounded; I ordered my camp to be fortified, to be the better prepared to repel any attack that might be made in the night; determined to reconnoitre a return march to Fort Strother the following day.—Many causes concurring to make such a measure necessary, as I had not set out prepared, or with a view to make a permanent establishment.

I considered it worse than useless to advance and destroy an empty encampment. I had, indeed, hoped to have met the enemy there, but having met and beaten them a little sooner, I did not think it necessary or prudent to proceed further: Not necessary, because I had accomplished all I could expect to effect by marching to their encampment; and because if it was proper to contend with and weaken their forces still further, this object would be more certainly attained by commencing a retreat, which, having to them the appearance of a retreat, would inspire them to pursue me: Not prudent, because of the number of my wounded,—of the reinforcements from below, which the enemy might be expected to receive,—of the starving condition of my horses, they having had neither corn nor care for two days; and nights,—of the scarcity of supplies for my men, the Indians who joined me at Talladega having drawn home, and being wholly destitute; and because, if the enemy pursued me, as it was likely they would, the diversion in favour of Gen. Floyd would be more complete and effectual. Influenced by these considerations, I commenced my return march at half after ten on the 23d, and was fortunate enough to reach Enotacheepo before night, having passed without interruption, a dangerous defile, occasioned by a hurricane. I again fortified my camp, and having another defile to pass in the morning, across a deep creek, and between two hills, which I had viewed with attention as I passed on, and where I expected I might be attacked, I determined to pass it at another point, and gave directions to my guide and fatigue men accordingly. My expectation of an attack in the morning was increased by the signs of the night, and with it my caution. Before I moved the wounded from the interior of the camp, I had my front and rear guards formed, as well as my right and left columns, and moved off my centre in regular order, leading down a handsome ridge to Enotacheepo creek, at a point where it was clear of road, except immediately on its margin. I had previously issued a general order, pointing out the manner in which the men should be formed in the event of an attack on the front or rear, or on the flanks, and had particularly cautioned the officers to fall and form accordingly, the instant the word should be given.

The front guard had crossed with part of the flank columns, the wounded were over, and the artillery in the act of entering the creek, when an alarm gun was heard in the rear. I heard it without surprise, and even with pleasure, communicating with the utmost confidence on

wanted nothing for ourselves, no, not we...
But now, behold, when Europe declares...
It is useless to continue the subject...
FROM NILES'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

THE ARMED NEUTRALITY OF 1780.

The Editor of the REGISTER believes that the following important papers, which should belong to this work of a foreigner, will, at the present moment, be doubly acceptable to his readers.

The declaration of the King of Denmark and Norway to the Courts of London, Versailles and Madrid.

"If the most exact and perfect neutrality, with the most regular navigation, and the most inviolable respect to treaties, could have exempted the commerce of the subjects of the king of Denmark and Norway from the irasias of the powers with whom he is at peace, and kept it free and independent, it would not be necessary to take measures to insure to his subjects that liberty to which they have the most incontrovertible right. The king of Denmark has always found his glory, and his grandeur, upon the esteem and confidence of other nations."

It has been his rule, from the beginning of his reign, to testify to all the powers, his friends, a conduct the most capable of convincing them of his pacific intentions, and of his desire to contribute to the general happiness of Europe. His proceedings have always been conformable to these principles, against which nothing can be alleged, he has, till now, only addressed himself to the powers at war, to obtain redress of his grievances; and he has never wanted moderation in his demands, nor acknowledged them when they received the success they deserved; but the neutral navigation has been too often molested, and the most innocent commerce of his subjects too frequently disturbed; so that the king finds himself obliged to take proper measures to assure to himself and his allies the safety of commerce and navigation, and the maintenance of the inalienable rights of liberty and independence. If the duties of neutrality are sacred, the law of nations has also its rights avowed by all impartial powers, established by custom, and founded upon equity and reason. A nation independent and neutral, does not lose by the war of others the rights which she had before the war, because peace exists between her and all the belligerent powers. Without receiving or being obliged to follow the laws of either of them, she is allowed to follow, in all places (contraband excepted) the traffic which she would have a right to carry on, if peace existed with all Europe, as it exists with her. The king pretends to nothing beyond what the neutrality allows him. This is his rule, and that of his people: and the king cannot concede to the principle, that a power at war has a right to interrupt the commerce of his subjects. He thinks it due to himself, and to his subjects, the faithful observers of these rules, and to the powers at war themselves, to declare to them the following principles, which he has always held, and which he will always avow and maintain, in concert with the empress of the Russias, whose sentiments he finds entirely conformable with his own.

"I. That neutral vessels have a right to navigate freely from port to port, even on the coasts of the powers at war.

"II. That the effects of the subjects of the powers at war shall be free in neutral vessels, except such as are deemed contraband.

"III. That nothing is to be understood under the denominations of contraband, that it is not expressly mentioned as such in the third article of his treaty of commerce with Great Britain in the year 1670, and the 26th and 27th articles of his treaty of commerce with France, in the year 1742; and the King will equally maintain these rules with those powers with whom he has no treaty.

"IV. That he will look upon that as a port blockaded, into which no vessel can enter without evident danger, on account of vessels of war so stationed there as to form an effectual blockade.

"V. That these principles shall serve for rules in law proceeding, and that justice shall be expeditiously rendered, by the maritime regulations, conformably to treaty and usage received.

"VI. His majesty does not hesitate to declare, that he will maintain these principles with the honor of his flag, and the liberty and independence of his subjects; and that it is for this purpose he has armed a part of his navy, although he is desirous to procure, with all the powers at war, not only a good understanding, but all the friendship of which the neutrality can admit. The King will never recede from these principles, unless he is forced to; he knows his duties and his obligations; he respects them as he does his treaties, and desires no other than to maintain them. His majesty is persuaded, that the belligerent powers will acknowledge the justice of his views; that they may be as severe as his majesty is to do any thing that is in his power, and that they will give their officers, and their subjects, the same advice, which tend to the general happiness and interest of all Europe.

general happiness and interest of all Europe.

Copenhagen, July 2, 1780.

A copy of the maritime treaty between the Empress of Russia and the King of Denmark, acceded to by the King of Sweden, and the States General of the United Provinces.

"I. Their respective majesties are fully and sincerely determined to keep upon the most friendly terms with the present belligerent powers, and preserve the most exact neutrality; they solemnly declare their firm intention to be, that their respective subjects shall strictly observe the laws forbidding all contraband trade with the powers now being, or that may hereafter be, concerned in the present disputes.

"II. To prevent all equivocation or misunderstanding of the word contraband, their imperial and royal majesties declare, that the meaning of the said word is solely restricted to such goods and commodities as are mentioned under that denomination in the treaties subsisting between their said majesties and either of the belligerent powers. Her imperial majesty abiding principally by the Xth and XIth articles of the treaty of commerce with Great Britain; the conditions therein mentioned, which are founded on the right of nations, being understood to extend to the kings of France and Spain; as there is at present no specific treaty of commerce between the two latter and the former. His Danish majesty, on his part, regulates his conduct in this particular by the first article of his treaty with England, and XXVth and XXVIth of that subsisting between his said majesty and the king of France, extending the provisions made in the latter to the Catholic king; there being no treaty *ad hoc*, between Denmark and Spain.

"III. And whereas by this means the word *con band*, conformable to the treaties now extant, and the stipulations made between the contracting powers, and those that are now at war, is fully explained; especially by the treaty between Russia and England of the 29th June, 1766; between the latter and Denmark of the 11th of July, 1670; and between their Danish and most christian majesties of August 25th, 1742; the will and opinion of the high contracting powers are, that all other trade whatsoever shall be deemed and remain free and unobstructed.

"By the declaration delivered to the belligerent powers, their contracting majesties have already challenged the privileges founded on natural rights, which springs the freedom of trade and navigation, as well as the right of neutral powers; and being fully determined not to depend in future merely on an arbitrary interpretation devised to answer some private advantages or concerns, they have mutually consented as follows:

"First, That it will be lawful for any ship whatever to sail freely from one port to another, or along the coast of the powers now at war.—Secondly, That all merchandise and effects belonging to the subjects of the said belligerent powers, and shipped on neutral bottoms, shall be entirely free; except contraband goods.—Thirdly, In order to ascertain what constitutes the blockades of any place or port, it is to be understood to be in such predicament, when the assailing power has taken such a station as to expose to imminent danger any ship or ships that would attempt to sail in or out of the said ports.—Fourthly, No neutral ships shall be stopped without a material and well grounded cause: and in such cases justice shall be done to them without loss of time; and besides indemnifying, each and every time, the party aggrieved, and thus stopped without sufficient cause, full satisfaction shall be given to the high contracting powers for the insult offered to their flag.

"IV. In order to protect officially the general trade of their respective subjects, on the fundamental principles aforesaid, her imperial, and his royal majesty have thought proper, for effecting such purpose, each respectively to fit out a proportionate quota of ships of war and frigates. The squadron of each of the contracting powers shall be stationed in a proportionate latitude, and shall be employed in escorting convoys according to the particular circumstances of the navigators and trades of each nation.

"V. Should any of the merchantmen belonging to the subjects of the contracting powers sail in a latitude where shall be no ships of war of their own nation, and thus be deprived of the said protection; in such case, the commander of the squadron belonging to the other friendly power shall, at the request of such merchantmen, grant them sincerely, and *bona fide*, all necessary assistance. The ships of war and frigates, of either of the contracting powers, shall thus protect and assist the merchantmen of the other; provided nevertheless, that under the sanction of such required assistance and protection, no contraband be carried on, nor any prohibited trade contrary to the laws of the neutrality.

"VI. The present convention cannot be supposed to have any relative effect; that is, to extend to any differences that may have arisen since its being concluded; unless the controversy should spring from continual vexations which might tend to aggrive and oppress all the nations of Europe.

"VII. If notwithstanding the cautious and friendly care of the contracting powers, and their steady adherence to an exact neutrality, the Russian and Danish merchantmen should happen to be insulted, plundered, or captured, by any of the armed ships or privateers belonging to any of the belligerent powers; in such

case the ambassador or envoy of the aggrieved party, to the offending court, shall claim such ship or ships insisting on a proper satisfaction, and never neglect to obtain a reparation for the insult offered to the flag of his court. The minister of the other contracting power shall at the same time in the most efficacious and vigorous manner, defend such requisition, which shall be supported by parties with unanimity. But in case of any refusal, or even delay in redressing the grievances complained of; then their majesties will retaliate against the power that shall thus refuse to do them justice, and immediately agree together on the most proper means of making well founded reprisals.

"VIII. In case either of the contracting powers, or both, at the same time, should be in any manner aggrieved or attacked, in consequence of the present convention, or for any reason relating thereto; it is agreed, that both powers will join, act in concert for their mutual defence, and unite their forces in order to procure to themselves an adequate and perfect satisfaction, both in regard to the insult put upon their respective flags, and the losses suffered by their subjects.

"IX. This convention shall remain in force for and during the continuance of the present war; and the obligation enforced thereby, will serve as the ground work of all treaties that may be set on foot hereafter: according to future occurrences, and on the breaking out of any fresh maritime wars which might unduly disturb the tranquillity of Europe. Meanwhile, all that is hereby agreed upon shall be deemed as binding and permanent, in regard both to mercantile and naval affairs, and shall have the force of law in determining the rights of neutral nations.

"X. The chief aim and principal object of the present convention being to secure the freedom of trade and navigation, the high contracting powers have entered into an agreement, and do engage to give it to all other neutral powers free leave to accede to the present treaty, and, after a thorough knowledge of the principles on which it rests, share equally in the obligations and advantages thereof.

"XI. In order that the powers, now at war, may not be ignorant of the strength and nature of the engagements entered into by the courts aforesaid, the high contracting parties shall give notice, in the most friendly manner, to the belligerent powers, of the measures by them taken; by which, far from meaning any manner of hostility, or causing any loss or injury to other powers, their only intention is to protect the trade and navigation of their respective subjects.

"XII. This convention shall be ratified by the contracting powers, and the ratifications interchanged between the parties in due form, within the space of six weeks, from the day of its being signed, or even sooner if possible. In witness whereof, and by virtue of the full powers granted us for the purpose, we have put our hands and seals to the present treaty.

"Given at Copenhagen, July the 19th, 1780.

(Signed)
CHARLES D'OSTEN, called SOKEN.
S. SCHACK RATLAU.
A. P. COMPTE BERNSTORFF,
O. THOFF,
M. EIKSTEDT.

Acceded to, and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the court of Sweden, at Petersburg, the 21st of July, 1780, and by the States General accepted November 20, 1780, and signed at Petersburg, January 5, 1781, with the addition only of article

"XIII. If the respective squadrons, or ships of war, should meet or unite, in conjunction, the command in chief will be regulated according to what is commonly practised between the crown heads in the republic."

BATTLE WITH THE CREEKS.

Copy of a letter from Gen. JACKSON, of the Tennessee Volunteers to General Pinckney.

Head Quarters, Fort Strother, }
January 29, 1814. }

My Gen. Tho. Pinckney.

SIR—I had the honour of informing you in a letter of the 31st ult. forwarded by Mr. McCandless [express] of an excursion I contemplated making still further in the enemy's country, with the new raised volunteers from Tennessee. I had ordered these troops to form a junction with me on the 10th inst. but they did not arrive until the 11th. Their number, including officers, was about 300; and on the 15th I marched them across the River to graze their horses. On the next day I followed with the remainder of my force consisting of the Artillery Company with one 6 pounder, one Company of Infantry of 48 men, two companies of spies, commanded by Capt. Gordon and Russel, of about 30 men each, and a company of Volunteer Officers, headed by Gen. Coffee, who had been abandoned by his men, and who still remained in the field awaiting the order of the government: making my force, exclusive of Indians, 930.

The motives which influenced me to penetrate still further into the enemy's country, with this force, were many and urgent. The term of service of the new raised volunteers was short, and a considerable part of it was expired; they were all ordered to meet the enemy. The prospect of keeping a soldier in the army, in a long stationary and idle, had been made to feel but too sensibly alive—other causes concurred to make it such a movement not only justifiable, but absolutely necessary. I had received a letter from Capt. M'Alpin of the 5th inst. who commanded at Fort Armstrong in the absence of Col. Snodgrass, informing me that 14 or 15 towns of the enemy, situated on the waters of the Tallapoosa, were about uniting their forces and attacking that place, which had been left in a very feeble state of defence. You had in your letter of the 24th ult. informed me that Gen. Floyd was about to make a movement to the Tallapoosa near its junction with the Coossee; and in the same letter and recommended temporary excursions against such of the enemy's towns or settlements as might be within striking distance, as well to prevent my men from becoming disheartened as to harass the enemy. Your ideas corresponded exactly with my own, and I was happy in the opportunity of keeping my men engaged, distressing the enemy, and at the same time making a diversion to facilitate the operations of General Floyd.

Determined by these and other considerations, I took up the line of march on the 17th inst. and on the night of the 18th encamped at Talladega Fort, where I was joined by between 2 and 300 friendly Indians: 65 of which were Cherokees, the balance Creeks. Here I received your letter of the 9th inst. stating that General Floyd was expected to make a movement from Cowetas the next day, and that in 10 days thereafter he would establish a firm position at Tuckabatchee; and also a letter from Col. Snodgrass, who had returned to Fort Armstrong, informing me that an attack was intended to be soon made on that Fort by 900 of the enemy. If I could have hesitated before, I could now hesitate no longer. I resolved to lose no time in meeting this force, which was understood to have been collected from New York, Oakfussee and Uhuah towns, and were concentrated in a head of the Tallapoosa, near the mouth of a Creek called Enockkau, and on an Island below New York.

On the morning of the 20th your letter of the 10th inst. forwarded by M' Candless, reached me at the Hillsbee creek, and that night I encamped at Enockkau. Here I began to perceive very plainly how little knowledge my spies had of the country, of the situation of the enemy, or the distance I was from them. The insubordination of the new troops, and the want of skill in most of their officers, also became more and more apparent. But their ardor to meet the enemy was not diminished; and I had a sure reliance upon the Guards, and the company of old Volunteer officers, and upon the Spies, in all about 125. My wishes and my duty remained united, and I was determined to effect, if possible, the objects for which the excursion had been principally undertaken.

On the morning of the 21st, I marched from Enockchepeo, as direct as I could for the head of the Tallapoosa; and about 2 o'clock, P. M. my spies endeavored to overtake them, but failed. In the evening I fell in upon a large trail, which led to a new road, much beaten, and lately travelled. Knowing that I must have arrived within the neighborhood of a strong force, and it being late in the day, I determined to encamp, and reconnoitre the country in the night. I chose the best site the country would admit, encamped in a hollow square, sent out my spies and pickets, doubled my centinels and made the necessary arrangements before dark for a night attack. About 10 o'clock at night, one of the pickets fired at 3 of the enemy, and killed one, but he was not found until the next day. At 11 o'clock the spies whom I had sent out, returned with the information, that there was a large encampment of Indians, at the distance of about 3 miles, who, from their whooping and dancing, seemed to be apprized of our approach.—One of these spies, an Indian, in whom I had great confidence, assured me that they were carrying off their women and children, and that the warriors could either make their escape, or attack me before day.—Being prepared at all points, nothing remained to be done but to await their approach; if they meditated an attack, or to be in readiness, if they did not, to pursue and attack them at day light. While we were in this state of readiness, the enemy, about 6 o'clock in the morning, commenced a vigorous attack on my left flank, which was vigorously met; the action continued to rage on my left flank, and on the left on my rear for about half an hour. The brave Gen. Coffee, with Col. Sittler, the Adj. Gen. and Col. Carroll, (the Inspector General) the moment the firing commenced, mounted their horses and repaired to the line, encouraging and animating the men to the performance of their duty. So soon as it became light enough to pursue, the left wing having sustained the heat of the action, and being somewhat weakened, was reinforced by Capt. Fewell's company of infantry, and was ordered and led on to the charge by Gen. Coffee, who was well supported by Col. Higgins and the Inspector General, and by all the officers and privates who composed that line.—The enemy was completely routed at every point, and the friendly Indians joining in pursuit, they were chased about 2 miles with considerable slaughter.

The chase being over, I immediately detached Gen. Coffee, with 400 men and all the Indian force, to burn their encampment; but it was said by some, to be fortified. I ordered him, in the event, not to attack it, until the artillery could be sent forward to reduce it. On viewing the encampment and its strength, the General thought it more prudent to re-

turn to my encampment and guard the artillery thither. The wisdom of this step was soon discovered.—In half an hour after his return to camp, a considerable force of the enemy made its appearance on my right flank, and commenced a brisk fire on a party of men who had been on picket guard, the night before, and were then in search of the Indians they had fired upon; some of whom they believe had been killed. General Coffee immediately requested me to let him take 200 men and turn their left flank which I accordingly ordered; but, thro' some mistake, which I did not then observe, not more than 54 followed him, among them were the old volunteer officers. With these, however, he immediately commenced an attack on the left flank of the enemy; at which time I ordered 200 of the friendly Indians, to fall in upon the right flank of the enemy, and cooperate with the General. This order was promptly obeyed, and in the moment of its execution, what I expected was realized. The enemy had intended the attack on the right as a feint, and, expecting to direct all my attention thither, meant to attack me again, and with their main force on the left flank, which they had hoped to find weakened and disordered.—They were disappointed. I had ordered the left flank to remain firm in its place, and the moment the alarm gun was heard in that quarter, I prepared to move, and ordered Captain Ferrell, part of my reserve, to support it. The whole line met the approach of the enemy, with astonishing intrepidity, and having given a few fires, they forthwith charged with great vigor.—The effect was immediate and incurable.—The enemy fled with precipitation, and were pursued to a considerable distance, by the left flank and the friendly Indians, with a galling and destructive fire. Col. Carroll, who ordered the charge, led on the pursuit, and Col. Higgins and his regiment, again distinguished themselves.

In the mean time, General Coffee was contending with a superior force of the enemy. The Indians who I had ordered to his support, and who had set out for this purpose, bearing the firing on the left, had returned to that quarter, when the enemy were routed, there came into the chase. That being over, I forthwith ordered Jim Fite, who was one of the principal commanders of the friendly Creeks, with 100 of his warriors, to execute my order; so soon as he reached General Coffee's charge, the charge was made, and the enemy routed; they were pursued about 3 miles, and 45 of them slain, who were found. Gen. Coffee was wounded in the body, & his aid-de-camp, A. Donaldson, killed together with 3 others. Having bro't in and buried the dead, and dressed the wounded; I ordered my camp to be fortified, to be the better prepared to repel any attack that might be made in the night; determined to reconnoitre a return march to Fort Strother the following day.—Many causes concurred to make such a measure necessary, as I had not set out prepared, or with a view to make a permanent establishment.

I considered it worse than useless to advance and destroy an empty encampment. I had, indeed, hoped to have met the enemy there, but having met and beaten them a little sooner, I did not think it necessary or prudent to proceed further: Not necessary, because I had accomplished all I could expect to effect by marching to their encampment—and because if it was proper to contend with and weaken their forces still further, this object would be more certainly attained by commencing a retreat, which, having to them the appearance of a retreat, would inspire them to pursue me: Not prudent, because of the number of my wounded—of the reinforcements from below, which the enemy might be expected to receive—of the starving condition of my horses, they having had neither corn nor care for two days and nights—of the scarcity of supplies for my men, the Indians who joined me at Talladega having drawn home, and being wholly destitute; and because, if the enemy pursued me, as it was likely they would, the diversion in favour of Gen. Floyd would be more complete and effectual.—Influenced by these considerations, I commenced my return march at half after ten on the 23d, and was fortunate enough to reach Enockchepeo before night, having passed without interruption, a dangerous defile, occasioned by a hurricane. I again fortified my camp, and having another defile to pass in the morning, across a deep creek, and between two hills, which I had viewed with attention as I passed on, and where I expected I might be attacked, I determined to pass it at another point, and gave directions to my guide and fatigue men accordingly. My expectation of an attack in the morning was increased by the signs of the night, and with it my caution. Before I moved the wounded from the interior of the camp, I had my front and rear guards formed, as well as my right and left columns, and moved off my centre in regular order, leading down a handsome ridge to Enockchepeo creek, at a point where it was clear of road, except immediately on its margin. I had previously issued a general order, pointing out the manner in which the men should be formed in the event of an attack on the front or rear, or on the flanks, and had particularly cautioned the officers to fall and form accordingly; the instant the word should be given.

The front guard had crossed with part of the flank columns, the wounded were over, and the artillery in the act of entering the creek, when an alarm gun was heard in the rear. I heard it without surprise, and even with pleasure, calling with the utmost confidence on the

General, that it more prudent to re-

turn to my encampment and guard the artillery thither. The wisdom of this step was soon discovered.—In half an hour after his return to camp, a considerable force of the enemy made its appearance on my right flank, and commenced a brisk fire on a party of men who had been on picket guard, the night before, and were then in search of the Indians they had fired upon; some of whom they believe had been killed. General Coffee immediately requested me to let him take 200 men and turn their left flank which I accordingly ordered; but, thro' some mistake, which I did not then observe, not more than 54 followed him, among them were the old volunteer officers. With these, however, he immediately commenced an attack on the left flank of the enemy; at which time I ordered 200 of the friendly Indians, to fall in upon the right flank of the enemy, and cooperate with the General. This order was promptly obeyed, and in the moment of its execution, what I expected was realized. The enemy had intended the attack on the right as a feint, and, expecting to direct all my attention thither, meant to attack me again, and with their main force on the left flank, which they had hoped to find weakened and disordered.—They were disappointed. I had ordered the left flank to remain firm in its place, and the moment the alarm gun was heard in that quarter, I prepared to move, and ordered Captain Ferrell, part of my reserve, to support it. The whole line met the approach of the enemy, with astonishing intrepidity, and having given a few fires, they forthwith charged with great vigor.—The effect was immediate and incurable.—The enemy fled with precipitation, and were pursued to a considerable distance, by the left flank and the friendly Indians, with a galling and destructive fire. Col. Carroll, who ordered the charge, led on the pursuit, and Col. Higgins and his regiment, again distinguished themselves.

In the mean time, General Coffee was contending with a superior force of the enemy. The Indians who I had ordered to his support, and who had set out for this purpose, bearing the firing on the left, had returned to that quarter, when the enemy were routed, there came into the chase. That being over, I forthwith ordered Jim Fite, who was one of the principal commanders of the friendly Creeks, with 100 of his warriors, to execute my order; so soon as he reached General Coffee's charge, the charge was made, and the enemy routed; they were pursued about 3 miles, and 45 of them slain, who were found. Gen. Coffee was wounded in the body, & his aid-de-camp, A. Donaldson, killed together with 3 others. Having bro't in and buried the dead, and dressed the wounded; I ordered my camp to be fortified, to be the better prepared to repel any attack that might be made in the night; determined to reconnoitre a return march to Fort Strother the following day.—Many causes concurred to make such a measure necessary, as I had not set out prepared, or with a view to make a permanent establishment.

I considered it worse than useless to advance and destroy an empty encampment. I had, indeed, hoped to have met the enemy there, but having met and beaten them a little sooner, I did not think it necessary or prudent to proceed further: Not necessary, because I had accomplished all I could expect to effect by marching to their encampment—and because if it was proper to contend with and weaken their forces still further, this object would be more certainly attained by commencing a retreat, which, having to them the appearance of a retreat, would inspire them to pursue me: Not prudent, because of the number of my wounded—of the reinforcements from below, which the enemy might be expected to receive—of the starving condition of my horses, they having had neither corn nor care for two days and nights—of the scarcity of supplies for my men, the Indians who joined me at Talladega having drawn home, and being wholly destitute; and because, if the enemy pursued me, as it was likely they would, the diversion in favour of Gen. Floyd would be more complete and effectual.—Influenced by these considerations, I commenced my return march at half after ten on the 23d, and was fortunate enough to reach Enockchepeo before night, having passed without interruption, a dangerous defile, occasioned by a hurricane. I again fortified my camp, and having another defile to pass in the morning, across a deep creek, and between two hills, which I had viewed with attention as I passed on, and where I expected I might be attacked, I determined to pass it at another point, and gave directions to my guide and fatigue men accordingly. My expectation of an attack in the morning was increased by the signs of the night, and with it my caution. Before I moved the wounded from the interior of the camp, I had my front and rear guards formed, as well as my right and left columns, and moved off my centre in regular order, leading down a handsome ridge to Enockchepeo creek, at a point where it was clear of road, except immediately on its margin. I had previously issued a general order, pointing out the manner in which the men should be formed in the event of an attack on the front or rear, or on the flanks, and had particularly cautioned the officers to fall and form accordingly; the instant the word should be given.

The front guard had crossed with part of the flank columns, the wounded were over, and the artillery in the act of entering the creek, when an alarm gun was heard in the rear. I heard it without surprise, and even with pleasure, calling with the utmost confidence on the

firmness of my troops, from the manner in which I had seen them act on the 22d. I had placed Col. Carroll at the head of the centre column of the rear guard; its right column was commanded by Col. Perkins, and its left by Col. Stump. Having closed the ground, I expected there to have entirely cut off the enemy by wheeling the right and left columns on their pivot, recrossing the creek above and below, and falling in upon their flanks and rear. But to my astonishment and mortification, when the word was given by Col. Carroll to halt and form, and a few guns had been fired, I beheld the right and left column of the rear guard precipitately give way. This shameful retreat was disastrous in the extreme: It drew along with the greater part of the centre column, leaving not more than 25 men, who being formed by Col. Carroll, maintained their ground as long as it was possible to maintain it, and it bro't consternation and confusion into the centre of the army; a consternation which was not easily removed, and a confusion which could not soon be restored to order. There was then left to repulse the enemy, the few who remained of the rear guard, the artillery company and Capt. Russell's company of spies. They however realized and exceeded my highest expectation. Lieut. Armstrong, who commanded the artillery company in the absence of Capt. Dudrick, (combined by sickness) ordered them to form and advance to the top of the hill, while he and a few others dragged up the six pounder. Never was more bravery displayed than on this occasion. Amidst a most galling fire from the enemy, more than ten times their number, they ascended the hill and maintained their position until their piece was hauled up, when, having leveled it, they poured upon the enemy a fire of grape, re-loaded and fired again, charged and re-charged them.

The most deliberate bravery was displayed by Constantine Perkins and Craven Jackson, of the artillery, acting as gunners. In the hurry of the moment, in separating the gun from the limbers, the rammer and picker of the cannon was left tied to the limber: no sooner was this discovered, than Jackson, amidst the galling fire of the enemy, pulled out the ramrod of his musket and used it as a picker, primed with a cartridge, and fired the cannon. Perkins having pulled off his bayonet, used his musket as a rammer, drove down the cartridge, and Jackson using his former plan, again discharged her. The brave Lieut. Armstrong, just after the first fire of the cannon, with Capt. Hamilton, of E. Tennessee, Bradford and Gayock, all fell, the Lieutenant exclaiming as he lay, "My brave fellows, some of you may fall, but you must save the cannon." About this time a number crossed the creek and entered into the chase. The brave Capt. Gordon, of the spies, who had rushed from the front, endeavored to turn the left flank of the enemy, in which he partially succeeded, and Col. Carroll, Col. Higgins, and Capt. Elliot and Pitkin, pursued the enemy for more than two miles, who fled in consternation, throwing away their packs and leaving 26 of their warriors dead on the field. This last defeat was decisive, and we were no more disturbed by their yells. I should do injustice to my feelings if I omitted to mention that the venerable Judge Cooke, at the age of 63, entered into the engagement, continued the pursuit of the enemy with youthful ardor, and saved the life of a fellow soldier by killing his antagonist.

Our loss in this affair was—killed and wounded; among the former was the brave Capt. Hamilton, from East Tennessee, who had, with his aged father, and two others of his company, after the period of his engagement had expired, volunteered his services for this excursion, and attached himself to the artillery company. No man ever fought more bravely, or fell more gloriously; and by his side fell with equal bravery and glory, Bird Evans, of the same company. Capt. Quarles, who commanded the centre column of the rear guard, preferring death to the abandonment of his post, having taken a firm stand in which he was followed by 25 of his men, received a wound in his head of which he has since died.

In these several engagements our loss was 20 killed and 75 wounded, 4 of whom have since died. The loss of the enemy cannot be accurately ascertained: 189 of their warriors were found dead—but this must fall considerably short of the number really killed. Their wounded can only be guessed at.

Had it not been for the unfortunate retreat of the rear guard in the affair of the 24th inst. I think I could safely have said that no army of militia ever acted with more cool and deliberate bravery; undisciplined and inexperienced as they were, their conduct in the several engagements of the 22d could not have been surpassed by regulars. No man ever met the approach of an enemy with more intrepidity, or repulsed them with more energy. On the 24th, after the retreat of the rear guard, they seemed to have lost all their collectedness, and were more difficult to be restored to order than any troops I had ever seen. But this was no doubt owing in a great measure, or altogether, to that very retreat, and ought rather to be ascribed to the want of conduct in many of the officers than to any cowardice in the men, who on every occasion have manifested a willingness to perform their duty so far as they knew it.

All the effects which were designed to be produced by this excursion it is believed have been produced. If an attack was meditated against Fort Armstrong

that has been prevented. If Gen. Floyd is operating on the east side of the Talapoossee, as I suppose him to be, a most fortunate diversion has been made in his favour. The number of the enemy has been diminished, and the confidence they may have derived from the delays I have made, made to experience, has been destroyed. Discontent has been kept out of my army, while the troops who would have been exposed to it have been beneficially employed. The enemy's country has been explored, and a road cut to the point where their force will probably be concentrated when they shall be driven from the country below. But in a report of this kind, and to you who will immediately perceive them, it is not necessary to state the happy consequences which may be expected to result from this excursion. Unless I am greatly mistaken, it will be found to have hastened the termination of the Creek War, more effectively than any measure I could have taken with the troops under my command.

I am, Sir,
With sentiments of high respect,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Major-General.

The readers of the Star have been put in possession of the sentiments and language of certain Federalists of the "Boston Stamp," permit us to offer the following as one of the Virginia Stamp; and also to call to their recollection those of certain leaders in Maryland, leaving them to draw their own conclusions:

To THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.
Having perused in your paper of this day, an extract from "the Yankee," under the head of "Synopsis of speeches in the Massachusetts Legislature," and having also read in the same paper a piece dated Boston, Jan. 28, under the head of "Grand Rebel Caucus," I feel myself as a Federalist who fought the Revolutionary battles of my country, imperiously called on to disavow the infamous principles advocated in those speeches, and by that Caucus.

No member of the Massachusetts Legislature, or of the Boston Caucus, who advocates the existence of British influence or who is willing to rebel against the Government or Constitution of his own country, deserves to be dignified with the name of Federalist.—As a true member of the genuine old Washington school, I abhor such men, and detest their principles, and do hereby most solemnly protest against both.—As to the present war which is complained of, I will add that whether I might have approved the declaration of it or not, is immaterial; it is sufficient that it has been constitutionally declared by the Government—that circumstance renders it the duty of every real Federalist to exert all the means in his power to prosecute the present war with vigor and effect. I rejoice that in the just prosecution of this war, two of my boys, as members of the Petersburg Volunteers, have already fought the battles of their country, and as old as I am, permit me Mr. Editor to assure you, that in this war, even I shall again be prepared whenever the occasion may require it, to render to my beloved Country every service which may be in my power.

W. BENTLEY,
A Virginia Federalist.
Feb. 10th, 1814.

Col. Bentley who addressed us the above served as an officer through the Revolutionary War—afterwards was called from the ranks to the command of the Regiment of the Militia in Powhatan—was also elected from same county six years successively a member of the Legislature; afterwards was [unofficially] appointed by President Adams commandant of a Regiment.

NEW YORK, FEB. 21.
FRIGATE ADAMS.
News Room, Salem, Feb. 17.

Arrived this morning, the brig Henrietta, Osgood, from St. Salvador. The Henrietta has been boarded on her passage, by the U. S. frigate ADAMS, Capt. Morris, and has brought a letter from Capt. M. for the Secretary of the Navy. [It is said the Adams was 14 days out.]
The Adams boarded the Henrietta, 21 days since off Bermuda. The officer stated, that the Frigate got aground in going out of the Chesapeake (in the night) but soon got off without damage. The dispatches from Captain Morris have been forwarded to Commodore Bainbridge.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE PRESIDENT, COMMODORE RODGERS.
FROM A CRUISE OF 70 DAYS.

The U. S. frigate President, Com. Rodgers, arrived within Sandy Hook, yesterday afternoon.

The revenue cutter Active, Capt. Cahoon, came up from the President last evening, and informs us, that Com. Rodgers had been through most of the West India Islands, and on his return lay off Charleston 48 hours, and was chased off by 5 ships of war, viz. a 74, 2 frigates and 2 sloops of war. Yesterday morning, to the southward of Long Branch, fell in with a 74 and a frigate; the 74 was four hours to the westward of the President, and did not attempt to bring her to action. The Frigate was to leeward.

We learn from Captain Cahoon, that Commodore Rodgers fell in with 2 French frigates, and has captured three British merchant vessels, which he sunk, after taking out their cargoes, and has brought

in 30 prisoners.—[We further learn, that the Commodore has returned to his port in consequence of the term of his cruise having expired.]
Rich. Laver.

LATE FROM WILKINSON'S ARMY.
Avegg, Feb. 19.

By a gentleman residing in this vicinity, who left the French Mills on Sunday last, we are informed, that on Saturday the boats in Salmon river were BURNT by order of Gen. Wilkinson; & on Sunday all the barracks were set on fire! On the latter day the army commenced its march, (after pressing all the slights at hand) a part for Sackett's Harbor; and the remainder towards Malone and Plattsburgh. An attack is still expected at the latter place, as the enemy are said to be strengthening themselves at Isle Noix. The Harbor is also threatened, and Wilkinson's army was threatened—hence the necessity of concentrating the forces, even at the immense sacrifice which has been made. The troops, said to be reduced to 3000, are represented to be in good health, and every way efficient.

BURLINGTON, FEB. 18.

The cantonment at the French Mills is broken up. The huts and all the water crafts at the Mills are destroyed.—The 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 21st and 23rd regiments of infantry, and one company of artillery are gone to Sackett's Harbor, under the command of Brig. Gen. Brown. The 6th, 7th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 22d, regiments of infantry, the 3d regiment of heavy artillery, and the 1st regiment of light artillery have arrived at Plattsburgh. Gen. Wilkinson has taken up his head quarters at Plattsburgh. General Macomb, and one brigade from Plattsburgh arrived at this place last evening. We understand that Gen. M. is to take the command at this post.

COURT MARTIAL.

A Court Martial was held at Portsmouth, (N. H.) for the trial of Sailing Master William Harper, of the U. S. Navy, on a charge of cowardice in the action between the U. S. brig Enterprise and the British sloop of war Boxer, preferred against him by Lieut. R. M'Call, First of the Enterprise; and on the 22d ult. the Court pronounced the following sentence, which has been confirmed.

"The Court, after the most attentive consideration of the evidence adduced, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Sailing Master William Harper, is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and do therefore acquit him; in which opinion the Court are unanimous."
(Signed) ISAAC HULL, President.

JOHN SMITH,
JOHNSON BLARELY,
JOHN ELTON,
JAMES P. OELLORS,
GEORGE W. PRASCOIT,
Judge Advocate.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington City, to his correspondent in Edenton, North Carolina, dated 12th January, 1814.

"I enclose you, for the use of our friends in Edenton, a package of *Bramble berries* being part of the cargo lately received by Mr. Madison as a present from Lord Castlereagh; the effect of these *Berries* are most wonderful indeed, surpassing in their operation any patent medicine heretofore discovered. To the agriculturist and mechanic they have uniformly acted as mild tonics, giving strength and vigor to the whole system; while to the *scrofular* and *monopolizer* in foreign necessities they have invariably proved a most deleterious poison, producing chills, heats, violent gripings, accompanied with profuse sweating and cholera, in which large quantities of sugar, coffee, tea, salt and pepper are discharged. A Boston dealer in hardware, who took a large dose of the *Berries*, was attacked with such a profuse sweating, as to discharge needles and pins, in large quantities, point foremost thro' his skin; his neighbor, from mere sympathy, vomiting at the same time hand saws, gimlets and mouse traps by the dozen, without any alleviation of his symptoms.—The dealers in woolens and crockery begin likewise to be affected. I have heard of one man discharging a whole bale of blankets and two pieces broad cloth, and another of a crate of crockery completely assorted. The disease seems to be spreading in most of our towns as well north as south, but the symptoms are yet so various that our physicians are unable to say what will be the form or name of the epidemic; some think it will eventuate in mania, while others, from the great debility produced by the discharges, think it will settle in melancholy, but for my part I believe it will terminate in many cases in goal fever."

* The Pacific propositions brought by the Flag of Truce Bramble.

URBANA, (O.) Feb. 8.
Col. Croghan, the hero of Sandusky, passed through this place on Saturday last, on his way to Detroit. It is reported he is to take the command of that fort.

Also Capt. McCormick's company of Rangers, left here yesterday morning for Detroit, consisting of about 110 hardy brave looking men.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY
OF
SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY
ALSO
BLANK BOOKS, ASSORTED.
Just received, and for sale at this Office.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1814

This number of the STAR completes a half year—payment is earnestly solicited from delinquent subscribers.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
Washington, 23d Feb. 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.
The President of the United States has been pleased, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make the following appointments in the Army of the United States, viz:

ANTHONY BUTLER, Lieutenant Colonel of the 28th regiment of infantry, to be Colonel of the 2d regiment of riflemen.

GEORGE CROGHAN, Major in the 17th regiment of infantry Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the 2d regiment of riflemen.

DAVID GWYNNE, Captain in the 13th regiment of infantry, to be Major in the 2d regiment of riflemen.

WILLIAM H. PUTTEFF, Captain in the 26th regiment of infantry, to be Major in the 2d regiment of riflemen.

WILLIAM KING, Major in the 16th regiment of infantry, to be Colonel of the 3d regiment of riflemen.

WILLIAM S. HAMILTON, Major in the 10th regiment of infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the 2d regiment of riflemen.

WALTER H. OVERTON, Captain in the 7th regiment of infantry, to be Major in the 3d regiment of riflemen.

JOSEPH SELDEN, Captain in the 2d regiment of light dragoons, to be Major in the 2d regiment of riflemen.

JAMES GIBSON, Captain in the regiment of light artillery and Colonel by brevet, to be Colonel of the 4th regiment of riflemen.

JOSHUA SKELTON, Inspector General, Major by brevet and Captain in the 4th regiment of infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th rifle regiment.

TALBOT CHAMBERS, Captain in the 5th regiment of infantry, to be Major in the 1st rifle regiment.

DANIEL TURNER, of Ohio, to be Regimental Surgeon in the 2d regiment of riflemen.
By order,
J. B. WALBACH.

FOR THE STAR.
THE EPIDEMIC.

IN a Physician the least conversant in the history of diseases, but more especially in that of epidemic diseases, it cannot be called the gift of prophecy to foresee that an epidemic, which had prevailed here the last year, would, with some degree of certainty, return again about the same period of time this season, and nearly in the same character, with equal, and, perhaps, with greater malignity, unless obtained by better treatment.—Hence it was that I took occasion, early in the latter part, to warn the good people of Talbot, Queen Ann's, and a part of Dorchester, and Calvert, of the impending danger, which was awaiting them! That I was right in my predictions, a very short period has, in too many cases, amply proved. Happy should I have been, had my advice as to the mode of treatment been more strictly, and perhaps more fortunately, attended to.

I now most earnestly entreat those, who are taken with an ague, or a chill, not to be alarmed, nor think themselves beyond the hope of a speedy and happy recovery, by the most simple means, which are as infallible as any thing human. The ague, or chill, is the commencement of the disease, and then is the time to begin a correct treatment, or all afterwards may be a vain attempt. Let the patient be put to bed as soon as possible after taking 40 or 50 drops of Eucodum, and be covered up warm, having at the same time hot bricks applied to his feet, and every other part which is cold; then make him drink freely of hot teas, made of Sage, Black Snake Root, or any other kind of tea, with a little spirit of any kind in it, until he gets quite warm, and shows a disposition to sweat, when the spirit may be omitted, but the teas continued without intermission for several days, until the patient is relieved, or thinks proper to call in the aid of a physician—but by no means suffer himself to be bled, nor to take a purge. Pulses are said to be peculiarly beneficial, and perhaps they have been so; but he is remembered, that an emetic will act also as a purge nine times out of ten, and therefore may be injurious. It is true, patients have been bled and purged this season, and yet have done well; but if my observation and experience have not been deceptive, they would have done better without those remedies, and at the same time have got well in half the time without the least risk. I am not deceived, when I assert, that in many cases which did not appear unusually violent at the commencement, one discharge from the bowels has turned the scale unfavorably, and brought on a quick respiration, a sure indication of an effusion on the lungs, which at once destroys their function, and thus puts it beyond the reach of human power to restore them to their proper action again.—Suffice it to say, that I have, in many cases, suffered a patient to go a week without an evacuation from the bowels, rather than run the risk of doing an irreparable injury; and in every such case my patients have done well; while on the other hand, I have seen several by bleeding and purging, go down to the grave without remedy.

From "some hidden causes in the air," the whole external surface of the body, as well as the internal surface of the lungs, is brought into a "torpid state," hence the grand indication to restore heat and action to those parts, and not to increase the "torpidity," by exciting the action of other parts, as for instance the bowels, which too often sinks the patient beyond recovery.

The SWEATING PLAN was once in fashion, and must be again, if we mean to have a due regard to the sixth commandment, until the "constitution of the air" is once more changed!! The world is changing, and we must change with the times and the seasons.

February 27, 1814. MEDICUS.
DIED, on the 15th ult. Mr. JAMES B. HOPKINS, of this county.

Last week, at a very advanced age, 77, from Troth, member of the Society of Friends, of this county.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a writ of *fa. to me directed*, will be sold at public sale, in Centerville, at twelve o'clock on SATURDAY the 19th of March inst. the following Negroes, to wit:
Negro woman named BELINDA,
Negro girl named RACHEL,
Negro boy named SANDY, and
Negro girl named FANNY.
The property of John Duhamel and Wife, formerly Ann Beck.
RICHARD HOPKINS, Sheriff,
of Queen Ann's county.
March 1, 1814.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the first day of sale—All the personal estate of James B. Hopkins, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of one Horse, Cow, Carting, Bed, Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bacon, &c.
The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums over four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under four dollars the cash will be required before the property is removed. The sale to commence (in Easton) at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
ELIZA HOPKINS,
CHARLES ELAKE,
Joint adm'ors. of James B. Hopkins.
March 1 3

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the late residence of *Wrightson Lambdin*, deceased, Bay-side, Talbot county, on MONDAY, the 14th of March inst.—
ALL the personal estate of said dec'd, consisting of Negroes, (13 in number, of different ages and sexes) Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c.—Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, Corn, Bacon & Lard, Blades and Top-Foldier, with the crop of Wheat seeded on the ground, and a variety of other articles not necessary to enumerate.
The above property will be sold by order of the orphans' court of Talbot county, on a credit of nine months, on all sums over ten dollars, for which note and approved security, bearing interest from the date, will be required; for all sums of and under, the cash on removing the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold—and attendance given by
WRIGHTSON LOWE, Ex'or.
of Wrightson Lambdin, dec'd.
March 1 3

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 18, 1814.
THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Institution, request a general meeting of the Stockholder, at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of Bank-Charter.
By order,
JONATHAN PINKNEY, Cashier.
March 1 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the Levy Court for Talbot county will sit on TUESDAY the eighth day of March inst. to appoint Constables; and on TUESDAY the fifth day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in said county.
By order—
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
March 1

LAND TO LEASE.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 acres of Land, lying in Caroline county, on which are, a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, (formerly the residence of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased,) will be leased to a good tenant on advantageous terms.—For further particulars apply at the Star office.
March 1

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ROBERTSON COCKRAN, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1814.
NANCY COCKRAN, Adm'x
of Robertson Cockran, dec'd.
March 1 2q

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Josiah Carr*, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of September next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate: All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.—Given under my hand this first day of March, 1814.
ROGER HOOPER, Adm'r
of Josiah Carr, dec'd.
March 1 3q

NOTICE.
ON application to me the subscriber, in the press of Talbot county court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by the petition in writing of Robert Ryan, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, praying the benefit of an act of Assembly passed at the November session of 1805, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms and conditions in the said act and supplements mentioned: And having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he hath residing for the two years next immediately preceding the time of his application as aforesaid, within the State of Maryland; and the said Robert Ryan having complied with the other requisites of the said act and supplements.—Now then I do (hereby herby order and adjudge, that the said Robert Ryan be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once in every two weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the first Saturday of May term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the Judges of Talbot county court, upon the said first Saturday of May term next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Ryan should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.—Given under my hand this 23d day of February, 1814.
LEWIS PURCELL.
True copy—
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
March 1 3ow3m

APPRENTICE WANTED.
A LAD about fourteen years of age, with a tolerable English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application at the
STAR OFFICE.
March 1

EASTON HOTEL.
The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where from his arrangements, every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with a call.
THOMAS HENRI.
January 24, 1814.

WHERE DWELLS HAPPINESS?
Where the soft power of sensibility,
Kisses and throes the heart;
Where the kind efforts of sweet sympathy,
Seek consolation to impart;
There dwells Happiness.
Where virtue, sense and elegance combine,
And sweet good nature adds to her charms;
Where all these do in lovely woman join,
Ladies' bosoms sea to render calm;
There dwells Happiness.
Where confidence void of distrusts control,
With generous friendship glows;
And from the lips the purpose of the soul,
In converse sweetly flows;
There dwells Happiness.
Where in the gentle bonds of wedded love,
The husband, wife and friend blend;
In union bliss, superior bliss to prove,
Resolving all in one dear friend;
There dwells Happiness.

THE TWO FAULTS OF WOMEN.
We men have many faults,
Poor women have but two;
There's nothing good they say—
There's nothing good they do.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS,
Transmitted to Congress by the President, tending to explain the causes of the failure of our arms on the Northern Frontier.
(CONTINUED.)
February 22, 1813.

SIR,
I have only time to inform you that the enemy, with a very superior force, succeeded in taking Ogdensburg this morning about 9 o'clock. They had about two men to our one exclusive of Indians. Numbers of the enemy are dead on the field. Not more than 20 of our men killed and wounded; Lt. Beard is among the latter.

I have made a saving retreat of about 8 or 10 miles.—I could not get all the wounded off.
We have killed two of the enemy to one of ours killed by them. We want ammunition and some provisions sent to us, also slights for the wounded.

If you can send me three hundred men, all shall be re-taken and Prescott too, or I will lose my life in the attempt. I shall write you more particularly to-day.

Yours, with due respect,
BENJAMIN FORSYTH,
Capt'n. rifle regiment commanding.
Col. Macomb, Sackett's Harbor.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Dearborn to the secretary of war, dated ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1813.
"Having received information, that Sir Geo. Prevost was moving towards Upper Canada with considerable force, but not such as can be fully relied on, I have, however, ordered 400 more of Pike's command to follow the first detachment without delay."

Head Quarters, Sackett's Harbor, March 3, 1813.
SIR,
Having been informed that Sir Geo. Prevost had adjourned the legislature at Quebec, asserting as the motive that his majesty's service required his presence in Upper Canada, and having received certain information of his passing Montreal and having arrived at Kingston, I set out immediately for this place, having ordered the force at Greenbush, and part of Colonel Pike's command in sleighs, for this place. I arrived here in fifty-two hours. I am now satisfied, from such information as is entitled to full credit, that a force has been collected from Quebec, Montreal and Upper Canada, of from 6 to 8000 men, at Kingston, and that we may expect an attack within 48 hours, and perhaps sooner.

The militia have been called in and every effort will be made to defend the post; but I fear neither the troops from Greenbush nor Plattsburg will arrive in season to afford their aid. I have sent expresses to have them hurried on.

Commodore Chauncey has not arrived he will be here to-morrow. The armed vessels have not been placed in the positions intended by the commodore. Our total force may be estimated as nearly 3000 of all descriptions.

Sir George Prevost is represented to be determined to effect his object at all events, and will undoubtedly make every effort in his power for the purpose.

We shall, I trust, give him a warm reception; but if his force is such as is expected and should make an attack before our troops arrive from Greenbush and Plattsburg at Sackett's Harbor, the result may at least be doubtful.

I have the honor, sir, to be, with the highest respect and consideration, your obedient humble servant,
H. DEARBORN,
Hon. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

Sackett's Harbor, March 9, 1813.
SIR,
I have not yet had the honor of a visit from Sir C. Prevost. His whole force is concentrating at Kingston, probably amounting to six or seven thousand; about three thousand of them regular troops. The ice is good, and we expect him every day, and every measure for preventing a surprise is in constant activity. The troops from Greenbush (upwards of 400) have arrived. I have heard nothing from Pike; he should have been here yesterday. I have sent three expresses to meet him; he has not returned. I have suspicions of the express employed by the quarter-

master general to convey the orders to Pike; the earliest measures were taken for conveying a duplicate of his orders. I hope to hear from him to-day. His arrival with 800 good troops would be very important at this time. The enemy are apprized of his movement. I begin to entertain some doubts whether Sir George will venture to attack us; but shall not relax in being prepared to give him a decent reception.

I should feel easier if Pike should arrive in season. I am in want of officers of experience. My whole force exclusive of seamen and marines, who will be confined to the vessels and have no share in the action until my force shall be worsted, amounts to nearly 3000, exclusive of 550 militia at Bröwsville, and on the road leading from Kingston by land. Within two or three days I may have 300 more militia from Rome and Utica.

The ice will not probably be passable more than from six to ten days longer, it is not usually passable after the 15th of March. This unexpected movement of the enemy will effectually oppose the movements contemplated on our part, and I shall think it advisable to order general Chandler to move at present. As soon as the fall of this place shall be decided, we shall be able to determine on other measures. If we hold this place we shall command the lake, and be able to act in concert with the troops at Niagara, while Chandler's brigade, with such other troops as may assemble in Vermont, may induce a return of a considerable part of those troops that have left Lower Canada.

When I ordered Pike to move, I directed general Chandler to have the provision at Plattsburg moved to Burlington. There was but a small preparation of our magazines at Plattsburg; they are principally at Burlington and White Hall.

Yours with respect and esteem,
H. DEARBORN,
Hon. John Armstrong.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated SACKETT'S HARBOR, March 14, 1813.
"From the most recent and probable information I have obtained, I am induced to believe that Sir George Prevost has concluded that it is too late to attack this place. He undoubtedly meditated a coup de-main against the shipping here. All the apprehension is now at Kingston. Sir George has visited York and Niagara, and returned to Montreal. Several bodies of troops have lately passed up from Montreal; but such precautions have been taken to prevent their number being ascertained, as to render it impossible to form any accurate opinion of their forces, or even to imagine very nearly what they amount to. From various sources I am perfectly satisfied, that they are not in sufficient force to venture an attack on this place, knowing as they do that we have collected a fine body of troops from Greenbush and Plattsburg, and that the militia have been called in. We are probably just strong enough on each side to defend, but not in sufficient force to hazard an offensive movement. The differences of attacking and being attacked, as it regards the contiguous positions of Kingston and Sackett's Harbor, cannot be estimated at less than three or four thousand men, arising from the circumstance of militia acting merely on the defensive. I have ordered General Chandler to march for this place; Clark's regiment and company of artillery to be left at Burlington for the present, where the regiment will be fired in a few weeks. I have ordered the recruits for the three regiments that will march to this place to be sent to Greenbush, and Colonel Larned is ordered there to receive them with Bacchus's dismounted dragoons and other detachments from Plattsburg."

Extract of a letter from Major-General Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated SACKETT'S HARBOR, March 16, 1813.
"It was yesterday unanimously determined in a council of the principal officers, including commodore Chauncey, that we ought not, under existing circumstances, to make an attempt on Kingston, before the naval force can act. The harbors in this Lake will not probably be open so as to admit of the vessels being moved until about the 15th of April."

Extract of a letter from Major-General Dearborn to the Secretary of War, without date, proposing to pass by Kingston, and attack York, &c.
"To take or destroy the armed vessels at York, will give us the complete command of the lake. Commodore Chauncey can take ten or twelve hundred troops, to be commanded by Pike; take York, from thence proceed to Niagara, and attack Fort George by land and water, while the troops at Buffalo cross over and carry Fort Erie and Chippewa, and join those at Fort George; and then collect our whole force for an attack on Kingston. After the most mature deliberation, the above was considered by commodore Chauncey and myself as the most certain of ultimate success."

[To be continued.]
THE SUBSCRIBER
Has lately removed to Easton, and has taken part of the house formerly occupied by the Bank, and wishes to take in board, a few Boys and Girls.
PERS: F. HAYARD.
Jan. 11—3

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.
SCHOONER SUPERIOR,
E. ALLEN, Master.
Will commence running as usual from Easton Point to Baltimore, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—and at the same hour every Wednesday morning, during the season.—Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at the same hour. For freight or passage, apply as heretofore.
Feb. 22—

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.
SLOOP MESSENGER,
C. VICKERS, Master.
Will commence running as usual from Easton Point to Baltimore, on SUNDAY NEXT, 20th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at the same hour, during the season. For freight or passage, apply as heretofore.
Feb. 15—

QUEENSTOWN & BALTIMORE PACKET.
SLOOP PICKNEY,
G. CRIFIN, Master.
Having excellent accommodations, (with 24 berths) for Passengers; will commence running regularly on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, from Queenstown to Baltimore, on which days at 9 o'clock, she will continue during the season.—Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY MORNING, at the same hour. The subscriber promises every personal attention to please. Passengers, on their arrival at Queenstown, can be furnished with a Stage, single Carriage, or Horses, to take them to any of the adjoining counties.
Queenstown, Feb. 15—3

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THIS is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, in Md. hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Seymour, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
The above notice is given under an order of the Orphans' Court aforesaid. Given under my hand this 17th day of February, 1814.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r
of William Seymour.
Feb. 22. 6

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth Medford, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.
PETER MEDFORD.
Feb. 22. 3q

FOR SALE OR RENT,
And immediate possession given,
A LOT OF LAND.
Situate near the Academy, in the town of Centerville, Queen Ann's county, with a two-story brick house, 30 by 20 feet, with a cellar under the whole, and completely finished, with a kitchen, smoke house, stable, and carriage house, all new, and a large garden.
Likewise for sale, a copper Still and Worm, almost new, supposed to contain about forty gallons.
JOSHUA KENNARD.
Centerville, Feb. 15—3q

NOTICE.
CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,
January 31st, 1814.
Agreeable to a resolution of the board of Directors, the Stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock in this Institution, on or before FRIDAY the first of April next.
By order,
JAMES STERETT, Cash'r.
Feb. 8—13q

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

PUBLIC HOTEL,
BENNETT'S HERBERT
Begs leave respectfully to inform the Public, that he has opened a Public Hotel, in the house formerly occupied as such by Mr. Joseph Harrison and Mr. Solomon Charles, in the village of Denton, at the corner of Gay & Second streets, sign of the Ship Hornet, where he intends to have a judicious and attentive to endeavor to merit a share of public patronage.
Feb. 15—3q

REMOVAL.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the room lately occupied by Major John Meredith as a store room, opposite the Court House, where he has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of **SADDLERY**—and where he will continue to execute work in his line with neatness and dispatch.
WILLIAM BROMWELL.
Jan. 4—m

MAP OF LOWER CANADA.
Just received, and for sale at this Office.
A NEW AND CORRECT
MAP OF LOWER CANADA,
Compiled from H. H. Land's large Map of this Province, published from actual survey, made by order of the British government.—Laid down on a scale of seven miles to an inch, with all the late revisions, corrections and improvements.—By A. LAY, of N. York.
ALSO,
PART II. OF VOL. II. EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.
Just received.
Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.
Feb. 20—

CHESTER-TOWN AND WILMINGTON MAIL STAGE.
The subscribers respectfully inform the public that the Stage from Chester-Town to Wilmington has commenced running the old and direct route, twice a week, via Middle-Town, Duck-Town, Red-Lyon, and direct to Wilmington. The Stage will leave Chester-Town every Monday and Friday, at 5 A. M. and arrive in Wilmington on the evening of the same day.—Will leave Wilmington every Monday and Friday, at 5 A. M. and arrive in Chester-Town on the evening of the same day.
The subscribers are determined to use every exertion in making this line convenient and agreeable. Travellers will get on with more speed and comfort than has been experienced in this convenience for several years.
Fare of Passengers four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage.
J. CARPPELL,
D. WITHERSPOON.
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.
Feb. 8—3

MARYLAND:
KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
February 11, 1814.
ORDERED, That RICHARD BRICE, administrator of Joseph Brice, deceased, cause to be inserted for three successive weeks, in the Sun published in Easton, a notice according to law, for said dec'd's creditors to produce their claims.
Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Brice, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.
RICHARD BRICE, Adm'r.
Feb. 22. 3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
16th day of February, A. D. 1814.
ON application of James C. Cain, administrator of Elijah Spence, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.
In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office aforesaid, this 16th day of February, Anno Domini, 1814.
Test—
JA. PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Spence, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 22d day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.
JAMES CAIN, Adm'r of Elijah Spence, dec'd.
Feb. 22. 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Twilley, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.—Given under my hand this 15th day of February, 1814.
BETSY ANN TWILLEY, Adm'r of James Twilley, deceased.
Feb. 15—3q

SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF JEREMIAH COLSTON.
IN CHANCERY.
On the petition of January 31st, 1814. JAMES COLSTON, of Talbot county, claiming as assignee of John Leconte, a creditor of the said estate.—It is ordered that the said petition be heard on the first Monday in April next, and that depositions taken on two days notice be read in evidence: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of March next.
True copy. Test—
JAMES P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Feb. 15—3

CREDITORS ATTEND.
The subscriber of Levin Wright, (deceased) late of Caroline county, deceased, is requested to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March next, on which day a dividend will be struck.—Those neglecting this notice, will be barred all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 9th day of February, 1814.
TH. SALLSBURY, Adm'r of Levin Wright (deceased).
Feb. 15—3

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.
The subscriber has removed the above business to the house formerly occupied by Mr. George Sewell, and opposite Mr. James Wainwright's Cabinet maker's shop; where he hopes from his serious attention to the business, to merit a generous portion of public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 4—m
CHARLES BLAKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL MY CREDITORS.
That I intend making application to Kent county court, at March Term next, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto."
JOHN PARKS.
Jan. 11—3

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. William B. Seth, dec'd. of Talbot county, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, on having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated. Also, those who purchased property at the sale of said dec'd's personal property, are informed that their notes are now due, and payment is expected to be made to the subscriber, without delay, or those who may authorize to collect the same.—Those neglecting, will be proceeded against after the first day of April next.
SUSAN SETH, Adm'r of Dr. Wm. B. Seth, dec'd.
Feb. 15—3

NOTICE.
Whereas Jonathan Nevill, one of the heirs of James Nevill, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, preferred to the said county court his petition in writing at May term, in the year eighteen hundred and eleven, praying that a commission might issue according to the act of decedents, to receive the real estate of the said James Nevill among his heirs at law: And whereas a commission did issue in pursuance of the prayer of the said petitioner, and the commission therein named returned to the said county court that the real estate of the said James would not admit of a division among his heirs, without loss and injury, and valued the same in current money—which said return was ratified and confirmed by the said county court: And whereas Mary Nevill, one of the heirs of the said James, is also of from the said county, who is entitled to make her election to take the said real estate at its valuation.—It is therefore ordered by the said county court, that the said Mary Nevill, one of the heirs of the said James, who it is alleged is residing out of the said county, appear on the first Saturday in May term next, and make her election to take the said real estate at its valuation; and on her non appearance at the time aforesaid, the other heirs next entitled may come into the said county court and make their election in the same manner as if the said Mary Nevill, so absent, had appeared, and refused to take the said estate at the valuation of the commission before mentioned: Provided that this notice be published in the Easton Star four weeks successively before the said first Saturday in May term next of the said county court.
True copy, taken from the minutes of proceedings of said court, at the October term last past.
JOHN BROWNE, Clk. of Q. A. C. C.
Feb. 8—4

RUNAWAY.
From the subscriber, living near Easton, a negro woman by the name of *ANNY*, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chapel, in this county, on or about the 1st of July last, and left my service on the 27th of August. She had a variety of clothing.—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if not of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Easton.
DAVID KERR, Junior.
Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, Dec. 7. 5

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of new green pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn mulish shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
All masters of vessels and others are forbidden harboring him at their peril.
JAMES WAINWRIGHT.
Easton, Md. June 1—m

BROKE GAOL.
On Wednesday night, 6th inst. one dark mulatto man by the name of *Peter Jones*, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has a large head and whiskers.—He is well known in and about Easton.—He says he was set free by the lady of Easton, formerly Miss Harriott McCallum. He was committed to gaol on suspicion of stealing a horse.
Also a bright mulatto man by the name of *Nathan*, (slave of Mr. Robert Gardner, on Kent Island,) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a very lively look.—He was committed to gaol on suspicion of piloting the British ship to Queen's-Town. Any person apprehending both or either of said negroes, and returning them to the gaol in Centerville, shall be paid all reasonable expenses they may be at in so doing.
RICHARD PURPETH, Sheriff of Queen Ann's county.
Feb. 15—m

NOTICE.
Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th day of January last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Arant*. He is about 15 years of age, five feet four inches high; his clothing when committed were a blue striped jersey, roundabout, homespun twill cotton jacket, russet pantaloons, from Platten test. Says he belongs to Mr. Edward Clouder, about 12 miles from Leonard Town, St. Mary's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.
MORRIS JONES, Sheriff, Frederick county, Maryland.
Feb. 2 (8)—6

NOTICE.
Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 15th day of January inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Jahuby*. Says he is fifty-two years of age, five feet four inches high. His clothing when committed were a drab coloured cloth great coat, black cloth waistcoat, a muslin shirt, blue cloth pantaloons, gold lace shoes and stockings.—has a scar on the right side of his nose, also a scar on his breast which was caused by a burn. Says he belongs to Mr. James Combs, on the S. G. River, Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.
MORRIS JONES, Sheriff, Frederick county, Maryland.
Jan. 30 (Feb. 3)—5



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

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

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Wrightson Lambdin, deceased, in Dav-nice, Talbot county, on MONDAY, the 14th of March instant—

All the personal estate of said dec'd, consisting of Negroes, (13 in number, of different ages and sexes), Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c.—Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, Corn, Bacon & Lard, Dishes and Top-Fudders, with the crop of Wheat sowed on the ground, and a variety of other articles not necessary to enumerate.

The above property will be sold by order of the orphan's court of Talbot county, on a credit of nine months, on all sums over ten dollars, for which notice and approved security, bearing interest from the date, will be required; for all sums of and under, the cash on removing the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold—and attendance given by

WRIGHTSON LOWE, Esq'r. of Wrightson Lambdin, dec'd. march 1 3

CHANCERY SALE. By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, the following Property, being part of the Real Estate of SAMUEL ANNOTT, late of Talbot county, dec'd, on the days and terms following, viz:

On TUESDAY, 15th of March next, one two-story Brick House, and Lot, in the town of Easton, opposite Mr. Rue's tavern, occupied by John Bennett, Esq. fronting on Washington-street 27 feet 6 inches, and running back 178 feet to an alley. On said Lot are Kitchen, Stables, Carriage-house, &c. all in good repair, being built only a few years. Sale will take place at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th of March, a Farm, supposed to contain 150 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, adjoining the late residence of said deceased, formerly the property of Thomas Abbott, of Easton—On said farm the improvements are out of repair. The sale will take place at eleven o'clock.

On the same day, immediately after the above sale, will be sold about 50 acres of Land, principally of wood, and that of a good quality, on which is a small tenement. This Land adjoins the Lands of Henry Morgan and William Thomas, and lies about three miles from the above Farm.

On SATURDAY, 19th of March, part of an undivided Tract of Land, situate on Division-Creek, adjoining the Lands of Joseph and Solomon Martin, containing about 200 acres, on which is a two-story frame dwelling house—The out-houses are out of repair.

As it is presumed persons inclined to purchase any of the above property, will view it previous to the sale, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a further description, previous thereto, at which time the number of acres in each case, with other particulars will be made known, and attendance given by him.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder, on the days mentioned, should the weather permit, if not, the first fair days thereafter, on a credit of four equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bonds and approved security to the Trustees, bearing interest from their dates until paid; and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will give good and sufficient deeds.

WILLIAM JERKINS, Trustee. Talbot county, Feb. 15—5

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, on THURSDAY the 17th instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day—All the personal estate of James B. Hopkins, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of one Horse, Cow, Carriage, Beds, Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bacon, &c.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums over four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under four dollars the cash will be required before the property is removed. The sale to commence (in Easton) at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ELIZA HOPKINS, CHARLES BLAKE, Joint administrators of James B. Hopkins. march 1 3

NOTICE. BY virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus directed, will be sold at public sale, in Centerville, at twelve o'clock on SATURDAY the 19th of March inst. the following Negroes, to-wit:

Negro woman named BELINDA, Negro girl named RACHEL, Negro boy named SANDY, and Negro girl named FANNY—

The property of John Duhamel and Wife, formerly Ann Beale. RICHARD McFERR, Sheriff of Queen Anne's county. march 1 5

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND. ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 16, 1814. THE President and Directors of this Institution, request a general meeting of the Stockholders, at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of Bank Charters.

By order, JONATHAN PINKNEY, Cashier. march 1 5

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the act of incorporation to establish a Bank and incorporate a company under the name of

"THE BANK OF CAROLINE,"

To be established in the village of Denton, in Caroline county, with a capital of two hundred THOUSAND DOLLARS, money of the United States, divided into eight thousand Shares of twenty-five dollars each—

Books for the subscription of said Stock will be opened at Denton aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 5 o'clock in the evening of the first Tuesday of April next, (which will be the fifth day of the same month,) by the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the aforesaid act of incorporation. Subscribers will be received in person or by Attorney.—For each Share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, a payment of two dollars and fifty cents will be required, and at the end of sixty days thereafter the like sum of two dollars and fifty cents must be paid to the aforesaid Commissioners at Denton, on each Share so as aforesaid subscribed.

But any person who may find it convenient, may, at the time of paying any instalment, pay up the whole amount of his subscription, and shall receive a dividend accordingly.—After the payment of five dollars on each Share, the residue shall be paid by instalments, at the requisition of the Directors, (and not exceeding five dollars on each Share) upon a notice of not less than sixty days of such demand, by advertisement in the most public places in the county, and in the two newspapers printed at Easton.

WILLIAM WHITELEY, WILLIAM HUGHLETT, GEORGE REED, HENRY DRIVER, SOLOMON BROWN, FREDERICK HOLBROOK, WILLIS CHARLES, JAMES HOUSTON, JAMES G. SETH, COMMISSIONERS. Denton, Caroline county, February 22, 1814. 7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Levy Court for Talbot county will sit on TUESDAY the eighth day of March inst. to appoint Constables; and on TUESDAY the fifth day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in said county.

By order— J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. march 1

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, in Md. hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Seymour, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

The above notice is given under an order of the Orphan's Court aforesaid. Given under my hand this 17th day of February, 1814. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r of William Seymour. Feb. 22 6

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET. SCHOONER SUPERIOR.

E. ALLEN, Master. Will commence running as usual from Easton Point to Baltimore, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10 o'clock, A. M. (and at the same hour every Wednesday morning, during the season)—Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at the same hour. For freight or passage, apply as heretofore. Feb. 22

NORRIS AND MARTIN, (Successors to Wm. Norris, Jun.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA DEALERS & GROCERS,

BALTIMORE. Inform their Eastern Shore friends, and its inhabitants generally, that they can now supply them with the main articles in their line, at much less prices than heretofore, speculation having met with a complete check. They have on hand a large and choice assortment of old Wines and Liquors, which they pledge themselves to sell pure as imported. They have also on hand, a complete assortment of Green and Black Teas, fresh and of a superior quality, imported expressly for retailers and private families; hence the lovers of fine Teas are particularly invited to give them a call. All goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found, on trial, to be as represented.

As it frequently happens, that persons instructed to buy Goods of us, to suit their own convenience get them on the wharves and other places; it would be well for those who give orders in future, to request that bills be obtained to accompany the Goods. Feb. 1—5

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ROBERTSON COCKRAN, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1814. JAMES COCKRAN, Adm'r of Robertson Cockran, dec'd. march 1 5

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, with excellent English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application at the

SEAR, OFFICE. march 1

SKETCH OF THE SPEECH OF MR. HOLMES,

by the Senate of Massachusetts, on his motion to erase from the Journals of the Senate, a resolve proposed by Mr. QUINCY, stating that it was "in becoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in naval victories"

MR. PRESIDENT,

As the motion to erase the Resolve of the 15th June, 1813, from your journals was made by me, and as I was on the committee who reported against the erasure, it will probably be expected that I should give some reasons for this motion, and why I do not concur in the report of the committee. I am not tenacious of the manner in which this erasure is to be effected. If that resolve ought to be erased, it is indifferent to me whether it be done by the resolution in the form which I have proposed, or in any mode which shall best comport with the feelings of gentlemen and the delicacy of the subject. Indeed if my proposition to erase, has omitted any part of that resolve which ought to have been included, let it be so amended as to conform to the facts as you understand them—but if the object of the proposition is good, let it not be defeated by misquoting or misconstruing it as is done in this report. The proposition to erase, states that the resolve of June, is a "withholding the usual expressions of respect and approbation" from Capt. James Lawrence, "in this particular respect;" that is, in the case of the destruction of the Peacock. In your report you misquote the words and deny the fact. It is true, that none of the preamble of the resolve of June is recited, and you boast, that in that preamble you have stated that you have a high sense of the naval skill and military and civil virtues of Capt. James Lawrence.—[Here Mr. H. read the whole preamble and resolve, the proposition to erase and the report.]

Here, sir, you state, in substance, that though you like this Capt. Lawrence very well, and have a pretty good opinion of his skill and virtue, still you will do him no honor for this particular act, for fear you should encourage or approve this wicked and unjust war. Really, sir, is this a compliment? Is it not an indirect censure? You have made him the object of an invidious discrimination.—Hitherto, the gentlemen of both political parties, in this legislature, have united in voting approbation and thanks to our naval heroes, for acts of valor, not more pre-eminent than this. On the 19th of February last, this senate, in a very handsome manner, complimented capt. Bainbridge, for his enterprise, courage and skill, in the capture and destruction of the Java. By consulting the journals, I find the yeas were sixteen, and the nays none. The gentlemen who now compose the majority of this board, were then in the minority; but they could have voted if they chose. It will not, I presume, be pretended that none of the minority were present, nor that if present, they were afraid, or did not know how to vote—or that they left their seats. I present, which is very probable, they acquiesced in the vote of this majority, and thereby gave their assent and approbation to the measure. In the house during the same session, votes of thanks passed to captains Hull, Decatur, Jones and Bainbridge—and their votes were unanimous. During this session, the house have, without distinction of party, passed a resolve of approbation and thanks to com. Perry, his officers and crew. Amidst these expressions of public applause, these universal bursts of approbation, and about the time our enemies are conferring honors on the memory of Lawrence, your "morals and religion" have interposed an obstacle, and you must withhold the usual testimonials from this brave man. This too, sir, by the friends of the navy.—Men who have clamored incessantly against the administration for not encouraging this species of force.

But, sir, the public voice calls for this erasure. Your political friends feel mortified and scandalized by this disgraceful resolve. They wish it never had been placed on your journals. I am told that it has been in serious contemplation, by some of your own party in this town, even to Boston, to call a town meeting to instruct their representatives and senators to use their endeavors to effect this erasure. However this may be, I am satisfied that this is an act which most of your party has buried in oblivion. The proposition avoids party distinction; it was intended to be as inoffensive as possible. It suggests that this discrimination, may wound the feelings of his friends. Since the passing the resolve, it has been ascertained, that it was done about the time that he died in defence of his country.—We do not ask you to respect his memory nor to bestow any honor on him for this particular act—but to leave it as though nothing had been done; to take away this resolve, to wipe this foul stain from your state. The sentiments contained in this resolve do not accord with the sentiments of the people. They will reject at victories, and bestow

honor on the heroes that achieved them, and you, either from motives of policy or sincerity, are obliged to mingle in their rejoicings. You cannot have forgotten the union of parties, in giving honor and a sword to Perry. All united, all put at risk their morals and religion, and vied with each other who should be the first in this wicked exultation.

But it is the principle of the war which you disapprove. Has nothing, since the passing of this resolve, happened to convince you of the justice of the war? Nothing to stop your clamor of French influence? Nothing that, in the remotest degree, discovers the pacific disposition of our government? I shall not trouble the gentlemen nor myself again on this subject. If gentlemen could divest themselves of their British partialities, & practice towards their government, the same charities which they practice in social life, they would by this time, cease their clamor at the injustice of this war. It is but fair, it is right, that in a dispute of your own family with a neighbor, you should believe your own right, until they are proved in the wrong. If you could but practice the same charity towards your country, we should hear none of these charges of an unjust and wicked war. But suppose you will not, suppose that you and G. Britain on the one hand should contend that she is exclusively right; that the American people on the other should contend that they were exclusively right. But that Britain and her partisans in America should tenaciously contend against us on all the points—and that some great, wise, good and magnanimous Prince, no way interested in our favor, should be willing to mediate between us, and settle the dispute.—And suppose we should accept his proposition and you should reject it—would this be no evidence of the justice of our quarrel? And after this, this Prince should express his approbation of our conduct, take pleasure in doing justice to the wisdom and magnanimity of our government, express his conviction that we had no foreign partialities, and that we had done all we could do to avoid this contest, would not this satisfy you?

Now what is the fact? Alexander the deliverer, the Emperor, of all the Russians, a man who reigns in the hearts of near thirty millions of people; a man whose justice you have eulogized, whose victories you have celebrated, and whose virtues you have extolled to the skies, has done all this and more. Let it be remembered that this man takes pleasure in doing our government justice, in repelling the charge of French influence, and in expressing his satisfaction that we have done all we could do to avoid this contest. What was his situation at this time? The ally of England, the enemy of France, and bound, as you say, not to make peace with her without Britain's consent—with us he has no political connection, and he wants none. Peace, commerce, and honest friendship, is all he wishes. These facts, I perceive, make gentlemen somewhat uneasy. But I shall take care not to forget to call them to their remembrance on every proper occasion.

But I apprehend that "Alexander the deliverer" is becoming unpopular with your party. You will, I suspect, celebrate no more Russian victories. He has been guilty of establishing the reputation of our government in Europe, and you will never forgive him.

I have dwelt longer than I intended on the justice of the war. It wants no proof. I return to the enquiry. What is the policy or justice of this resolve? It may with much reason be said, that if he (Lawrence) had not lost the Chesapeake in the manner he did, we never should have spread this cold, unfeeling negative resolve on our journals. No, sir, had he brought the Shannon into this harbor, you would have extolled him to the skies.

Your party have a wonderful faculty of engrossing the honors of the war, and throwing off the disgrace. Whenever a man gains a victory, he is a federalist. If it is a naval victory, it was done with a federal navy. When Perry gained his victory on the Lake, your party claimed the man and the ships too. Notwithstanding they had all been built since the war, it made no difference in the claim. Harrison's victory was yours.—But the moment any event takes place, which you can convert into a defeat, then, then you sing another tune. Then the vengeance of Heaven and the vials of God's wrath are pouring down upon the perpetrators of this wicked war. In this case, it was known the Chesapeake was taken, and it was a favorable time to get placed on your records a resolve of this description. As it was a disaster, you could disclaim the act and execrate the war. But, sir, it is not always the conqueror who does the most honor to, or confers the most benefit on his country. The dying words of the vanquished, are often the passage word to fame. It is this which fires the hero in the day of battle, and prompts him to deeds of immortal glory.—Don't give up the ship!—Don't give up the ship!—Don't give up the ship!

has been the word, and it has been obeyed.—Don't give up the ship!—Don't give up the word of every American. And, sir, we will not give up the ship—She is well found, conditioned and manned, and we have a pilot at the helm who knows his duty and will perform it. No, sir, let the storm of faction rage and exert its fury, the ship is safe. But this injunction don't please you—You would give up the ship—and the ship Massachusetts is given up—you struck your flag at the commencement of the contest—your men deserted—your pilot left the helm in a storm, and told you it was sacrilege to resist it, because it was God's temple.—The ship is driven upon the rocks, she is wrecked, and I apprehend that her destruction is inevitable.

But, sir, I beg pardon of the gentlemen for detaining them so long—I have been impelled by my feelings—we have, most of us, propensities which it is difficult to control—I perceive we are fettered by this resolve—I wish it was erased. Suppose the resolve which has passed the House this session in honor Perry, should come up for concurrence, we must either reject it, or be guilty of a most glaring partiality.—What is to be done? Restore your record to a blank, wipe off the disgrace, and the public will be satisfied.

VOICE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted by both Houses of the Legislature on Saturday, the 12th inst. in Council, without debate—in the House, after a violent opposition:

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

We the Representatives of the State of New-Jersey in Council and General Assembly convened, in order to prevent any misrepresentations a former Legislature may have made to the government or people of the United States, relative to the principles and opinions of our constituents—deem it a duty to express our sentiments respecting our national concerns: Therefore,

Resolved, That peace on terms of equality and reciprocity is at all times the desire of the people of this State, as well as of the United States; and that was ought only to be resorted to when all other means of redressing our grievances or maintaining our rights have proved ineffectual.

Resolved, That Great Britain having long continued to heap insult upon aggression—attempting to excite disunion of the States—refusing satisfaction for past wrongs or to guarantee against future injuries, has fully justified our government in having recourse to arms.

Resolved, That this Legislature regards with contempt and adroherence, the ravings of an infuriated faction, either issuing from a Legislative body, a municipal Governor, or discontented or ambitious demagogues—that the friends of our country and government may rest assured the people of this State will meet internal insurrection with the same promptitude they will the invasion of a cruel, vindictive and savage foe.

Resolved, That this Legislature views with regret and disapprobation the conduct of these of our Representatives in both Houses of Congress, who are attempting to thwart the measures of government, paralyze the energetic prosecution of the war, and retard the speedy return of honorable peace.

Resolved, That whilst we approve the prompt acceptance of our government to renew the negotiations for peace on as offer made by Great Britain, we repose an entire confidence in the wisdom, firmness and virtue of the Executive and general government, and fear not to put to the hazard of war all that man holds dear in defence of the inestimable blessings of liberty and independence.

Council Chamber, Feb. 12, 1814. BY ORDER OF COUNCIL, W. M. PENNINGTON, President

House of Assembly, Feb. 12, 1814. READ AND CONCURRED IN, By order of the House, EPHRAIM BATEMAN, Speaker.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

On Thursday morning last, an examination was held at the old court-house in this place, before the Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Judge of the U. S. district court for Massachusetts district, on the information and complaint of G. BLAKE, Esq. the district attorney, against sundry persons inhabitants of the town of Barre, for the alleged offence of having aided and assisted in the escape of certain British officers from the county goal in Worcester. The complaint having been read, and the grounds of the accusation very fully stated by the district attorney, a number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecutor, and several others also on the part of the respondents; after which an elaborate discussion of the evidence ensued, and continued through the day, in which the arguments were conducted by Messrs. Prescott and F. Blake, for the respondents, and concluded by G. Blake, for the United States. It was decided by the Judge, that the evidence adduced, as against one of the respondents, a Mr. Jacob B. Bellow, was sufficient on this preliminary inquiry, to support the accusation, and he was accordingly ordered by the court to take his trial at the next circuit court in May.

WASHINGTON, February 26.

RODGERS'S CRUISE

Copy of a letter from Comm. Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States Frigate President, Sandy Hook Bay, Feb. 19, 1814.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you that I arrived at my present anchorage last evening at 5 o'clock, after a cruise of 75 days, and now have the honour to detail to you the particulars.

In pursuance of your directions, I sailed from Providence the 23rd of December, and although I expected to have run the gauntlet through the enemy's squadron, that was reported to be cruising between Black Island and Gayhead for the purpose of intercepting the President, I had the good luck to avoid them. The day after leaving Providence, I recaptured the American schooner Comet, of 60 tons, bound to New York, with a cargo of cotton, from Savannah, which had been captured by the British and Loire, and in their possession about 48 hours. In a few hours after recapturing the Comet, a sail was discovered to the eastward, which I felt inclined to avoid, from the circumstance of the weather being hazy, and knowing that I was in the neighbourhood of the enemy's squadron; from an advantage of wind, she was enabled, however, to gain our lee beam at a distance of 3 or 4 miles, owing to which I was induced to shorten sail, with the intention of offering her battle in the morning, should nothing else be in sight, and she not a ship of the line. The weather becoming more obscure at 2 o'clock, prevented our seeing her until daylight, when she stood from us to the N. E. although the President was hoisted to let her come up. From this date until the 25th, we did not see a single sail, except the Recovery (a brig belonging and bound to Penobscot, from St. Bartholomew in ballast) until after reaching the long 35, and lat. 19, being carried that far eastward by a severe S. W. gale, accompanied by a heavy sea, as to render heaving to impracticable without infinite risk, when two large sails were discovered standing to the northward, and to which I gave chase, believing, as well from the situation in which they were first discovered, as the manifest disposition they afterwards showed to avoid a separation, that one was a frigate and the other an Indiaman, under her convoy; in this I was mistaken, for on a nearer approach I could discover the headmost was a frigate with 7 ports abaft her gangway, and the other a ship of equal or little inferior force; on discovering their decided superiority, and supposing them to be enemy's ships, I endeavoured during the succeeding night to separate them by steering different courses and occasionally showing a light; but was unable to succeed, for the headmost at one time was so near that she fired a shot over us, whilst her consort was but a few hundred yards astern of her. I now directed our course to be altered, made sail, and continued the remainder of the night to show them a light occasionally, but to no effect, as at day light they were discovered to be in a situation to unite their force. After this I shaped a course to reach a position to windward of Barbadoes, on a parallel of longitude with Cayenne, and did not meet another vessel till the 30th, when falling in with a Portuguese brig, and receiving information that she had been boarded 55 hours before by 2 British store ships bound to the West Indies with 300 troops on board, I rounded sail to the westward in the hope of overtaking them; in this I was again disappointed, and after a pursuit of four days, hauled further southward to gain the latitude of Barbadoes and in that situation on the 5th of January, captured the British merchant ship Wanderer of 7 guns and 13 men from London bound to Jamaica, partly loaded with plantation stores, and after taking from her such light articles as were of most value sunk her. In the same position on the 7th, I fell in with the British merchant ship Prince George, in the character of a cartel with prisoners, which with four other British vessels had been captured by two French 44 gun frigates, the Medusa and Nymphe. The same ships I had fallen in with 14 days before. On board of the Pr. George I sent the prisoners captured in the Wanderer to Barbadoes on parole. On the 9th of January, while still to windward of Barbadoes, I captured the ship Edward of 6 guns and 8 men, from London bound to Leguira, in ballast, which vessel I sent to Barbadoes. Having learnt from the master of the Edward that those of the Wanderer and Prince George, that they had been separated in the Bay of Biscay from their convoy, consisting of the Queen 74, two frigates, and two sloops of war, I was induced, owing to a belief that the convoy was still to the eastward, to remain to windward of Barbadoes until the 16th of January, when finding they must have passed, I changed my ground and ran off Cayenne, and from thence down the coast of Surinam, Berbice, and Demerara, through between Tobago and Arica, thence through the Caribbean Sea, along the south side of Portorico, thro' the Mona Passage, down the north side of Jamaica, and other leeward islands, without meeting a single vessel of the enemy, or any other than 4 Spanish frigates and one Swedish ship, until I got near the Manila reef, near which, after capturing and sinking the British schooner Jonathan, loaded with rum and dry goods, (the most valuable part of which I took on board) I hauled up for the Florida shore and struck anchor at 10 o'clock, and from thence ran on soundings as far as Charleston, passing

within 4 or 5 miles of Columbia Island, and as near to Savannah as the weather and depth of water would allow, without meeting a single vessel except a Spanish ship from the Havana, bound to Spain, but steering for Savannah in consequence of having sprung a leak.

Arriving off Charleston, (which was on the 11th inst.) I stretched close in with the Bar, and made the private signal of the day to two schooners lying in Rebellion Roads, and which from their appearance I believe to be public vessels. After remaining all day off the Bar with colors hoisted and the before-mentioned signal displayed, without being able to communicate with the schooners, I stood to the northward, and at 7 o'clock the next morning discovered and chased a ship to the southward, which after pursuing 8 or 9 miles, led me to a second sail, (a brig under her top-sails, with her top-gallant masts hoisted, and from thence the discovery of a third sail, represented from the mast head to be a large frigate; on discovering the third sail, added to the manoeuvres of the first and second, I was induced to believe part of an enemy's squadron, and accordingly hauled up and stood for the former, to ascertain her character; and after making her from the deck, perceived she was a frigate as reported. I now tacked and shortened sail, believing, that towards night I might be enabled to cut of the ship (which was either a small frigate or large sloop of war) and brig, from the third or largest sail, at this time 9 or 10 miles to windward; in this I was not able to effect my purpose, owing to the weather sail (between sunset and dark) bearing down for the others. Judging now from the manoeuvres that after dark they would etace, I stood to the eastward under short sail, believing that in the morning I might find them in some disorder; at day light, however, owing to the leanness of the weather, they were not to be seen; consequently, I wore and stood back to the westward to make them again, and in a few minutes discovered two (one on the lee, the other on the weather bow) to which I gave chase, but after chasing them about half an hour, the weather becoming more clear the two large ships making their appearance (one on the weather and the other on the lee beam) I changed my course to the eastward, when the four immediately crowded sail in pursuit; but, owing to the weather, assisted by the enemy's manner of chasing, I was enabled to get clear of them without difficulty in a few hours. From this I pursued a course on soundings (except in doubling Cape Hatteras) to eight or ten fathoms water off the Delaware, where, in a fog, I fell in with a large vessel, apparently a man of war. Shortened sail to top-sails and cleared ship for action, but she suddenly disappearing and in a few minutes she, or some other vessel near, being heard to fire signal guns, I stood on to the northward, from a belief I was near another squadron. From the Delaware I saw nothing until I made Sandy Hook, when I again fell in with another of the enemy's squadrons, and by some unaccountable cause was permitted to enter the Bay, although in the presence of a decidedly superior force, after having been obliged to remain outside seven hours and a half waiting for the tide.

I am, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

CHILICOTHE, (O.) Feb. 15. BRITISH PLOT.

On Friday last, information which could be depended on, was received by Col. John B. Campbell, commanding the U. States troops in this State, that the British prisoners encamped in this neighbourhood, had had a plan to rescue their officers from the custody of the Marshal; and with them, to force their way into Canada. From what we have been able to learn, it appears that a correspondence had been kept up between the officers and the men, ever since the last confinement of the former, in which it had been agreed that the latter should rise upon the guard in the night, seize their arms, and after releasing their officers, to set fire to the town, and then proceed to some part of the British dominions. This attempt, desperate as it may appear, might probably have been carried into execution, had it not been for the timely interposition of Providence. Two of the British officers, Lieuts. Stokes and Purvis, disclosed their intentions, under an injunction of secrecy, to a gentleman of this town, who, being a federalist, they considered as a common friend. This gentleman, however, having collected all the necessary information, acquainted Col. Campbell therewith, who, with the concurrence of Governor Meigs, gave immediate orders to put the British officers in irons; the prisoners' guard was doubled; the militia were called out, and every precaution taken to avert the impending danger. These vigorous measures had the desired effect. Order was quickly restored; and the hopes of the prisoners soon vanished. Since the discovery of the plot, the British officers have freely acknowledged it, & say that they gave information thereof to one of our fellow citizens, because they knew that if the attempt was made its consequences would have proved most fatal to themselves. Much credit is certainly due to Col. Campbell for his zeal and activity on this occasion.

Yesterday afternoon, the British officers who were in confinement here, were sent to Fenelon's (N. Y.) under a strong escort.

FROM THE SENYON VALLADOLID.

LETTER FROM MR. DEXTER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The delicate propriety established by usage in our country, forbids that a man, standing as candidate for office, should address the Electors. If the subscriber had consented to being placed in that situation, this rule would bind him to silence. Though he answered while at home, that he was not a candidate for office, republican newspapers in the vicinity of the seat of government, where he now is, have published an opposite statement.

This singular state of things seems to require an explanation. In performing this duty, he may dissect from some Avocrite doctrines and measures of men, high in influence and respectability in both the political parties that now divide the country. Candid men will not attribute this to any indirect or unworthy motive; the others, when their intellectual optics are stimulated by passion, or darkened by prejudice, will see some mischievous purpose in a mere attempt to be understood in his own conduct, and to explain his objections to that of others.

Hopeless, indeed, would be an effort to acquire influence, by pursuing a course offensive to the leaders of both the parties that divide the nation. Such active spirits have both power and inclination to crush any man in public estimation, who opposes the projects of their ambition, while the native *vis herie* of real patriotism prevents support from those quiet citizens, who agree with him in opinion.

The principal subjects, on which politicians at present divide, are the system of restriction on our Commerce, and the war with G. Britain. On the former, the writer differs radically from the party called republicans, and he chuses not to dwell on it. At the same time he is utterly unable to reconcile some of the leading measures of Federalists, as to the latter, with the fundamental principles of civil society; and the indispensable duty of every citizen in all countries, but especially in the American Republic, to hold sacred the union of his country. It is his opinion, probably, that has produced the singular fact of his being nominated for the first office in the Commonwealth, by a political party, to which he does not belong.

The objections against the restrictive system, which have governed his decision on it, shall be briefly stated, without stopping to offer arguments to prove them. He believes:

1st. That it overleaps the bounds of constitutional power.

2dly. That it is impossible to execute it.

3dly. That the attempt to do so corrupts us, by destroying the correct habits of our merchants, and rendering piracy and piracy profitable.

4thly. That it would be ineffectual to coerce foreign nations, if executed.

5thly. That it is unjust and oppressive to the commercial part of the community, as it destroys valuable interests, which the government is bound to protect.

6thly. That it completely sacrifices our only considerable source of revenue, and reduces us to depend on a meagre supply from internal taxation, or to accumulate an enormous public debt by loans, procured on hard terms, which government has no adequate funds to reimburse.

7thly. That it aims a fatal blow at our unexampled progress in wealth and general improvement.

If these objections be well founded, none will deny that they are sufficient. The proof of them would be too elaborate for the present occasion. A wise policy would not have resorted to an untried theory, so ruinous and inadequate, for redress of the serious aggressions we have suffered from the belligerent powers of Europe, in full view of the success, which had crowned more magnanimous efforts.

Washington, by making firm & temperate remonstrance against the first unprovoked important violation of our national rights, induced Great Britain to make compensation; and during the administration of Adams, the pride of France was humbled by an appeal to arms.

This is the only mode which the experience of nations points out to guard against injury and insult accumulating by submission until the patient suffering country be annihilated or enslaved.

On the other hand, when the government were "kicked into a war," the writer did not feel himself at liberty to practice indiscriminate opposition, to paralyze the public energy by degrading the resources and magnanimity of our country; and exaggerating those of Britain, to justice the public enemy in measures that admitted of no excuse; and thus diminish the chance for a speedy and honorable peace, and endanger the union of the States. It is a fundamental law of every civil society, that when a question is settled by the constituted authority, every individual is bound to respect the decision. The momentous question, whether war was just and necessary, has been thus settled. Peace can only be restored by a treaty to which G. Britain shall assent, and reasonable terms are not to be obtained from her, by proving to the world that we are unable or unwilling to maintain our rights by the sword. The privilege of every citizen to examine the conduct of rulers is unquestionable; but in speaking to his country he may be overheard by her enemies. But this right, like every other, may be abused. What good effects is to be expected from creating a division when engaged in war with a powerful nation that has not yet explicitly shown that she is willing to

agree to reasonable terms of Peace? Why make publications and speeches to prove that we are absolved from allegiance to the national government, and hint that an attempt to divide the empire might be justified? But the writer goes further: he has never doubted that the British Orders in Council, when actually enforced, were a flagrant violation of our rights and national honor, & consequently a just cause of declaring war. As to the best mode of performing this painful duty, and the best manner of conducting the war, he has differed from the Government, but surely they are competent to regulate on these points, and private opinion, tho' it may be decently expressed, is bound to submit. On such occasions, regret for the refractory principle in our nature, which scatters thro' nations the misery, crimes and desolation of war, will vend the lesson of the benevolent man; but if he be also magnanimous and just this will not tempt him to violate his duty, or peep in at the arrangement of Heaven. The history of civil society proves that it is a terrible necessity, and man must submit to his destiny. Still greater evils are produced by pusillanimous shrinking from conformity to the mysterious law of his present condition.

The ferocious contest that would be the effect of attempting to skulk from a participation of the burdens of war, by severing the Union, would not be the greatest calamity. Yet fierce would be the conflict of enraged partisans, embittered by personal animosity and rivalry, organized under different governments, about equal in number, and viewing each other as traitors.

In Massachusetts, during the revolutionary war, an overwhelming majority silenced opposition, and prevented mutual havoc, but in other parts of the country, where parties were more nearly equal, neighbors often shot each other in their houses, or instantly hanged their prisoners. Divided as New England now is, such a probably would be its warfare. Intermittent hostility between neighbouring rival nations, would be the consequence of accomplishing such a severance. Foreign faction would converse each of them; for a weak state can no more maintain its rights against powerful nations without foreign support, than a feeble man can defend himself amongst giants without help to protect him. The question would ever be, which powerful nation shall be our ally? G. Britain and France would each have a strong faction, but patriotism would be unknown. The energy of the State would be exhausted in chasing its master. This slavery would be aggravated by despotism at home, for constant wars would require great armies and restless power in rulers, and these have ever been fatal to liberty.

If the question be asked, what is to be done, when we conscientiously believe that a ruinous course of measures is pursued by our national rulers, & the least rights and interests of a great part of the Union disregarded and sacrificed, the answer is, examine the conduct, and expose the errors of government, without preaching sedition. Give liberal support to their measures when right, that you may be credited when you show that they are wrong. Indiscriminate opposition raises no presumption against them, but it demonstrates that the minority are in the right. Truth is powerful & will command success; but error naturally tends to destruction. In every system, perfect enough to be capable of continued existence, a *vire medicatrix* exists that will restore it if not prevented by improper management. Quackery may prolong disease, and even destroy the political as well as the natural body. It is not difficult to point to the intrinsic principle of conservatism in our body politic; and to show that the redemption of New England is not only possible, but probable.

The natural shape and division of political party would be very different from that which now exists. The eastern and southern Atlantic states are made for each other. A man and woman might as reasonably quarrel on account of the differences in their formation. New England would soon be restored from ribility in the political system, if improper expedients for sudden relief were abandoned. Something may be done to accelerate its progress; but reproach and invective aggravate the raging of passion, & confirm prejudices which are already inveterate. Magnanimous moderation, candid discussion & experience of the evil consequences of Utopian projects, would do much to convince a majority of the community, that commerce is entitled to protection; that it is too valuable to the public to be sacrificed; that it is contradictory and unreasonable for the government to restrict great expenditures necessary by a declaration of war; and at the same time dry up the only productive source of revenue; to ask for a loan of twenty five millions, and at the same moment destroy the confidence of the commercial parts of the country, where only capital stock exists; to lay taxes sufficient to produce popular animus, but the product of which will be inadequate to relieve the public necessity; and to prosecute, at an enormous expense, a useless & hopeless invasion, without men or money, or credit, & with a disgusted people. The resources and energy of a powerful nation ought not to be wasted in the wilderness, but thrown on the element where our wrongs were inflicted, and our brave countrymen have already repeatedly triumphed. They are adequate in teaching our enemies to imitate the justice of Jupiter, while they affect to scatter his thunderbolts.

SAMUEL DEXTER, Washington, Feb. 14, 1814.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF THE EMBARGO.

Mr. Wright of Md. rose to submit a motion for consideration. He said, feeling, as he did, a perfect confidence in the sincerity of the administration to effect by negotiation at Gettensburgh an honorable peace; and knowing, as he did, that the President had perfect confidence in the Prince Regent in his own proposition to meet at Gettensburgh to settle by negotiation the unhappy differences that subsist between the two nations, upon the principles of the laws of nations and the inalienable rights of Great Britain; and from the policy of this government, tested by their proposition through Mr. Russell after the war, upon an agreement to negotiate on certain conditions to agree to an armistice, and from the proposition of the British government through Admiral Warren, on our agreement to negotiate on certain terms, to agree to an armistice—he thought he was justified from the conduct of both governments in the belief that an armistice will be agreed to on the commencement of the negotiations at Gettensburgh, as the practice of all nations, as well as the two powers now negotiating, evinces this to be the common usage of nations. It is certainly, said he, one of the first dictates of humanity to spare the effusion of human blood;—and during impending negotiations, believed to be entered into with sincerity and good faith, it would seem to me to be a measure of primary importance to heal asperities and thus lead to a happy termination of the negotiation.

If then, sir, the sword shall be sheathed during the negotiation by an armistice, that sword that can only wound the enemy, I ask if the two-edged sword, the embargo, ought not, during the negotiation, also to be sheathed, that which cuts both friends and foes? And whether it is not our duty to test our devotion to our constituents and to relieve them from all pressure that may not be absolutely necessary? Their patriotic submission to it, while absolutely necessary to press the enemy, entitles them to its removal, while the prospect of peace induces a hope that it may not be necessary as a weapon against the enemy.

Having myself advocated the embargo in the summer session, and the present embargo, and there being no power to suspend it at this time, but by an act of the Legislature, I have thought it my duty to submit the following resolution—but I feel it my duty to the administration to declare, that it is without their consent, and without their knowledge.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of suspending the Embargo Law during the impending negotiation for peace.

Mr. Wright appeared to be inclined to let his motion lie on the table for the present; but

Mr. Croswenor said he conceived it was highly proper that the fate of a proposition of this character should be as once known, and therefore moved that the House now proceed to consider the resolution.

Mr. Seibert having required the yeas and nays on the question of consideration, which, by the rules of the House, is not to be debated, it was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baylies of Mass, Bayly of Va. Bigelow, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Briggs, Caperton, Ciley, Cooper, Cox, Culpepper, Davenport, Davis of Mass, Dewey, Duvall, Ely, Gaston, Giddes, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hopkins, N. Y. Howell, Hufey, Hungerford, Kent of N. Y., Kent of Md., Law, Lewis, Lovett, Macon, McKee, Millican, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Pickering, Pulton, Post, Potter, J. Reed, W. Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Robertson, Ruggles, Sherwood, Shipperly, Smith of N. Y., Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Wood, Ward of Mass, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass, Winter, Wood, Wright—65.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Avery, Dard, Barnett, Heal, Bayen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chapman, Comstock, Conrad, Coughlin, Culbert, Davis of Penn, Deneyholes, Earle, Eppes, Farow, Forney, Foxe, the Franklin, Gilfill, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hayes, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irwin, Jackson of Va. Kennedy, Keny, Kenshaw, Kibbourn, King of N. C., Lafferts, Lyle, McCoy, McLean, Moore, Mumfree, Newton, Ourshey, Parker, Perkins, Piper, Pleasants, Shea of Tenn., Rich, Sevier, Serbert, Skinner, Smith of Penn, Smith of Va., Trenchill, Telfair, Troup, Udger, Ward of N. J., Whitchell, Williams, Yancy—66.

So the House refused to consider the Resolution.

MR. WRIGHT'S MOTION

Of yesterday was, we rather think, ill-timed, if not unnecessary in any event. We have so much confidence in the patriotism and general intelligence of this gentleman, that we feel some diffidence in placing our opinion in opposition to his. But as a power was given to the Executive, in the last section of the law, to suspend the Embargo, to suspend its operation on a condition of hostilities, or in any other event which should, in his opinion, be a termination of the Embargo compatible with the public interest, we cannot conceive that such a motion was absolutely necessary, even if we had the same terms

France as Mr. Wright appears to have the sincerity of the government of Britain. But we have very little confidence in the sincerity of its professions, until fortified by acts, and therefore have a stronger objection to the agitation of such a motion, than the mere absence of necessity for it. If the embargo was a wise measure in December, we have seen nothing to change its character in March—our actual relations to the enemy and the tendency of our measures have not changed in any respect since that day; unless, indeed, it be, that every preparation has been made for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. We know, it is true, that, since the passage of the embargo law, a proposition by the British ministry for negotiation has been accepted by our government; yet the government has not in any respect changed its policy in consequence of that incident. So far from it, the President, in his message communicating it to Congress, expressly enforced the necessity of vigorous preparations to prosecute the war, notwithstanding the accepted proposal of the British government, until an actual cessation of hostilities. Therefore, until the President shall deem the measure compatible with the public interest, we conceive it would be highly inexpedient even to discuss a proposition for removing the embargo.

It is perhaps proper to state, that the vote for consideration is not conclusive evidence of partiality to the motion on the part of those who so voted; and the vote against consideration even would have been much larger, but that several committees were sitting when the question was put, and the members engaged thereon had not an opportunity of voting.

SAVANNAH, FEB. 19.
FROM GOTTENBURG.
Arrived at this port last evening, the Swedish ship, Anna, Christina Pagardey, in 83 days from Gottenburgh. The Anna was bound for Amelia Island, but put in here for want of water.

Capt. Pagardey informs, that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were not in Gottenburgh when he sailed—was informed that they had gone to Stockholm—knew nothing of the ship Neptune, where she was, or when she would sail for America. He also informs that the King of Sweden is dead.

Capt. P. has brought letters for Mrs. Gallatin and Mrs. Bayard.

Capt. P. spoke of no vessels of any description on the passage—he has brought home 8 American seamen that were discharged and left destitute in St. Petersburg, in which place many American vessels were laid up.

MILLEDGEVILLE, FEB. 16.
No information has been received from Gen. Floyd later than the 5th inst. The army was at Fort Hull; the discontents of the men had subsided—and it was not improbable that they would pay the enemy a parting visit. The Indians have abandoned Camp Defiance, but from what cause is not known—perhaps to attack some intermediate post, or make an incursion upon our frontier, two large trails having been recently seen about fifty miles below Fort Lawrence on Flint River.

NEW YORK, FEB. 26.
Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the U. States sloop of war John Adams, Capt. Angus, got under way with a fair wind, and sailed for Gottenburgh, with our ministers on board, Messrs. Clay and Russell, and their Secretaries, J. L. Lawrence, C. Hughes, and William Shaler, Esqrs.

The Senate have passed the bill to raise 4000 state troops, to serve for the term of one year.

PITTSBURGH, FEB. 18.
A letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in this place, dated 5th Feb. 1814, says—A scouting party of our men have just returned from the River Thames, and have brought in 8 prisoners, among them is the famous Francis Baily. I understand he has this day been examined by the commanding officer, and the excuse he makes is, that he was on his way to see his family; but it is well known that he was at the burning of Buffalo, as Mr. M'Comb, who is here now, saw him there; and it is also well known, that he has been Acting Deputy Quarter Master General to the British troops; this is a clear proof to me that he is in advance of the army to procure the necessary provisions. We expect an attack, but are prepared to meet it.

THE YAZOO CLAIMS.
A bill has passed the Senate, and is now before the House of Representatives, for carrying into effect a compromise with the Yazoo claims. Although it passed the Senate by a vote of 3 to 1, we expect it will meet with a very strong opposition; it may not be a successful opposition in the House. If it do pass into a law, we shall at least have to congratulate ourselves that it no longer be, as it has for years been, the apple of discord in the national Legislature. It is impossible to think without the utmost abhorrence of the corruption in which this transaction was engendered. We find, however, among the supporters of this bill in the Senate, many names of those who have in time past been decidedly adverse to the measure, which it contains, viz. a composition of a certain number of acres of the land in lieu of the vast body which is claimed by those who purchased of the Yazoo speculators. On their votes the decision in the Supreme Court, some time ago, in favour of the

claimants, has probably had considerable effect.

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 25.
On Wednesday last, 60 light dragoons marched from this place under the command of Lieut. Binns, to rendezvous at Carlisle. These men were all recruited at this place, and were generally young and hearty, and made a very handsome appearance, which would have been more gratifying had they been supplied with their horses. Lieut. Harrison we understand remains to superintend the recruiting service, the progress of which has been unexampled.

The friends of Great Britain in this country, in imitation of the advocates of perpetual war in London, take it very ill that the Emperors of Austria and Russia have offered terms of peace to France, securing respectable limits to the latter. The republicans, on the contrary, rejoice at it, because they really wish to see a balance of power established in the world, not only on the land, but on the ocean. The people will now perceive who it is that are friends of moderation and the enemies of universal domination. The Tories and the very like federalists evidently wish France to be crushed—but are anxious that G. Britain should singly rule the ocean. This is the cause of their not relishing the peace proposed to France; for that even, upon the basis declared by the Austrian and Russian monarchs, must lead to a condition to put down the maritime usurpations of the British. The republicans are glad that France can no more play the dictator. They never wished that France should succeed farther than effectually to check the unwholesome pretensions of England. Nor do they desire the ruin of Great Britain: They long for a rational division of power in Europe, which may enable the great states of that quarter of the globe to keep one another in order.

The Dutch, it seems, under the auspices of the British ministry, are to be succeeded with a monarchy.—This is restoring Holland to liberty with a vengeance! Pray let us hear no more of French tyranny. The hopes of Holland are nipped in the bud. The Dutch failed their "Sovereign Prince," as the restorer of the republican form of government; and he takes advantage of the generous enthusiasm of the people to cheat them of their rights. A king of Holland, manufactured by Lord Castlereagh, will be nothing more than a puppet for the British ministry. Talk no more, yet Tories, of Bonaparte's making sovereigns to reign over nations fond of freedom!

FROM THE STANDARD OF THE UNION.
EUROPE.

The ways of Providence in its government or nations are wonderful indeed.—In vain do we snort sighted mortals attempt to penetrate behind the curtain which divides the present from futurity. The horizon of human wisdom is limited. Speculation and conjecture are but idle "day dreams" of the fancy. How soon do the enchanted castles which imagination rears, vanish, dissolve into thin air leaving "not a wreck behind!"

The revolutions of the last forty years have been astonishing, and that man must be truly blind who attributes more recent events to the finger of Alexander or Napoleon, instead of perceiving the hand of the Almighty. A few years ago we saw Bonaparte at the summit of human greatness. He had rivalled or rather surpassed Scæverus, Cæsar, and the hero of Macedonia in his splendor, rapidity and extent of his conquests. Yesterday we contemplated a sudden reverse of fortune, deserted by Princes who sat upon thrones of his creation, abandoned by allies upon whom he reposed a generous dependence; the conqueror who, perhaps, meditated the subjugation of Europe was supposed to tumble for his independent existence as a sovereign.

Yesterday we contemplated a prodigious coalition about to invade the territories of France, and to dismember or annihilate her empire. Yesterday we beheld Britain, the haughty, corrupt and ambitious Tyre of the modern world, ready to satiate her ancient and implacable ræve against her rival. To day presents a varied scene; a sudden and unexpected change. The mighty coalition produced by English gold and intrigue, will probably dissolve. We behold the British cabinet in confusion, and the alighted Lord Castlereagh rushing to the continent.

What will be the result of these extraordinary events? How and in what manner will they probably effect the interest of the United States? Shall we presume to offer a few reflections upon the subject.

In the first place, we have witnessed repeated coalitions against the French. Hitherto these coalitions have invariably proceeded to a certain extent and then been conquered or dispersed. England who has been the principal promoter of them, has been the dupe and instrument of the continental powers, who have always succeeded when their own immediate purposes were answered.

Though at present united with Great Britain in a common warfare against the French, the views and policy of the allied powers are not only inconsistent with, but absolutely opposite to those of England. England, the great enemy of domestic intercourse, has usurped the empire of the seas, and endeavored to establish a complete monopoly of the commerce of mankind.

France equally unprincipled and tyrannical establishes what she terms a continental system. That is to say, she prohibits the continental powers from trading with England, and enforces the injurious decree by a dictatorial power.

The motive of England was self-aggrandisement. That of France to destroy England. In this hostility each of them alike, invaded the liberties of the rest of the world.

Among the nations principally engaged in support of neutral and maritime rights, we may place America and Russia at the head.

The French continental system affects Russia most immediately, therefore Alexander selects Napoleon for his first enemy.

The British Orders in Council and practice of impressment injured America most immediately; therefore, America was obliged in the first instance to go to war with England.

Still the policy of Russia and America is identically the same. The ally of England, Russia is as much opposed to her maritime transgressions as we are. That war with England, we are as hostile to the continental system of Bonaparte as Russia is.

When Alexander settles the one point with Napoleon, he will contest the other with Britain. So when America recovers her rights from Britain, she will maintain her other rights against France.

The truth is, that both the American and Russian cabinets, equally consider the French and British governments as the common disturbers of the commercial liberties of the world. Difference of situation has obliged us to select different enemies. But our interests & our feelings are the same.

Sweden and Denmark, in this respect, possess the same interests as Russia. The views of Austria and Prussia are territorial. But to elucidate the matter, we shall personify the different nations, and let each speak for itself.

America.—I am willing to make peace with England, provided she will refrain from impressing my lawful citizens, and permit my ships to navigate the ocean according to the established law of nations, and then I am determined to maintain by arms, if necessary, my rights against France.

Russia.—I have territory sufficient.—I am distant from France and with net an acre of its land. I will make peace with Buonaparte to-morrow if he abandons his continental system, and then I will stand ready to unite with America and the Baltic powers in support of "Free trade and Sailors' rights."

Sweden.—I will do as Russia does.

Denmark.—And so will I, if Russia guarantees the integrity of my dominions.

Austria.—I stand at the head of the great and venerable Germanic body. It was my duty to protect it. I wished to clip the ambitious and dangerous wings of the Emperor's son-in-law, but not to destroy the husband of his daughter and the father of his grand child. I readily consent to a safe and honorable peace.

Prussia.—Also I. God knows I cannot stand out alone. The honor of the allies must protect me from the vengeance of Napoleon.

Britain.—Curse the allies! what what more money I all spent! run Castlereagh! quick buy! make haste! more money! I bled John Bull! I quite faint! I half deaths of blood! I—no the allies! can't trust 'em! more money, curse the vultures! yes, yes! more money! eternally damn them! more money! yes, yes! I—run Castlereagh! millions, millions! get it get it! tax the people! plunder vessels! rob the world.

These few reflections may in some measure aid the reader in forming an idea with respect to a peace on the continent of Europe. It will be perceived we have not spoken for Bonaparte, for one plain reason, because he has spoken for himself. With respect to the question, how far these events will contribute to an American peace? we shall not answer for another plain reason, and that is because we consider the result too uncertain to venture an opinion. But withholding opinions and conjectures, we have no hesitation to offer this advance. Be prepared for war, and it will always be easy to meet peace.

A CORRECTION.

The following paragraph appeared in the Federal Gazette of Baltimore, on Monday evening: **Democratic maneuvering.**—A plan, very artfully contrived, for the removal of Mr. Leib from the Senate of the United States has been attended with complete success. The post master general, Gideon Granger, as he states, was given to understand that it would be agreeable to the President to have Mr. Leib appointed Postmaster.

As it is the fact on which we wish to say anything more on this subject for the present, than to correct misrepresentation as to its intent, we will only remark on the above extract, that, according to our information.

1. It is not true that the removal of Dr. Leib from the Senate was "a plan," nor, of course, that it was "artfully contrived," or contrived at all; to remove Mr. Leib from the Senate, because.

2. It is not true that the Post Master General was given to understand that it would be agreeable to the President to have Mr. Leib appointed Postmaster.

A bill has passed the Senate and has been introduced in the House of Representatives, one object of which is to authorize the Executive, in case of failure to fill the ranks of the Regulars in the army, to cause the said Regulars to be conscripted, and the supernumerary officers to be discharged, with an allowance of three months pay, and the manual laborer, to each officer to be discharged, to be paid for services.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1814.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Sackett's Harbor, Feb. 11.
"Sir.—On the 5th inst. the 8th and 20th regiments U. S. infantry received orders to proceed from French Mills to this place. This order was received at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 5th, and on the morning of the 6th the commenced their march and arrived at this place on the 10th inst. By having our reveille beat at 3 o'clock in the morning, we performed a march of 145 miles in less than 4 days. This detachment was commanded by Major Charles K. Gardner, of the 25th infantry. He has set an example, on this occasion, which will be worthy of imitation by any of our Generals, should they again have occasion to descend the St. Lawrence.

"P. S. A part of the 3d regiment artillery have arrived. The 11th and 21st infantry and 3d artillery are expected here on Sunday next. The remainder are going to Plattsburg."

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.
Newport, Feb. 22.
This day arrived the Spanish sloop Catalina, Capt. Fernandez, 18 days from Matanzas, who informs that Capt. Calvo, in the Spanish schooner Josephine, arrived at that place from New Providence, who reported the arrival at New Providence of a British gun brig and a letter of marque ship Nassau—who were part of the Cork fleet that had been dispersed by order of the commanding officer of the convoy, on the appearance of two American frigates. The last the brig saw was two frigates, one on each quarter of the engaging her.—The brig and the letter of marque are the only two out of seven of the fleet which were destined for N. Providence, that had arrived.

Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Washington 14th Feb. 1814.
GENERAL ORDERS.
The British Commander in Chief in Canada having, in a proclamation dated at Kingston on the 4th day of September, 1813, declared, that a parole lawfully given does not forbid the exercise of any military functions other than that of bearing arms in garrison or in the field—and there being no desire on the part of the U. States to question the correctness of this declaration—it is therefore ordered, that all officers of the United States, prisoners of war on parole, are liable to be called to the discharge of the following duties—

1st. Recruiting.
2d. Drilling recruits.
3d. Guarding stores and prisoners of war in the interior, and
4th. Paying the troops and making purchases on account of the U. States.

All prisoners of war on parole will accordingly report themselves for these duties to the officer commanding the district in which they may happen to reside; and, failing to do so, if non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, or privates, will be apprehended and confined; and, if officers, will be dropped from the rolls of the army.

J. B. WALBACH, Adj. Gen.

REPUBLICANISM IN GEORGETOWN TRIUMPHANT!
On Monday last an election was held for members of the Corporation in Georgetown, in this district. More votes were taken, we are informed, than ever known at any other election of this kind—a majority of democrats in each branch was elected.

REAL PATRIOTISM!
The Hon. WILLIAM CRAY, the Republican Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, since the declaration of war, loaned to Government, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! at a lesser rate of interest than six per centum.

MARRIED, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Markland, MR. ALEXANDER C. FLINN, of Denton, to Miss SARAH HOLMES, of this town.

DIED, on Wednesday, after a short illness, James Earle, Esq. Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Cashier of the Farmers Branch Bank at Easton.

On same day, Mr. Ingey Deacon, of St. Michaels.

On the 1st inst at Gunpowder, Baltimore county, after a short illness, Samuel Hainwright, in the 31st year of his age—leaving a wife and two small children, to whom the irreparable loss of an affectionate husband and tender father.

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK OF BALTIMORE.
February 24th, 1814.
THE Stockholders of this Institution are requested to meet at their Banking House, on MONDAY, the 11th of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, for the renewal of Bank Charters.

By order,
GEO: T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
28th day of February, A. D. 1814.
ON application by petition of John Kemp, executor of the last will and testament of Malcol Lowrey, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the Seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of February, Anno Domini, 1814.

JA: PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.
In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Malcol Lowrey, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of September next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

JOHN KEMP, Ex'or of Malcol Lowrey, dec'd.
march 8 3

IN CHANCERY.
James Stokes, and Elizabeth his wife, vs. James Tucker, Samuel Caldwell, & William Walker.

The bill states that a certain William W. Mason, in his lifetime, executed his last will and testament, in the name of Samuel Caldwell, assignee of James Tucker, one of William Walker against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of W. W. Mason.

That the said James assigned the said land, and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said land in Queen Anne's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tilgham obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William and James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said land. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, without having deducted therefrom the judgments obtained by the said Edward, against him. The bill also states, that the said Samuel Caldwell and William Walker, resides in the State of Delaware. It is thereupon adjudged, and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 20th day of April next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, before the 20th of August next, to show cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy,
JAMES P. HEATS,
Reg. Cur. Casp.

March 8 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Henry, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to bring them in to the subscriber, legally authenticated. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 6th day of March, 1814.

JOHN GREGORY, Adm'r of Charles Henry.
march 8 3

The subscriber has about five tons of Timothy Hay for sale.

JOHN GREGORY.
march 8 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Tubman, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in October next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

RICHARD TUBMAN, Ex'r of Richard Tubman, dec'd.
march 8 3q

By order of the Orphans' Court, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Solomon Turpin, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of August next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.—Given under my hand this 24th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

FRANCIS TURPIN, Adm'r.
march 8 3q

The Celebrated Full Bred Horse R. A. T.
WILL cover mares this season at the House of Chester, Soldier's Cross Roads, and Church Hill.—Certificates of his pedigree and performance will be published in his few days.

JAMES ROBERTS,
march 8

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the goal of Washington county, on the 16th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself London, about 23 or 24 years of age, of a light complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar on his left wrist and hand, occasioned (he says) by a burn. He has a lively pleasant look, speaks fast and stammering, a good deal, has with him an old blue cloth coat, flannel pantaloons, a coarse grey roundabout and patchwork, two coarse shirts, one pair of coarse stockings, an old pair of brown shoes. He says he lately belonged to Mr. R. M. Ginnard, of Montgomery county, Md. who sold him to Mr. Joseph Smith, of Frederick county, Md. and being subject to speaking a dispute took place between him, in consequence of which he was sold at a large price. The owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his goal fees, &c. as graciously to law.

HENRY SWARTZMAN, Sheriff of Washington county, Md.
Feb. 22, 1814.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Baltimore American, and Eastern Star, will please publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and forward their bills to the office of the Maryland Herald for payment.

march 8 3

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.
American Sea-Song—JACK HAINES.
Jack Hainey was dear to his comrades so true;
A lad that no dangers could baffle;
His country he lov'd, and his truehearted Sue,
And was always the foremost in battle.
Jack said to his Sue, as she went on the shore,
Cheer up, my dear girl! never mind it;
If I die, do you see, why my troubles are o'er,
And fate must take life as they find it.
My country has call'd all her wrongs to redress,
And the rights of the tars to defend;
Then would ye, by sawing Jack's spirits de-
press,
When he fights for so noble an end?
Fore and aft we've been wro'g'd do ye see, by
the foe;
Nab'd by land and by sea too, that's tougher,
And forc'd 'gainst our country to fight, do ye
know,
Which, split me, a tar cannot suffer.
A vast, then my Sue! wipe the tear from your
eye,
A bold sailor no danger appalls;
'Tis glorious, you know, for our country to die,
Then cheer up, 'tis my country that calls.
My country! the land of the brave and the free,
Where our tyrant to scourge us has pow'r;
Then snare his sinners, who wou'd not, ye see,
For that country expire every hour.
Come, blubber no more! honest Mainstay is
tough,
And from constancy never will part;
Life's bark to a sailor is nothing but stuff,
If steer'd not by honor's great chart.
But should he who destroys both the king and
the tar,
Stand poor Jack to his home in the grave,
Mind me Suck, teach my boy for his country to
war,
And to die like a son of the wave.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS,
Transmitted to Congress by the Presi-
dent, tending to explain the causes of
the failure of our arms on the Northern
Frontier.
(CONTINUED.)
Extract of a letter from the Secretary
of War, to Major General Dearborn,
dated

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 29, 1813.

Your despatches of the 11th & 14th
inst. from Sackett's Harbor, and one of
the 23d from Albany, have been receiv-
ed. The correspondence between you
and Major Murray, in relation to an ex-
change of prisoners, has been referred
to the Department of State. The altera-
tion in the plan of campaign, so as to
make Kingston the last object, instead
of making it the first, would appear to be
necessary, or at least proper; but the
force assigned to the attack of the up-
per posts, is believed to be too small.
"Accident may prevent a co-operation
of the corps at Buffalo. That sent
from Sackett's Harbour should have in
itself the power of reducing forts George
and Erie, and holding the militia who
may be sent to support them. The
ships can give little aid in the business,
except in merely covering the landing.
Double the number you propose send-
ing, would not be too many. Various
considerations recommend the employ-
ment of a large and decisive force, and
none that I can think of, dissuade from
it. If our first step in the campaign,
and in the quarter from which most is
expected, should fail, the disgrace of
our arms will be complete. The prob-
ability will lose all confidence in us, and we
shall even cease to have any in ourselves.
The party who first opens a campaign,
has many advantages over his antagonist,
all of which, however, are the result of
his being able to carry his whole force
against a part of his enemy's. Wash-
ington carried his whole force against
the Hessians in New Jersey, and beat-
ing them, recovered that moral strength
that self-confidence, which he had lost
by many preceding disasters. We are
now in that state of prostration that he
was in, after he crossed the Delaware;
but, like him, we may soon get on our
legs again, if we are able to give some
hard blows at the opening of the cam-
paign. In this we cannot fail, provided
the force we employ against his weak-
est posts be sufficiently heavy. They
must stand or fall by their own strength.
They are perfectly isolated and out of
the reach of reinforcements; send there-
fore a force that shall overwhelm them—
that shall leave nothing to chance. If
I had not another motive, I would carry
my whole strength, merely that their
first service should be a successful one.
The good effects of this will be felt
throughout the campaign.
"I have listened to give you these
thoughts, and a full conviction of their
utility; and shall only, that there is
no drawback upon this policy. When
the fleet and army are gone, we have
nothing at Sackett's Harbour to guard,
nor will the place present an object to
the enemy.
"How then would it read, that we had
lost our object on the Niagara, while we
had another brigade at Sackett's Harbour
going on?"

Extract of a letter from Major General
Dearborn to the Secretary of War,
dated

ALBANY, April 5, 1813.

I have this day been honored with
your letter of the 28th ult. As troops
cannot with safety be transported from
Sackett's Harbour to York or Niagara in
barkets or flat-bottomed boats, I must
depend on Commodore Chauncey's
armed vessels, with one or two other
boats, for the transportation of our
troops. And if we considered doubtful

whether more than 1200 men could be
so conveyed, which number I consider-
ed amply sufficient for the two first ob-
jects contemplated, but as many as can
be transported with safety shall be sent.
The co-operation of the troops under
Gen. Lewis may be relied on. Boyd
and Winder are with him, and nothing
but outrageous gales of wind can prevent
success.
"The troops from Maryland & Penn-
sylvania arrived last evening. They,
with the other detachments at Green-
bush, will proceed towards Lake Onta-
rio within 2 or 3 days. As soon as prac-
ticable, after sending off the troops, I
shall move westward."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 19, 1813.

SIR,
Taking for granted that Gen. Prevost
has not been able or willing, to re-
inforce Malden, Erie, and George, and
that he has assembled at Kingston a
force of six or eight thousand men, (as
stated by you) we must conclude that
he means to hazard his more western
posts, shorten his line of defence, and
place his right flank on Lake Ontario.

This arrangement is, no doubt, in
consequence of our preparations at Sac-
kett's Harbour. These gave him reason
to fear that we meant to cut his line of
communication at that point, which, so
long as he has a hope of keeping the
command of the Lake, is one of infinite
importance to his views.

The danger, however, now is, that in
the event of the success of the present
expedition, he may lose this hope, aban-
don Kings on and concentrate his forces
at Montreal.

This event is, in my opinion, a prob-
able, as to render necessary a com-
munication of the views of the President
in relation to the movements on your
part, (which shall be subsequent to those
now making) on two suppositions:

1st. That the enemy will keep his
ground at Kingston; and
2d. That he will abandon that ground
and withdraw to Montreal.

On the first supposition, there is no
difficulty in either selecting our object,
or the means of pursuing it. We ought
to destroy the communication between
Kingston and Montreal, by interposing
a competent force between the two, and
assailing the former by a joint opera-
tion of military and naval means.

Local circumstances favor this pro-
ject. A few armed boats on Lake St.
Francis, stop all intercourse by water;
in which case, cannon, military stores,
and articles of subsistence in bulk, can-
not be conveyed between Montreal and
Kingston.

From Lake Ontario to Ogdensburg,
we command the navigation of the St.
Lawrence by our armed vessels, and
under their protection, our army can
be passed over and established on the
Canada side at the point deemed most
proper for attack.

On the other supposition, that the Bri-
tish garrison is withdrawn from King-
ston and Montreal, the old question of
approaching him by Lake Champlain
or by the St. Lawrence, recurs, and
ought now to be settled, so that there
should be no unnecessary pause in our
operations at a later and more momen-
tous period of the campaign.

The circumstances in favor of the St.
Lawrence route, are these:

1st. Our force is now upon it.
2d. It furnishes a conveyance by wa-
ter the whole distance.
3d. The enemy is not fortified on the
St. Lawrence side, and has on it no
strong outposts, which must be for-
ced, in order to secure our flanks and
rear, while engaged in the main attack;
and
4th. By approaching his flank, (with his
route enables you to do) instead of his
front, we compel him to change his po-
sition, in which case he must do one of
four things: either he must occupy the
north side of the River or give up the
south, or he must occupy the south side
and give up the north, or he must con-
fine himself to this Island and give up
both sides; or lastly, he must occupy
both sides, and in this case expose him-
self to be beaten in detail.

None of these advantages are to be
found in approaching him by the other
route. Our troops are not upon it; we
cannot move by water; his outposts are
fortified, and must be carried by assault;
his front is the only assailable point, and
that is, covered by the St. Lawrence;
our attack must be made exactly where
he wishes it to be made; all his arrange-
ments and defences are, of course, in
full operation, nor is he compelled to
disturb them in the smallest degree.
In a word, we must fight him on his pre-
vious dispositions and plans, and not on
any of our own.

The reasons are deemed conclusive
for preferring the route of the St. Law-
rence, and your measures (subsequent
to your expedition) will, therefore, be
conformed to this object.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Major Gen. Dearborn.

[Here follows Gen. Dearborn's letter
dated York, U. C. April 28, 1813, giv-
ing an account of the capture of the
place. It has already been published.]
(To be continued.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY
SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY
BLANK BOOKS, ASSORTED.

It will be seen by the following, that
the agents of the British faction have
received their *quoit* in Lincolnville, as
well as Gloucester. These repeated
checks by the press, ought to teach
the factionists wisdom, and induce them
to desist from their nefarious projects,
before they proceed to such extraneous
heads the punishment due to treachery
and insurgency.

They called the citizens of Lincoln-
ville together, for the purpose of excit-
ing a spirit of rebellion against the Gov-
ernment; but, penetrating their base
views, they defeated them, by denounc-
ing in a most spirited and patriotic man-
ner, their flagitious conduct in the Le-
gislature, and voting to SUPPORT
BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND
THE WAR!

Reason Patriot.

At a legal Town Meeting* of the in-
habitants of Lincolnville, convened the
9th day of February, A. D. 1814, for
the purpose of taking into consideration
the expediency or inexpediency of pe-
titioning the President of the U. States,
or the Legislature of the State of Mas-
sachusetts, on the subject relative to a
repeal or amendment of the Embargo
Law; after due consideration, and the
sense of the meeting being taken, it
was voted to choose Captain JESSE
STURSON, Moderator, by a large majori-
ty, and to choose a Committee of five,
to draught Resolutions; and the fol-
lowing gentlemen were chosen, viz Philip
Ulmer, Esq. Nathaniel Miliken, Cap-
tain James Mahoney, Mr. John Mahoney,
and Major Jacob Ulmer, who drew up
the following Resolutions, which were
accepted by the town by a large majori-
ty, and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That this town has full con-
fidence in the administrators of our pre-
sent Republican government, that we
rest in full assurance that they have
wisdom & energy to support the rights
and independence of the free and en-
lightened people of these United States.
Engaged in a war urged upon us by a
proud, haughty, and tyrannical nation,
we feel it our indispensable duty to use
our utmost endeavors to support it in
the most dignified manner, until we can
obtain a permanent and honourable
peace; a peace which shall secure to us
those sacred rights which were obtain-
ed by the patriots of '76; rights which
we are determined never to sacrifice to
the price of tribute or relinquish to the
Legislature of Massachusetts.

Therefore, we do not hesitate to raise
our hands in support of the war, until it
small terminate in such a peace.

Resolved, That we view the late mes-
sage of the Chief Magistrate of this
Commonwealth to the Senate & House
of Representatives, as treating a spirit
of dissolution of the Union, and rebellion
against the General Government, rather
than a spirit of union, peace and harmo-
ny, among a free, enlightened people;
which ought to be the chief study and
greatest delight of a man worthy to fill
such a station.

Resolved, That we neither fear the
cheat, nor regard the flattery of the
sons of confusion and discord, sung by a
rebellious party in the Legislature of
this State.

Resolved, That a large majority of
this town will, at the risk of their lives
and property, use all lawful means to
support the Laws and Constitution of
the United States; and will hold in utter
contempt, those who may endeavour
to evade the same; and such as do, we
will use our utmost endeavors to bring
to condign punishment.

Signed,
JOSIAH STETSON, Moderator.
Attest—
JACOB ULMER, Clerk pro tempore.

* The Meeting was called at the re-
quest of twelve Federal gentlemen.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Granting Moses Hook the right of pre-
emption.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
Moses Hook, of the Mississippi territory,
shall have the right of pre-emption to
three hundred acres of land including
his improvements, and designated on the
plat or map of the township as number
fourteen: Provided, That the said Moses
Hook enter the said tract of land with
the Register of the Land Office for the
land district west of Pearl river, and
make the first payment for the same
within six months from the passage of
this act, and complete his payment as
prescribed by law.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

UNION TAVERN.
The subscriber having taken the Inn lately
occupied by Mr. Thomas Hancock, and formerly
by Mr. Thomas Hancock, directly opposite the
Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his
former customers, and strangers, that he is de-
termined to keep the best fare that can be ob-
tained. Private rooms, and the best ac-
commodation in respect of eating, drinking, and
attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well
as good liquors, and the best provisions; and a
very reasonable attention paid to all who may call
upon him.

NOTICE.
The subscribers of the Board of Directors
of the City Bank of Baltimore, are required to pay the
third instalment of five dollars on each share of
stock in this institution, on or before FRIDAY
the 1st of April next.
By order,
JAMES STRETT, Cash'r.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
16th day of February, A. D. 1814.
ON application of JAMES CAIN, administrator
of Elijah Spence, late of Talbot county, de-
ceased—it is ordered that he give the notice re-
quired by law for creditors to exhibit their claims
against the said deceased's estate; and that the same
be published once in each week for the space
of three successive weeks, in one of the news-
papers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings of the
Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid,
I have hereunto set my hand, and the
seal of my office fixed, this 16th day
of February, Anno Domini, 1814.
**JA: PRICE, Reg'r of
Wills for Talbot county**

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot
county, in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of Elijah Spence, late of
Talbot county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the estate of said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or be-
fore the first day of September next; they may
otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of
said deceased, are required to make immediate
payment to the subscriber. Given under my
hand this 22d day of February, eighteen hundred
and fourteen.
**JAMES CAIN, Adm'r
of Elijah Spence, dec'd.**

MARYLAND:
KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
February 11, 1814.
ORDERED, That RICHARD BRICE, adminis-
trator of Joseph Brice, deceased, cause to be in-
serted for three successive weeks, in the Star
published in Easton, notice according to law,
for said dec'd's creditors to produce their claims.
Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county,
in Maryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Joseph Brice, late of Kent county,
deceased. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, at or before the fifteenth day of Septem-
ber next; they may otherwise be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 15th day of February, eight-
een hundred and fourteen.
RICHARD BRICE, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber, of Dorchester county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dor-
chester county, in Maryland, letters of adminis-
tration on the personal estate of Joshua Carr,
late of said county, deceased. All persons having
claims against said deceased, are warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, on or before the 1st day of September
next—they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate. All persons in-
debted to the estate of said deceased, are desired
to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
Given under my hand this first day of March,
1814.
**ROGER HOSPER, Adm'r
of Joshua Carr, dec'd.**

LAND TO LEASE.
BETWEEN 500 and 600 acres of Land, ly-
ing in Caroline county, on which are, a good
dwelling house and necessary out houses, (for-
merly the residence of Mr. Charles Blair, de-
ceased,) will be leased to a good tenant on advan-
tageous terms. For further particulars apply at the
Star office.
march 1 3q

EASTON HOTEL.
The subscriber informs his friends and custom-
ers that he has removed to the House formerly
occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where from his
arrangements, every attention will be paid to
those who may favor him with a call.
THOMAS HENRI.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber, of Dorchester county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the
said county, in Maryland, letters of adminis-
tration on the personal estate of Fadia Medford, late
of said county, deceased. All persons having
claims against said estate, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the
subscriber, on or before the first day of Sept. next.
They may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand
this 10th day of February, eighteen hundred and
fourteen.
feb. 22 3q

REMOVAL.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends
and the public, that he has removed his Shop
to the room lately occupied by Major John Me-
redith as a store-room, opposite the Court House,
where he has just received from Philadelphia,
and is now opening, an extensive assortment of
SADDLERY—and where he will continue to
execute work in his line with neatness and dis-
patch.
WILLIAM BROWNELL.

MAP OF LOWER CANADA.
Just received, and for sale at this Office,
a new and correct
MAP OF LOWER CANADA,
Compiled from Halland's Large Map of that Pro-
vince, published from actual surveys, made by or-
der of the British government.—Laid down on a
scale of one mile to an inch, with all the late
relations, corrections and improvements.—By A.
LAW, of N. York.

EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.
The subscribers are requested to call for their
respective shares.
feb. 22

NOTICE.
Has lately removed to Easton, and has taken
part of the House formerly occupied by the Bank,
and wishes to take in to board, a few Boys and
Girls.
PERR; V. BARARD.
Jan. 11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
TO ALL MY CREDITORS.
That I intend making application to Kent
county court, at March Term next, for the bene-
fit of the Act of Assembly passed at Novem-
ber session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An
act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,"
and the several supplements thereto.
JOHN PARRS.
Jan. 11

NOTICE.
On application of Thomas C. Nicols, of Talbot
county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot
county court, as Associate Judge of the Second
Judicial District of Maryland, praying the bene-
fit of the Act of Assembly for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors, passed at the November ses-
sion of 1805, and the several supplements thereto,
on the terms mentioned in the said act and sup-
plements; a schedule of his property and a
list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can as-
certain them at present, as directed by the said
act and supplements, being annexed to his peti-
tion—And being satisfied by competent testimony
that he has resided in the State of Maryland the
two years next immediately before his applica-
tion as aforesaid; and being brought before me
by the Sheriff of the said county, upon an exe-
cution against his body—I do hereby order and
direct, that the body of the said Thomas C. Ni-
cols, be discharged from imprisonment; and that
he appear before the county court of Talbot county,
on the first Saturday in May term next, to an-
swer such interrogatories and allegations as
may be proposed to him by his creditors; and
the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors
to appear and recommend a trustee for their ben-
efit.—And I do further order and direct, that the
said Thomas C. Nicols give notice to his credi-
tors, by causing a copy of this order to be insert-
ed in the Easton Star once every three weeks for
the space of three months successively, before the
said first Saturday in May term next. Given
under my hand this 20th day of November, eight-
teen hundred and thirteen.
LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—
J. LOSCERMAN, Clk.
of Talbot county courts
feb. 15, 1814—15: 82: 19: 10.

RUNAWAY.
From the subscriber, living near Easton, a ne-
gro woman by the name of FANNY, about five
feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish com-
plexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately
made, flat breast and short woolly hair, large
projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She
was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's
property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator,
at the Chapel, in this county, on or about
the 1st of July last, and left my service on the
27th of August. She had a variety of clothing
—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a
black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq.,
at Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is sup-
posed to be lurking in the neighbourhood of that
place. Whoever will take up and secure said ne-
gro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get
her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if not
of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable
charges if brought home or secured in Easton.
DAVID KERR, Junior,
Oakland, Talbot county,
Maryland, dec. 7.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th ult.
a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL,
about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender
form, near five feet high; his hair is long and
straight, of a light colour and very fine, no assem-
blance of a negro's wool; the features of his face
regular and fine, except his upper lip which is
large and drops so as to show his under teeth.
Had on and took with him one pair of pane-
lled pantaloons, one pair cross-hatched do, one
vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes,
one half worn fur hat, and two half worn sun-
shine shirts, besides a number of other articles of
winter clothing. The above reward will be given,
if secured in any goal so that I get him again,
and all reasonable charges if brought home.
All masters of vessels and others are forbidden
harboring him at their peril.
JAMES VAINWRIGHT.
Easton, 24 June 1814.

BROKE GAOL.
On Wednesday night, 26th inst. one dark mu-
latto man by the name of David Johns, about 5
feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has a large head and
whiskers—He is well known in and about Easton—
He says he was set free by a lady of Easton,
formerly Miss Harriott McCallum. He was
committed to gaol on suspicion of stealing a horse.
Also a bright mulatto man by the name of Na-
thans, (slave of Mr. Robert Gardner, on Kent Is-
land,) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a pret-
tily look. He was committed to gaol on sus-
picion of piloting the British ship to Queen's Town.
Any person apprehending either of these
negroes, and returning them to the gaol in Cen-
treville, shall be paid all reasonable expenses they
may be at in so doing.
**Richard Morenza, Sheriff
of Queen Anne's county.**
feb. 15

NOTICE.
Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county,
Maryland, on the 18th day of January last,
as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself
Arnold. He is about 45 years of age, five feet
four inches high; his clothing when committed
was a blue striped jacket, russet pantaloons,
a muslin shirt, blue cloth waistcoat,
good coarse shoes and stockings—has a scar on
the right side of his nose, also a mark on his
breast which was caused by a burn. Says he be-
longed to Mr. James Combs, on the Sugar Land,
Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is
herely requested to come and release him, other-
wise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as
the law directs.
**MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland.**
feb. 2 (8)—8

NOTICE.
Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county,
Maryland, on the 15th day of January last,
as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself
John; says he is fifty-two years of age, five feet
four inches high; his clothing when committed
was a blue striped jacket, russet pantaloons,
a muslin shirt, blue cloth waistcoat,
good coarse shoes and stockings—has a scar on
the right side of his nose, also a mark on his
breast which was caused by a burn. Says he be-
longed to Mr. James Combs, on the Sugar Land,
Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is
herely requested to come and release him, other-
wise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as
the law directs.
**MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland.**
Jan. 22 (8)—8



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

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

CHANCERY SALE. By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, the following Property, being part of the Real Estate of SAMUEL ANDERSON, late of Talbot county, dec'd. on the days and terms following, viz:

ON TUESDAY, 15th of March next, one two-story Brick House, and Lot, in the town of Easton, opposite Mr. Rux's tavern, occupied by John Bennett, Esq. fronting on Washington-street 27 feet 6 inches, and running back 178 feet to an Alley. On said Lot are Kitchens, Stables, Carriage-house, &c. all in good repair, being built only a few years. Sale will take place at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

ON WEDNESDAY, 16th of March, a Farm, supposed to contain 150 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, adjoining the late residence of said deceased, formerly the property of Thomas Abbott, of Easton. On said farm the improvements are out of repair. The sale will take place at eleven o'clock.

ON the same day, immediately after the above sale, will be sold about 50 acres of Land, principally of wood, and that of a good quality, on which is a small tenement. This Land adjoins the Lands of Henry Morgan and William Thomas, and lies about three miles from the above Farm.

ON SATURDAY, 19th of March, part of an undivided Tract of Land, situate on Dillard-Creek, adjoining the Lands of Joseph and Solomon Martin, containing about 200 acres, on which is a two-story frame dwelling-house. The out houses are out of repair.

As it is presumed persons inclined to purchase any of the above property, will view it previous to the sale, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a further description previous thereto, at which time the number of acres in each case, with other particulars will be made known, and attendance given by him.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder, on the days mentioned, should the weather permit. And, the first fair day thereafter, on a credit of four equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bonds and approved security to the Trustee, bearing interest from their dates until paid; and on payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will give good and sufficient deeds.

WILLIAM JENKINS, Trustee. Talbot county, Feb. 15—5

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on THURSDAY the 17th instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day. All the personal estate of James B. Hoopes, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of one Horse, Cow, Carriage, Bed, Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bacon, &c.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums over four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under four dollars the cash will be required before the property is removed. The sale to commence (in Easton) at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ELIZA HOPKINS, CHARLES BLAKE, Joint Admors. of James B. Hopkins. march 1 3

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the Sheriff of Talbot county, to produce at twelve o'clock on SATURDAY the 19th of March inst. the following Negroes, to wit:

Negro woman named BELINDA, Negro girl named RACHIL, Negro boy named SANDY, and Negro girl named FANNY.

The property of John Duhamel and Wife, formerly Ann Beck.

RICHARD MOFFETT, S'ff. of Queen Ann's county. march 1 3

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are requested to meet at their Banking House, on MONDAY, the 11th of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, for the renewal of Bank Charters.

By order, GEO: T. DUNBAR, Cash'r. march 8 6

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 13, 1814. THE President and Directors of this Institution, request a general meeting of the Stockholders, at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of Bank Charters.

By order, JONATHAN PINKNEY, Cashier. march 1 8

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE. January 31st, 1814. Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the Stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock in this Institution, on or before FRIDAY the first of April next.

By order, JAMES STREETT, Cash'r. Feb. 2 13

IN CHANCERY.

February 26th, 1814.

JAMES STROOPS, and Elizabeth his wife, vs. James Tucker, Samuel Caldwell, & William Walker.

THE object of the bill filed in this case, is to obtain an injunction to stay proceedings in the nature of an execution on a judgment rendered in Queen Ann's county court, at May term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, in the name of Samuel Caldwell, assignee of James Tucker, use of William Walker against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of W. W. Mason.

The bill states that a certain William W. Mason, in his life time, executed his bond to James Tucker, for nineteen hundred and sixty eight dollars, current money, in consideration of certain tracts of land conveyed by the said James Tucker, and Maria his wife, to the said William W. Mason.

That the said James assigned the said bond, and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Triggman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards, he was understood and agreed between the said William & James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond.

That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Gwyn, lately deceased, and that Sarah Gwyn, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render title to the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgment.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, without having deducted therefrom the judgments obtained by the said Edward, against him. The bill also states, that the said Samuel Caldwell and William Walker, reside in the State of Delaware. His bill is now adjudged, and ordered, that the complainants in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 20th day of April next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be sworn to and appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, before the 20th of August next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test, JAMES P. FEATH, Reg. Cur. Can. March 8 5

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the act of incorporation to establish a Bank and incorporate a company under the name of

"THE BANK OF CAROLINE,"

To be established in the village of Denton, in Caroline county, with a capital of two hundred THOUSAND DOLLARS, money of the United States, divided into eight thousand Shares of twenty-five dollars each—

Books for the subscription of said Stock will be opened at Denton aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 4 o'clock in the evening of the first Tuesday of April next, (which will be the fifth day of the same month), by the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the aforesaid act of incorporation. Subscriptions will be received in person or by Attorney. For each Share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, a payment of two dollars and fifty cents must be required, and at the end of sixty days thereafter the like sum of two dollars and fifty cents must be paid to the aforesaid Commissioners at Denton, on each Share so as aforesaid subscribed.

Last any person who may find it convenient, may, at the time of paying any instalment, pay up the whole amount of his subscription, and shall receive a dividend accordingly. After the payment of five dollars on each Share, the rest due shall be paid by instalments, at the requisition of the Directors, (and not exceeding five dollars on each Share) upon a notice of not less than sixty days of such demand, by advertisement in the most public places in the county, and in the two newspapers printed at Easton.

WILLIAM WHITELEY, WILLIAM HUGHLETT, GEORGE REED, HENRY DRIVER, SOLOMON BROWN, FREDERICK HOLBROOK, WILLIS CHARLES, JAMES HOUSTON, JAMES G. SETH, Denton, Caroline county, February 22, 1814. 7

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, in Md. hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Semour, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

The above notice is given under an order of the Orphans' Court aforesaid. Given under my hand this 17th day of February, 1814.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r of William Semour. Feb. 22 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Levy Court for Talbot county will sit on TUESDAY the eighth day of March inst. to appoint Constables; and on TUESDAY the fifth day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in said county.

By order, J. LOSCKERMAN, Clk. march 1

From Cobett's Weekly Political Register of Dec. 11, 1813.

CONQUERING FRANCE.

From one step we proceed to another. For many years past we have been told, that the war was carried on for our independence; and that, if we did not go along with it, we should become the real slaves of Bonaparte. Self-preservation was then the cause in which the nation was called upon to shed its blood and expend its money. Our views extended as Napoleon retreated. He was to be driven into the ancient boundaries of France. But now he is to be betrayed, according to the Times newspaper; and according to the Courier newspaper, the people of France are to be punished, unless they abandon him, and obey, at once a Bourbon in his stead. Thus, in the space of four months, the war, from a war of self-defence, a war for our own existence, is become a war for imposing a government upon the French people. In short, we have returned to the notions & the scenes of 1792 and 1793. The allies are crossing the Rhine, and, as we are told by these writers, proclamations are to be issued, similar to that of the Duke of Brunswick, in which the people of France were threatened with dreadful punishments, unless they submitted to the dictates of the allies with regard to the arrangement of their government. The articles to which I allude here, I will insert; not only because I wish to place them upon record, but because the reader should be convinced that I do not misrepresent the writers, and because it will be useful for the public to see clearly what the views of these writers and of their abettors really are. The following article is from the Times of the 4th instant—When, or under what circumstances, the great commander may think fit to carry his forces against the large military or commercial depots of the south of France, we do not pretend to form conjectures. We are confident, that as nothing will disturb the calm and meditative prudence of his plans, so nothing will arrest the rapidity of their execution. We trust alike in his caution and his resolution; but, perhaps, there may be in store for him a higher destination; the capture of a town or the reduction of a province. What if the army opposed to him should resolve to avenge the cause of humanity, and to exchange the bloody and brutal tyranny of a Bonaparte for the mild and paternal sway of a Bourbon?—Could a popular French General open to himself a more glorious career at the present moment, than that which Providence seemed to have destined to the virtuous Moreau? Or, is it possible that any power now existing in France could stop such a General and such an army, supported by the unconquered Wellington and his formidable legions, if they were to resolve boldly to march to Paris, and bring the Usurper to the block? Every disposable soldier in France is the Aclour or the Raine. In the case we are supposing, there would be no enemy to encounter, unless the northern frontier were at once deserted of troops, and the road to Paris on that side laid open to the Allies. This is no question of the attachment of the French nation to one dynasty or to another: it is a question of military enterprise, in the minds of military adventurers. The simple possibility, not to say the high moral probability, that in a moment of general defection, an army which has so much in its hands may run with the stream of popular feeling throughout Europe, is enough to make the Tyrant tremble on his throne. Lord Wellington is doubtless prepared to take advantage of so desirable an occurrence, in case it should happen without his previous interference; but we wish him to interfere; we wish that he were authorized plainly and openly to offer his mighty co-operation to any body of men who would shake off the Tyrant's yoke in France, as has been done in Italy, in Germany, and in Holland! Let it be observed, that it is here expressly recommended to make war for the purpose of putting Napoleon to death. He has been acknowledged as lawful ruler of France by all the powers at war with him. He has had almost every one of the hostile sovereigns absolutely in his power. He has spared not only their lives but their fortunes; and now an English journal recommends to those sovereigns to make war upon him for the express purpose of putting him to death. Nothing can be clearer than that he owes his present dangers wholly to his having spared those who are now his most formidable enemies. If he had extinguished the Austrian power, he would never have been in danger. The seditious desire to royalize his family, and the hope of being able to rule the people of France as the old family ruled; these have led to his present state of peril; and, if the people of France turn against him, will, in all probability, cost him his life; but, at any rate, that life ought not to be sought by those whom he has spread.—More of

this another time. Let us now see the COURIER; that vile trumpet of everlasting war.—We expect that the next dispatches from the Allies will announce their having crossed the Rhine. Lord Cathcart, we understand, in his last dispatches, stated that it was the intention of the Prince of Schwartzburg to pass the Rhine in a fortnight from that eve. We are glad to hear this—for no moment should be lost—no time given to Bonaparte to re-assemble a large army, and recruit his means. By passing the Rhine and entering the Netherlands at once, they will immediately deprive him of the resources in men and necessities which he might derive from that country, disable him from carrying on the conscription in that quarter, & thus Holland and the Netherlands being cut off, he must be reduced to depend upon old France alone, which, having thus an increased pressure upon her, must feel more and more disinclined to his Government and person. Lord Wellington, we should suppose, will advance from the south, whilst the Allies march into France from the east. The aggregate force of all the armies against Bonaparte, including the reserves, is estimated at eight hundred thousand men.—The passage of the Rhine by the Prince of Schwartzburg will be accompanied by a proclamation in the name of all the Sovereigns allied against Bonaparte, stating their objects and views. "It is an important document we have not yet seen; but we should be glad to find it bottomed upon this principle, that the Allies, convicted by experience that no secure peace could be made with Bonaparte who had uniformly shown himself an enemy to the repose and independence of the world, and whom no treaties and principles of justice and good faith could bind, would not make peace with him as the ruler of France; that it remained for France to determine whether she preferred incurring all the miseries in which adherence to him must involve her, or restoring herself to peace to real peace, security, and independence, by throwing off his tyranny, and reinstating her ancient family.—Bonaparte and war! The Bourbons, and peace! This should be their device, and a Bourbon should accompany the Allied Armies.—Whether this and such like writings be intended to feed the public pulse I do not know; but, I really do fear, that the notions here promulgated are not very rare. The project is here openly avowed; the project of compelling France to admitting that sort of government which we approve of, and which, of course, is most likely, in the opinion of these writers, to keep France in a low and feeble state.—At any rate, here is the project openly avowed of punishing the French nation, if they refuse to obey the orders of us, and of those who are subsidized by us. Here are we, the inhabitants of these islands, at the end of twenty years of war & taxation, to defend ourselves against France, setting ourselves up, in the language of this writer, as the dictators of a government to this same nation! As the dictators of a government to a country like France! Let this be borne in mind.—To hear our newspaper people talk, who would not imagine, that France was a country of the size of the Isle of Wight, and that her inhabitants were like those of Java or India? It is most presumptuous, most impudent language; and who will make a bet that it is language of which we shall not most sorely repent.—If anything can exceed its impudence, it is its folly. Do these foolish and malignant men imagine, that the French people will like Bonaparte less at their recommendation, or at the recommendation of the Allies? If the French people are really attached to him, can it be supposed that a proclamation, threatening them with punishment, unless they turn against him is the way to make them turn against him?—There is, as far as I can see, no sign of disaffection towards him in France. Disaffection may exist; but there is, as yet, no sign of it.—An English army has been in France for some time; but it is not pretended that the people of that country has hailed its arrival with joy. On the contrary, we see that it does not advance into France.—Yet, if the people really sighed for a return of the old government, here is a most fair opportunity for them to show their disposition.—This project of dictating a government to France is, perhaps, the very thing that Napoleon wished. Let the Bourbons once march with the allies, and then all France is up in arms for or against Napoleon.—The question will be bro't to issue without delay.—It is much easier to talk about crossing the Rhine than to cross it; and, suppose it crossed, how far will the Allies be able to go, if the people of France are cordial on the side of their ruler?—All depends upon the disposition of the people of France! But, who will give us security that the Emperor of Austria will not make peace with Napoleon? The latter has ample means in his hands of gratifying his father-in-law.—If Francis be reinstated in all his old titles, Emperor of Germany, &c. &c.; if all the little Sovereigns who

have been enriched at his expense or stripped of their new territories; if the House of Austria gain largely on the side of Italy, and be made master of the house of Brandenburg; if this take place, what is to prevent Napoleon and Francis from again becoming allies? And, if they do become allies, what shall we have gained by the retreat of Napoleon?—Obvious things we may be quite sure; that is, that each power will do that which it shall deem most conducive to its own particular interest; and it is very clear, that the interests of the several allied Powers are directly opposed to each other. There seems all ready to be a strange lagging in the war. The several armies seem to have come to a stand. There is reason why Russia should wish to see Austria aggrandized, while the former gains nothing at all, to say nothing of the part which Austria took in the war, during which Moscow was burnt.—The allied Cabinets are now, I dare say, considering how they shall (each for itself) profit from what has taken place. The COURIER and the TIMES seem to think, that all these Cabinets partake in the desire of some English to see the French nation punished. These Cabinets are not so execrably foolish. The Prussia Cabinet, for instance, is considering, that how it shall go to work to gratify the hatred of England, but how it shall go to work to fortify itself against Austria.—If the French people remain attached to Napoleon, nothing that the coalition can do will hurt him; and I think there are ten chances to one, that the coalition will be divided in less than three months. Does the reader suppose, that our power by sea is to object of jealousy with any of the Allies? Does he imagine, that they would be content to leave us with all that power in our hands, and without a rival too? There may be men who think this. Our national pride and presumption make us look upon ourselves as swallowing up, or might, all the cares and consideration of the world. But, whoever looks thus will find himself egregiously mistaken.

FROM THE STANDARD OF UNION, TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, GENTLEMEN,

You have just celebrated the anniversary of my birth. Had you been actuated by virtuous incentives, & could departed spirits retain the feelings of humanity, I might have beheld your conduct with approbation. But you have trodden upon my ashes, insulted my memory, and abused my name. Men who were my enemies when living, as a rebel, shed crocodile tears at a death in which they rejoice. Removed from sublunary scenes, I am the object of pretended veneration; were I now on earth, I should be the subject of your bitter execration.

This little veil which mortals cast around their actions cannot delude immortals. I have passed the solemn bourne which separates eternity from time, and all of you must follow. It is easy for angels to detect the most subtle artifices and designs of men. What has authorized you to use and prostitute my name? What action of my life, or what sentiment or maxim which I have ever expressed, could unite my character with JACOIN and TORY measures? If you had really esteemed me, instead of abandoning the sacred and inestimable rights of your country, you would have maintained them with "your lives and fortunes, and most sacred honor."

My farewell address was read in your society. It contains my real sentiments, and was written from the purest of intentions. How could you endure a production which you cannot but feel to be a severe reproach upon your conduct?

You term yourselves my disciples, when you openly violate my principles! You style yourselves federalists, while you endeavor to subvert the union and constitution of your country!—You call yourselves my friends, whilst many of you are my most relentless enemies! You are a society created under the name of WASHINGTON and BENEVOLENCE! Conspicuous impudence! matchless effrontery! In respect to my memory, your motive, or charity your object? Must you use my name to destroy the principles for which I fought and bled? Are avarice, ambition, and faction, aiming at rebellion, BENEVOLENCE? Such is your regard to me and such the nature of your charity! The best evidence you can give of respect to my memory is to dissolve your association, immediately, and forever.

I was never an ambitious man, or a very vain one. Yet, I confess that I always delighted in the affections of my countrymen.—It was my happiness to enjoy universal and almost unbounded popularity. My fellow citizens were accustomed to speak of me as of their common father. Feeling no regard for me, you took advantage of that circumstance, and you used my name. For a while it had an effect. Some virtuous characters

joined you—You formed a motley association of whigs & Tories. You ventured to march through the streets and appear before the public. At the funeral rites of Capt. Lawrence you made a slender appearance, and marched in all probability for the last time. Why were your ranks thus thin? Was it because your feelings forbade you to attend the hallowed corpse of an American hero; or because your numbers were then already lessened by the desertion of the whigs?—Why did you not publicly march on Tuesday the twenty second?—The day was uncommonly fine, and the curiosity of all New York would have been gratified. The citizens of that metropolis would then have seen you face to face, judged of your merits with accuracy, and held such astonishing the individuals who term themselves my disciples!!!

But how can you dare you call yourselves my disciples, when you violate all my principles and the whole tenor of my life? I fought for the liberties and independence of America against British tyranny: you wish to submit again to the tyrant's yoke. I cautioned you against foreign partialities: you are struggling to obtain a British connection. I admonished you against geographical distinctions, and taught you to consider the whole U. States as your common country: you, false disciples! are sowing the seeds of jealousy, discord and division.

I taught you obedience to the laws: you preach rebellion. I taught you love of order; you propagate anarchy. I taught the lessons of liberty: you practice licentiousness. I labored to erect a national constitution: you labor to destroy it. I loved my country: you love its enemies. I helped to cement the union: you are striving to destroy it. Ye are not my disciples, I utterly disclaim and disown you.

WASHINGTON.

FROM THE PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN, FEB. 25.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We understand that in conformity to orders from the War Department, Maj. Gen. Brown, and Brig. Gen. Macomb, marched from the French Mills, in two columns, on the morning of the 13th inst. Gen. Wilkinson remained on the ground, with the rear guard, consisting of Forsyth's riflemen, and a detachment of dragoons, under Lieut. Wright, until 1 o'clock, P. M. The columns under Brown and Macomb separated about 12 miles from the French Mills; the latter pursuing the route to Chateaugay, and the former taking the road to Sackett's Harbor. The General lodged that night with the rear guard, nine miles from the French Mills; Brown marched to Malone, six leagues, without halt; and Macomb encamped about 4. 1-2 miles from the Mills—the snow being on an average 5 feet 10 inches deep. On the 14th General Wilkinson pushed forward Macomb's column for this place, and himself lay at Chateaugay, with a detachment of 1200 men, under Col. Bissell, to protect his rear from insult. On the morning of the 15th, understanding the enemy had made no movements from the shore of Canada, the General left the command of the rear column with Col. Bissell, the first officer of his grade in the army, & being much indisposed from previous exertion and fatigue, came on to this place. The next day, Brig. Gen. Macomb arrived with his column, and was ordered to move the succeeding morning, with about 1500 men, into quarters at Burlington. On the 16th, Col. Bissell marched into town with his column, bringing up every straggler, and took quarters here, which had been prepared for him.

On Saturday the 19th, the enemy at Cornwall and the Coteau de Lac, having (by the agency of their loyal subjects over this country) learnt that our troops had marched from Chateaugay on the 15th, and had arrived here, ventured to cross the St. Lawrence, with a motley tribe of regulars, provincials, a detachment of the Devil's own, sedentary militia, and their brethren, a band of savages. This martial body amused themselves at French Mills until 1 o'clock, P. M. and then marched with eight pieces of artillery and two cart loads of Congreve Rockets.

At the forks of the road, 11 miles from the Mills, a detachment was sent off to Malone, and the main body passed on to Chateaugay, where it arrived about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. Here, it is reported, a scene of plunder began, which greatly distressed several of the inhabitants; and every particle of beef, or pork, or flour, with every drop of whiskey which could be found, was seized on as public property, and carried away. By this gleaming, without discrimination between the individual and the public, it is believed that the enemy carried off between 150 and 200 barrels of all sorts of provisions, good and bad, public and private.

Owing to the precaution of the enemy, or the defection of the people in the quarter invaded, the intelligence of this invasion was not known here before 12 o'clock on Monday the 21st; and it was then reported that the enemy, from 2000 to 3000 strong, with 8 pieces of artillery and a body of dragoons and Indians, had encamped the night before near Chateaugay, 3 miles east of Chateaugay, on their way to this place. Gen. Wilkinson immediately mounted his horse, ordered the troops under arms, and at 5 o'clock 4000

men marched in two columns, to meet the foe, under Cols. Bissell and Purdy, with 7 pieces of artillery. The General followed, half an hour after, and at 9 o'clock, P. M. had reached Robinson's (10 miles) with the head of the front column, when he was met by advice, that the enemy had commenced their retreat from Chateaugay at 4 o'clock the preceding morning, and had moved off under such sensibilities as to induce them to cut down the bridges which our troops had left for their passage: The detachment was of consequence remained to their quarters, the enemy being 40 miles ahead of them, and the pursuit of course vain. About 11 o'clock on Monday the 21st, the front of the enemy was met about 11 miles from the Mills, and their rear about 18 miles.

In this innocent enterprise, the poor inhabitants on the roads have been pillaged of their all, and the enemy have lost more than 100 regular troops by desertion; 50 have reached this place, and it is reported a larger number have taken the road by Malone to Sackett's Harbor. Thus, without firing a gun, the enemy have gained a loss—& that may they fare on all their plundering expeditions. Colonel Scott, of the 103d regiment, and Lieut. Col. Morrison, of the 89th reg't, it is said, commanded. If the virtue and enterprise of a single individual, could have wafted the intelligence to this place, on the day the enemy crossed the Saint Lawrence, and he had adventured as far as he did, very few of the detachment would have ever got back, unless by exchange.

It is stated by a gentleman who left Malone day before yesterday, that the enemy did not destroy the arsenal at that place.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

PEACE IS OUR DELIGHT;

But peace, like other good things, may be bought too dear: the rights & honour of a nation are not to be sacrificed to a love of peace—indeed, without the full & unquestioned possession of these, there is no peace.

The long forbearance of the U. States, under the unaccumulated injuries and insults of G. Britain, had sunk us in the estimation of foreign nations. This forbearance was ascribed to pusillanimity—a sense of colonial dependency; or a contemptible passion for gain; and we were beginning to be regarded as a people, who either had not the spirit, or the ability, to vindicate the rights of an independent nation. To vindicate these rights—to rescue us from this degradation and ignominy, war became the only alternative; it was loudly demanded by the people, and wisely adopted by the government. We did not embark in it with views of ambition, or of aggrandizing ourselves at the expense of an unfeeling neighbor—nor as G. Britain makes war—to make money. We anticipated a great expenditure of blood & treasure—an intrepid commerce, and a thousand privations: happy, if by these means, we should obtain the legitimate objects for which we contend. But as the war has been conducted fiterto, are we likely to secure these objects by the proffered negotiation? We fear not—for altho' the splendid achievements of our naval heroes have done honor to ourselves as a free country, and awakened, in the minds of British statesmen, some solicitude for the future.—Altho' our operations by land have been marked by some brilliant exploits, it must be confessed, that the termination of the last campaign, was not such as to give the world a very exalted opinion of the genius, military strength, or resources of the republic. In love, it is said, much depends on the first impression; but in war, we suspect, it will be found, that more depends upon the last: and if, under this impression, our negotiations for peace should prove successful, this success must be ascribed to causes, over which we have had very little control. Our situation will be like that of a man, who, after having betrayed his own inability, owes the payment of a debt to the gratuitous interference of a friend: he may escape duress, but will add very little to his credit.

Profraxer! a great republic, boasting a population of eight millions—rich in resources—abounding with men, who know the use of arms, and are willing to use them, and yet not able to take a petty province, contiguous and accessible—defended by a handful of soldiers—and held by a nation three thousand miles distant—whose home population does not double our own—overwhelmed with debt, and distracted by a multiplicity of objects—*incredible!* We must convince Great Britain of our ability to command the Lakes, and to take Canada—or,

Great and manifold, as are the blessings of peace, could our Commissioners conclude one, in two hours after their arrival at Gottenburgh, which should concede, *en parchement*, the principles for which we contend, it could hardly be thought desirable, unless accompanied by some better evidence of our military prowess than was exhibited in the late abortive attempt on Montreal.

A peace, made under existing circumstances, would be constructed, by our domestic enemies, as an act of magnanimity on the part of G. Britain; and by foreign nations, as a *cheap expedient* for converting a troublesome, rather than a dangerous enemy, into a useful instrument of her avarice and ambition. Such a concession of rights, could be regarded, by ourselves, as little better than a loan, subject to be revoked at the will or caprice of the lender; the great object of the war, the establishment of that na-

tional character, which, alone, can ensure a permanent and honourable peace, would be lost. We repeat, therefore, *delenda est Carthago*—CANADA must be taken.

WASHINGTON'S EMBARGO.

It will be seen by the following official letter of Washington, relative to the Embargo under his administration in 1794, that he urged a resort to measures of much greater restriction than were ever adopted by the present administration. He not only pointed out the necessity of restricting the coasting and fishing business, but sent his orders to the GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, DIRECTING THEM TO HOLD THE MILITIA IN READINESS TO TURN OUT AND ENFORCE IT! *Post. Pat. Extract from the Journal of the Senate of the U. States.*

UNITED STATES, March 28, 1794. Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In the execution of the resolution of Congress, bearing date the 25th of March, 1794, and imposing an EMBARGO, I HAVE REQUESTED THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES TO CALL FORTH THE FORCE OF THEIR MILITIA, IF IT SHOULD BE NECESSARY, FOR THE DETENTION OF VESSELS. *This power is conceived to be incident to an Embargo.*

It also deserves the attention of Congress how far the effect of this EMBARGO, under the laws as it now stands may give rise to evasions of the Embargo. As one security, the Collectors have been instructed to refuse to receive the surrender of coasting licenses for the purpose of taking out registers, and to require bona fide registered vessels, bound from one district to another for the delivery of the cargo within the United States.

It is not understood, that the resolution applies to fishing vessels; although their occupations lie generally in parts beyond the United States. *But without further restrictions, there is an opportunity of their trading to and from a means of eluding the Embargo.*

All armed vessels, possessing public commissions from any foreign power, (letters of marque excepted) are considered as not subject to the embargo.—These circumstances are transmitted to Congress for their consideration. G. WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 7.

Extract of a letter dated Feb. 23, 1814, inside the Light, Sandy Hook, from an officer of the frigate President, to his friend in Providence.

Situations in which we have been placed this cruise, will, I think, add lustre to the well established character of Com. Rodgers.

After passing the Light, saw several sail, one large sail to the windward—backed our maintop-sail and cleared ship for action. The strange sail came down within gun shot—under her wind on the leeward tack. We continued with our maintop-sail to the mast three hours, and seeing no probability of the 74 gun ship's bearing down to engage the President, gave her a shot to windward and hoisted our colours—when she bore up for us reluctantly; when with a single gun shot backed her maintop-sail. At this moment all hands were called to muster—*and the Commodore said a few but impressive words, though it was unnecessary, for what other stimulant could true Americans want than fighting gloriously in sight of their native shores, where hundreds were assembled to witness the engagement!* Wore slip to engage, but at this moment the cutter being discovered off, backed again to take in the pilot; and the British 74, (strange as it must appear) making sail to the southward and eastward; orders were given to haul aboard the fore and main tacks, to run in, there being then in sight, from our deck, a frigate and gun brig.

The commander of the 74 had it in his power for 5 hours, to bring us at any moment to an engagement; our maintop-sail to the mast during that time."

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

Whatever difference of opinion there might have been at the commencement of the war, as to the best mode of conducting it—whether it should be confined to retaliating upon the enemy, "the evils of his own injustice" on the ocean, or extended by simultaneous operations by land—it can be a question no longer. Our government has determined, and we think wisely, upon the latter course—the conquest of Canada have been attempted; and although, from causes which it is not our present purpose to investigate, the attempt has hitherto failed—so long as we feel a confidence there are no insurmountable obstacles to success—that it has been attempted, and the military character of the country committed, is, in itself a sufficient reason why it should be prosecuted with renewed vigor.

It is well known that in the event of a war with this country, G. Britain has always considered her Canadian possessions as an exposed and vulnerable part of her empire; and that our united exertions are equal to the conquest of them; no reasonable man can entertain a doubt; nor of the importance of the conquest, whether considered as a pledge of an advantageous and honourable peace, or as an acquisition to the confederacy; enlarging our resources, and ensuring permanent security to our northern & western frontier.—Of the importance Great Britain attaches to these provinces, the fruits of one of her most

splendid victories, some idea may be formed from the extreme solicitude of her friends in this country whose feelings are sure to be in unison with her's.

The motion that we should, from motives of forbearance, confine the war to that element which the enemy has chosen for the theatre of his aggressions, tho' often urged, is a refinement too ridiculous to deserve notice—as idle as it is to suppose that war could long exist between the two countries, without a collision on our frontier—with the Indians it had become inevitable—the British government had taken care, before the declaration of war, to remove all doubts on this subject by instituting them to hostilities—a means of amity which the possession of Canada, and their expertise at corrupting them, savage as well as civilized, will always give them. Had the invasion of Canada never been contemplated, it would nevertheless, have been necessary to have kept a great military establishment upon that frontier—to have neglected it, in waging war with such a foe, would have been called an unpardonable want of foresight; and the fastidious scruples, which would have restrained an army thus assembled, to defensive operations merely, would have deserved some harsher epithet than limited moderation.

It is not probable, that the issue of the negotiation about to be entered upon at Gottenburgh, will be known in this country before midsummer; it may be protracted much longer—and, in the meantime, will be influenced by the events of the war in this country; and so far as these events are within our control, we have every possible inducement to turn them to the proper account. Had the last campaign terminated on Lake Ontario as it did upon Lake Erie—had Kingston shared the same fate of Malden—had Montreal been taken—events which were confidently looked for by the administration, and scarcely doubted by the opposition—upon what a proud eminence would the nation have stood at this moment? Was the ensuing campaign about to be opened as in that case it would have been, with the immediate prospect of the conquest of Lower Canada, who does not perceive the vantage ground which such a state of things would give our Commissioners in the proposed negotiation for peace?

That such is not the state of things is to be regretted; but, thank Heaven it is not too late to repair the errors of the past: preparations are in train for ensuring the command of the Lakes—the recruiting service received a new impulse, and is going on with unprecedented activity—and experience has enabled the government to designate men for important commands, whose military talents are the prerogative of victory—the late promotions meet the approbation and confidence of the army—and the campaign is about to be opened with every prospect of success.

In this enterprise are involved the dearest interests and honor of the nation—every man of every party will do well to recollect, that *willing or not*, he must participate in the glory or disgrace which attend it; and the administration, so far as it has a character to sustain, distinct from that of the republic, over whose destinies they preside, will feel that character staked upon the issue.—If they cannot command success they will, at least, convince the present age, and posterity, *they have deserved it.*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Daniel Boone.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Daniel Boone, be, and he is hereby confirmed in his title to one thousand arpens of land, claimed by him by virtue of a concession made to him under the Spanish government, bearing date the twenty eighth day of January, sixteen hundred and ninety eight; and it shall be the duty of the recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, to issue to the said Daniel Boone, or to his heirs, a certificate in the same manner and of the same description as the said Daniel Boone would have been entitled to receive, if his claim to the said land, had been confirmed by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming land in the territory of Louisiana, or by the recorder of land titles for the said territory of Missouri.

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

February 10, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To raise three Regiments of Riflemen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be immediately raised such number of regiments of riflemen, not exceeding three, as in the opinion of the President will best promote the military service, to serve for five years, or during the war, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each regiment shall consist of one Colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major, one quartermaster's sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That

each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, and one ensign, five sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and ninety privates.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each man recruited under the authority of this act be allowed the same bounty in land and money as is allowed by law to men enlisted for five years or during the war, and that the officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the same pay, clothing, subsistence and forage, be entitled to the same provisions for wounds or disabilities, the same benefits and allowances, and be placed in every respect on the same footing as the other regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each company of a regiment of riflemen authorized to be raised by the act of April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall consist of ninety privates.

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

February 10, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Stothart and Josiah Starkey.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That William Stothart, and Josiah Starkey, who imported into the United States from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the month of January and February, eighteen hundred and thirteen, on board the Tyber, twenty eight bales of merchandise, shall be entitled to, and may avail themselves of the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases," passed on the second day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen, in the same manner, and to the same extent as if the said merchandise had been shipped within the time limited by the said act.

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

February 12, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 11.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

By an arrival at New York in 42 days from La Teste, we have received a number of detached articles of French intelligence, but they are not of such great importance as might be expected from that quarter. After giving concise statements of the different armies assembled to oppose the Allied forces, we have reports, that "new and liberal propositions have been made to the Allied Powers, from which great expectations were entertained of a speedy pacification"—that the Allied Powers were disposed to make peace, but "to confine France within her ancient dominion"—that her Commissioners had been sent to attend the Congress at Manheim—and that King Ferdinand was preparing to resume his royal authority in Spain, with which power peace was confidently expected.—Then we are told that the Allied forces had crossed the Rhine on the 25th of December to the amount of 200,000 men, and that they meant to attack Italy.

Such are the leading features of the last news from France.—If we are to construe them as they appear in these hasty extracts, they have not a very pacific aspect; and if a Paris article of the 15th of January be authentic it is evident that Lord Castlereagh's golden agent has been successful in swerving the Allied Powers from the terms of their first proposition; and that peace on the continent of Europe is not so near at hand as it was wished and expected.

We are promised extracts more at large from the French papers by the next Eastern mail. AMERICAN.

Augsburg, Dec. 28.

The insurrection in the Bavarian Tyrol gives alarm to our Court. Troops have been marched into that country to enforce respect to the authority of the public functionaries, and re-establish tranquillity.

Bayonne, Jan. 6.

On the 1st inst. the enemy having undertaken to construct a battery on a small island in order to attempt the passage of the Aduer, the bridges of boats have been sunk, and the battery destroyed. We had more than three hundred killed, and a great number wounded.—The Bernalis and the Basques hastened to range themselves under the colours of Gen. Harispe, who briskly annoyed the enemy.

Paris, Jan. 13.

After having themselves fixed the basis of Peace, and after they had been accepted by the Emperor, the Allied Powers have refused to sign them, a circumstance unparalleled in the history of nations.

Paris, Jan. 14.

Different accounts from Italy, and which are believed to be authentic, report, that the Austrians, having attempted again to dislodge the Prince Vice Roy of Italy from his position on the Adige, have been repulsed with considerable loss. We wait for the details of this new success.

Bordeaux, Jan. 19.

The operations of the levy of three hundred thousand men, continue with activity.

ty, and will shortly terminate. A considerable part of the contingent is on its march, & every day sees new departures. The conscripts render themselves with exactitude to the calls made upon them, and depart animated with the liveliest spirit.

London, Dec. 31.

The general opinion amongst military men is that Lord Wellington cannot remain in the position which he at present occupies, without experiencing immense loss by the infectious air exhaled from the marshes, and by the force which are continually crossing from Marshal Soult. It is with sorrow we announce that nearly 1200 men of our troops have deserted.

FROM ENGLAND.

[BY WAY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.]

From the *Bahama Gazette Extra*, February 8th.

By the schooner North Gay, Captain Grant, from Greenock, last from Portsmouth, in 34 days, English papers are received to the 1st Jan. furnishing intelligence of as glorious and important a nature, as that to which we are of late accustomed. The despatches from Lord Wellington are long and highly interesting.

Lord Castlereagh embarked on the 27th December for the Continent, to proceed to Frankfurt, where the different sovereigns were assembled, but Peace is not spoken of.

BULLETIN.

War Department, Dec. 29.

A despatch has been received from the Lieut. Governor of Heligoland, enclosing copies of letters from the Russian Gen. Tottenborn, dated Tomingen, the 11th and 16th Dec.

By these it appears that the Allied army, under the Prince Royal of Sweden, had subdued the whole of the Duchy of Holstein, and a part of the Duchy of Schleswig; with the exception of the fortresses of Gluskstadt & Rendsburg. In the latter of these places the Danish army had taken refuge, after having been cut off from Marshal Davoust's corps, & having been defeated in two actions by General Walmoden and by the Swedish troops. Rendsburg was completely surrounded, and the Danish army was cut off from relief.

Marshal Davoust had retired into Hamburg. By his retreat he left the right of the Danes exposed to the misfortunes they have suffered; & upon his march the French cavalry was overtaken and routed, after a sharp action by the Russian division under General Woronzow.

The allied troops, after this success, crossed the Eyder, and had already overrun a great part of Schleswig, when the Danish government solicited obtained a suspension of arms.—By the terms of this armistice, the whole of Holstein and that of Schleswig bordering the Eyder, are to remain in the possession of the allies, and the Danish army in Rendsburg is to remain unmolested, but is to receive provisions only through the country occupied by Allied troops, and is to make no addition to the existing works of the place.

London, Dec. 29.

Despatches from Lord Wellington.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Major Hill, aid-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Rowland Hill, passed through this City with the official despatches announcing the defeat of the French army before Bayonne.

On the 19th inst. Gen. Hope attacked the enemy, but which was attended with nothing decisive. On the 10th and 11th Soult attempted to force our army to re-pass the Nive, in which he was repulsed with considerable loss. On the 12th, Soult brought the whole of his troops from Bayonne, and on the morning of the 13th attacked the right wing of the Allied army under Gen. R. Hill, which brought on a general engagement, and ended in the total defeat of the French army, with a loss on their part of 10,000 to 12,000 men. Our loss is estimated at between 3 and 4000 in killed and wounded.—Cols. Martin & Mackenzie of the guards, killed; Gens. Hope, Robinson & Barnes, wounded.

Soult is shut up in Bayonne. Lord Wellington had not crossed the Adour on the 16th.

Another officer passed thro' express, at 7 this morning, supposed with duplicates of the above despatches, and the list of the killed and wounded.

[Here follows a long official despatch of Lord Wellington, describing the action.]

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

Paris, Dec. 23.

Accounts from Bayonne to the 16th give the highest character to the bravery, the coolness and intrepidity of the French army in all the different actions, and particularly in that of the 13th.

Our artillery, very numerous, was served with a superiority which the enemy has been compelled to acknowledge, in seeing entire ranks fall, destroyed by it. They have lost a great number of officers. We have not to regret the loss of a single person of distinction. General Darius had his coat and even his under waistcoat pierced with many balls, and was not wounded. Lord Wellington received a ball across his hat which grazed his head. His first aid-de-camp is killed—another had his arm shot off.

Since this vigorous action there has not been a gun fired between the two armies.

Boston, March 3.

By the last Portland paper, we are

informed, that on the 19th ult. 20 leagues S.E. of Cape Ann, the U. States' sloop of war Frolic, was seen with a British frigate in chase; but that, being to windward, she gained fast upon the enemy.—The Frolic sailed the day previous.

"Gentlemen who arrived here this morning from Plattsburgh and Burlington, report no military news.

"Yesterday arrived in Salem from Plattsburgh, and were immediately embarked on board the cartel, 260 British prisoners, 160 of them belonging to De Witt's German regiment, captured last fall on Lake Ontario. The Germans are remarkably stout and hardy looking men. About 20 of them deserted on their way down."

WASHINGTON, March 10.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Creighton, commanding the United States' brig Rattlesnake, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. States' brig Rattlesnake, }
At sea, 21st Feb. 1814. }

SIR,

Having this moment brought to an American privateer after a long and anxious chase of 13 hours, I avail myself of the opportunity she affords of giving you the earliest information of the vessel under my command. I have sent in two neutrals, which I trust you will approve of, when I have time to make known to you particulars respecting them—the first, a brig, had on board a British officer and nine men, which I now have in charge. Off Cape François, on the 7th inst. I captured and destroyed an English brig with a cargo of coffee.

We have been chased by a frigate and a line of battle ship, both of which the Rattlesnake avoided by her superior sailing, and the Enterprize by her usual good fortune—in the first instance we separated, but joined company again five days after. I pray you, sir, to pardon my not being more communicative, as the commander of the privateer is extremely anxious to make sail in pursuit of a large convoy, in all one hundred sail, that left Havannah eight days since.—I hope to give you a good account of them myself.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN O. CREIGHTON.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

FROM DETROIT.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Cleveland, (O.) Feb. 27.

A man has arrived here from Detroit, who states that on Thursday, (ten days ago) the place was in much confusion in consequence of apprehending an attack from the British—that it was ascertained at Detroit that their were from two to three hundred British and Indians on the River French, & reinforcements coming on amounting in the whole to 1500—that Sandwich and Malden or Amherstburg were ordered to be burned, but that the order had been countermanded—that Malden, which place he came through, was in a state of confusion and alarm. It is also stated by a gentleman from Huron, that a cannonading was heard there, in a direction of Detroit, on Tuesday last, which commenced early in the morning, continued very constantly for a considerable time, and at intervals all day.—Such are the reports. I do not know what credit to attach to them. I will write you more particularly when I learn more.

Washington City, March 3, 1814.

General Cass, in his letter published in the official documents communicated to Congress lately, and dated at Williamsville, January 12th, 1814, states as follows: "I am also told that Major Wallace of the 5th, was in the Fort. He escaped and is now at Erie."

It would appear from the extract of the above mentioned letter, that General Cass supposed Major Wallace was in the Fort at the time of its surrender.

How he came by such incorrect information Major Wallace cannot say; but it will appear evident from the following statements, that he was nearly four hundred miles from Niagara at the time of its capture.

COPY OF CERTIFICATES.

Washington, March 2, 1814.

I do certify that I have seen Major Benjamin Wallace of the 5th United States Infantry, leave Chateaugay, Four Corners, on the morning of the 17th of December last, and that I left it on the 19th & went to Albany by way of Plattsburgh, and I passed through Plattsburgh on the 20th, was told that Major Wallace had passed thro' that place on the 19th, and on the 24th of said month I did see the Major in Albany.

(Signed) JOHN DARNALL,
Late Lieut. of the 5th Infantry.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
Washington, March 2, 1814.

This is to certify that from several statements deposited at this office, it appears that Major Benjamin Wallace, of the 5th regiment U. S. Infantry, was, on the day Fort Niagara was taken by the British forces, on his way from Chateaugay, Four Corners, to Albany.

(Signed) J. B. WALBACH,
Adjutant General.

Those who have published Gen. Cass's letter will please publish this also, merely to correct error.

PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1814.

Extract of a letter from Erie, dated Feb. 24, 1814.

"Two days since Major Matlin re-

ceived a letter by express from Colonel Burn, of the 2d Regt. light dragoons, dated at Sackett's Harbor, the 17th inst.—He states that certain information has been received at that post, that 1500 regulars and 500 seamen, were on their march from Kingston with a view to destroy the shipping on the upper Lake.—The enemy have a great number of boats at Long Point. The ice on the Lake is nearly destroyed; and, should this weather continue much longer, we may expect a visit from that place. The block house on the Peninsula is a very strong work, but I am informed that there are sand hills within cannon shot of it, from behind which batteries might be placed to play upon it and the fleet. A block house was nearly finished at the old American fort. Major Matlin has had it pulled down; and is about building one on the plan of Captain Elliott's block house.

"General Mead still continues here.—The General has received orders to keep the whole military force in service, as long as there was a prospect of danger. In consequence of this, the General had determined to call out the 1st Brigade again, but they have yet arrived. I presume that the information recently received, will induce the General to hurry them."

NORFOLK, MARCH 4.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Progresses at this place with unparalleled rapidity. We do not know to a certainty, but it is our impression, that since the passage of the law for augmenting the pay and bounty to Soldiers, at least half as many men have been recruited at this place as during the whole time previous, back to the declaration of war.—In pronouncing this belief, we do not include re-enlistments; for the greater part of the 25th and 33rd regiments of twelve months men, whose time of service has lately expired have re-enlisted for five years.—during the war. The fact is, that the inducements for enlisting are so powerful, that the ranks must be speedily filled; nay, we doubt not that an army of 100,000 men could be raised upon such terms, in less time than a tythe of that number could be recruited under the old establishment. Suppose the war only to last for one year longer, and there is great reason to believe that a year will be its limit, the Soldier will receive, besides clothing and subsistence, at the rate of \$5 dollars per month—being five dollars a month more than his Captain!

SMUGGLING.

Savannah, Feb. 24.

Arrived at Coxspur Roads on the 18th inst. the Portuguese brig Anno, Antonio de Costo, master, from Lisbon, in 55 days. On the 19th a pilot boat schr. belonging to Robert Keys and Noah B. Sisson, pilots for the river of Savannah, went down within about one quarter of a mile this side of said brig, & during the night, forty bales, trunks and cases of British dry goods were taken from on board said brig and put on board the pilot boat, bro't up and landed at a small island near Augustine creek. The U. S. Large commanded by Lieut. H. B. Jones, of the Sea Pencibles, an active and enterprising officer, was at anchor in Coxspur Roads, and heard the people on board the brig at work almost the whole of the night, but did not interfere until morning, in order to let them discharge all the goods, and then take possession. The barge followed the schooner and found she had put the goods on this Island, at the mouth of Augustine creek—sent to Fort Jackson for assistance, and Lieut. Slaughter, in a prompt manner repaired to the place and assisted the crew of the Barge to keep possession of the schooner and goods; by this time the Collector received intelligence, and immediately dispatched a boat to seize said goods and to proceed to Coxspur and take possession of the brig.—The brig, pilot boat and goods are now in the possession of the Collector. Supposed value \$200,000.

February 26.

Yesterday morning 10 packages more of dry goods were brought up to town and deposited in the Custom House, having been found on a place called Bird Island, near Coxspur, belonging to the same concern as mentioned in our paper of Thursday last.—We understand that the Collector of this port received information, last evening, of a quantity of bales being deposited in the marsh between Fort Jackson and Tybee; on receiving this intelligence, he immediately dispatched a boat to bring them up. She has not yet returned.

The brig, it appears, from on board of which the goods came, is American property, and is owned in Boston! Yes, Boston! She has, since the declaration of war, sailed from that place, and has been to Liverpool. The very goods attempted to be smuggled in, were taken on board of this vessel at a place in England, (Millford.) We shall in a few days be able to lay before the public the whole of this villainous proceeding.

February 28.

Arrived yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the custom house boat, from Tybee island, with one trunk found in the middle of the island, containing gold and silver leaf &c. Also, arrived in the afternoon, another custom house boat, that was dispatched by the Collector to Wright's creek, S. C. with four trunks, containing cambric, calico, threads, &c. We believe the above, with about two trunks of loose goods, found last evening by the Captain of the City Guard, in the two Pilot houses that assisted in the smuggling of the goods from the brig Anno, to be nearly the balance, as a passenger in the brig reports that not more than ten were

yet to be discovered. The custom house officers that were hunting on Tybee island, found two boxes broken open and empty.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1814

Washington City, March 10.

YAZOO CLAIMS.

The proposition agreed to by the Senate of the United States, for a compromise of the claims generally known by the name of the Yazoo Claims, has so far received attention in the House of Representatives as to be referred to a select committee. We incline to the opinion, from the sentiments avowed on the floor of the House, that the bill will not pass that body, and in course will not become a law, unless there shall be an entire and unequivocal relinquishment of title on the part of those who now hold a claim to the land, not perhaps unless the amount of compensation proposed to be allowed them be reduced. Without the first of these conditions, no man in his senses would vote for the bill, and we do not undertake to say that it ought to pass in any shape. Every principle of justice and equity would certainly be satisfied, by refunding to the third purchasers the monies they actually paid for claims of so suspicious a character, together with a legal interest since the date of their purchase. Five millions of acres of land would probably more than treble in value the aggregate amount which under such a rule would have to be paid.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Several very important decisions were announced on the opening of the Supreme Court yesterday morning; amongst which was one, in the case of the brig Julia and ship America, American vessels detained by private armed vessels of the United States since the war, for being found under British License, which condemns all property protected by an enemy's license during the war. In another case also (the privateer Jefferson, vs. the Rapid and cargo) of a vessel sailing to the port of the enemy for the purpose of bringing away the property of American citizens, the sentence of condemnation of vessel and cargo was confirmed. The opinion of the Court on these cases was, we believe, unanimous.

The above decisions, which put the axe to the root of a very extensive fraudulent traffic with the enemy, cannot fail to be acceptable as well to the fair and honest merchant, as to all the friends of the war throughout the U. States.

Nat. Intel.

The brave Col. JOHNSON, who commanded the mounted regiment at the defeat of Proctor, and was then so severely wounded, arrived in this city yesterday, and took his seat as a Representative from Kentucky. Although he received several wounds in various parts of his body, it gives us great pleasure to state that his general health is perfectly re-established, and he has the happy prospect of entirely recovering the use of his left arm and hand, which were much shattered.

Ibid.

Carroll, (Pa.) March 4.

On Wednesday afternoon, marched from this town, the quota of troops under the requisition of the United States government, and the orders of Gov. Snyder, of 501, the complement from Cumberland county. Their appearance was truly martial, and their spirits animating. They were all volunteers—stout, hardy and better looking troops have not passed through this place on any occasion.

The same day arrived about 120 U. States' Cavalry, belonging to Capt. Littlejohn.

Mr. McKim and Col. Moore, our two faithful representatives in Congress, to their honor voted, as will be seen, in favor of rejecting the shameful Yazoo bill in its first stages. Mr. Kent and Mr. Wright, also representatives from this State, and Gen. Smith and Mr. Goldsborough, its Senators, appear to have been in favour of it. We believe that seven tenths of the people of Maryland who have devoted the least attention to the Yazoo claims, their origin and progress, are decidedly hostile to them in any shape.

Ibid.

DANIEL BISSILL, Colonel of the 5th infantry, EDWARD P. GAINES, Colonel of the 25th infantry, and WINFIELD SCOTT, Colonel of the 2d artillery, have been respectfully promoted by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the rank of Brigadier Generals in these services of the U. States.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE PATRIOT.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF PROVIDENCE.

By a report signed W. Jones, acting Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, it appears, that the value of the exports from the U. States, for the year ending on the 26th September, 1813, in articles of domestic produce or manufacture, amounted to

\$25,008,152.

Of this aggregate sum, or value, there were exported from the five New England States, the value of only

2,744,243.

Hence it appears, that, after severed from the sister States, the Eastern five States, whether ruled by emperors, kings, or lords, will be limited in the domestic carrying trade to about one twelfth part of the produce of the country, which, under a continuance of the present national union, must be forever open to their enterprise. From this report it also appears, that the State of Maryland alone exported in the same time, in the same articles, to the value of

2,782,073.

Which is \$7,830 more than all the five Eastern States taken together.

If the five Eastern States carry to a foreign market annually only of their own produce

2,744,243,

And the other States to the value of

22,263,909,

Shall the five central all the rest in making laws for the regulation of commerce?

A model of a FLOATING BATTERY, to be worked by steam, and to carry thirty 32 pounders, has been submitted to a meeting of a number of gentlemen of the City of Baltimore, by Capt. George Stiles, for the protection of that place; and it was unanimously resolved, that application should be made to the citizens for a subscription to raise 50,000 dollars for the purpose of its construction.

Letters from Albany, dated 22d Feb. state that owing to the indisposition of the President of the Court Marital, (General Dearborn) Col. Fenwick, Gen. Bloomfield, and the absence of Col. Bogardus, that it was probable the Court would adjourn without deciding upon the conduct of Gen. Hull.

The Secretary of War has exhibited the following three Charges against Gen. Hull, viz:—1. Treason, 2. Cowardice, 3. Neglect of Duty and neglect-like conduct. There are three Specifications under the first head, four under the second, and seven under the third.

DIED, on Sunday, the 27th day of February, after a long and painful illness, Master *Robert T. Giddens*, son of Mr. Lunelot M. Giddens, near New Market, Kent county, Maryland.

The general mildness of this very promising youth's disposition, and the consolation which he eyed his approaching dissolution, gave every assurance that he now rests with his Redeemer. His bed of sickness and of death, was that of exemplary patience and pious resignation to his God. He had just arrived at that age when the "bud of youthful promise was ripening into manhood," and being naturally of a tractable and affectionate disposition, he received virtuous impressions, and was in the full practice and enjoyment of them, when he was snatched from his disconsolate relatives—leaving them more than ever impressed with the uncertainty of human affairs, and of the wondrous ways of Divine Providence.

"Hear the loud voice
Of Wisdom sounding in our ears!
Attend, ye sons of men—
Ye children the dust, be wise!"

On Saturday last, Mr. Samuel Faddock, of this county—a worthy and respectable member of society, a kind and loving husband, and a friend to his country; left a wife and four small children to lament his loss.

PROFILE ROOM.

At Mrs. Triffie's, next door to the Post Office.

PROFILES taken, plain or in colours, of which a variety of specimens may be seen at the room. Also, an assortment of frames.

S. DEWEY.

March 15 4

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

IN the family of the subscriber, a healthy, well NURSED. Very liberal wages will be given, if speedy application is made.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge,
March 15 4

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his well known Stud Horse FARMER, formerly the property John Aringdale, of this county, and was bred and raised by Joseph Mills, of said county, and is well known to be one of the best fast-getters that has ever been amongst us. He has been principally covered in the upper part of this and the lower part of Queen-Ann's counties, where his virtue is acknowledged and highly praised.—He is now ten years old this spring, and in good condition. He will be sold for cash or good paper, or a part in horse flesh. If said horse should not be sold before the 29th of this month, he will on that day be offered at public sale in Easton, on the Court House Green, to the highest bidder. His pedigree and other particulars will be made known on the day, or previous if application be made to the subscriber, near Easton.

March 15 3

P. S. If said horse should not be sold at the time he will be let to cover this season, in Easton, Trappe and St. Michaels districts on very accommodating terms.

L. E. S.

OBSER.

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

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

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

JAMES NARR,

Talbot county, March 15 m

NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

Is a dapple sorrel, and is now in high Stud condition, eighteen hands high, proportionally built, and justly formed—Is rising eight years old this spring. He was got by the imported hunting horse Emperor, and his dam was got by the old imported dry horse Nebuchadnezzar, out of a Lion mare. His whole family, by sire and dam, are very large and handsome, and excellent for saddle and harness. His colts are large and promising for any service.—The size and form of this horse will assuredly recommend him to the thinking farmer.

Nebuchadnezzar will stand for mares this season, at the following places, to wit—on Tuesday at Easton; on Thursdays at Wye Mill; on Saturdays at the Trappe; and at other places as the subscriber may think proper, at the price of eight dollars the spring's chance, (but if paid for the first of October next, six dollars will discharge the debt), four dollars the single leap, and twelve dollars to insure with foal, and twenty five cents to the groom, in each case. The season to commence on the first day of April, and to end on the twentieth of June.

The subscriber will furnish good pasturage for mares from a distance, at a moderate price—but no responsibility for accidents.

JAMES DENNY.

March 15 m

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has lately removed to Easton, and has taken part of the house formerly occupied by the Bank, and wishes to take in to board, a few Boys and Girls.

PERE: F. BAYARD.

Jan. 11 m

LAND TO LEASE.

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

March 1

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of February last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself NOAH SMITH. He is supposed to be about 23 years of age, five feet six inches high—His clothing when committed were a homespun white and brown mixed livery roundabout and pantaloons, a blue cloth waistcoat, an orange shirt, and an old hat—says his left leg has been broken.—Says he belongs to John Darnall, Esq. late Sheriff of Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and reclaim him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

APRIL: JONES, Sheriff

Frederick county, Md.

March 3 (15) 4

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

We regard our national songs as possessing something more than a local and temporary interest, inasmuch as they contribute to that aggregate of patriotic feeling, the want of which has been one of our national characters. In this view we hail the following effusion, not merely as an expression of individual sentiment, but as an expression of public opinion; and consider it most sufficient to obtain it a welcome reception.

Our country, our fathers—our firesides and lives, Our ancestors' altars, our friends and our wives; For these we are fighting—for these our hearts bleed

Shall blush through the ocean, and mount up to God.

Come away, then away, to the roar of the wave, Where death robb'd in thunder, peals the song of the brave.

Descended from heroes, our souls of pure flame, The heirs and the guardians of WASHINGTON'S name;

In battle his spirit smiles on us with pride; And the prayer that we breathe, is—"a grace at his side."

Come, brothers, away, join the roar of the wave, Where death robb'd in thunder, peals the song of the brave.

Remember how dear Independence was bought; Remember the days, when our forefathers fought;

In the sea—on the hill tops their honor'd bones lie, Who with garlands of glory, greet LAWRENCE on high.

Then, brothers, away, join the roar of the wave, Where death robb'd in thunder, peals a song of the brave.

Hark! the green from the sea, as they launch to his grave The Hero, whose blood ting'd the foam of the wave;

'Tis the sigh of his crew, as they mourn round his bier; 'Tis the drop of the heart, as it melts to a tear.

Then, brothers, away, join the roar of the wave, Where death robb'd in thunder, peals the song of the brave.

From the wood thrills a shriek—'tis the mother's loud low; O God! snatch the child from the murderer's blow;

Already the red knife now reeks through their hair; Already—has ceas'd—the loud shriek of despair.

Then, brothers, away, join the roar of the wave, Where death robb'd in thunder, peals the song of the brave.

Can the brave sleep in peace while beauty is sighing? Can the brave sleep in peace while their brothers are dying?

While the cries of the infants are on the gale swelling, And the allies of Hell through the wilderness yelling.

Then, brothers, away, join the roar of the wave, Where death robb'd in thunder, peals the song of the brave.

The signal—to action—an oath, and a prayer; All sheathed in lightning—lo! LAWRENCE is there!

The battle rages—still louder that shriek—Mid the cannon's deaf roaring, the infants' tears speak.

To victory then—join the roar of the wave, Where death robb'd in thunder, peals the song of the brave.

NUPTIAL DEPARTURE.

Charles to the altar led the lovely Jane, Then to her father's house he went again; Where, to convey them on their wedding tour, All ready stood a laurel and a four.

When, lo! the lightning shivers at once descend, Cloud rolls on cloud, and warbling winds contend.

This moves him not, but in his hands his bride, Then seizes himself emphatically by her side;

And thus, to cheer the fair he quick began, "I hope we soon shall have a little man."

But she, to whom the weather gave no pain, Who heeded not the cloudburst pattering rain, But most about her future bliss had thought her, Replied—"My dear, I'd rather have a daughter."

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Transmitted to Congress by the President, tending to explain the cause of the failure of our arms on the Northern Frontier.

(CONTINUED)

HEAD QUARTERS, NIAGARA, } May 3, 1813.

SIR, I arrived at this place last evening with Com. Chauncey in his fast sailing scho'r the Lady of the Lake; we left the troops on board in York road.

The wind has been so unfavorable as to render it impracticable to come to this place with any prospect of effecting a landing.

I have had a conference with Gens. Lewis, Boyd and Winder, at which Com. Chauncey was present: I did not find the preparations at this place as complete as could have been expected; but as soon as the wind will permit, we shall make a descent.

Com. Chauncey has returned to the fleet, and will sail for this place as soon as he shall judge the wind favorable for crossing and landing the troops. In the mean time we shall be preparing to act in concert.

Gen. Boyd will take command of the brigade lately commanded by Gen. Pike. We find the weather of this Lake at this season of the year, such as to naval operations extremely tedious and uncertain, especially when we have to debark the troops on the shores of the Lake, where there are no harbors. Westerly winds are necessary; we have none but easterly. I have no doubt of ultimate success, if not harassed and dispersed by the elements.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded. You will perceive the loss was very small excepting that produced by the explosion. As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, the loss of the enemy amounted from ninety to one hundred killed, two hundred wounded, and upwards of three hundred taken prisoner. I have not been able to ascertain

precisely the number of the militia put on their parole; I presume it could not be less than five hundred. There was an immense depot of naval and military stores. York was the principal depot for Niagara and Detroit; and notwithstanding the immense amount which was destroyed by them, we found more than we could bring off. Gen. Shaffe's baggage and papers fell into my hands; these papers are a valuable acquisition; I have not had time for a full examination of them. A scarp was found in the executive and legislative Chamber, suspended near the Speaker's chair, in company with the mace and other emblems of royalty. I intend sending it to you with a correct account of the facts relative to the place and situation in which it was found.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedient serv't.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary of War.

HEAD QUARTERS, NIAGARA, } May 13, 1813.

SIR, Com. Chauncey with the fleet and troops arrived here on the evening of the 8th, and in the course of the night the troops were debarked in a very sickly and dispersed state. A large proportion of the officers and men were sickly and debilitated. It was deemed expedient to give them time to recruit their health and spirits, and in the mean time for the fleet to return to Sackett's Harbor, and take on board one thousand additional troops; and orders were dispatched to Utica, Rome and Oswego, to have the troops at these places forwarded here from Oswego. Backus's corps of light dragoons, about four hundred principally dismounted, and five hundred of the 11th regiment at Burlington, have been ordered to Sackett's Harbor. These, with three hundred volunteers, and a full company of artillery, are to form a garrison at that place. Additional cannon will be mounted. Gen. Brown of the militia has been requested to hold three or four hundred men of the immediate vicinity in readiness to aid the garrison, in the event of any attack. My intention is to collect the main body of the troops at this place, and as soon as Com. Chauncey returns, and the forces from Oswego arrive, to commence operations in as spirited and effectual a manner as practicable. This change in the proposed system of operations, has been rendered necessary by a long series of the most unfortunate winds and weather that could have occurred at this season, and such as could not have been contemplated.

Col. Scott reached this yesterday in boats from Oswego, with three hundred men. He was seven days wind-bound in different places, and narrowly escaped the loss of his boats and men. I had expected him on the 3d. I had almost given him up for lost.

Gen. Harrison is invested; and presuming on the uncertainty of events, I shall make calculation of a reinforcement to the camp of British and Indians from Detroit. We shall be prepared for them;—I shall consider a contraction of their force rather a fortunate circumstance than otherwise.

I observed in a former letter, that on arrival here on the 2d, the preparations for an immediate co-operation were not as complete as could have been expected. Gen. Lewis was with 14 miles distance. Winder, with his command, was at Black Rock. The boats had not been transported from Schlosser—not one of the scoons completed—the heavy guns and mortars not placed in the batteries—two 18 and two 12 pounders mounted; but with all these defects we should have made an attack on the 4th or 5th, if the fleet had arrived with the troops in health, on the 3d, as was expected.

I have the honor to be, sir, Most respectfully, Your obt. humble serv't.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary of War.

[Here follows Gen. Dearborn's account of the capture of Fort George, heretofore published.]

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT GEORGE, } May 29, 1813.

SIR, Gen. Lewis was ordered to march yesterday morning with Chandler and Winder's brigades, the light artillery dragoons, light infantry and riflemen, in pursuit of the enemy by the way of Queenstown. I had received satisfactory information that the enemy had made a stand on the mountain, at a place called the Beaver Dams, where he had a deposit of provisions and stores, and that he had been joined by three hundred regulars from Kingston, landed from small vessels, near the head of the Lake. I had ascertained that he was calling in the militia, and had presumed that he would confide in the strength of his position and venture an action, by which an opportunity would be afforded to cut off his retreat.

I have been disappointed. Although the troops from Fort Erie and Chippewa had joined the main body at the Beaver Dams, he broke up yesterday precipitately; continued his route along the mountain, and will reach the head of the Lake by that route. Lieut. Col. Preston took possession of Fort Erie and its dependencies last evening. The Fort had been abandoned and the magazines blown up. I have ordered Gen. Lewis

to return without delay to this place, and if the winds favor us, we may yet cut off the enemy's retreat at York; but unfortunately we have plenty of rain, but so wind—it may, however, change for the better in a few hours. I shall direct Com. Chauncey every facility in my power in his preparations for commanding Lake Erie. He is very desirous to return to Sackett's Harbor; for until his other ship is fitted, it is not certain that he can continue in the command of Lake Ontario. I was last evening honored with your despatches of the 15th inst. I have taken measures in relation to the 23 prisoners who are to be put in close confinement.

I have the honor to be, sir, With high consideration & respect, Your most obedient serv't.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated

NEWARK, UPPER CANADA, } June 4, 1813.

"Chandler and Winder are in pursuit of the enemy, who has halted about fifty-five miles from here. I am still very feeble, and gain strength but slowly."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

NORRIS AND MARTIN, (Successors to Hm. Norris, Jun.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA DEALERS & GROCERS,

BALTIMORE, Inform their Eastern Shore friends, and its inhabitants generally, that they can now supply them with the main articles in their line, at much less prices than heretofore, speculation having met with a complete check.

They have on hand a large and choice assortment of old Wines and Liquors, which they pledge themselves to sell pure as imported. They have also on hand, a complete assortment of Green and Black Teas, fresh and of a superior quality, imported expressly for retail and private families; hence the lovers of fine Teas are particularly invited to give them a call.

All goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found, on trial, to be as represented.

As it frequently happens, that persons in haste to buy Goods of us, to suit their own convenience get them on the wharves and other places; it would be well for those who give orders in future, to request that bills be obtained to accompany the Goods.

WILLIAM DRONFELL, N. B. Orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to.

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

SOLOMON LOWE, jan. 4—m

IN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT, THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Solomon Lewis, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 24th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

FRANCIS TURPIN, Adm'r. march 3. 3q

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Henrix, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in to the subscriber, legally authenticated. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, 1814.

JOHN GREGORY, Adm'r of Charles Henrix. march 3. 3

The Celebrated Full Bred Horse R A T, WILL cover mares this season at the Head of Chester, Sudler's Cross Roads, and Church Hill. Certificates of his pedigree and performance will be published in a few days.

JAMES ROBERTS. march 3

MAP OF LOWER CANADA, Just received, and for sale at this Office, A NEW AND CORRECT MAP OF LOWER CANADA, Compiled from Holland's large Map of that Province, published from actual survey, made by order of the British government.—Laid down on a scale of seven miles to an inch, with all the late revisions, corrections and improvements.—By A. LAY, of N. York.

ALSO, PART II. OF VOL. IV. EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA, Just received.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. march 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Taboan, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2nd day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

RICHARD TURPIN, Adm'r of Richard Taboan, dec'd. march 3. 3q

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 25th day of February, A. D. 1814. ON application by petition of John Kemp, executor of the last will and testament of Mabel Lowrey, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Eastern.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I do hereby certify my hand, and the seal of my office, this 26th day of February, Anno Domini, 1814.

Test—JA: PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county. march 3. 3

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mabel Lowrey, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

JOHN KEMP, Ex'or of Mabel Lowrey, dec'd. march 3. 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joshua Carr, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1814.

ROGER HOOPER, Adm'r of Joshua Carr, dec'd. march 1. 3q

NOTICE, On application of BENJAMIN CHANDLER, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and being certified by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been bound before me by the Sheriff of said County, upon an execution against the body of the said Chandler, I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Chandler be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the County Court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at such other days and times as said 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 his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and I do further order and direct that the said Chandler do give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star once every three weeks for the space of three months successively before the said first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL. True copy. Test—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. jan 11—1813m

NOTICE, On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Talbot county court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of an act of Assembly passed at the November session of 1805, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements mentioned; and having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he hath resided, for the two years next immediately preceding the time of his application as aforesaid, within the State of Maryland; and the said Robert Ryan having complied with the other requisites of the said act and supplements.—Now then I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Robert Ryan be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once in every two weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the first Saturday of May term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said first Saturday of May term next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Ryan should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as aforesaid.—Given under my hand this 26th day of February, 1814.

LEMUEL PURNELL. True copy—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. march 1. eow3m

APPRENTICE WANTED, A LAD about fourteen years of age, with a tolerable English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application at the

SEAB-CRUIER. march 1

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ROBERTSON COCKRAN, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1814.

MANCY COCKRAN, Adm'r of Robertson Cockran, dec'd. march 1. 3q

BROKE GAG, On Wednesday night, 6th inst. one dark mulatto man by the name of David Jones, about 15 feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has a large head and whiskers—He is well known in and about Eastern—He was set free by a bill of Eastern, formerly Miss Harriott M'Calloway. He was committed to goal on suspicion of stealing a horse.

Also a high mulatto man by the name of Nathaniel, slave of Mr. Robert Garner, on Kent (about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a peck body look. He was committed to goal on suspicion of piloting the British up to Queen's Town. Any person apprehending both or either of said negroes, and returning them to the goal in Queen's Town, shall be paid all reasonable expenses they may be at in so doing.

RICHARD MOFFETT, SHERIFF of Queen Ann's county. Feb. 15—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD, Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th of Feb. a high mulatto boy named DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender make, five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light color; and very fine, no rings regular and fine; the feature of his face is large and drops down to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of mackerel pantaloons, one pair crooked legs, one red spotted vest, one cravat, one top hat, one pair of shoes, one half worn pair of hat, and two half worn mackintoshes. Besides a number of other articles of value. The above reward will be given, if secured in my goal so that I get him again, and all reasons of charges if brought home. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WALNIGHT, Eastern, Md. June 1—m

The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to either.

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

DAVID KERR, JUNIOR, Oakland, Talbot county, } March 2nd, dec. 7. 3—m

NOTICE, WAS committed to the goal of Washington county, on the 10th inst as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself London, about 22 or 24 years of age, of a light complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar on his left wrist and hand, occasioned (he says) by a burn. He is a lively, pleasant looking man, speaks fast and stammers a good deal; has with him an old blue cloth coat, knicker pantaloons, a coarse grey roundabout and pantaloons, two coarse shirts, one pair of coarse stockings, an old pair of hat and old shoes. He was lately belonged to Mr. R. B. Glines, of Montgomery county, Md. who sold him to Mr. Joseph Smith, of 2nd district county, Md. and being subject to spasms, a desperate look place about him, in consequence of which he was turned as large. The owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his goal fees, &c. as agreeably to law.

HENRY SWETZER, Sheriff of Washington county, Md. Feb. 22, 1814.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Baltimore American, and Eastern Star, will please to publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and forward their bills to the office of the Maryland Herald for payment.

march 3. 3

NOTICE, Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 15th day of January inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself J. Jones; he is about 25 years of age, five feet four inches high; his clothing when committed were a drab coloured cloth great coat, black cloth waistcoat, a muslin shirt, blue cloth pantaloons, good coarse shoes and stockings; has a scar on the right side of his nose, also a mark on his breast which was caused by a burn: Says he belongs to Mr. James Combs, on the Sugar Land, Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff Frederick county, Maryland. jan. 30 (Feb. 8)—8

NOTICE, Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 13th day of January last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself J. Jones. He is about 15 years of age, five feet four inches high; his clothing when committed were a blue striped kersey roundabout, homespun (will) cotton jacket, linsey pantaloons—(rest bitten feet): Says he belongs to Mr. Edward Clouiden, about 12 miles from Leonard Town, St. Mary's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff Frederick county, Maryland. Feb. 2 (3)—8

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY, ALSO, BLANK BOOKS, ASSORTED, Just received, and for sale at this Office,

march 1



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance...

PROFILE ROOM,

At Mrs. Triffle's, next door to the Post Office. PROFILES taken, plain or in colours...

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the Stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of five dollars on each share...

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 18, 1814. THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Institution, request a general meeting of the Stockholders...

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are requested to meet at their Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th of April next...

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, IN the family of the subscriber, a healthy wet NURSE. Very liberal wages will be given...

NORRIS AND MARTIN,

(Successors to Wm. Norris, Jun.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA DEALERS & GROCERS.

Inform their Eastern Shore friends, and its inhabitants generally, that they can now supply them with the main articles in their line...

LAND TO LEASE.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 acres of Land, lying in Caroline county, on which are a good dwelling house and necessary out houses...

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lewis...

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken the (now lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Heenan) and formerly by Mr. Thomas Bondock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office...

The Celebrated Full Blood Horse

WILL enter into this season at the Head of Chester, Sudler's Cross Roads, and Church Hill. Certificates of his pedigree and performance will be published in a few days.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

28th day of February, A. D. 1814. ON application by petition of John Kemp, executor of the last will and testament of Mabel Lowrey, late of Talbot county, deceased...

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid...

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

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mabel Lowrey, late of Talbot county, deceased...

JOHN KEMP, Ex'or of Mabel Lowrey, dec'd.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Tubman, late of Dorchester county, deceased...

RICHARD TURMAN, Ex'r of Richard Tubman, dec'd.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Solomon Turpin, late of said county, deceased...

FRANCIS TURPIN, Adm'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Henric, late of Talbot county, deceased...

JOHN GREGORY, Adm'r of Charles Henric.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, in Md. hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Seymour, late of Talbot county, store-keeper, deceased...

JOHN GOLDENBROUGH, Adm'r of William Seymour.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Levy Court for Talbot county will sit on TUESDAY the eighth day of March next, at 10 o'clock, to appoint Constables; and on THURSDAY the fifth day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in said county.

J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has lately removed to Easton, and has taken part of the house formerly occupied by the Bank and wishes to take in to board, a few Boys and Girls.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, with tolerable English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application at this office.

SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

FEB. 21, 1814.

SPEECH OF MR. HOLMES,

On the report of the Committee to whom was referred the petitions of several towns against the War and Embargo.

MR. PRESIDENT,

When this report was first read, I despaired of composing my spirits or my muscles so far as to treat it with seriousness and decency. There appeared to me so much in it of that species of the ridiculous, which critics describe, that art of sinking, that raising and disappointing of expectations, that I apprehended I might indulge in a levity unbecoming the dignity of this board...

Permit me to give an abstract of the prominent charges contained in this report. It states that the policy of Washington is abandoned—that New England is lost in the national councils—that an unwarrantable and unconstitutional power has grown up in the western states...

But New England is lost in the national councils—this is a standing charge. You mean, I suppose, that by the creation of small states in the west, the voice of N. England is diminished below what it would be in the House of Representatives. The first fact is assumed as a given point, and we admit, without enquiry, that these five New England States, are large States. Now what is the fact? New England has more Representatives in the Senate of the U. States, than she would have been entitled to, had the number been apportioned according to the whole number of free inhabitants...

But this is not all—the increase of inhabitants in the western states, exceeding that of New England, operates as a relative diminution of their representatives, between the periods of taking the census. The State of Ohio, I think, by the census before the last, was entitled to but one representative, and New Hampshire to five. By the last census, Ohio had more inhabitants than New Hampshire. But during this period of ten years, N. Hampshire has had five votes to one against Ohio. Had this operation been against the New England states, what an infernal clamor we should have set up.

But another very serious charge against the western people is, that they increase too fast! In a free country it is even difficult to regulate, much more to restrain population. "Be fruitful and multiply," is a command of nature, and would have been cheerfully obeyed, without the additional injunction of revelation. But suppose we should make the attempt, and get up a resolve, and send it to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting them to get some law passed, restricting the population of the western states; it would not be half so ridiculous as some resolves we have sent there. And suppose Congress should pacify us, and pass a law to this effect, I apprehend that all parties in the western country, males and females, would unite in resisting such a law, and denouncing it as unconstitutional, and I think it would be unconstitutional, very unconstitutional. Now, sir, is it decent or civil, or does it comport with gallantry, to be fretting & complaining against our brethren of the west, because our wives do not have children so fast as theirs? Sir, there is a better way than this—let every man be at his post, and do his duty, and he may indulge a comfortable hope that his means will be blessed. If we cannot command success, let us at least deserve it. Let our bachelors get married, and

instead of complaining of their increase, let us make an effort to outstrip them. But, you say emigration is one cause—so it is, and the way to check it, is to abandon your local, contracted policy—instead of continually exciting distrust, alarm and clamor, at imaginary distresses, act like Americans, and stand by the rights of your country, and the people will not leave you. But they perceive no symptom of this. They see the darkening, and a storm gathering. The sun of patriotism wears a pale and sickly aspect, and seems about to muffle his face in a cloud. The spirit of our fathers is fled, and there is no encouragement to remain.

The old complaint of the admission of new states is revived. This, probably out of complaisance to the hon. gentleman from Suffolk, as it is a subject which he has very often considered, and may be supposed very near his heart. It is probable he will give us another dissertation on the subject. But I confess, sir, I have never been able to see the force of the argument against admitting Louisiana into the Union. To consider this subject briefly, I would treat it syllogistically. "New states may be admitted by Congress into the Union." Louisiana is a new state; therefore, Louisiana may be admitted by Congress into the Union. How are you to resist this conclusion? Is the first proposition true? It is in the very words of the constitution. Is the second true? I never heard it questioned. Louisiana formed a State constitution, and it was laid before Congress.

Are there any exceptions to the general proposition? There are only two, neither of which include Louisiana. To restrict this power to the admission of States within the boundaries then established, you must introduce an exception, not to be found or hinted at in the constitution. The old confederation, before our bounds were established, authorized the admission of other colonies, by a vote of three fourths of the States. This requisite unanimity is no argument against the admission now. That unanimity was required upon all important subjects, that the small states might not decide against the majority of the people. By the present constitution there is no danger of that, inasmuch as a majority of the people in the House, and a majority of the States in the Senate, is required before a law can pass. And there must be some pretty strong reasons adduced before I could believe that any people would establish a dominion with unfavorable boundaries. If it is done in this case, it is I believe the first instance.

There is, it is said, a jealousy of the commercial states and a wish to destroy their prosperity. What are these commercial states? In what part of the Union, is it for the interest of the people to destroy commerce? Have these new states of the west no interest in commerce? Is it for the interest of the States which border on the Ohio and Mississippi to destroy commerce? Sir, the single port of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, will in a few years export more of domestic growth and manufactures, than all the ports of Massachusetts. In one year these exports to foreign parts have amounted to two millions and a half, while those from Massachusetts in the same period, did not exceed six millions. And if we take into account the exports coastwise, which perhaps from New Orleans exceed those of foreign exports as three to one, we may not be far out of the way in saying, that those from New Orleans are at this time equal to all those from all the ports of Massachusetts. Perhaps there is not a spot in the globe that is better situated for commerce than this back woods State of Louisiana. Bounded on one side by the ocean, and on the other by a River, which, with its tributary streams, waters the most extensive and fertile tract of country in the world; with a luxuriant soil and a delightful climate, this State, it is apprehended, will be a clog to the commerce of this nation. Idle and vain alarm! And when we contemplate the facility of opening the navigation of those waters with the great Lakes, the mind at once expands at the future prospects and commercial prosperity and greatness of this part of the nation. But there is nothing of this sort which can gratify the opposers of the government, unless it is connected with the commercial prospects of Great Britain. It is her glory alone which they seek. This is the chief among ten thousands, and the one altogether lovely. The centre of gravity, round which all the planetary orbs ought to revolve.

The memorial from Beverly, one of those which this report was predicated, has stated something which I wish to notice, and rather because it was drawn by a gentleman, whose talents as a lawyer, politician and calculator, I very much respect. It is there said, that three fourths of the taxes have been paid by the new southern states. I did not know till now that there were nine states which might be emphatically styled northern

Admitted, this, however, I deny the position. The tax here alluded to, is not a tax principally. Now, sir, how is it to appear, that three fourths of this has been paid by the nine northern states? I consider a tax as a contribution levied on the citizen for the support of government, and for which he receives no other remuneration than protection. Now who pays our impost tax? Surely not the collector. Why? Because he receives it from the merchant, and is consequently remunerated. Surely not the merchant, for the same reason. He receives it of the buyer, with profits thereon, and often has credit on his bond, until he can sell the impost articles and collect the tax. Who, then, pays it? The consumer. When that gentleman has shown us that the nine northern states, consume articles which pay three fourths of the impost, then, and not till then, is his proposition proved. I did not think it was a new doctrine, that the consumer pays. I did expect that it was a well settled principle. Smith, Blackstone and Montesquieu, all agree in the principle. Hamilton lays it down more cautiously, but the reason is, because he was then writing in proof of an excise. I know many instances, in which, by a sudden depression of the market, or by systematic smuggling, that this tax is thrown on the seller, but such cases are rare. The people of Massachusetts never violate the laws, you know, sir. They seldom resolve that the laws must and will be resisted. Their merchants never smuggle, more especially their federal merchants. I think then, if the consumer pays the tax, none of us should be ever ambitious, or think ourselves very meritorious, by having been distinguished consumers. If we proved that we had consumed more brandy than our neighbors, it would be proof of our patriotism at the expense of our temperance. You will perhaps say that this tax was acquired by our industry. But who furnished the means of export? The man who raised the article.

We are told, sir, that this is a war waged upon the people of New England. What motive could induce the majority of the nation to make war upon us? We are not their rivals in any thing. To suppose that they would oppress us to make us love them, and induce us to live among them, is a very childish supposition. I do not know for what they could envy us. Surely not for our union or patriotism. Are they offended at our uninterrupted abuse? No. During all the insults of our politicians, and the billingsgate of our newspapers, have they shown no tokens of resentment, but viewed them with pity or contempt.

You need apprehend nothing from the army of 60,000 men. If you conduct as you ought, and as we believe you will, the troops will never disturb your peace, and should you attempt any resistance, the friends of the government are amply competent to put you down. But, if you are really alarmed, pass one or two more such resolves as these, and be assured the government of the United States will take no pains to drag you into submission. Nor are these troops, as you intimate, intended to make Mr. Madison President for life. As to choosing him by intrigue, I should have thought gentlemen would have had more prudence than to say one word on that subject. Nor was a more infamous system of intrigue practised in any country, or on any occasion, than was put in operation by opposers of Mr. Madison's election. But we can choose Mr. Madison every year during life, without troops or intrigue, and all your arts and opposition will not prevail it.

The committee state, that tho' they postpone redress for these intolerable grievances, yet they do not believe that peace will take place. Among the causes of unbelief, that of want of evidence is not the only one. There is frequently what the faculty would call a "pre-disposition of the patient," which prevents belief. This, together with the morbid state of the political atmosphere, probably has much effect on the case. The opposition do not wish an honorable peace; it would destroy all their hopes, and blast their expectations.

Should the present administration be able, notwithstanding our opposition, to effect a peace on any tolerable terms, the opposers of the government must inevitably go down. Now, mark well, if peace is effected on any terms, by the present administration, the "Peace Party" in Massachusetts will be first to find fault. And why do the southern & western states continue this war? Suppose they should take you as your world, and yield up to G. Britain what you say we ought, how would this injure them, or satisfy you? They have no interest which clashes with that of G. Britain. In case your projected dissolution should be accomplished, the southern and western states could make peace in twenty-four hours. You say let us have trade, let us have cargoes, and we will consent to lose the deck. They reply, are you the travellers, the carriers, and we wish to clear the highway of robbers and banditti, that you may travel with safety. But if you are satisfied, and are willing to sacrifice your men for the sake of the property, to sell their liberties and pocket the money, very well. Make your own bargain and go your own way. Be separate if you choose. G. Britain will be our carriers on as good terms as you will. But what sort of a treaty can you make with England? Have you any thing that the wants of the world require, that you shall be the carriers of her manufactures? No, sir, could we have our wish

as gratified, we should be the most miserable people in the world. The Commissioners of Peace don't please you. This is a favorable symptom. Had Mr. Madison appointed opposition, it would be giving up all the point in controversy. They would have made a treaty conformable to your view of the subject, which would be yielding them all they ask. And if such a surrender of our rights had been rejected by the treaty making peace, you would again complain of the rejection of a treaty, made on the purpose to be rejected. But your predictions on the subject of ministers of peace are not entitled to the fullest confidence. We were told that the appointment of Mr. Gallatin, a Frenchman to Russia, was an insult to that government. But it turned out, that this commission has been deemed very flattering to Russia, and these "distinguished citizens" have been treated with as much respect as any ministers in Europe, and much to your mortification, this "unauthorized" mediation and mission are very likely to produce what we wish, an honorable peace. Whether any, or what effect, your opposition would have had, or since this tapering of a will have, on the pending negotiation, remains to be seen. But I believe it will prove as harmless and inefficient there, as it is here.

But, sir, before I close my remarks, which have already been protracted longer than I intended, I would enquire of gentlemen whether they are aware of the consequences of repeatedly expressing an opinion that the "compact is dissolved." What, sir, on the passing of any law, which we may please to call unconstitutional, is the compact dissolved and we absolved from all allegiance to the general government? This doctrine is pernicious and abominable. An awful responsibility rests on those who promulgate sentiments of this description. With what pleasure can we review these doctrines in the calm & sunshine of peace? Will Britain or the U. States respect us more for the course we are pursuing? Suppose some unfortunate man, giving credit to your declamations, should reduce your precepts to practice, and resist those laws which you have declared no longer binding, and being prosecuted and convicted you should desert him, as you unquestionably would. He might address you in language somewhat like this: "Gentlemen, I believed the speech of his Excellency and the answer to be true, and the oppressions and dangers to be correctly described—I saw the miseries to which my country was doomed.—You sent me an order to get up a town meeting, that we might pledge ourselves to support the principles you advance, and I obeyed. To redeem the pledge, I resisted the laws of the United States, was prosecuted, condemned, and am sentenced to die; and where is your protection? Now I find that each of my instigators takes care of himself. I am abandoned, betrayed, and must suffer the penalties of violated laws. I die the victim of your rashness and my own credulity."—Sir, I apprehend that the blood of this man, would, at another day, be required at our hands.

I would now appeal to the deliberate candor and good sense of the majority. I ask them to look at the effects of these threatening, blustering proceedings.—Our government is established on & supported by public opinion; this opinion is very much under the control of men who possess the confidence of the people of the State. It is in your power to excite and continue distrust, jealousy, confusion and rebellion.

But you may, if you choose, promote the Union, increase the strength, establish the honor, and perpetuate the liberties of the U. States.—This course is plain, but that is hazardous. You may clamor, but you must not act. You may indulge in "anger insignificantly fierce," you may pour out your "sound and fury signifying nothing," but if you cause to be shed one drop of American blood, that moment you commence a very serious business. You may experience some scenes which will be far from amusing; you may witness flames, blood & groans, and see the tenderest ties dissolved by savage barbarity, and brutal violence.—But I trust no attempt at prostrating the government will succeed.—Before the dagger shall reach the vitals of our country, it must pierce thro' the hearts of many here, whose blood is pure and honorable as any that runs in the veins of the best opposers of administration. Sir, I believe there is yet virtue in this people, and that few indeed would be induced by the example even of this Legislature, to proceed to extremities.

Hope and trust, that some great and good man, disdaining party distinctions, will again arise and extinguish the flames of sedition—and like the archangel of liberty, stand in the threshold of her temple, and his eloquence, like a flaming sword, will turn every way to defend the sanctuary.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

We have just read an interesting work, entitled "Precursor to an Excise Bill," with an Appendix, containing an outline of the dimensions, force, and condition of the British Navy, compared with that of the enemy," published in London last year. This book was written under the eye of the government, by Capt. Latham of the Navy, and embraces 1. A statement of the home supply of timber, which is shown to have been, in the year 1813, equal only to 18 years' consumption of the Navy from that period; supplied from private property

and that the quantity furnished by the royal forests has not, for 37 years past, been equal to the building of a 33 gun frigate annually. 2.—The consumption of timber in the public dock yards from the year 1793 to 1801, averaged 35,886 loads, and is prodigiously increased by the circumstance of the vast variety of rates and classes of ships and vessels in the Navy, which is also attended with much inconvenience.—This injudicious variety includes upwards of a hundred rates and classes of English built ships and vessels, that require either different masts, sails, anchors, cables, and guns, creating confusion, delay and expense, and also a frittering away of strength, as naval power depends more upon force than numbers. This truth the author illustrates, 3dly.—by an estimate of the comparative force of English and American ships of war. On this head, the author's remarks are so striking, that we prefer giving them in his own words than to abridge them:

"I have been induced to make this comparative statement from a notion having gone abroad, that such ships should be, and indeed actually are employed against the Americans; but exclusively of the humble state to which, in the opinion of other nations, we will appear to be reduced, in sending line of battle ships against frigates—these line of battle ships, with a great quantity of ballast, to counteract the weight of the top sides, poop, &c. which, with provisions, water and stores, drew 33 feet water in midships, where the ports are within 4 feet 3 inches of the water, and the displacement of the body is about equal to 300 tons, cannot, even in moderate weather, be expected to sail as the American frigates; and should it blow so hard, with a heavy sea, as to prevent the lower deck ports from being opened, they would be rendered hors de combat, notwithstanding their superiority in the number of guns and men. Thus it appears, that out of 533 ships, &c. in the British navy, now actually at sea, there are only 69 which are, in reality, superior in the discharge of metal, or force of blows, but inferior in sailing to some of the American frigates; and there are but 13, which, except in smooth water, are equal to contend with the frigate United States—leaving 451 out of 533, which are admitted to be incompetent to engage, single handed, with an American frigate. Disastrous as these facts are, they may be productive of good in future—for, as lenitives have not operated, this strong medicine of the Czar Peter (of being beaten till you learn to beat) may remove the film from the public eye, and excite an enquiry, &c.

The author proceeds, 4thly, to American warfare, under which head he observes: "It is to be regretted that so much time has been lost; as, long ere the frigates are built, & on that coast, which may be somewhat less than two years from the time the United States declared war, there may be a squadron of line of battle ships, manned with Anglo-Americans upon that coast, or in the West Indies, (which, without wise measures & great exertions, the Americans will get possession of.)"

After this he states— "I am happy to see that the extraordinary demand made by the American government, for the English to relinquish their rights to their own seamen is firmly resisted by the Prince Regent and his Ministers; and may the hand perish that ever relinquishes, or would not support such a right; and unfortunately as matters have been suffered to be carried so far that English frigates have been captured by American frigates, they must now be carried farther to produce a remedy, which can only be effected on the Nelsonian principle, "Of beating the enemy first and negotiating afterwards." To establish any thing like a secure peace with America, we must first take her squadron with ships of the same size, or our naval superiority is in jeopardy."

But the most remarkable passage in this book is the following, in a note, under the same head. The author is speaking of the seaman's bill, passed at the last session of Congress.

"We should not be deluded by any pretended act of the United States not to employ foreign seamen when they are so readily naturalized in that country. The Secretary of the United Kingdom requires that America should be told, as observed by an honorable member (Mr. Ponsonby) in the House of Commons, "That Great Britain will never abandon the right of search, and claiming native born British subjects wherever they can be found."

We think this passage must stagger those, who are so sanguine that peace will result from the negotiations that are about to take place.—Indeed unless the negotiators have the faculty of splitting hairs, we do not see how the pretensions of the two countries can be reconciled.—One, or the other, must consequently give way. The U. States cannot, and we are persuaded will not, abandon the rights of those sea-faring citizens, who have maintained the interest of their country with unrivalled intrepidity. By the Seaman's Bill, they have deprived the British government of every pretext upon which they can support their claim to exercising a search for persons on board the vessels of this country on the high seas. To go farther than this, would be to recognize the pretended right of impressment, which the British would afterwards exercise according to their pleasure. We conclude that G. Britain must be driven out of her pretensions, before she will relinquish them.

FROM THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER.
THE PRESIDENT AND PLAN-TAGENET.

The fact of an American frigate having (with whatever knowledge or intention) pursued a British ship of the line, offered her battle, and lain within the power of her attack for seven hours, is a circumstance of which the occurrence is so honorable to our naval reputation, and so unfavorable to that of Britain, that its corroboration by further authentic particulars will hardly be thought necessary by those who heard its first report, or have seen its modest mention in the official letter of Commodore Rodgers. The vessel which the Commodore pursued, to ascertain her character, is since understood to be the *Flanaganet* of 74 guns, Captain Robert Lloyd. But why she did not bring the President to action, during the seven hours they were in sight of each other, before the tide would permit the frigate to come over the bar; or why she went from the President when chased, and refused to engage, when it was in her power to bring the frigate to action, while it was impossible for the Commodore to avoid it if offered, a future development or better information must decide. To put it in the power of every competent judge to draw his own inferences, we have obtained a copy of so much of the Log Book or journal of the frigate, as will place the whole transaction in so unequivocal a point of view, as to remove every doubt and satisfy the most inquisitive on the subject.—The direction of the wind, the draught of water by the President, the depth on Sandy Hook Bar, and time of high water there, were all known to the enemy as well as to Com. Rodgers, and (without reference to advantage of wind or nearness of position) lead irresistibly to the same conclusion. It may be proper to add, that in the latter part of the time a third strange sail was also discovered to Leeward, supposed to be a frigate, the consort of the 74.

Extract from the Log Book of the United States Frigate President, Friday, February 18, 1814.

Day light, moderate breezes from S. W. by W. and cloudy weather, made the highland of Neversink, bearing N. W. 1-4 N. distant 5 leagues; tacked ship & made sail towards it.

At 7 30 A. M. discovered a strange sail on our lee beam; reported from the mast head to be a topsail schooner, standing by the wind to the southward and westward.

At 8 A. M. moderate and pleasant weather, wind S. W.

At 8 45 A. M. sent a boat on shore to the light house for a pilot; sounding 10 fathoms.

At 9 30 A. M. discovered the second strange sail bearing S. S. E. standing directly for us; hauled up the foresail, back the main and mizen topsails; beat to quarters and made every preparation for battle.

At 10 30 A. M. hoisted an American ensign at each mast head; first strange sail bearing S. 1-2 E. and the second a large ship of war, S. by W. distant nine miles—wind S. W. by W. Meridian, New York Light House bore N. 1-2 W. 5 miles; the strange ship of war having hauled by the wind on the larboard tack, about 5 miles from us, and we lying to, with our main & mizen topsails aback.

At 1 P. M. took a reef in our topsails and fired a gun to windward, supposing the strange sail to be an enemy.

At 1 15 strange sail bore up and stood down for us—we wore and stood to the south to meet him. Wind W. S. W.

At 1 30 strange sail, wore and stood from us.

At 2 30 discovered our boat returning from shore, wore ship and stood towards her, strange ship also wore and stood after us.

At 2 45 took the boat in tow, wore and stood for the strange ship, who also immediately wore and made sail from us. At this time within random shot distance.

At 3 15 received a pilot from the revenue cutter; he, together with the officers who came on board, declared the ship (then having made sail away from us) was an enemy's 74, we wore ship & made sail for the bar.

At 5 came to anchor inside the bar, the light house bearing E. 1-2 S.

REMARKS, BY A LIEUTENANT.

From the position of the two ships, for seven hours, it is evident the enemy could have compelled us to action, at any hour within that interval; for he had the weather gauge, and the water on the bar was too low for the President to get over till 4 o'clock.

The weather was clear, but hazy close to the horizon—this circumstance prevented us, at the time we fired the gun to the windward, from ascertaining the real force of the enemy, whom we then supposed to be a heavy frigate or razee. Nor was it until two or three hours afterwards, that our observations in clear weather enabled us to make out her true force, neither a frigate nor razee, but a complete 74.

The President has been 332 days at sea, since the declaration of war, and traversed a vast extent of ocean, notwithstanding the enemy has almost every sea covered with his cruisers, in the proportion of nearly fifty to one against our little manue. Yet has the Commodore returned in safety, after apprehending every moment that his force could be ascertained, and suffering no single vessel less than a ship of the line to escape him.

The last manuevre with a 74, is the most remarkable event in the history of his frigates. Two British gentlemen were among the prisoners on board at the time—and they both then, and since expressed their astonishment and mortification at the conduct of the seventy four, in refusing battle, in the strongest terms, and with remarks which a respect to their situation in this country forbids us to repeat.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16.

Copy of a letter from Com. Lewis, commanding at New York, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New York, March 8, 1814.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that on Saturday last the enemy drove a schooner shore loaded with coals, and dispatched his barges to take possession of her, a detachment of men from the Flotilla, with a small field piece, drove them off, and took possession and launched the vessel and brought her safe into port. I have the honour, &c.

J. LEWIS.

Extract of a letter from Midshipman T. H. Aulick, prize master of the British privateer schooner Mars, captured by the United States' brigs Rattlesnake & Enterprise, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Wilmington, N. C. March 7, 1814.

"I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place last evening, in the prize schooner Mars, late an English privateer of Nassau, N. P. captured on the 22d ult. by the U. States brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprise. The Mars is an American built vessel, copper bottomed and copper fastened, sails remarkably well. About the 20th spoke an American privateer, which gave us information of a large English convoy seen lying too off the Havana 8 days previous. We made all sail in pursuit of the convoy, when on the 22d fell in with the Mars, and the same day captured a small English schooner from Nassau, N. P. loaded with salt, which we were about to destroy, when the signal to chase was made. It had however not been done when I lost sight of them."

MARCH 17.

Extract of a letter from Captain Charles Gordon, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Constellation off Crany Islands, March 10, 1814.

"I have to report to you the loss of one of my Midshipmen (Mr. Win. C. Hall). He was quite young, and the smallest on board; but a youth of great promise, who had so much interested himself with the officers and crew, that his loss has spread a momentary gloom over the ship. He fell from the mizen topmast head to the quarter deck yesterday evening, while we were in the act of sending down top galley yards, and expired instantly. It had been much accustomed to going aloft, and had gone up to the mast head, on that occasion, (as he said to the captain of the top) to observe how they unrigged the yard; having hold of the top gallant shroud, the yard must have struck him in falling.

He will be buried in the Church Yard at Norfolk this day at noon, with the ceremonies due to his grade. He is from Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland; no parents, and an only sister living. His family is known to Governor Wright, the Representative in Congress from that District."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Representatives Chamber,

Washington, March 14, 1814.

Messrs. Gales & Denton,

In your paper of the 3d inst. in which you published my motion "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of suspending the Embargo Law, during the impending negotiation for peace at Gottenburgh," and my remarks prefatory to that motion, you also published an editorial paragraph, in which you ascribe to me "a confidence in the liberality of Great Britain, in the negotiation for peace." This, Sir, my remarks did not justify. I have not, and never shall have any confidence in her liberality, or disposition to do us justice, until she shall test them by something more substantial than professions. I therefore hope you will, in justice to my real opinion, on this subject, correct such impression; which your remarks were calculated to make, & by the public prints I discover have made.

I am yours, &c.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

[As Mr. Wright's meaning appears to have been misconceived, we cheerfully give a place in our columns to his note. Our remarks in which he objects, was merely an inference deduced from the ground of the probability of an amicable peace, which he placed his motion.]

RALEIGH, (N. C.) MARCH 11.

On Friday last, marched into this City, between 40 and 50 fine looking recruits belonging to the 43d regiment of Infantry, from Buchanan county, in this State, where they were enlisted by Capt. Love. Colonel Long having made this City his head quarters, the men enlisted for this regiment, at the several recruiting stations, will be sent hither to be trained. We understand that our detached Militia, which have been waiting at Salisbury some time for supplies, have marched.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 11.
BRITISH SIXTY-FOUR DES-
TROYED.

Captain Blacker, arrived at an eastern port, informs that a British 64, armed en-
flure, with 1300 tons of provisions, had
been captured and destroyed by two
French frigates, probably La Nymphe &
Clorinde, which by accounts from Bern-
muda, were left engaged with a 64, con-
voy of a fleet 10 sail of which they had
captured.

MARCH 13.
SACKETT'S HARBOR.

We have seen a letter from Sackett's
Harbor, dated the 1st inst. stating, dur-
ing the winter, the crews of the United
States' vessels at that place had con-
structed two forts, under the direction of
Capt. Crane, who was left in command
during the absence of Com. Chauncey,
and that they could have defended the
place had it been attacked. Much credit
is therefore due to the naval commanders,
officers and crews, for their readiness to
prepare the land as well as the ocean, in
defence of their country's rights.

The United States' sloop of war Pea-
cock, Capt. Warrington, sailed from this
port on Saturday last on a cruise. The
privateer York, sailed at the same time.

March 13.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at
Verennes, (Vt.) to the Editors of the
Mercantile Advertiser, dated

March 8.
Some secret movements are making
in our army. Three regiments left Bur-
lington on the 6th inst. for the North.—
A sloop of war of 25 guns, and 6 galleys
of 3 large guns, are now building here,
which the Commodore thinks will be a
force sufficient to keep command of the
Lake.

"The English are building at St.
Johns, 12 galleys of 3 guns, 1 brig of 20,
and a schooner of 18. The two latter at
the Isle des Noix, in great wariness.
The brig will mount long 24's."

RICHMOND, MARCH 12.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
York, March 9.

"On Monday evening, a brig and a
schooner sailed by Lynhaven bay, and a
schooner little below Old Point Comfort.
About 12 o'clock at night five barges
from their approach very near to
Black Beard's Point, at Hampton Creek,
when they were hailed by a sentinel sev-
eral times, and twice fired upon before
they moved off. The alarm was given
to the garrison there, and whatever hos-
tile act the enemy had intended to com-
mit, was abandoned. I have no doubt
that a more active course of operations
will be carried on under Cockburn, than
was pursued under Warren last summer.
Such is the difference between a
military man of 40 and one of 60 years of
age."

TROY, (N. Y.) MARCH 8.

We have nothing new from the west.
Gen. Hall has collected from 600 to 1000
militia. His head quarters are at Wil-
liamsville. No late movements have
occurred on that frontier.

We believe no age ever exhibited a
more dishonorable and unprincipled op-
position to government, than is to be seen
at the present day in this country. Dis-
contented at they know, not what the
leading factions throughout the Union
utter volumes of the basest scurrility and
inconsistency. To-day urging a meas-
ure, to-morrow censuring administration
for adopting it, at all times find-
g fault. Is government for prosecuting
the war? it is a criminal waste of the
people's lives and substance. They de-
mand to be saved from a foreign war,
and attempt to erect the standard of ja-
sonal hostility—they lament the pre-
sented violation of their rights, and un-
derneath the sword to subvert the constitu-
tion. Honourable attempts to restore
peace, are no less dissatisfactory; the
ministers are denounced as a "motley
set," and exertions are made to re-
verse the negotiation abortive, ere it has
entered upon. Thus struggling to frus-
trate every measure of government, the
opposition presents to the eye of the con-
siderate politician, the painful & disgust-
ing view, of a party ranged in hostility
to the glory and happiness of their coun-
try; unrestrained in their opposition ei-
ther by the dictates of patriotism, decor-
um, or even self-preservation—willing
to overwhelm themselves, so they can
accomplish the destruction of their gov-
ernment.

When we make the declarations of
the factious leaders the criterion by
which to judge the characters and con-
duct of our rulers, we should conclude,
that, instead of their being the spontane-
ous choice of a free people, we had un-
fortunately fallen into a worse state than
ever disgraced Rome in her most corrupt
days—that our Chief Magistrate was a
 Nero or Caligula, and our Congress as
servile and contemptible as the Roman
Senate. How humiliating is such a com-
parison, to every man possessing Ameri-
can sentiments—how lamentable that
the spirit of faction should so totally
subvert reason, justice, generosity, hu-
manity.—The fatal Kamish is not more
destructive to travellers, than is this
persecuting and demoralizing spirit to the
harmony and security of society.

Political Examiner.

A Divine Brain has been constructed in
this city, for the purpose of raising the ques-
tion, from the wreck of the U. S. cutter *Sallina*,
which blew up and sunk in this harbor some
months since; all attempts hitherto made to
raise the wreck in a body having failed.

WAYS AND MEANS.

We advise the friends of the govern-
ment throughout the States to be under
no sort of apprehension about the Ways
and Means necessary to support the war.
The ways of obtaining means are plain
and obvious; the means within the reach
of the government are as abundant as the
ways of obtaining them are obvious.—
We have seen, indeed, much exultation
in the party prints, and we regret to say,
no little ill-suppressed satisfaction, a-
mong the opposition members on either
floor of Congress, at the idea of the fail-
ure of the loan bill about to be author-
ized by Congress; and it has been held out
too, in more than one communication we
have published, which, as far as that
idea was encouraged, met our entire dis-
approbation and unbelief. There is not
the least doubt but the government will
obtain, on reasonable terms, every cent
it wants—indeed, we entertain no doubt
but that even though the bill has not yet
passed, authorizing the loan, the govern-
ment has already received proposals for
a large portion, if not the whole of the
loan, which it is at present necessary to
ask for. Although the amount of the
loans proposed to be twenty five millions
of dollars, an authority is already given
to substitute five millions of that amount
by treasury notes; and, as to the remain-
der, with necessary care and rigid econ-
omy, the expenses will probably be so far
limited as to reduce the loan far below
twenty millions, which, together with
the ten millions of treasury notes, it will
strike every reader, were calculated as
the extreme amount which, in any event,
the government could have occasion for.
There can be no doubt, we repeat, but so
much money as the government actually
will want, need only be asked for to be ob-
tained.

From this view it will appear, that the
exultations of faction are premature.—
Having predicted only what they wish,
they will find themselves as wide of the
fact in their predictions as Mr. Pickering
did, and perhaps be as much astonished
as he was, when he found the last loan filled
up without any of that difficulty which
he had foretold. The government, we
have no doubt, fully appreciates the views
of those who artificially depress the price
of public stocks, and magnify the diffi-
culty of obtaining money. Those who
shall have lost the opportunity of vest-
ing their money to advantage, in the hope
of obtaining better terms from the gov-
ernment than it voluntarily offered, will
doubtless find themselves woefully disap-
pointed.

We must avow that the satisfaction af-
forded us by an enquiry into the financial
prospects of the nation, though it is prin-
cipally derived from the confidence it in-
spires in the resources and ability of the
nation, is not at all lessened by the vio-
lence of the blow which the result gives
to the hopes of those who would rejoice
in the bankruptcy of the government, and
consequent ruin of the country.

Nat. Intel.

FROM A LATE HALIFAX (N. S.) PAPER.

A correspondent has furnished us with
the following list of vessels lost & taken,
belonging to the West India and Ameri-
can station, a short time since.

Guerriere,	38	taken by the Consti- tution and burnt.
Macedonian,	38	taken by the Utded States.
Java,	36	taken by the Consti- tution and burnt.
Woolwich,	44	lost near Antigua, crew saved.
Southampton,	52	lost in Concepcion Bay, crew saved.
Barbadoes,	23	lost off Sable Island, crew saved.
Laurestinus,	24	lost on the Silver Keys, crew saved.
Frolic,	18	taken by the Waspi, recken.
Alert,	16	taken by the Essex, crew saved.
Emulous,	18	lost on Cape Sable, crew saved.
Peacock,	18	taken by the Hornet, and sunk.
Colibri,	18	lost near Charleston, crew saved.
Persian,	18	lost near the Bahamy, crew saved.
Atalanta,	18	lost near Halifax, crew saved.
Plumper,	14	lost in Fundy Bay, 43 perished.
Boxer,	14	taken by the Enter- prize.
Bold,	14	lost on P. E. Island, crew saved.
Laura,	10	taken by the Dilig- ente, French pri- vateer.
Magnet,	10	sundered with all the crew.
Dominica,	10	taken by the Decatur, Am. privateer.
Chab,	4	sundered with all the crew.
Fleet on Lake Erie,	consisting of 9 ships, 2 schooners and 1 sloop, taken by Com- Perry.	
Avenger,	16	lost at Newfound- land, crew saved.
Tweced,	18	lost at 60 upwinds of 60 men perished.
Highflyer,	10	taken by the Presi- dent.
Whiting,	4	taken.
Rhodan,	10	lost at Jamaica, crew saved.
Algerine,	10	lost in the West In- dies, crew saved.
Emute,	armed transport brig, taken by an Am. privateer.	

FROM THE ALASKA HERALD GAZETTE.

Two Jeatons, belonging to the Essex,

frigate, and who were cast away in a
private vessel, sent in by the Essex, some-
where about the Capes of Virginia, pass-
ed through this town a few weeks ago.
They informed, that while they were on
board the Essex, she touched at Valpa-
raiso in Chili, where she landed 10,000
stand of arms for the use of the Insur-
gents. The arms they stated to have
been taken in at New York.—Can this be
true?—[We hope so.]

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 22, 1814.

We have the pleasure of presenting the readers
of the Star with the third speech of the Eloquent
Mr. HOLMES, of the Senate of Massachusetts.—
Though last (for the present) it will be found on
perusal not least in the full expression of Ameri-
can sentiment; and to which we most respect-
fully call the attention of the reader: As also, the
succeeding extracts, headed "British Navy,"
from the National Advocate.

The Senate yesterday (Thursday last) con-
firmed the nomination of RICHARD J. MEIGS, of
Ohio, to the office of Post Master General of the
United States. Nat. In.

BLUE LIGHTS!

We have conversed with a gentleman who left
New London on Saturday last—he informs us,
that on the Thursday evening, preceding there
was at that place a considerable storm of snow
and rain; and the appearance of the weather be-
ing favorable for an expedition to sea, com-
modore DECATUR issued an order, requiring all
his officers, on shore, to repair without delay on
board three respective vessels. Shortly after
BLUE LIGHTS were thrown up, like rockets
from Long Point, and distinctly seen by the
officers at Fort Trumbull, and by the officers and
men on board the look-out boats. The gentle-
man from whom we received this information
plainly saw the Lights, and states, that they were
answered by three heavy guns from the ships of
the enemy, at intervals of about ten minutes; that
he was further informed, by an officer from fort
Trumbull, that the lights were continued during
the whole night. New York Adver.

"TOO TRUE TO MAKE A JOKE OF."

Democracy to-day despises a man because he
is called a federalist, no epithet is bad enough
to bestow upon him; he is a Tory, viper, &c.—
To-morrow, this federalist, viper, Tory, &c. is
said to have turned democrat; democracy re-
ceives him with open arms—puts its ring on his
finger—kills the fatted calf—and, as a reward
soon helps him to a fat office. Genuine democ-
rats, who never changed, who have borne the
heat and burden of the day, must give place to
this eleventh hour man—for democracy will sit
on consistent democracy!!

THE COMET.

The report of the capture of the privateer CO-
MET, Boyle, of this port, by the *Esperanza* frigate,
is totally unfounded. A gentleman, pas-
senger in the Spanish schr. that is said to have
brought the account, denies that any information
had been received of her capture when they left
Porto Rico. This is the second time that the
New York Printers have captured the Comet! Balt. M. C. H. B.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS, is elected a Representa-
tive in the Congress of the U. States, from the
State of Kentucky, to supply the vacancy occa-
sioned by the resignation of Henry Clay.

YAZOO.

At a moment when the whole faculties of the
nation should be directed to the expulsion of the
enemy from the continent; in carrying into ex-
ecution the means of giving efficacy to the mili-
tary establishment—the transcendent iniquity of the
Yazoo speculation is again brought into congress,
as if there was not yet enough to reproach the
national councils. Aurora.

The Senate of the United States have not yet
decided on the nomination of Return J. Meigs to
the office of Post Master General. They have
referred it to a committee of that body, it is up-
derstood; not, as we believe, that there is any
objection to the character of Mr. Meigs or to his
fitness for the situation, but for some reason which
as the Senate always sit with closed doors on ex-
clusive business, we have no mode of ascertaining.
It is rumored, that some members of that house
are of opinion that the President cannot remove
from any more than he can appoint to office,
without consulting the wishes and inclinations
of the Senate.—Now and strange as this doctrine
may appear, we are not inclined to discredit the
rumor, after the principles broached in the extra-
ordinary resolutions offered a few days ago by
Mr. GAY, on the subject of the powers of the
President, whose ardent certain members of that
honorable body have of late been sufficiently in-
clined to foster, by way of making up, we sup-
pose, for the extreme latitude to Executive power
which in their younger days they were wont
to contend. Nat. Intel.

At an election by the Directors of the Branch
of the Farmers Bank in this town, on Saturday
last, for a Cashier, said institution, in the place
of James EARLE, Esq. dec'd. JASERU HASKINS,
Esq. was duly elected to that office.

DIED, on the morning of the 9th inst. after a
short but unusually severe illness, Mrs. Elizabeth
Pryor, wife of Mr. William Pryor, of Queen
Ann's, in the 49th year of her age, who left three
children, as well as her husband, to mourn the
irreparable loss of an amiable and wife, tenderly af-
fectionate—with an extensive circle of acquain-
tances, to lament the death of a lady who posses-
sed a heavenly degree of heart, and sincerity of friend-
ship, seldom discovered in others.

On Wednesday night last, in this town,
Mrs. Harriett Leary, consort of John M. G. E.
Esq. Esq.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE sale of part of the real estate of the late
Samuel Abbott, deceased, which was advertised
to have commenced on Thursday last, 15th inst.
was postponed to TUESDAY, the 22nd day of A-
pril next—on which day it will commence at
12 o'clock, on the premises, in Easton, and con-
tinue on the same days of the week, as heretofore
announced, on the premises in each case, and at
the residence given by

WILLIAM JENKINS, Trustee.

FOR SALE.

THE Farm at Barnbury, about 12 miles from
the town of Easton, containing about 550 acres
of Land, more or less, now in the tenure of Mr.
Nicholas Moore. Possession to be given on the
1st day of January, 1815.—For terms apply to
Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. at Easton, or Mr.
Hugh Breckinridge, Baltimore.

LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to sale, on the premises,
on FRIDAY the 1st day of April next, that piece
of Land occupied at present by Edward Turner,
lying on Tash-shoe Creek, in Talbot county, ad-
joining the lands of Peter Harris. This property
is sold by virtue of the Will of John Tildon,
deceased.—A credit of one year and six
months, and two years and six months, in two
equal instalments, will be given for the purchase
money, on the purchaser's executing his bond
(with approved security) bearing interest from
the day of sale; and when they shall be paid, a
title will be given.

HENRY D. SELLERS, Esq.
of John Tildon, dec'd.

March 22 2

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm, belonging to the heirs
of the late Doct. John Mindman, situated on one
of the branches of Wye River, now in the occu-
pation of Mr. John Green, and has for many years
back been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

This farm contains about five hundred acres of
good Land, most of it in cultivation. There are
on the premises a brick dwelling house, with
some out buildings. The advantages to be derived
from the situation, are many—such as its con-
venience to mill and market, to places of public
worship, and the benefits to be derived from the
water. It is thought unnecessary to give a fur-
ther description here, as any person inclined to
purchase, will no doubt visit the premises. For
further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
Agent for the Heirs.

Centreville, march 22 3

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A well toned PIANO, nearly new and in good
order, for sale. For further particulars apply at
the Star office.

March 22 4

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this spring, about two
hundred cords of
Spanish, Waier, Black, White or Red
OAK BARK.

HE will give from eight to ten dollars per cord,
or at any rate the highest Baltimore price. Any
person or persons inclined to contract to deliver
me the above quantity of Bark, will please to give
me the earliest notice.

JOHN HYDE.

N. B. He returns his sincere thanks to the
public for the encouragement he has received in
his business, and assures them no exertions shall
be wanting to secure a continuance of their fa-
vour. The highest price will be given for hides.

J. H.

Annapolis, march 22 6

A LIST OF PERSONS.

NOT residents of Allegany county, who are as-
sessed with Lands in said county, on which the
county charges for the year eighteen hundred
and thirteen are now due and unpaid, and no
personal property can be found in said county
liable for or chargeable with the payment of the
same.

Person's Name.	Sum due.
Enoch Bailey	24 1/2
John Loyd	81 3/4
Sarah Bird	12 1/4
Peter Casanova's heirs	56 1/2
George Fitzhugh	38 1/2
George Graham	20 29 1/2
Martin Guillinger	21 1/2
Robert Gover	12 1/4
Robert Hughes	6 90 1/2
Levy Knotts	8 74 1/2
Anthony Kennedy	1 69
Richard M'Coinbin	1 44 1/2
Mary Mackey	3 19 1/2
Warner L. Nichols	2 14
Thomas Pritchard, jun.	1 73
William Pearson	18
James Reid	12 1/4
George Riley	84
Thomas Roberts	1 73
James Robertet	4 41
Thomas Riggs	3 56 1/2
Benjamin Stollings	12 1/4
Nicholas Storms	23
William Woods	48 1/2
Matthew Kendall	24 1/4
Benjamin C. Calhoun	85
James Clark	43 1/2
James Cook	12 1/4
Thomas Donaldson	3 61
William Dunson	30
Isaac Gargeton	2 79 1/2
Orlo Hughes	46 1/2
Adam Hope	48 1/2
Nicholas Leake	25
John Orme	2 00
Richard Ridgley	2 00
John Williams	12 1/4
Unknown owners	97 1/2
Peter Magers	70 1/2
Joseph E. Rowles	1 36 1/2
William S. Boyd	14 1/2
Bailey E. Clerk	4 90 1/2
Simon Houser	11 12
Richard Jousser	76 1/2
John Stroder	47
Conrad Young	3 80
Harmannus Altricks	37 1/2
Abston Chambers	74 1/2
David Cook	23 1/2
Robert Larimore	23 1/2
Isaac Mantz	37 1/2
Unknown owners	14 3/4
Anthony Reintzell	94 3/4
John Evans	2 46 1/2
Thomas Haines	1 84
Abraham Harris	60
Daniel Johnson	20 1/2
James Johnson	2 89 1/2
Robert Jacobs	48 1/2
George Mann's heirs	4 63 1/2
Henry Redburn	42 1/2
James B. Robinson	74
John Rine	1 16
Aaron Potts	64
William Sterrett	67 1/2
John Smith	57 1/2
Charles A. Warfield	1 26 1/2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT if the County charges due on the lands
charged on the Books of the Commissioners of
the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing
persons, shall not be paid to WILLIAM R. DAV-
ISON, Collector of said county, or to MICHAEL
WALK, Jun. of the City of Baltimore, his agent,
within the space of sixty days after the publica-
tion of this notice is completed, to wit: on the
first day of July next, the lands so charged as afo-
resaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to
raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the
highest bidder, for the payment of the same.
By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for
Allegany county.

W. HILLMAN, Clk.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY Negro Woman, about 25 years
of age, with one Child about 10 months old, and
a boy. There can be a good recommendation
given for her honesty and industry. She is a
good cook and house servant. I do not wish to
sell her out of the State, nor off the Eastern
Shores. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Z. B. DICKER.

March 22 5

SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND FOR SALE.

LYING in Dorchester County, according to
a map of Great Choptank river, within nine
miles of the town of Cambridge, and adjoining the
lands of the Rev. James Kemp. This land is
capable of being divided into two or three
farms, with a proportion of woodland to each.
The soil well adapted to the growth of wheat,
corn and tobacco. A further description is de-
emed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons inclin-
ed to purchase any or the whole, will view the
premises, to which they are invited. The terms,
which will be accommodating, may be known by
application to Josiah Bailey, Esq. in Cambridge,
or the subscriber, in Talbot county.

EDWARD LLOYD.

March 22 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers are under the obli-
gation of necessity of applying their customers
of the impious necessity of their calling and set-
tling their accounts, as this impossible for us
to meet our engagements, without this notice is
punctually attended to.—They also inform them
that accounts of considerable standing must and
shall be settled. We also inform them that we
are determined not to credit any person or per-
sons who have not been punctual in their pay-
ments.

The subscribers have now on hand a large as-
sessment of COATS and SHOES, of a superior
quality, which they will sell for cash only,
except to such as have been punctual in their pay-
ments.

N. E. J. VALIANT.

Easton, march 22 3

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED that the trustee made and reported
by JOHN C. HANBY, in the case of John
Bishop, complainant, and Molly Wright and o-
thers, defendants, be ratified and confirmed, un-
less cause to the contrary be shown before the
11th day of May next: Provided a copy of this
order be inserted once in each of three succes-
sive weeks, in the Easton Star, before the 11th
day of April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be
\$1304.

Test—

JAMES P. HEARBY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

March 22 3

WAR DEPARTMENT.

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 Monday the
11th day of April next, for the supply of all rati-
ons that may be required for the use of the United
States from the 1st day of June, 1814, inclu-
sive, to the 1st day of June, 1815, within the States
and Districts following, viz:

1st. At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the District of Maine and State of New Hamp-
shire and their northern vicinities.

2d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited with-
in the State of Vermont and its northern vicin-
ities.

3d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the State of Massachusetts.

4th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the State of New York and its northern and west-
ern vicinities.

5th. 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.

6th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the State of North Carolina.

7th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the State of South Carolina.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quar-
ter of beef or three quarters of a pound of salted
pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill
of rum, whiskey, or brandy, and the rate of two
quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds
of soap, and one pound and a half of candles to
every hundred rations. The prices of the several
component parts of the rations shall be speci-
fied, but the United States reserve the right of
making such

PARAPHRASE OF A SPEECH

Supposed to have been delivered in a certain House, on a recent occasion.

Fellow Citizens, listen to me, And peace I'll obtain you with ease, My maxims most simple shall be, And hope that my metre will please. These maxims I bring from the East, From the Juno of Essex as wise; They are all very novel at least, And therefore most surely surprise. Our fathers knew nothing at all, 'Twas chance which first freedom on laws, United we've certain to stand, Divided we're certain to fall. Majorities always are fools, Minorities always are right; 'Tis sovereignty dicta your rules, In their victories only delight! Your enemies never attack, But wait till they choose to invade; And then only fight them back; Nor heed any plunder they've made. If women and children they alas, And then into Canada fly; Do not cross their assaults to repay, A war of offence is your cry! Disdain to unite in a band, For then you have little to do; 'Tis nobler to fight with one hand, Than at once to overpower with two. If this be the distress'd on our coast, Let food be humbly conveyed; And then of their tenderness boast; Who spare Eastern ports from blockade. If money in war must be spent, On extravagance lavish abuse; For resources allow not a cent, But of course be very profuse. Division is certain to gain, A conquest whenever we fight; Division's the way to obtain, A peace with each maritime right. We have just and most generous foes, Resistance is highly to blame; For if we refuse to oppose, They'll never refuse what we claim. The way for a peace I've now shown, A way which our ancestors mis'd; And peace may be always our own, If we will but never resist!

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Transmitted to Congress by the President, tending to explain the causes of the failure of our arms on the Northern Frontier.

(CONTINUED.) HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT GEORGE, June 6, 1813.

SIR,

I have received an express from the head of the Lake this evening, with the intelligence that our troops were attacked at two o'clock this morning, by the whole British force and Indians, and by some strange fatality, though our loss in numbers was small, and the enemy was completely routed and driven from the field, both Brigadier General Chandler and Winder were taken prisoners. They had advanced to ascertain the position of a company of artillery, where the attack commenced. Gen. Chandler had his horse shot under him and was bruised by the fall. Gen. Vincent, their commander, is supposed to have been killed. Col. Clark was mortally wounded and fell into our hands with sixty prisoners of the 49th. The command devolved on Col. Burn, who has retired to the Forty mile Creek. I either of the general officers had remained in command, the enemy would have been pursued and cut up; or, Col. Burn had been an officer of infantry. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, just exceed two hundred and fifty. The enemy set in a flag next morning, with a request to bury their dead. Generals Lewis and Boyd set off immediately to join the advanced army. I never so severely felt the want of health as at present, at a time when my services might, perhaps, be most useful. I hope Gen. Hampton will repair here as soon as possible. With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, H. DEARBORN, Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary of War.

JUNE 8, 1813.

There was a mistake in the arrival of the express mail. Since writing the above, the enemy's fleet has passed, consisting of two large ships and four heavy schooners. I have deemed it prudent to concentrate the forces at this point. H. D.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT GEORGE, June 8, 1813.

SIR,

I have been honored with your letter of the 25th and 27th ult. and a duplicate of one of the 19th April. My state of health renders it extremely painful to attend to the current duties; and unless my health improves soon, I fear I shall be compelled to retire to some place where my mind may be more at ease for a short time. Col. Macomb proceeded with two hundred men, with the Commodore, to Sackett's Harbor. Lieut. Col. Ripley has gone, by the way of Oswego, to the Harbor with his regiment, where he will be joined by several hundred recruits. He took charge of the provisions to Oswego. The Commodore will not probably venture out until his new ship is fit for sea. The enemy has now the command of the Lake, and as that is the case, my object is to concentrate the forces at this point.

ended. I had intended placing a small garrison at Fort Erie, and a stronger one at George; but as you have directed otherwise, I shall send Fort George as guarding the only harbor on the southern shore of the Lake. Detroit will be the safest harbor on Lake Erie. I have, by the request of Com. Chauncey, detached 200 men to aid Capt. Perry in removing his armed vessels from Black Rock to Presque Isle. Com. Chauncey is unwilling to approach Malden, unless he can have a reinforcement to Gen. Harrison, of our regulars. As my command does not extend to Malden, I ask your directions on this subject. The Commodore is anxious that his fleet on Lake Erie should proceed with troops to Michillmackinac and St. Joseph, as soon as the business shall be decided at Detroit. On taking possession of this place, the inhabitants came in, in great numbers, and gave their protest. I have promised them protection. A large majority are friendly to the U. States, and fixed in their hatred against the government of Great Britain. If they should generally be made prisoners of war, and taken from their families, it would have a most unfavorable effect on our military operations in the province. The whole country would be driven to a state of desperation, and satisfy them beyond a doubt, that we had no intention of holding the provinces. The effect would be produced on the Indians, who are now principally quiet, by fear of losing their valuable tract of land on Grand River. I had authorized the civil magistrates to combine in the exercise of their functions, and cannot, with propriety, revoke this authority, unless specially directed. The whole of our troops, officers and men, in the action of the 27th, discovered a degree of ardor and readiness for action, which evinced a determination to do honor to themselves and country. The animating example set by Colonel Scott and Gen. Boyd, in landing and repulsing the enemy, deserves particular mention. I am greatly indebted to Col. Porter, Maj. Armistead, and Capt. Torcn, for their judicious arrangements and skillful execution in demolishing the enemy's fort and batteries, and to the officers of the artillery generally, who have directed the guns. I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your most obedient servant, H. DEARBORN, Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary of War.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorize the President to receive and accept certain volunteer corps. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States such proportion of volunteers authorized by the act of sixth of February, on the said eighth hundred and twelve, and the act supplementary thereto of the sixth July, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and accepted under the authority of said acts, as in his judgment the public service may require: Provided, That the volunteers so received shall engage to serve for five years during the war, unless sooner discharged. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the volunteers who shall be taken into service, under the authority of the preceding section, shall be entitled to the same bounty, pay, rations, clothing, forage and emoluments, of every kind, and to the same benefits and allowances as the regular troops of the United States. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the officers of corps of volunteers who shall be taken into service, shall rank according to grade and the dates of their commissions or appointments with the officers of the army.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

February 24, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For giving further acts to purchasers of public lands to complete their payments. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person who, prior to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten, had purchased any tract or parcels of land of the United States not exceeding in the whole six hundred and forty acres, unless the tract purchased be a fractional section or sections, or fractional sections classed with an entire section, at one of the land offices, and whose lands have not already been actually sold or reverted to the United States for non payment of part of the purchase money, shall be allowed the full term of three years from and after the expiration of the present period already given by law for completing the payment of the said purchase money; which further term of three years shall be allowed only on the following conditions: First, that all arrears of interest on the purchase money shall have been paid or paid before the time shall have expired

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

February 24, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Platt. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the War Department be, and they are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claim of William Platt, and allow him the pay and emoluments of a Deputy Quartermaster General in the Army of the United States, from the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seven, until the twenty seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the amount whereof shall be paid to the said William Platt, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

February 19, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his well known Stud Horse FARMER, formerly the property of John Arringale, of this county, and was bred and raised by Joseph Mills, of said county, and is well known to be one of the best foal-getters that has ever been amongst us. He has been principally covered in the upper part of this and the lower part of Queen-Ann's counties, where his virtue is acknowledged and highly prized. He is now ten years old this spring, and in good condition. He will be sold for cash or good paper, or a part in horse flesh. If said horse should not be sold before the 29th of this month, he will on that day be offered at public sale in Boston, on the Court House Green, to the highest bidder. His pedigree and other particulars will be made known on the day, or previous if application be made to the subscriber, near Easton. LEVI B. SHANAHAN, March 15.

NOTICE

IN conformity with the act of incorporation to establish a Bank and incorporate a company under the name of "THE BANK OF CAROLINE,"

To be established in the village of Denton, in Caroline county, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, money of the United States, divided into eight thousand Shares of twenty-five dollars each. Books for the subscription of said Stock will be opened at Denton aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 5 o'clock in the evening of the first Tuesday of April next, (which will be the fifth day of the same month,) by the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the aforesaid act of incorporation. Subscriptions will be received in person or by Attorney. For each Share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, a payment of two dollars and fifty cents will be required, and at the end of sixty days thereafter the like sum of two dollars and fifty cents must be paid to the aforesaid Commissioners at Denton, on each Share so as aforesaid subscribed.

But any person who may find it convenient, may, at the time of paying any instalment, pay up the whole amount of his subscription, and shall receive a dividend accordingly. After the payment of five dollars on each Share, the residue shall be paid by instalments, at the requisition of the Directors, (and not exceeding five dollars on each Share) upon a notice of not less than sixty days of such demand, by advertisement in the most public places in the county, and in the two newspapers printed at Easton. WILLIAM WHITELEY, WILLIAM HUGHLETT, GEORGE REED, HENRY DRIVER, SOLOMON BROWN, FREDERICK HOLBROOK, WILLIS CHARLES, JAMES HOUSTON, JAMES G. SETH, Denton, Caroline county, February 22, 1814.

IN CHANCERY.

February 26th, 1814. James Stroop, and Elizabeth his wife, vs. James Tucker, Samuel Caldwell, & William Walker.

The object of the bill filed in this cause, is to obtain an injunction to stay proceedings in the nature of an execution on a judgment rendered in Queen-Ann's county court, at May term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, in the name of Samuel Caldwell, assignee of James Tucker, use of William Walker against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of W. W. Mason. The bill states that a certain William W. Mason, in his lifetime, executed his bond to James Tucker, for nineteen hundred and sixty eight dollars, current money, in consideration of certain tracts of land conveyed by the said James Tucker, and Maria his wife, to the said William W. Mason. That the said James assigned the said bond, and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason. That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William W. Mason.

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tighman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William W. Mason, and the said James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgments.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker. That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the



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

THE TERMS

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

LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 1st day of April next, at 11 o'clock, that parcel of Land occupied at present by Edw. Flynn, lying on Tush-shoe Creek, in Talbot county, adjoining the lands of Peter Harris...

HENRY D. SELLERS, Ex'r of John Tillotson, dec'd.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE sale of part of the real estate of the late Samuel Abbott, deceased, which was advertised to have commenced on Tuesday last, 15th inst. was postponed to TUESDAY, the 5th day of April next...

WILLIAM JENKINS, Trustee.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Farm, belonging to the heirs of the late Doct. John Hindman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River, near in the occupation of Mr. John Green, and has for many years back been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Agent for the Heirs.

SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING in Dorchester county, beautifully situated on Great Choptank river, within nine miles of the town of Cambridge, and adjoining the lands of the Rev. James Kemp.

EDWARD LLOYD.

FOR SALE,

THE Farm at Banbury, about 12 miles from the town of Easton, containing about 550 acres of Land, more or less, now in the tenure of Mr. Nicholas Small.

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Esq., at Easton, or Mr. Hugh Breckhead, Baltimore.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Negro Woman, about 23 years of age, with one Child about 10 months old, and it a boy. There can be a good recommendation given for her honesty and industry.

R. B. DUDLEY.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this spring, about two hundred cords of Spanish, Water, Black, White or Red OAK BARK.

JOHN HYDE.

N. B. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received in his business, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting to secure a continuance of their favour.

Annapolis, march 22 8

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Edmund Carvill, late of Kent Island, Queen Ann's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to James L. Bryan, who is authorised by the subscriber to receive the same; and all those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of June next, or they will be barred any benefit of said estate after that date.

ELIZABETH CARVILL, Adm'r of Edmund Carvill, deceased.

march 22 3

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.

A well toned PIANO, nearly new and in good order, for sale. For further particulars apply at the Star office.

march 22 8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers are under the disagreeable necessity of apprising their customers of the imperious necessity of their calling and settling their accounts, as it is impossible for us to meet our engagements, without this notice is punctually attended to.

The subscribers have now on hand a large assortment of ROOTS and SHOES, of a superior quality, which they will sell low for cash only, except to such as have been punctual in their payments.

N. & J. VALLIANT.

Easton, march 22 3

A LIST OF PERSONS,

NOT residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year eighteen hundred and thirteen are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Table with 2 columns: Person's Names, Sum. dts. Lists names like Enoch Bailey, John Boyd, Sarah Bird, etc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT if the County charges due on the lands charged on the Books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to WILLIAM R. DAWSON, Collector of said county, or to MICHAEL WISE, Junr. of the City of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice is completed, to wit: on the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county.

L. HILLEARY, Clk.

march 22 5

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

February 24th, 1814.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are requested to meet at their Banking House, on MONDAY, the 11th of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, for the renewal of Bank Charters.

By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

march 8 6

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

January 31st, 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the Stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock in this Institution, on or before FRIDAY the first of April next.

By order.

JAMES STRETT, Cash'r.

March 8 13q

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Levy Court for Talbot county will sit on TUESDAY the eighth day of March, next to appoint Constables; and on WEDNESDAY the fifth day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in said county.

By order—

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

march 1

PROFILE ROOM.

At Mrs. Tripp's, next door to the Post Office.

PROFILES taken plain or in colours, of which a variety of specimens may be seen at the room. Also, an assortment of frames.

S. DEWEY.

march 15 4

IN CHANCERY,

ORDERED that the sale made and reported by JOHN C. HANDY, trustee in the cause of John Bishop, complainant, and Molly Wright and others, defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 11th day of May next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Easton Star, before the 11th day of April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$1301.

Test—

JAMES P. HARRIS, Reg. Cur. Can

march 22 3

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 18, 1814.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Institution, request a general meeting of the Stockholder, at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of Bank Charters.

By order.

JONATHAN PINKNEY, Cashier.

march 1 8

NORRIS AND MARTIN,

(Successors to Wm. Norris, Junr.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA DEALERS & GROCERS,

BALTIMORE.

Inform their Eastern Shore friends, and inhabitants generally, that they can now supply them with the main articles in their line, at much less prices than heretofore, speculation having met with a complete check.

* * * As it frequently happens, that persons instructed to buy Goods of us, to suit their own convenience get them on the wharves and other places; it would be well for those who give orders in future, to request that bills be obtained to accompany the Goods.

feb. 1 8

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, in Md. hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Seymour, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased.

The above notice is given under an order of the Orphans' Court aforesaid. Given under my hand this 17th day of February, 1814.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r of William Seymour.

feb. 22 6

LAND TO LEASE.

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

march 1

UNION TAVERN.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

jan. 4 — m

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where from his arrangements, every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS HENRIX.

January 4, 1814 — m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

IN the family of the subscriber, a healthy wet NURSE. Very liberal wages will be given, if speedy application is made.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, } march 15 8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber (of Camden, State of Delaware) intends to apply to the Judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ROBERT BRUFF.

Camden, Del. march 22 10

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, with a tolerable English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application at the

Star-Office.

march 1

CONGRESSIONAL PAPERS.

Letters from the Secretary of War to the Committee of Ways and Means, in relation to the number of Militia called into actual service in 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 10, 1814.

SIR,

In answer to your note of the 3d instant, I have the honor to state:

1st. That the aggregate strength of the army on the 17th day of Jan. 1814 was 33,822.

This amount will necessarily be lessened by the expiration, within the year, of the terms of service of part of the troops. It will also be increased by recruits. What the average amount of this aggregate will be during the year (which I understand will be the question proposed) can be but conjectured. It is to be hoped that the new inducements to enlistment will complete the establishment by the 1st day of June.

2d. That the amount of regular troops in Feb. 1813, was 18,945; in June 27,609; and in Dec. 34,325.

3d. The aggregate amount of volunteers, during the year 1813, was 6000.

4th. The discretionary authority given to general officers commanding districts to call out militia, and that employed by Governors of States, in cases of actual and menaced invasion, make it impossible to offer a more accurate estimate of the militia in actual service during the year 1813, than that reported, and herewith enclosed from the paymaster of the army.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. Mr. EPPER, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The paymaster of the army having referred to him so much of the letter of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the 3d instant, as relates to the number of militia who were in the actual service of the United States during the year 1813, has the honor to

REPORT;

That it is out of his power, from the documents in the office of the paymaster of the army, to answer that question with that degree of precision which is desirable, because no actual returns of those militia, have, as yet, been transmitted to the office; and that this information can be only obtained in the office by a resort to all the district and regimental paymasters' accounts when they shall have been rendered and the payments completed.

Although the paymaster of the army cannot say with precision at this moment the actual number of the militia of the several States in the service of the United States, during the year 1813, yet from the best information he can resort to at this moment, it will be safe to estimate the number in the service of the United States, during the year 1813, to 30,000 men, including officers.

ROBERT BRENT, Paymaster U. S. Army.

The Hon. the Secretary of War, Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 10, 1814.

SIR,

Agreeably to your request, that I would designate the several heads in the general estimate for the military service, for the present year, from which deductions may be made to provide for the additional bounties and premiums authorized by the act of Jan. 17, 1814; I have the honor to state, that in the event of its being determined by the honorable Committee of Ways and Means to provide for such appropriation in that way, it will be most convenient to make the deductions as follows, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Department, Amount. Includes ordnance department \$500,000, fortifications 100,000, Indian department 700,000, contingencies 300,000.

Amounting to \$2,000,000

Which, with the sum of \$540,000, included in the general estimate, on that account, will afford the necessary appropriation for bounties and premiums, \$2,540,000.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. Mr. EPPER, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The federal party, in our opinion stand completely discomfited in the eyes of the people. The Legislature of Massachusetts has adjourned sine rebellion; the minority, with unexampled scope for lequacity in Congress, have been beaten down argumentatively; Mr. Dexter, an enlightened but moderate federalist, has

denounced the impostors of his party;

and every where the phalanx of faction is giving way to the triumphant legions of republicanism.—The spring opens upon us with happy prospects. A possible peace at Gottenburg; that failing, our army recruited and ready for action; new defenses for our seaports; fresh bounties to encourage private armed vessels; military discipline brought to some perfection; and a variety of other points, either attained or attainable by administration, induce us to hail the approaching summer as the season of great successes and brilliant triumphs. Let no republican think of despondency.—The time is not far distant, when the opposers of this war will deny their present declarations; when they will skulk, and ask forgiveness of their injured country.—The time is near at hand, when he who has nobly stood up for the rights of America, will have cause to bless himself for his patriotism and firmness.

Virginia Argus.

RATS! RATS!! RATS!!!

Read the following from the Salem Gazette:

We are requested to give notice to the electors of Essex, that the honorable SAMUEL PUTNAM, Esq. declines being a candidate for the Senate at the approaching election.

Holmes' elixir is a powerful dose; it operates like the electric fluid. If one member is impregnated, the whole host feels the shock. To faint in a deliberative assembly, is an impressive and solemn scene. It is a proof of cowardice, or weakness; either of which unfits a man for high spirited debate. Prudent men who know their weakness, will retire, and wisely avoid such disgrace—better, much better, to desert a sinking ship than to be thrown into a fainting fit, or to be wrecked with her.

Putnam, is therefore prudent & wise; he finds there is a mutiny on board that will be put down; and to avoid the disgrace of fainting, or of being hanged as a mutineer, he deserts the ship. Who can blame his prudence, or praise him for his courage. Has the hon. Harry left the symptoms of a fainting fit? Will he desert the ship too?—It is said he is made a judge; a very good way to get clear of a rebellion; a very honorable one indeed.

Next goes the British counsellor Blake; he can never again appear at the Senate board. He said, "If the Senate did not see before they rose, he would consider all they had said to be mere folly, boasting and disgraceful." These were his words. Have they acted? They have not, as he expected. They therefore are disgraced, and as a British counsellor, and of course an honorable man, he can never again appear at the Senate board.

So the rats fly the sinking ship Massachusetts. Let them go and the ship will not sink. She has yet a sound bottom, although the federal rats have scratched many of her planks. We have a new crew ready to leap on board, commanded by Dexter and Gray, who will make her ride triumphant through the storm and join the grand fleet, now formed in order of battle, ready to face the enemy.

Yankee.

REPUBLICAN ANTIDOTE.

The following is the concluding paragraph of Mr. Fuller's speech in the Massachusetts Senate, on the answer to the Governor's speech—

"But, sir, among all the exceptionable parts of the answer, I am most shocked and astonished at the cold reception of the news of approaching peace. PEACE, hailed by the wise, moderate, and patriotic of all ranks of our countrymen, is by this self-named 'PEACE PARTY,' repelled with frigid suspicion and insulting sneers. Has not the war effected your favorite projects? You have not yet vaulted into the places of power and authority, and hurled the traduced and calumniated patriots to the dust, who had been placed there by the people. The eastern States are not yet severed from their sister States of the south and west, nor is the nation yet desolated by the ravages of civil war. Hasten, then, ye aspiring sons of discord; quick, seize the few moments that remain; march an army to strengthen and foment resistance in Vermont; expel the officers civil and military, the ships and armies of the national government; invite to your aid the hovering navies and armies of England; arm your own fellow citizens against each other; light the torch of civil war; brother against brother; father against son; spread slaughter, flames and devastation over our country!—Amiable 'Peace-Party!' Your country's infamy and ruin is your pride and glory. But you will not be gratified; your hopes will be blasted. The people have discovered your intentions; England has discovered your imbecility. Peace, honorable, glorious peace, will come; you must retire to merited obscurity and disgrace, and your country will advance to prosperity, to fame, and happiness."

MONROE AND PINKNEY'S TREATY.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen,

The conduct of Col. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney, in relation to the subject of impressment, as arranged contemporaneously with the rejected treaty, has been so often misrepresented, both in Congress and out of it, that it may be useful to place the subject before the nation in its true light. To do this effectually, it is necessary to resort to official documents already published, which, from the time elapsed since they were printed, have grown stale in the memory of most readers.

In the course of the negotiations which led to the treaty alluded to, the following note was presented to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, by the British commissioners, the Lords Holland and Auckland:

Lord Holland, Nov. 8, 1806.

His majesty's commissioners and plenipotentiaries have the honor to represent to the commissioners and plenipotentiaries of the U. States:

That the project of an article on the subject of impressing seamen, together with the reasons by which the commissioners of the U. States have urged the expediency of an arrangement on that subject, has been laid before his majesty's government, and has been considered with the same friendly and conciliatory disposition which has marked every step in the negotiation.

That his majesty's government has not felt itself prepared to disclaim, or derogate from, a right which has ever been uniformly and generally maintained, and in the exercise of which the security of the British navy may be essentially involved; more especially in a conjuncture which his majesty is engaged in wars which enforce the necessity of the most vigilant attention to the preservation and supply of the naval force of his kingdom.

That his majesty's government, actuated by an earnest desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, has directed his majesty's commissioners to give to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney, the most positive assurances, that instructions have been given, and shall be repeated and enforced, for the observance of the greatest caution in the impressing of British seamen; and that the strictest care shall be taken to preserve the citizens of the United States from any molestation or injury; and that immediate and prompt redress shall be afforded upon any representation of injury sustained by them.

That the commissioners of the United States well know, that no recent causes of complaint have occurred, and that no probable inconvenience can result from the postponement of an article subject to so many difficulties. Still that his majesty's commissioners are instructed to entertain the discussion of any plan that can be devised to secure the interests of both states, without any injury to rights to which they are respectively attached.

That in the mean time the desire of promoting a right conclusion of the proposed treaty; and of drawing closer the ties of connexion between the two countries, induces his majesty's commissioners to express their readiness to proceed to the completion of the other articles, in the confident hope that the result cannot fail to cultivate and confirm the good understanding happily subsisting between the high contracting parties, and still farther to augment the mutual prosperity of his majesty's subjects and of the citizens of the U. States.

(Signed) VASSAL HOLLAND, AUCLAND.

On the 11th November 1806, Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney wrote, from London, to Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State; and, speaking of the preceding note, they say—

"The time at which this note was presented to us, and the circumstances under which it was presented, being when the negotiation was absolutely at a stand on this very question, and we had informed the British commissioners that we could do nothing if it was not provided for, give the act a peculiar degree of solemnity and obligation. It was sent to us as a public paper, and intended that we should so consider it, and with the knowledge and approbation of the cabinet. It ought, therefore, to be held as obligatory on the government, in its just import, as if the substance had been stipulated in a treaty. It is just also to give it a liberal construction in favor of the U. States in consideration that it is the act of the British government. In that view it merits attention, that every thing is expressed in it that could be defined, except the relinquishment of the principle: that, in speaking of impressments, the exercise of that act on the high seas is not mentioned, an omission which we know to have been intentional. From a full view of all these circumstances, we think it fair to infer that this government intends to confirm its conduct in future to the just claims of the U. States on this great interest, while by particular motives of policy it deems it improper to relinquish a claim, especially at this time, which has been long sustained and acted on by it, and which has been heretofore strongly supported by the national feeling, or, more properly speaking, prejudice; for we cannot believe that the interest of the nation is in favor of it, more especially if the project which we proposed should be adopted, or correspondent regulations entered into to produce the same effect by

friendly co-operation between the two governments."

Previously to the 22d of April, 1807, and whilst our negotiations were pending, an entire change took place in the British ministry. At that date, Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney wrote, likewise, from London, to the Secretary of State, saying—

"The footing upon which the note of the British commissioners (which is and must be considered as equally obligatory as if equally inserted in the treaty) left this point [impressment] was supposed to be the less liable to exception on our part, because whilst it afforded a pledge, unquestionably intended to secure the substance of our object, and constantly admitted here to be equal to that effect, it keeps it, nevertheless, for our advantage, completely open for future negotiation and more formal adjustment.

In the same letter, our commissioners add—

"It was supposed, therefore, to be the clear import of that note, that the conduct of G. Britain would not, while the discussion of such a plan as it might be proper to insert in a treaty, stood postponed at the request of its Commissioners, encroach in practice upon rights which we had so strongly asserted and vindicated as rights not to be abandoned, which it was well understood our government and country would not suffer to be invaded in future as they had been during the past, and which the British commissioners themselves, acting under the immediate orders of the cabinet, had in their note distinctly recognised as fit to be preserved hereafter from injury and violation. This conclusion was thought to be the more just and natural, when it was remembered that it was supported not only by the verbal admissions and declarations of the British commissioners, which would of course, as they well knew, be reported to our government, but by the language of such parts of the note as looked particularly to the future practice of G. Britain on the subject of impressment. It was believed to be fortified too by the obvious consideration, that the U. States would be authorized, notwithstanding any adjustment by treaty upon other points, in case of the impressment on the high seas of a single mariner from on board an American vessel, to view it as an act of aggression, and to resent it accordingly. This right existed undoubtedly, independently of that note; but it seemed notwithstanding to derive from it a new and high sanction favorable to its just effect; and certainly the sensibility and determination which have been manifested on this point by the U. States, especially of late, and by the American commissioners during the recent negotiation, must have inspired this government with the conviction that a perseverance in such outrages upon their sovereignty and the rights of their citizens, would be wholly incompatible with the peaceful relations of the two countries, which it was the professed object of the British commissioners and their government to preserve."

From these authentic extracts, it will be observed, that Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney considered the note of the British commissioners of the 8th of November, 1806, and the circumstances and explanations attending its delivery, to be as valid and binding as any part of the treaty itself; that they understood the British government meant to adhere in practice to the latter to a correct source of conduct without respect to impressment, without formally relinquishing the claim; and that they had stated to the British commissioners that any departure from such a course in future would occasion an interruption of the harmony subsisting between the two countries.

Col. Monroe, it is known, returned to the U. States in the winter of 1807—8; and in a letter dated at Richmond, on the 23d of February of the latter year, addressed to the Secretary of State, he furnished an exposition of his views and impressions, as existing at the time of the negotiation of the rejected treaty.

In the letter, speaking of the subject of impressment, Col. Monroe says, "I have always believed, and still do believe, that the ground on which that interest was placed by the paper of the British commissioners of Nov. 8, 1806, and the explanations which accompanied it, was both honorable and advantageous to the U. States; that it contained a concession in their favor, on the part of G. Britain, on the great principle in contestation, never before made by a formal and obligatory act of the government, which was highly favorable to their interest; and that it also imposed on her the obligation to conform her practice under it, to a more complete arrangement should be concluded, to the just claims of the U. States."

To this opinion of Col. Monroe, as well as Mr. Pinkney, was the more inclined from a particular circumstance, which is thus explained in the letter of the former from Richmond:

"In calling your attention (in one letter to you of November 11) to the passage which treats of impressment, in reference to the practice which should be observed in future, we remarked that the terms 'high seas' were not mentioned in it, and added, that we knew that the omission had been intentional. It was impossible that those terms could have been omitted intentionally, without knowledge, for any purpose other than to admit a construction that it was intended that impressments should be confined to the land."

Quoting these sentiments, certain members of Congress have set up an argument, that the question of impressment might have been fairly adjusted with the

British government; that Col. Monroe has borne testimony to that effect; that, therefore, the making impressment a cause of war in the first instance, and a cause for continuing the war afterwards, is unnecessary and unjust.

Let us briefly examine the truth of this logic. Col. Monroe believed "that the ground on which the interest of impressment was placed"—by what? "by the paper of the British commissioners of Nov. 8, 1806, and the explanations which accompanied it, was both honorable and advantageous to the U. States;" because he believed they would have been adhered to, as promised, and have led to further arrangements, which, from the repeated assurances of the British commissioners, were confidently expected.

The paper of the British commissioners of Nov. 8, 1806, then, and the explanations which accompanied it, were the grounds of Col. Monroe's opinion.

If, therefore, that paper and those explanations should have been declared null and of no effect on the part of Great Britain, the grounds of Col. Monroe's opinion must fail, and he will have furnished no evidence that the question of impressment would have been accommodated upon the terms to which he refers. Now, the point is, were the paper and explanations alluded to, disclaimed by the British government—Let Mr. Canning answer:

Extract of an official note from the right hon. George Canning, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, under date of October 22, 1807.

"In order to determine the course which his majesty has to pursue in the present stage of the transaction, it is sufficient that the treaty was considered by those who signed it as a complete & perfect instrument. No engagements were entered into on the part of his Majesty as connected with the treaty, except such as appear upon the face of it. Whatever encouragement may have been given by his majesty's commissioners to the hope expressed by the commissioners of the U. States, that discussions might thereafter be entertained, with respect to the impressment of British seamen from merchant vessels, must be understood to have had in view the renewal of such discussions, not as forming any part of the treaty then signed, but separately, and at some subsequent period more favorable to their successful termination. And, as if to cut off all hope, Mr. Canning adds, in the same note, that 'the proposal of the President of the U. States for proceeding to negotiate anew, upon the basis of a treaty already solemnly concluded and signed, is a proposal wholly inadmissible.'"

Thus—the treaty, "upon the face of it," did not provide against impressment—no engagements were entered into on the part of his majesty except such as appear upon the face of the treaty; and the President's proposal "to negotiate anew," upon the basis of a treaty already solemnly concluded and signed, is a proposal wholly inadmissible.

Here then, the grounds of Col. Monroe's opinion are taken away; the note of Nov. 8, 1806, and the accompanying explanation, were nullified; and observations with respect to them having no other foundation, lose their force when applied to the condition of things which succeeded. Col. Monroe believed that a certain arrangement carried into effect in the sense and spirit of the parties who formed it, and which might have been made, had the British ministry not been changed, was both honorable and advantageous to the United States; but when it had been officially declared, by the succeeding ministry, to be no arrangement, what could he and Pinkney believe?

They do not say that the arrangement in question could have been obtained if the treaty had not been rejected: on the contrary, they had made an experiment, which had completely failed. They always contended that the British claim of impressment ought to be resisted, when moral truth was found inefficient, by more effectual means. Their experiment for adjustment having failed, what were they to do? Turn about and support the pretensions of Great Britain against the rights of their own country, for which they had so zealously contended? Retire from public life in disgust, form cabals, and counteract the honest effort of their government! Patriotism dictated to them nothing of the kind.—Mr. Pinkney remained at London, still supporting these rights, whilst he held out the olive branch. Mr. Monroe, at Richmond, declared his willingness to sustain the great cause of the nation.—"Should it be our unfortunate destiny," (says he, in his letter from the metropolis of Virginia) which I most earnestly hope will not be the case, to be involved in foreign war or domestic troubles, and should my services be deemed useful, I shall not hesitate, at the desire of the administration, to repair again to the standard of my country." He said so in 1808, and he is fulfilling his promise in 1814.

In fine, having laboured, as appears by preceding extracts, to "inspire the British government with the conviction, that a perseverance in such outrages, (as impressment) upon the sovereignty of the United States and the rights of their citizens, would be wholly incompatible with the peaceful relations of the two countries;" and their endeavors having resulted in nothing but disappointment, both Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney obeyed the call of the Union, through its constitutional organs, came into the administration, and have aided in asserting

those rights by sword, which procrastinated negotiation could no longer hope to secure.

VERUS.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Creighton, commanding the U. S. brig Rattlesnake, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Wilmington, N. C. March 26th, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to announce to you the arrival of the U. S. brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize, under my command, after a cruise of eight weeks. The Enterprize joined me yesterday, having separated on the 25th ult. to avoid capture, both vessels being closely pursued by a frigate or raze.

By the enclosed report from Lieut. Renshaw, you will perceive the chase continued 70 hours, during which time he was under the necessity of lightening his vessel by throwing overboard his guns, cutting his anchors, and starting his water. This is the third time we have been chased by superior force, and in every instance the good fortune of the Enterprize has been wonderfully manifested.

In obedience to your instructions of the 2d January, after leaving the U. States, I passed to the eastward of Bermuda, and having reached the latitude of 18 deg. 56 min. N. and lon. 62 deg. 28 min. W. I bore up, and on the 29th January made the Island of Anegada and Virgin Gorda, hence by St. Thomas down the north sides of Porto Rico and St. Domingo, thro' the windward passage, along the north side of Jamaica, round the west end of Cuba, thro' the Florida passage, and so to this place.

In the windward passage we were chased by a frigate and narrowly escaped capture. For the preservation of one and perhaps both vessels, I was under the necessity of separating, but was joined again by the Enterprize off Cape Antonio on the 14th Feb. conformably to previous arrangement.

On the 10th of Feb. we were again chased by a line of battle ship, but out sailed her with great ease. The same vessel, which we learnt to be the Bedford, 74, pursued the Enterprize, when on her way to join me off Cape Antonio, for nine hours; the latter escaped by a manœuvre at night.

I should have continued to cruise on the ground you recommended, but was continually taken from the station by sails it became my duty to pursue, as well as the prospect of falling in with a convoy that had passed the Havana about 8 or 10 days previous to my appearing off that place.

I have the honor to enclose you a list of vessels captured and spoken during the cruise; among the former you will perceive the private armed scho'r. Mars, of 14 guns and 75 men. This capture affords me the most satisfaction, as she belonged to that nest of pirates commonly called Providence privateers. She is a fine vessel, built in Baltimore, and well calculated for public service, should government require a vessel of her class. Another privateer was in company with her, but night had so far advanced it was impossible for me to prevent her escape.

The Mars having taken us at first for English brigs, between 20 and 30 of her men took to their boats and landed on the Florida shore to avoid impressment; notwithstanding this she ranged up alongside the Enterprize with tomahawks out and training her guns. Lieutenant Renshaw ignorant of the circumstances of any of her men having killed her, gave her a broadside, which killed two and wounded two others of her crew. Lieutenant Renshaw's conduct was perfectly correct; it was the indiscreet and ridiculous parade of the commander of the privateer that caused this unnecessary bloodshed.

At the same time the Mars struck, we took possession of the schooner Eliza, from Nassau, New Providence, bound to Pensacola, laden with salt. In passing the prize I hailed Lieut. Gamble, who had her in charge, and directed him to scuttle the vessel & cut away her masts, take to the boat he had alongside and join the Enterprize then in pistol shot of him. The wind and current having set us close in with the Florida shore, I was under the necessity of working to windward, and directed the Enterprize to do the same as soon as possible. A light was shown from the Rattlesnake, rockets thrown and false fires occasionally burnt during the night to point out our situation to the other vessels. At 2 A. M. the Enterprize joined me, & at day light the Mars, but from the extreme darkness of the night the Eliza was lost sight of about 8 in the evening and has not been seen since; all the following day was spent in search of her, but without success.—At noon by observation I found we had drifted a degree and a half to the northward of the place where we made the capture. From the state of the weather immediately after I spoke the Eliza, it became necessary for all the other vessels to work off shore, and Lieut. Gamble must have been sensible of the necessity of doing the same with the vessels under his charge; and as he had six men and plenty of water and provisions, I hourly look for him at this place, or expect to hear of his arrival at Savannah.—After removing the prisoners from the Mars, I intended to have turned to windward again and remain a few days off the Cap Keys; but at 4 P. M. discovered a ship which we gave chase to, and which ultimately led us thro' the passage. It being now out of my power to get to wind-

ward, I shaped a course to the northward and eastward with a strong gale from the southward and westward, in hopes of meeting with some straggling vessels of the convoy, and having proceeded as far in this direction as I thought my instructions would authorize, without seeing a single sail, I altered my course to the westward.

The Rattlesnake has been under her top-sails the greater part of the cruise, except when in chase, or avoiding superior force.

Lieut. Renshaw has rendered me every assistance, and has discharged his duty with zeal and ability. The Enterprize is as gallant a little vessel as ever floated—at the same time one of the dearest in point of sailing; she has escaped capture to be sure, but altogether by good fortune and the great exertions of her officers and men. I assure you, sir, she has caused me much anxiety and uneasiness from that particular shore. On board of both brigs are about 70 prisoners, among them are a midshipman and five men formerly belonging to the frigate Belvidera. The Rattlesnake will require some repairs, but all I believe can be done by our own carpenters; her mainmast head is badly sprung, and will have to be fished, and the upper part of her stem has worked loose in consequence of the shortness of the scarf, and the very careless manner in which it was bolted; but rest assured, sir, she shall be ready for sea with all possible dispatch.

I am happy to add, the officers and men of both brigs have enjoyed the highest health; not a single death having taken place on board either vessel. I regret being obliged to return so soon, but as it became necessary, I trust it will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

JNO. O. CREIGHTON, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Renshaw, commanding the United States' brig Enterprize, to Lieut. Creighton, dated

U. STATES' BRIG ENTERPRIZE, Cape Fear River, N. C. 7th March, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you with the arrival at this anchorage of the U. States' brig Enterprize under my command. The enemy's frigate that caused the separation of the two brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize on the morning of the 25th ult. continued in chase of the latter vessel for upwards of 70 hours—during which time she was repeatedly within 2-1/2 miles; and on the 27th, in a calm, observed the enemy making preparations for the hoisting out of the boats. To a light breeze springing up at this time from the S. W. which drove the Enterprize to windward, alone is to be attributed our escape of this day; the frigate being within gun shot at the time. In the early part of the chase, by the advice and wishes of all my officers, as the only alternative left us, the sheet anchor and fifteen of our guns were thrown overboard to lighten the brig. Be assured, sir, that this painful measure was not resorted to, until almost every prospect of escape had left us, and the evident benefit arising from what little we had lightened her by pumping out the salt water. In the chase I made the private signal of the day, as also No. 628 from signal book, to the stranger, which were not answered.

I have the honor to be, Most respectfully, sir, Your obedient servant,

JAMES RENSRAW, Lieut. JOHN O. CREIGHTON, Commanding U. States' brig Rattlesnake.

THE NAVY.

There has recently been transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Navy a very interesting report on the state of the Navy, which we shall take pleasure in publishing at length as soon as we can find room for it. From this Report it appears, that three seventy-four gun ships are building; one at Portsmouth, N. H. one at Charlestown, Mass. and one at Philadelphia—the two former expected to be launched in the month of July, and the latter in the month of December. Three ships of 41 guns each are also building, one at Philadelphia, one at Baltimore, and one at the Navy Yard in this City—the two former to be launched by the middle of April, and the latter in all the month of July next. The six sloops of war, authorized by law have all been built, two of which are at sea, 3 more nearly ready, and the sixth equipping at the Navy Yard in this city. Eleven barges have been purchased, twelve have been built, and twenty two are building and nearly completed at various points. Of gun boats there are in service and fit for service, 125. The Secretary recommends an increase of the Marine Corps; the appointment of officers exclusively for fleet service; & points out the right bank of the Hudson, above the highlands, as the best site in a central situation for the establishment of a dock yard. The Secretary, in consideration of the increase already authorized, and the number of vessels launched and about to be launched, and requiring to be officered and manned; and considering also the difficulty of procuring more materials for building than can be used under existing laws; states his opinion, that any further provisions at present for the increase of our naval force, would not add to its efficiency, and therefore is not necessary.

Nat. Intell.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

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

U. S. Ship United States, 7 New London, March 18, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to forward to you enclosed, a despatch received by me from Capt. Capel, the commanding officer of the British squadron before this port, written in reply to an application of mine, for the release of an American seaman detained against his will on board the frigate Statura.

Hiram Thayer, born in the town of Greenwich, in the county of Hampshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, was impressed into the naval service of G. Britain, in the month of August, 1803, and detained ever since. About 6 years ago, when the Statura was put in commission, he was transferred to her, and has been constantly on board her to this day.

I am informed, and in fact it was stated by Capt. Stackpole to Lieut. Hamilton, who was charged with the flag, that the late Gen. Lyman, our Consul at London, made application to the Lords Commissioners for the discharge of Thayer, but they were not satisfied with the evidence of his nativity.

John Thayer, the father of Hiram, assures me, that the certificate of the Selectmen, the Town Clerk, and the Minister of Greenwich, were forwarded some time ago to Mr. Mitchell, the resident agent for American prisoners of war at Halifax, but does not know the reason why he was not released then.

The son has written to his father and informed him that on his representing to Captain Stackpole that he was an American citizen, and would not fight against his country, that Captain Stackpole told him "if they fell in with an American man of war and he did not do his duty, he should be tied to the mast and shot at like a dog."

On Monday the 14th inst. John Thayer requested me to allow him a flag to go off to the enemy and ask for the release of his son. This I granted at once, and addressed a note to Capt. Capel, stating that I felt persuaded that the application of the father, furnished as he was with conclusive evidence of his nativity and the identity of the son, would induce an immediate order for his discharge.

The reply is enclosed. The son described his father at a distance in the boat, and told the first Lieutenant of the Statura that it was his father, and I understand the feelings manifested by the old man on receiving the hand of his son, proved beyond all other evidence the property he had in him. There was not a doubt left on the mind of a single British officer of Hiram Thayer's being an American citizen—and yet he is detained, not as a prisoner of war, but compelled, under the most cruel threats, to serve the enemies of his country.

Thayer has so recommended himself by his sobriety, industry and seamanship, as to be appointed a boatswain's mate, and is now serving in that capacity in the Statura—and he says there due to him from the British government about two hundred and fifty pounds sterling. He has also assured his father that he has always refused to receive any bounty or advance, lest it might afford some pretext for denying him his discharge whenever a proper application should be made for it.

I am, sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient and humble servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Captain Capel's letter enclosed. His B. M's. Ship La Houque, off N. London, 14th March, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, together with the certificates of exchange and discharge from parole, forwarded to you at the request of Col. Barclay, the Commissary General of British prisoners of war; and I beg to return you my thanks for your polite attention.

I regret that it is not in my power to comply with your request in ordering the son of Mr. John Thayer to be discharged from His Majesty's ship Statura, but I will forward your application to the commander in chief by the earliest opportunity, and I have no doubt he will order his immediate discharge.

THOMAS B. CAPEL, Captain, Commanding His Britannic Majesty's squadron off New-London.

To Com. DECATUR, commanding the U. S. squadron, N. London.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

INTERCEPTED LETTER.

The fortune of war has thrown the following letter into our hands—it was found concealed in one of the boots of the Captain of the Spanish ship Rosa. The schooner was boarded at sea by the officers of the privateer Viper: and on enquiring for papers, the Captain replied he had none. Suspicion was excited—and on searching the Captain, some papers were found on his person; and among others, the letter of which the following is a copy, enclosed in an envelope, with the superscription—

"ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE. Captain Talbot, of his majesty's ship Victorious; or the senior officer of his majesty's ships off New-London. [Admiral sir J. B. Warren.]"

[COPY.]

Bermuda, Feb. 17, 1814.

The government of this island, as well as the commercial interests, experiencing considerable difficulties by the want of cash; and Mr. Stewart, who was lately his majesty's consul at New-London,

being now here, having offered to procure money from the United States, I am desirous in order to aid the views of government, as well as to promote mercantile operations, that every facility should be given to the plans of the above mentioned gentleman, in obtaining the supplies of cash he undertakes; and for this purpose, I have to request, that, agreeably to his arrangement, you will be pleased to receive on board his majesty's ship, under your command, whatever sums of money may be carried alongside by persons whom he will engage; and that you will also forward the said money by any of his majesty's ships from time to time, coming to this island; or in the event of a large sum being ready, to send a sloop of war purposely with it. The vessel bearing this letter, you will likewise suffer to remain under your protection, if she should not be permitted to go into N. London.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, Humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

To Captain Talbot, of his Majesty's ship Victorious; or senior officer of his majesty's ships off New-London.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

Reasons for thinking it would be impolitic to repeal the embargo have been asked. They are too numerous to state; the following, however, are among the most prominent:

1st. Because I think no profitable foreign trade can be carried on during the war with G. Britain.

2d. Because I think much money, and many men's ships, are now engaged against G. Britain, that will, when the Embargo is taken off, be withdrawn from a support of the war and converted to commercial purposes.

3d. Because I believe that the blockade of all our principal ports will be rigorously enforced, in which case our farmers will not experience any relief from a repeal; and if the distress of the enemy induced him to relax in the blockades, a better argument could not be advanced for continuing the Embargo.

4th. Because all our seamen would seek employ on board foreign ships, which would prove a greater calamity to the commercial interest of the country than the war; as, when peace takes place, we should not have men to navigate our ships; and they would have instructed the various neutral nations the art of Commerce, which we should wish to confine to ourselves, as much as the English wish to confine to themselves the art of manufacturing.

5th. Because the English will be enabled to supply their fleets & armies from our rich fields, which will induce them to send double or treble the force to the American station, which she would otherwise do; and her sailors and soldiers will be abundantly better satisfied, if they get a full supply of fresh provisions, than if they are fed altogether on wormy bread and old salt beef.

6th. Because a repeal of the Embargo, without any change of circumstances since it was imposed, would exhibit a versatility of character, disgraceful to a nation.

7th. Because it would be in opposition to the wishes and judgment of three-fourths of the population of the U. States without reference to political distinction.

8th. Because, since it was imposed, we have embarked in a negotiation for peace, during which no change in our policy or system should be permitted to take place, lest it should defeat the object of such negotiations. It cannot be forgotten, or doubted, that the premature repeal of the Embargo, imposed in 1807, caused a rejection of Erskine's arrangement.

9th. Because the President has full power to repeal the embargo, whenever public good shall require it; and, considering the state of our foreign relations, it cannot be taken out of his hands without endangering the welfare of the nation.

ALEXANDER.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

My life upon it, that Man is a Federalist.

Custis's Speech.

The Federalists have almost as many shades in their Craft, as there are deacons in Masonry. There is your plain Federalist, your Federalist of the Washington school, your Federal Republican, your Federalist of the Boston stamp. The sect is somewhat camelion—at one moment it borrows its color from one object, and at another from another—in 93 and 99, it is full of sound and fury, yelping the Friends of Energy; in 1813, it sinks its voice to the childish treble of a "slipped pantaloon," and assumes the meek title of the Friends of Peace. Yet trace it through all its variations, the object of its leaders is still the same—Power is the Universal Passion.—And how to "oust their opponents of its possession," by fair means or by foul, per fas or nefas, is still the only consideration which impels your Hansons, your Pickering's, and your Otis's. By this clue, you can at once trace them through the labyrinth of all their contradictions. It is this which has made Alexander Hauston

a Jacobin, Harrison Otis a Rebel, and Timothy Pickering a gloomy and infuriated Monk.

The best way, we are told, to judge of a tree is to look at its fruit. The safest course to judge of principles is to test them by practice. Now, though it is by no means our intention to say that the wisest and the best of the Federal Party are actuated by these principles and motives;—yet it becomes the honest American, to take caution by the scenes which are before his eyes; and beware, lest the errors of his party may not hurry him into that "hour of return"—that last degree into which he may be betrayed; a Federalist of the Boston stamp.

Open the history of the two last years, and what do you discover?

If you hear a man, who was a professional friend of commerce in 1807, and who called upon the government to resist the Rule of '36, now preaching submission to the British Orders in Council, "my life upon it, that man is a Federalist!"

If you hear him deprecating a war waged in the defence of the rights of our seamen, the very sinews of our commerce—when he had formerly bawled as loud as any man in the nation, with Messrs Pickering and Marshal, and King, and even Otis, against the imprisonment of our seamen—"my life upon it, that man is a Federalist!"

If you hear him taking sides with our declared enemy against his own country, "giving them aid & comfort," by words, if not by overt acts, you may put that man down as a Federalist—aye! a Federalist of the Boston stamp.

If he discourages enlistments, and by insidious insinuations or open opposition, attempts to wrest our citizens from the defence of their country, "My life on it, that fellow is a Federalist of the Boston Stamp."

If he preaches against loans, and avows that he will never consent to vote one cent in his public character for their reimbursement, "My life on it, that man is a Federalist—of the Boston Stamp." For Mr. Timothy Pickering is that man!

If he attempts to stain his countenance with charges which would dishonour them—with calumniating charges of cruelty against the captive enemy, at the very moment when he justifies the barbarities practised against ourselves, beware me, but that man is a Federalist of the Boston stamp.

If you see a man refusing to protect the very citizen whom he has naturalized, you may set him down as a Federalist of the Boston stamp.

If you hear a man, who in '93 declaimed against the interposition of the State Legislatures in any respect whatsoever, now seeking to array in arms the State against the National authority, "my life upon it, that man is a Federalist!"

If you hear a man who formerly boasted of being a Friend of Order, now flying into every species of disorder, and threatening to resist the laws of the Union, and even to attempt its dissolution, my life on it, that fellow is a Federalist of the Boston stamp.

In fine, if you hear of any man, who is a discontented, factious, calumniating, bullying, threatening, vapouring politician, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," you may be sure that he is a Federalist of the true Boston stamp.

FOR THE STAR.

EPIDEMIC.

This formidable disease, which has slain its thousands, still continues to rage, not only on this Peninsula, but over the different parts of America. It ushers in with the usual symptoms of fever, a violent pain in the head and breast, most frequently attend, and if not speedily arrested in its progress, the patient soon falls a victim to its ravages. In this disease, there is very great determination of the fluids to the head and breast; the brain and lungs soon become seriously affected: And, when these vital parts are attacked with violent morbid action, they are soon destroyed, unless relieved by producing a greater morbid action in parts of the system less vital. It has pleased the all-wise creator, so to have organized certain parts of our system, such as the glands, alimentary canal, skin, &c. to sustain morbid action, and gradually to become restored, frequently without much danger. When we become acquainted with these influences, there are few diseases but what admit of a methodical cure. In the first stage of this disease, I have generally found puking and purging very essential in freeing the alimentary canal of much offending matter, and drawing the morbid action from the brain and lungs, to those parts which are less vital. Well-timed blisters, in translating the diseased action to the skin, have been highly beneficial—they are speedy and powerful, when properly produced. Mercury is the only effectual remedy in violent cases of this disease. In most obstinate cases, when mercury is administered in small portions to produce a mercurial action, we find no benefit, until it has produced a morbid action in the glandular system—for one action only can prevail in the system at the same time, and that is the strongest. Therefore, if the diseased action is very strong, it prevails until a greater action is produced elsewhere. How often do Physicians defeat their own intentions in the application of blisters, while they are trying to overcome the disease by a mercurial action; thus the blistering action retarding the weak mercurial action, while the strong diseased action destroys the patient. Sometimes nature would cure a disease, if art did not battle

her; and frequently art would save the patient, if too much dependence was not put in nature. Sweating, in this, as in every other disease, when properly induced, is productive of the happiest effects. This Epidemic comburs with the different inflammatory states of fever, and may require bleeding. If there should be an evident inflammation of any of the vital organs, the pulse hard and tense, the lancet is imperiously demanded. When the pain is only confined to the forehead, in this disease, it is seldom necessary to let blood, as an emetic or a blister most generally gives relief. Pukes and purges, given at an improper stage of this disease, have had their injurious effects. Perhaps many have been bled too much, while others for the want of it have died. Fatal extremities should always be avoided.

MARCELLUS KEENE. Hillsborough, 1814.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29 1814

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG MARINE LIST, March 25.

That part of the British squadron (1 ship, 1 brig, and 2 schooners) that came up the bay a short time ago, returned below on Sunday last—previous to which they sent six barges into Wilcomico; it being foggy, they were not discovered until they landed. They carried off a variety of articles belonging to the fair houses there, and wantonly destroyed all the furniture, and set fire to a small house wherein was a loom. They did not discover any vessels in the creek. Before the militia could collect, they were off.

Arrived, schr. Oth, capt. Hart; left Pinks tank, March 23d, at 7 o'clock, A. M. The enemy went out of the river on Tuesday evening, 23d inst. and were not in sight on the following morning.

The schr. Fame, Gorton, came up with him. About 75 negroes from Gloucester and Mathews counties, Va. had joined the British.

March 26. Arrived, schr. Experiment, from Norfolk—Left there Monday evening. Saw off New-Point Comost on enemy's frigate, brig & schooner; off Oceanhook, towards the Eastern Shore, a frigate, brig, transport ship and schooner. Two 74's were at Lynnhaven. The third mate of the above mentioned transport, and two hands deserted, and landed in Accomac county, Va.

The Evening Post of the 15th inst. contains a letter from Washington, which professes to give an account of what took place in the House of Representatives on the last day of the discussion of the Loan Bill. The letter, we observe, is going the round of the Federal prints. To prevent any imposition on the public, it is deemed proper to state, that the representation it contains is false. Mr. Grosvenor was called to order, as stated, but so far from being allowed to proceed in the manner represented, he was not permitted to utter a single word, until he had made an explicit and unconditional explanation was made of the offensive word, to the satisfaction of the Speaker and the House. The letter mentions facts, which would lead to a belief that it was written by a member of Congress. If indeed any member of that honorable body has so far disgraced himself, as to become the instrument of propagating such palpable falsehoods, he would justly incur the detestation of every honest man, and deserves to be expelled from a body of which he is unworthy to be a member.

Nat. Intel.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, &c.

It was erroneously stated in the report of the proceedings of the house yesterday, that the judiciary committee had reported favorably to the principle of increasing (at another time) the emoluments of District Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks of Courts, &c. as well as of the District Judges. The report was favorable to increasing the salaries of the last, but it recommended diminishing the salaries of the other officers. And well it might; for the office of Attorney of the United States is now a more lucrative one in certain districts, and in one of them affords its possessor a net income of twenty five thousand dollars.—Ibid.

The bill respecting Yazoo Claims is still under discussion in the house of representatives, and will probably be debated on for several days longer. A motion to postpone the consideration of the whole subject indefinitely, was yesterday lost by a majority of eleven votes; being a smaller majority than has yet appeared in favor of the bill in the house of representatives. Ib.

The Governor of New York, instead of calling forth the drafted militia to supply the place of those whose term of service is about to expire, has proposed to the patriotism and spirit of the people, to form two volunteer regiments of militia, to choose their own officers—the whole to be placed under the command of Brigadier General P. B. PORTER.

Mr. Archer, Mr. McKim, and Mr. Moore voted for the indefinite postponement, in other words the rejection, of the Yazoo bill now before the house, and Mr. Wright in favor of acting on and passing it. Balt. Whig.

The Pennsylvania Legislature have passed the bill into a law incorporating forty-two new banks, two thirds of both houses voting for it, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. Ib.

NEW U. S. FRIGATES. The JAVA, rating 44 guns, to mount on her gun deck thirty 32 lb. gunnades, and twenty two 42 lb. carronades, and two long 24's on her spar deck, is to be launched in April at Baltimore.

The GUARANTEE, rating 44, to mount 62 guns, is to be launched at Philadelphia, in May. Bou. Chron.

COMFORT TO THE ENEMY. The Halifax Journal of the 7th ult. publishes Gov. Strong's speech and the answer of the house of representatives, with high eulogiums! What a pity it is they have not the right of suffrage extended to the royal and loyal province; for such is their sympathy for poor Massachusetts, there can be no doubt Gov. Strong would have an unanimous vote. Our readers will perceive how much true Americanism there must be in a speech which meets the highest approbation from the enemy. Ibid.

By the report of the superintendent of the O-nawdago Salt Springs, it appears, that 226,000 bushels of salt were made at those Springs in the course of the year 1813, and the amount of duty to the State, 6780 dollars.

DIED, at Mr. Levin Miller's, in this county, in the 23d inst. Miss Lydia Eubank, after a short illness—She was for many years an acceptable member of the Baptist Church.

CAVALRY.

The Independent Light Dragoons, ARE ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY the 3d day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. in complete uniform, with equipments in ample order,—each member provided with ten cartridges.

WILL. HARRISON, Jun. Lieut. march 29 2

DIVIDEND. THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the Stock therein, for the last six months; which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at any time after the 4th day of April next.

By the Board— JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashr. Branch Bank, Easton, 23d March, 1814. march 29 3

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facie, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, in Centerville, on SATURDAY the 16th of April next:

- 1 Negro woman named Beck (or Rebecca)
- 1 Negro boy named Saul,
- 1 Canvas-top Chair,
- 2 Beds and furniture,
- 2 Bedsteads,
- 1 Pine cupboard,
- 1 Walnut table,
- 1 Writing desk,
- 6 Chairs,
- 1 Chest,
- 1 Dutch oven,
- 2 Pots,
- 1 Tea kettle,
- The property of Thomas Wooters, taken at the suit of John Bonn—By

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff. march 29 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO all persons in arrears for County Assessment for the year 1813, that unless the same shall be paid on or before the 31st day of April next, the subscriber will, after that date, proceed to execute all delinquents, without any respect to persons.

The period has nearly arrived when his Bond is liable to be put in suit by every claimant against the county for that year, that may remain unpaid. This consideration, he hopes, will constitute an ample apology for this notice, and induce all those whose taxes may remain unpaid, immediately to settle the same, and thereby save him the painful necessity of using compulsory measures, which impious duty will otherwise compel him to resort to.

JOSEPH DARDAN, Collector of the Tax for Talbot county. march 29 2q

SPRING GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

That he has just returned from Philadelphia with a supply of

SPRING GOODS; Which he will sell at a small advance for Cash—

Amongst which are:

- Dressed and undressed calicoes
- Caroline gingham
- 4-4 and 6-4 cambrics
- Plain and figured lenox
- India back muslin
- Black cambrics
- Long cloths
- Cotton shillings
- A few excellent Irish linens
- Long laws
- Lawn handkerchiefs
- Black, white and pink crapes
- Black Canton do.
- Ditto Lombard do.
- Liveries and Florences
- Fancy vestings
- Long and short nankeens
- American cassickets
- Domestic gingham
- Apron cloths
- Country tow linens
- Hessians
- Russia sheetings
- German dovles
- Brown Irish
- Bed sackings
- Cotton varns
- Wool hats
- Cashmere and other shawls
- India hook handkerchiefs
- Bandannas do.
- Ladies' silk hose
- Cotton do.
- Silk and kid gloves
- Mantua and satin ribbons, plain and fringed
- Bed spreads
- Umbrellas & parasols
- Pins, shoes, threads, &c.

ALSO, Sugar and coffee Philadelphia chocolate, and mustard Almonds & raisins.

Together with CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S-WARE. SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, march 29 4

IN CHANCERY, March 12th, 1814.

ORDERED that the sale made and reported by JAMES CHAPMAN, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Hubbard, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 20th day of May next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 20th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1265. True copy Test— JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can. march 29 3

SPORTSMEN ATTEND. WILL be run for on Easter Monday next, at the Chapel, a subscription of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, six hundred yards and repeat—free for any subscriber's horse, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of racing.

WILLIAM BARWICK. march 29 3q

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Orem, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Levin Mills, my agent—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber or her agent. Given under my hand this 29th day of March, 1814.

SARAH OREM, Adm'x of Thomas Orem, dec'd. march 29 3

THE SUBSCRIBER Has lately removed to Easton, and has taken part of the house formerly occupied by the Bank, and wishes to take in to board, a few Boys and Girls.

PERR: F. BATARE. jan. 11 1m

The Celebrated Full Bred Horse R A T.

WILL cover mares this season at the Head of Chester, Saddle's Cross Roads, and Church Hill. Certificates of his pedigree and performingances will be published in a few days.

JAMES ROBERTS. march 3



FROM THE AURORA.
JOHN BULL & BROTHER JONATHAN:
OR THE
SEVEN NAVAL VICTORIES.
A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

John Bull in a passion once stouly resolv'd,
That he'd settle accounts, in dispute long involv'd;
For John had found out by his looks, it appears,
That Jonathan owed him a grudge for some years,
Derry down, &c.

This Jonathan was a great dealer in ware,
Whom he tho't his best friend, till time had betray'd;
He'd deceiv'd him in orders, in course, and trade,
Derry down, &c.

When John first came out in a warrior's attire,
His crest upon his shield, his mouth foaming with ire;
He challeng'd his customer boldly to fight,
To prove by a combat, his balance was right,
Derry down, &c.

Friend Jonathan was not a lover of strife,
He lov'd money well, but much better his life;
And John vainly tho't, he had nought to do more,
Than to kick and to cuff him, as oft he'd before,
Derry down, &c.

When Jonathan heard of John's bluster, the while,
His anger was kindled—his blood it did boil;
"You havetaken, this time, the wrong way by the ear,"
Derry down, &c.

The battle commenc'd, and with fury was tried,
Whilst John on his skill and experience relied,
Poor John, untor'd, on bottom did rest,
He'd strong Constitution, his neck was the best,
Derry down, &c.

John spar'd at a distance, right sure of success,
Till Jonathan clos'd with a furious press;
And breaking a half of his ribs at a blow,
In forty-five minutes, John cried, "Halt-Oh!"
Derry down, &c.

The battle concluded, John scarcely could rest,
His feelings were wounded, his spirits depress'd;
So, says he—"By the way of drowning all pain,
I'll get drunk in a Fivick, and fight him again!"
Derry down, &c.

This insolent threat, under shameful defeat,
Rais'd Jonathan's choler—and Jonathan's feet;
Like a flash he flew at him, and changing his tones,
John cried out preccurs to old Davy Jones,
Derry down, &c.

John having reviv'd from his desperate woe,
And gaining fresh courage from every fresh blow;
Macdonaldian madness, like Aleck the great,
Involv'd him in wars—in black eyes—broken pate,
Derry down, &c.

For John, in the course of the rolling off time,
Had chang'd his retirement, his country & clime;
And in the United States was again met,
By Jonathan, who drubb'd him into a sweat,
Derry down, &c.

John stung with disaster and three fold disgrace,
In India's fair climes sought for safety and peace;
But Jonathan chanc'd to go there in pursuit,
He met him in Java, and flogg'd him to boot,
Derry down, &c.

John finding that he had to do with a wight,
Who was too much his match in a rough fist fight;
Resolv'd a few lessons to learn ere 'twas late,
At Crib's or at Mellinstax's extol'd rival bait,
Derry down, &c.

Now John, who for boasting could ne'er be outdone,
Had a bird, which for splendour would rival the sun;
A bird which, he said, that when pitted to fight,
Was as certain of conquest, as valorous knight,
Derry down, &c.

His Peacock he plac'd in the care of a friend,
But the bird being silly, soon came to its end;
For approaching too near to a dangerous nest,
A Hawk attack'd, and soon buzz'd him to rest,
Derry down, &c.

Jack having acquired the pugil art,
And priding himself on his muscles and heart;
Left home in the character, novel and rare,
Of a Boxer profess'd, in the art militaire,
Derry down, &c.

When Jonathan saw him first flourish his fists,
The gauntlet was thrown and they enter'd the lists,
For Jonathan's Entr'prize boldly doles,
Broken ribs, bloody nose, or a pair of black eyes,
Derry down, &c.

The ring it was form'd—the first round was severe,
John dealt his opponent a blow on the ear,
Which had well nigh prov'd fatal to John's back,
Had he not been supported by friends at his back,
Derry down, &c.

The second round alter'd the state of the fight,
John was knock'd down in turn, and the dust
made to be;
Which decid'd, right quickly, the fate of the day,
For John cried enough, and was straight led away,
Derry down, &c.

To Jonathan's carried his wounds were bound up,
And John, when recruited, requested a sup
Of cider or whiskey, his strength to repair,
But Jonathan gave him the juice of the year,
Derry down, &c.

The taste of the liquor well pleas'd Mr. Bull,
Who having quaff'd a potently, "fill he was full,
In a style of importance turn'd round to his host,
And told him he'd take all his Perry at cost,
Derry down, &c.

Now Jonathan was a right humorous wag;
He order'd the liquor—the jug did not flag;
And John got his dose of the exquisite stuff,
For the Perry'er came him, he crid "I've enough!"
Derry down, &c.

When John became sober, & thought of his state,
Sav'd he, "Chance is against me, as well as my fate,
I've been seven times conquer'd, & now I length,
Think it time to walk off to recover my strength,"
Derry down, &c.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
To incorporate a Fire Insurance Com-
pany in the town of Alexandria, in the
district of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That
those who shall become subscribers to
the company, their successors and as-
signs, shall be and are hereby created a
body politic, by the name and style of
the "Fire Insurance Company of Alex-
andria," and shall by that name have
succession, and shall be able to sue and
be sued, implead and be impleaded in all
courts of law in the United States.

Alexandria, under the direction of James
B. Nicholls, Cuthbert Powell, Jonah
Thompson, Thomas Vowell, James H.
Hooe, George Taylor, John M'Kenney,
Philip Triplett, Craven T. Peyton, and
Nathaniel Wattle, or a majority of
them, for raising a capital stock of two
hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in
shares of twenty five dollars each; and
that each person upon subscribing pay
to the persons above mentioned, five dol-
lars upon each share so subscribed for;
and that the remainder of the said twen-
ty five dollars shall be secured by nego-
tiable notes, signed and endorsed to the
satisfaction of the aforesaid James B.
Nicholls, Cuthbert Powell, Jonah Thomp-
son, Thomas Vowell, James H. Hooe,
George Taylor, John M'Kenney, Phi-
lip Triplett, Craven T. Peyton, and Na-
thaniel Wattle, or a majority of them,
and payment thereof may be thereafter
demanded at such times, and in such
proportions, as the President and Direc-
tors hereafter mentioned shall judge ad-
visable, giving six weeks' notice in at
least three of the gazettes printed in the
district of Columbia.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
every subscriber shall be entitled to vote
by himself, his agent, or proxy, appoint-
ed under his hand and seal, attested by
two witnesses, at all elections made by
virtue of this act, and shall have as man-
y votes as he holds shares so far as ten
shares; one vote for every five shares
which he may hold over ten shares, as
far as fifty other shares; and one vote
for every thirty shares which he may
hold over sixty shares. And every
stockholder (not in debt to the company)
may at pleasure, in person or by power
of attorney, assign and transfer his stock
in the company, on the books of the
same, or any part thereof not being less
than a whole share; but no stockholder
indebted to the company shall be per-
mitted to make a transfer or receive a
dividend, until such debt is paid or se-
cured to the satisfaction of the President
and Directors.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That
as soon as five thousand shares shall be
subscribed, the persons hereby author-
ized to receive subscriptions shall call a
meeting of the subscribers, giving two
weeks' notice in three of the papers
printed within the district; and the sub-
scribers who shall assemble in person,
or by proxy shall choose by ballot, from
among the stockholders, by a majority
of votes, twelve directors, who shall con-
tinue in office until the first Monday in
November, in the year one thousand
eight hundred and fourteen, on which
Monday in November in every succeeding
year thereafter, an election shall be
held for twelve directors as aforesaid,
who shall continue in office for one year
from the time of their election, and un-
til others be chosen in their stead.

And the said directors, at their first
meeting, shall choose amongst them-
selves, or the stockholders at large, a
president, and allow him a reasonable
compensation for his services; and in
case of death, removal, resignation, or
other disqualification of the president
or any of the directors, the remaining
directors may elect others to supply their
place, during the remainder of the term
for which they were chosen; and in ev-
ery case where one of the directors
shall be chosen president, the vacancy
shall be supplied as in the case of death,
removal, or resignation. That the per-
sons hereby authorized to receive sub-
scriptions, or any three of them, be a
committee to superintend the first elec-
tion of directors, and a committee of five
stockholders, not being directors, be ap-
pointed by the directors, to superintend
every succeeding election.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That
the president and directors shall have
authority to ordain and make such by-
laws, ordinances, and regulations, as
shall appear necessary for regulating
and conducting the concerns of the com-
pany, not being contrary to this act, or
the laws and constitution of the United
States. And the funds of the company
as they shall arise may be vested in the
stock of any of the banks in the United
States, such personal property or in-
struments as the president and direc-
tors shall judge most advantageous: Pro-
vided always, and be it enacted, That
the funds and property of this company,
of whatever description, are declared to
be liable to attachment and execution
for debt in like manner as personal prop-
erty.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That
the members of the company shall not
be liable for any loss, damage, or respon-
sibility, other than the property they
have in the capital and funds of the com-
pany to the amount of the shares respec-
tively held by them, and any profits
arising therefrom not divided: Provi-
ded, That the said corporation shall from
time to time apply all sums of money
received by them for premiums to the
payment of losses in the first instance,
and to make up the amount of their origi-
nal capital whenever it shall have suf-
fered any diminution by losses, and that
dividends shall be made of the net pro-
fits arising on the capital stock, at such
periods as the president and directors
may judge proper, not oftener than once
in six months; and the same shall be
paid to the stockholders or their legal
representatives; but if a dividend shall
be at any time declared of a greater
amount than the net proceeds of the said
company at the time of making the
same, each and every director that con-
sented thereto, shall, and is hereby de-
clared to be liable for, in his individual
capacity, and bound to contribute to
make good the deficiency in the capital

stock occasioned by such improper di-
vidend.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That
the president and directors shall have
the disposal, direction and management
of those shares which may not be dis-
posed of at the formation of the company,
and power also to provide by purchase
or otherwise a suitable place for an of-
fice; to make all rules and regulations
for conducting the business of insurance
and the concerns of the company, not
provided for by this act; to appoint a
secretary and such other officers as they
may find necessary, and to make such
compensation for their services as they
may deem proper. That they shall
have full power and authority to make
insurances against fire, on any and every
description of property: all policies of
insurance and other contracts made by
said company, signed by the president,
and countersigned by the secretary, shall
be obligatory on said company, and have
the same effect as if the said policies and
contracts had been attested by a corpo-
rate seal.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That
all losses arising on any insurance, shall
be adjusted by the president and direc-
tors agreeably to the terms of the policy,
and paid out of the joint funds and prop-
erty of the company. That the presi-
dent and directors shall make a full and
fair statement of the affairs of the com-
pany, every six months, and a dividend
of the profits.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That
in case of any loss or losses, whereby
the capital stock shall be lessened, no
subsequent dividend shall be made, un-
til a sum equivalent to such diminution,
and arising from the profits of the com-
pany shall have been added to the cap-
ital. That in case any action shall be
prosecuted on any insurance made by
virtue of this act, it shall be deemed suf-
ficient service of such process to leave
a copy thereof with the president or se-
cretary for the time being; and all re-
coveries had in any such action or ac-
tions shall be conclusive on the company
so far as to render the stock and prop-
erty of the company liable, and no fur-
ther.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted,
That this act shall be and continue in
force for and during the term of twenty
years from and after the passing thereof,
and until the end of the next session of
Congress.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker
of the House of Representatives
E. GERRY, Vice-President of the
United States, and President of
the Senate.
March 9, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 11, 1814.

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 Monday the
11th day of April next, for the supply of all arti-
cles that may be required for the use of the United
States from the 1st day of June, 1815, inclusive,
to the 1st day of June, 1815, within the States
and Districts following, viz:

- 1st. At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the District of Maine and State of New Hamp-
shire and their northern vicinities.
- 2d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited with-
in the State of Vermont and its northern vicini-
ty.
- 3d. At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the State of Massachusetts.
- 4th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the State of New York and its northern and west-
ern vicinities.
- 5th. 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.
- 6th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the State of North Carolina.
- 7th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the State of South Carolina.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quar-
ter of beef or three quarters of a pound of salted
pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill
of rum, whiskey, or brandy, and the rate of two
quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds
of soap, and one pound and a half of candles to
every hundred rations. The prices of the several
component parts of the rations shall be speci-
fied, but the United States reserve the right of
making such alterations in the price of the com-
ponent parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make
the price of each part thereof bear a just propor-
tion 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 con-
sumption of the troops for six months in advance,
of good and wholesome provisions, if the same
shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all
and every of the commandants of fortified places
or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can
be transported, or at any time in case of urgen-
cy, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as
in the discretion of the commandant 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 de-
privations of the enemy, 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 de-
stroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or
more persons of credible characters, and the cer-
tificate 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
furnished under the contract now in
force have been consumed.

J. ARMSTRONG,
NOTE.—The Editors of newspapers who are
authorized to publish the Laws of the United
States within the abovementioned States, are re-
quested to give the foregoing advertisement two
insertions.
march 22

NOTICE

IN conformity with the act of incorporation to
establish a Bank and incorporate a company un-
der the name of

"THE BANK OF CAROLINE,"

To be established in the village of Denton, in Car-
oline county, with a capital of two hundred
thousand dollars, money of the United States,
divided into eight thousand Shares of twenty-five
dollars each.

Books for the subscription of said Stock will
be opened at Denton aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in
the morning, and continue open until 5 o'clock
in the evening of the first Tuesday of April next,
(which will be the fifth day of the same month),
by the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by
the aforesaid act of incorporation. Subscrip-
tions will be received in person or by Attorney.—
For each Share subscribed, at the time of sub-
scribing, a payment of two dollars and fifty cents
will be required, and at the end of sixty days
thereafter the like sum of two dollars and fifty
cents must be paid to the aforesaid Commis-
sioners at Denton, on each Share so as aforesaid sub-
scribed.

But any person who may find it convenient,
may, at the time of paying any instalment, pay
up the whole amount of his subscription, and
shall receive a dividend accordingly.—After the
payment of five dollars on each Share, the resi-
due shall be paid by instalments, at the requisition
of the Directors, (and not exceeding five dol-
lars on each Share) upon a notice of not less than
sixty days of such demand, by advertisement in
the most public places in the county, and in the
two newspapers printed at Easton.

WILLIAM WHITELEY,
WILLIAM HUGHELEY,
GEORGE REED,
HENRY DRIVER,
SOLOMON BROWN,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
WILLIS CHALERS,
JAMES HOUTER,
JAMES G. SETH,
Denton, Caroline county, 7
February 22, 1814

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his well known
Stud Horse FARMER, formerly the property
John Arrindale, of this county, and was bred
and raised by Joseph Mills, of said county, and
is well known to be one of the best foal-getters
that has ever been amongst us. He has been
principally covered in the upper part of this and
the lower part of Queen-Ann's counties, where
his virtue is acknowledged and highly praised.—
He is now ten years old this spring, and in good
condition. He will be sold for cash or good pa-
per, or a part in horse flesh. If said Horse should
not be sold before the 20th of this month, he will
on that day be offered at public sale in Easton,
on the Court House Green, to the highest bid-
der. His pedigree and other particulars will be
made known on the day, or previous if applica-
tion be made to the subscriber, near Easton.

LEVI B. SHANAHAN,
march 15

P. S. If said horse should not be sold at all,
he will be sold to cover this season, in Easton,
Trappe and St. Michaels districts on very accom-
modating terms.
L. B. S.

OSCAR,

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

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

Oscar's blood, and character as a racer, are so
well known, that it is unnecessary to say any
thing more respecting him
JAMES NABB,
Talbot county, march 15

NEBUCHADNEZZAR,

15 a dapple sorrel, and is now in high Stud
condition, eighteen hands high, proportionably
built, and justly famed—is rising eight years old
this spring. He was got by the imported hunt-
ing horse Emperor, and his dam was got by the
old imported dray horse Nebuchadnezzar, out of
a Lion mare. His whole family, by sire and
dam, are very large and handsome, and excellent
for saddle and harness. His colts are large and
promising for any service.—The size and form
of this horse will assuredly recommend him to the
thinking farmer.

Nebuchadnezzar will stand for mares this season,
at the following places, to wit—on Tuesdays
at Easton; on Thursdays at Wee Mill; on Sa-
turdays at the Trappe, and at other places as the
subscriber may think proper, at the price of
eight dollars the spring's chance, (but if paid by
the first of October next, six dollars will discharge
the debt), four dollars the single leap, and twelve
dollars to insure with foal, and twenty five cents
to the groom, in each case. The season to com-
mence on the first day of April, and to end on
the twentieth of June.

The subscriber will furnish good pasturage for
mares from a distance, at a moderate price—but
no responsibility for accidents.
JAMES DENNY,
march 15

NOTICE.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the
recess of Talbot county court, as Associate Judge
of the Second Judicial District of the State of
Maryland, by the petition in writing of Robert
Ryan, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county,
praying the benefit of an act of Assembly passed
at the November session of 1805, entitled An act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of
the several supplements thereto, on the terms
and conditions in the said act and supplements
mentioned: And having satisfied me by com-
petent testimony, that he hath resided, for the two
years next immediately preceding the time of his
application as aforesaid, within the State of Mary-
land; and the said Robert Ryan having com-
plied with the other requisites of the said act and
supplements.—Now then I do therefore hereby
order and adjudge, that the said Robert Ryan be
discharged from confinement, and that by caus-
ing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton
Star, once in every two weeks, for the space
of three months successively, before the first Sat-
urday of May term next, he give notice to his
creditors to appear before the Judges of Talbot
county court, upon the said first Saturday of
May term next, to recommend a trustee for their
benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why
the said Robert Ryan should not have the benefit
of the said act and supplements, as prayed.—
Given under my hand this 23d day of February,
1814.

LEMUEL PURNELL,
True copy—
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
march 1

NOTICE.

On application of Thomas C. Nicols, of Talbot
county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot
county court, as Associate Judge of the Second
Judicial District of Maryland, praying the bene-
fit of the Act of Assembly for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors, passed at the November ses-
sion of 1805, and the several supplements thereto,
on the terms mentioned in the said act and sup-
plements; a schedule of his property and a list
of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can as-
certain them at present, as directed by the said
act and supplements, being annexed to his peti-
tion.—And being satisfied by competent testimony
that he has resided in the State of Maryland the
two years next immediately before his applica-
tion as aforesaid; and being brought before me
by the Sheriff of the said county, upon an execu-
tion against his body—I do hereby order and
direct, that the body of the said Thomas C. Nicols,
be discharged from imprisonment, and that he
appear before the county court of Talbot county,
on the first Saturday in May term next, to
answer such interrogatories and allegations as
may be proposed to him by his creditors; and
the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors
to appear and recommend a trustee for their bene-
fit.—And I do further order and direct, that the
said Thomas C. Nicols give notice to his credi-
tors, by causing a copy of this order to be insert-
ed in the Easton Star once every three weeks for
the space of three months successively, before the
said first Saturday in May term next. Given
under my hand this 20th day of November, eigh-
teen hundred and thirtieth.

LEMUEL PURNELL,
True copy. Test—
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
of Talbot county court.
Feb. 15—1835m—F 15m.829—A 19m.10.

BROKE GAOL,

On Wednesday-night, 9th inst. one dark mu-
latto man by the name of Daniel Johns, about 5
feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has a large hand and
whiskers.—He is well known in and about Easton.
He says he was set free by a lady of Easton,
formerly Miss Harriott McCallum. He
was committed to gaol on suspicion of stealing a
horse.

Also a bright mulatto man by the name of Na-
thaniel, (slave of Mr. Robert Gardner, on Kent Is-
land,) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a per-
fectly black look. He was committed to gaol on
suspicion of pilloing the British up to Queens-Town.
Any person apprehending both or either of said
negroes, and returning them to the gaol in Cen-
treville, shall be paid all reasonable expenses they
may be at in so doing.

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff
of Queen Ann's county,
Feb. 15—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult.
a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL,
about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender
form, near five feet high; his hair is long and
straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resem-
blance of a negro's wool; the features of his face
regular and fine, except his under lip which is
large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—
Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen
pantalons, one pair cross-hatched do, one red spotted
vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes,
one half worn hat, and two half worn muslin
shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter
clothing. The above reward will be given,
if secured in any goal so that I get him again,
and all reasonable charges if brought home.
All masters of vessels and others are forbidden
harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT,
Easton, Md June 1—m

RUNAWAY,

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

DAVID KERR, Junior,
Oakland, Talbot county, 7—m
Maryland, Dec. 7.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county,
Maryland, on the 20th day of February
inst, as a runaway, a negro man who calls him-
self NOAH SMITH. He is supposed to be about
23 years of age, five feet six inches high.—His
clothing when committed were a homespun blue
and brown mixed linsay roundabout and pantalons,
a blue cloth waistcoat, an ozenburg shirt,
and an old hat.—says his left leg has been broken
—Says he belongs to John Darnall, Esq. late Sher-
iff of Prince George's county, Maryland. The
owner is hereby requested to come and release
him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprison-
ment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Md.
march 8 (15) 8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county,
Maryland, on the 15th day of January inst,
as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself
Johann; says he is fifty-two years of age, five feet
four inches high; his clothing when committed
were a drab colored cloth great coat, black cloth
waistcoat, a muslin shirt, blue cloth pantalons,
good coarse shoes and stockings.—has a scar on
the right side of his nose, also a mark on his
breast which was caused by a burn: Says he be-
longs to Mr. James Combs, on the Sugar Land,
Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is
hereby requested to come and release him, other-
wise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as
the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland.
jan. 28 (Feb. 8)—8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county,
Maryland, on the 18th day of January last,
as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself
Arnold. He is about 45 years of age, five feet
four inches high; his clothing when committed
were a blue striped kersey roundabout, home-
spun twill'd cotton jacket, linsay pantalons—
frost-bitten feet: Says he belongs to Mr. Edward
Clouden, about 12 miles from Leonard Town,
St. Mary's county, Maryland. The owner is
hereby requested to come and release him, other-
wise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as
the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland.
Feb. 2 (3)—8