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THE RETALIATION REPORT.

The Secretary of State to whom was referred several resolutions of the Senate of the 2d of Feb, and 9th March last, has the honor to submit to the President the following

REPORT:

Although these Resolutions are of different dates, and refer to subjects in some respects distinct in their nature, yet, as they are connected in others of considerable importance, which bear essentially on the conduct of the parties in the present war, it is thought proper to comprise them in the same report.

The first of those resolutions calls for the names of the individuals who were selected from the American prisoners of war and sent to Great Britain. For trial; their places of residence in the U. States; the times when, and the courts by which they were admitted to become citizens; the regiments to which they belong; when and where they were taken; with copies of any official correspondence respecting the treatment of prisoners of war, and of any orders for retaliation on either side.

The other resolutions request information of the conduct of G. Britain towards her native subjects, taken in arms against her, and of the general practice of the nations of Europe relative to naturalization, and the employment in war, each, of the subjects of the other; of the cases, with their circumstances, in which any civilized nation has punished its native subjects taken in arms against it, for which punishment retaliation was inflicted by the nation in whose service they were taken. And lastly—

Under what circumstances and on what grounds G. Britain has refused to discharge native citizens of the U. States impressed into her service; and what has been her conduct towards American seamen on board her ships of war, at and since the commencement of the present war with the U. States.

The paper marked A contains the names of the American prisoners who were sent to England for trial by the British commander in Canada; of the corps to which they belong; of the times when, and of the places where, they were taken. Of their places of residence in the U. States; of the times and the courts in which they were admitted to become citizens, there is no evidence in this department, nor is there any to shew whether they were naturalized or native citizens of the U. States. This paper contains also a copy of the orders of both governments for retaliation, and of the correspondence between their respective Commissioners, concerning the treatment of prisoners.

The paper marked B states various grounds on which the British government has refused to deliver up American seamen impressed into the British service, on the application of the agents of the U. States, regularly authorized to demand them, with the correspondence relating to the same. It communicates also such information as this department has been able to obtain of the conduct of the British government towards American seamen on board British ships of war, at and since the commencement of the present war. Among the causes assigned for their detention, the following are the most deserving of notice:—

- 1. That they had no documents, or that their documents were irregular.
2. That they were released from prison in Gottenburg.
3. That they were exchanged as British subjects.
4. Were said to be impostors.
5. To have married in England.
6. Did not answer the descriptions given of them in their protections.
7. Had attempted to desert.
8. Were sent into the service for smuggling.
9. Were not to be found on board of the ship stated.
10. Had voluntarily entered into the British service.
11. Were natives of foreign countries, Prussia, Sweden, Italy, &c.

It is probable that some of the seamen, whose discharges were demanded, may not have been native citizens of the U. States, but very presumable that the greater part were. Indeed the pretext assigned for their detention seems to admit it. Had they been native subjects of England, being there, their origin might have been traced. But that is the ground in few instances only. In urging that

some had no protections, or that their protections were irregular; that others had been exchanged as British prisoners; were impostors; had attempted to desert; did not answer the protections given them; were natives of Prussia, Sweden, &c. it is fairly to be inferred that the public authority in England, to whom this duty is assigned, sought rather to evade the application, than to justify the refusal. The pretext that some were natives of Prussia, Sweden, &c. deserves particular attention. On this circumstance the Secretary will remark only, that in extending impressment, in American vessels, to persons who could not be mistaken for British subjects, and refusing to surrender them on application, to the voluntary service from which they were taken, it is evident that the recovery of British seamen has not been the sole object of the practice.

By the report of the American commissary of prisoners to England, it appears that a considerable number of our seamen had been transferred from British ships of war to prisons; that their exchange for British seamen taken in battle was demanded, in the first instance, but that that claim seems to have been since waved. It might have been expected that the British government, on being satisfied that these men, or that any of them, were American citizens would have liberated and sent them home at its own charge. They are, however, still held prisoners in confinement. That many of them, if not all, are native citizens, cannot be doubted, for had the proof not been irresistible, it cannot be presumed, while so many others are detained on board British ships of war, that these would have been exempted from that service. That many are still detained on board British ships of war may be fairly inferred, even without other evidence from the indiscriminate manner of British impressment; from the distant service in which the men thus impressed are often necessarily employed, depriving their friends of an opportunity to communicate with them; and from the inconsiderable number discharged, compared with that which has been demanded. Without relying altogether on the reports heretofore made to Congress by this Department, the letter of Commodore Rogers, heretofore annexed, affords data from which an estimate may be formed. On this point, the correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the Capt. of the British ship the Dragon, and Com. Decatur and the commander Capel, deserve also particular attention. If the British government would order a strict search to be made, thro' the British navy, for American seamen, it would then be seen how many of our native citizens have participated in the lot of the unfortunate men mentioned in the correspondence referred to.

The contrast which these documents present, in the pretensions and conduct of G. Britain, with the pretensions and conduct of the U. States, cannot fail to make a deep impression in favour of the latter. The British government impresses into its Navy native citizens of the U. States, and compels them to serve in it, and in many instances even to fight against their country, while it arrests as traitors and menaces with death persons suspected to be native British subjects, for having fought under our standard against British forces, altho' they had voluntarily entered into our army, after having emigrated to the U. States, and incorporated themselves into the American society. The U. States, on the other hand, have forced no persons into their service, nor have they sought, nor are they disposed to punish any, who, after having freely emigrated to any part of the British dominions, and settled there, may have entered voluntarily into the British army.

The remaining enquiries relate to objects other than the immediate conduct of the parties in the present war. They demand information of the conduct of Great Britain, and of other powers in past times, without limitation in the retrospect, in circumstances bearing on the question of retaliation. The information required relates to the following points:—

- 1. The conduct of G. Britain and the other nations of Europe, as to naturalization, and the employment in war, each, of the subjects of the other.
2. As to the punishment of their native subjects taken in arms against them, in the service of other powers.
3. Examples of retaliation by the latter in such cases.

These enquiries necessarily involve an extensive research into the history and jurisprudence of the nations of Europe. For so important a task the other duties of the Secretary of State have altogether disqualified him, since the call was made. The approaching close of the session does not leave him time for more than the following observations:—

That all the nations of Europe naturalizes foreigners; That they all employ in their service the subjects of each other; & frequently

against their native countries, even when not regularly naturalized; That they all allow their own subjects to emigrate to foreign countries;

That altho' examples may be found of the punishment of their native subjects taken in arms against them, the examples are few, and here either been marked by peculiar circumstances, either taking them out of the controverted principle, or have proceeded from the passions or policy of the occasion. Even in prosecutions and convictions having the latter origin, the final act of punishment has, with little exception, been prevented by a sense of equity & humanity, of a dread of retaliation. It is confidently believed that no instance can be found in which the alleged purposes of the enemy against the 23 prisoners in question, under all the circumstances which belong to their case, even tho' any of them may not have been regularly naturalized, are countenanced by the proceedings of any European nation;

That if no instances occur of retaliation in the few cases requiring it, or in any of them, by the governments, employing such persons, it has been, as is presumed, because the punishment which had been inflicted by the native country, might be accounted for on some principle other than its denial of the right of emigration and naturalization. Had the government employing the persons, so punished by their native country, retaliated in such cases, it might have incurred the reproach either of countenancing acknowledged crimes, or of following the example of the other party in acts of cruelty, exciting horror, rather than of fulfilling its pledge to innocent persons in support of rights fairly obtained, & sanctioned by the general opinion & practice of all the nations of Europe, ancient and modern.

All which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) JAS. MONROE. Department of State, April 14, 1814.

LIST OF LAWS

Passed at the second session of the thirteenth Congress.

- An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.
An act to amend the act, entitled "an act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels."
An act for the relief of George Washington.
An act making partial appropriations for the year 1814.
An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1814.
An act for giving further time to purchasers of public lands to complete their payments.
An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States.
An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes for the service of the year 1814.
An act to provide for the return to their own districts of vessels detained by the embargo, in districts other than those where they are respectively owned or belong.
An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding twenty five millions of dollars.
An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1814.
An act to establish the mode of laying off the territory of Indiana into districts for the election of its members of the Legislative Council.
An act to continue in force "an act to raise ten additional companies of rangers."
An act to authorize the President to receive into the service certain volunteer corps.
An act to raise three regiments of riflemen.
An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorizing the re-enlistment, for longer periods, of men whose term of service are about to expire.
An act to amend the seventh section of the act, entitled "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."
An act for the relief of James Crawford.
An act for the relief of Richard Dale.
An act for the relief of Daniel Boone.
An act for the relief of William Platt.
An act for the relief of Henry Fanning.
An act granting Moses Hook the right of pre-emption.
An act for the relief of Joshua Sands, late a collector of the customs for the port of New York.
An act concerning Shawneetown.
An act to alter the time for holding the District Courts of the United States for the Virginia district.
An act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act for the relief of Thomas Wilson."
An act for the relief of Mary Philip Le Due.
An act for the relief of Joseph W. Page.
An act for the relief of Samuel Ellis.
An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite, late a purser of the Hornet.
An act for the relief of Daniel McCauley and Samuel Rawston.
An act for the relief of the owners of the cargo of the brig Patriota.
An act for the better organization of the courts of the United States within the State of New York.
An act for the relief of William Savage.
An act for the relief of Seth Russel and Sons.
An act for the relief of Mary Cheever.
An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Missouri.
An act for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Missouri Territory, and for other purposes.
Resolution expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Capt. Oliver H. Perry, the officers, seamen, marines and infantry acting as such on board of his squadron.
Resolution relative to the brilliant achievement of Lieutenants Burrows and McCall.
An act for the relief of Isaac Clason.
An act authorizing the President of the United States to cause certain regiments therein mentioned, to be enlisted for the term of five years or during the war.
An act authorizing the President of the United States to grant permissions to the inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket.
An act in addition to an act, entitled "an act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States."
An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public land in the Mississippi territory.
An act for the better organizing, paying and supplying of the army of the United States.
An act for the relief of William Stothart and Josiah Starkey.
An act to incorporate a fire insurance company in the town of Alexandria in the District of Columbia.
An act authorizing the President of the U. States to cause to be built, equipped and employed one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the United States.
An act authorizing the President of the United States to exchange a certain parcel of land in the City of New York, for other lands in the same City or its vicinity.
An act making Elizabeth City the port of entry and delivery for the District of Camden, in the State of North Carolina.
An act for the relief of John Cahoon and others.
An act to repeal an act, entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States," &c.
An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.
An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of supplying Georgetown with water.
An act for the relief of Joseph Brevard.
An act for the relief of David Porter, his officers and crew.
An act authorizing an augmentation of the marine corps and for other purposes.
An act authorizing the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla service.
An act concerning certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location.
An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.
An act for the relief of John P. Williamson and Thomas Rice.
An act for the relief of Archibald McCall.
An act in addition to the act, entitled "an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes."
An act granting pensions to officers and seamen serving on board of revenue cutters, in certain cases.
An act concerning invalid pensioners.
An act for the relief of Augustus M'Kinney and Laysel Bancroft.
An act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the navy of the U. States.
An act for the relief of Jervis Cutler.
An act to alter and establish certain post roads.
An act for the relief of George Hamilton.
An act authorizing a subscription to the laws of the U. States and for the distribution thereof.
An act authorizing the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Erie.

An act for the relief of Benjamin W. Crowninshield.

An act for the relief of Dennis Clark.

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

An act to lessen the compensation for marshals, clerks, and attorneys, in cases therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate the directors of the Washington Library.

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

An act to revive and continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia.

An act fixing the salary of the paymaster of the army, and allowing a sum for the employment of additional clerks in his office for the year, 1814, and providing for the appointment of assistant district pay masters.

An act directing the disposition of the money paid into the Courts of the United States.

An act concerning certificates of confirmation of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana.

An act to amend the act laying duties on licences to retailers of wine, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and Island of New Orleans."

An act for the relief of John D. Hay.

An act for the relief of George Snamnon.

An act granting the President and Directors of the New Orleans navigation company and their successors, a lot of ground.

An act fixing the compensation of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of John Pitchlyn.

An act for the relief of John Whitney and John H. Doon.

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

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants the spring, about two hundred cords of Spanish, Water, Lack, 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 that favour. The highest price will be given for hides. J. H.

Annapolis, march 22 1814

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 horses, and the best provender; and every reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 4—m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber, (of Camden, State of Delaware) intends to apply to the Judges of the last 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 1814

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 STERETT, Cash'r.

Feb. 8—15.

WAS COMMITTED

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

Benjamin Guyton, Sheriff of Harford county.

The National Intelligencer, and Eastern Star will insert the above once a week for eight weeks, and send their accounts to this office collect.

April 26 1814

VICTORY OF TALLAPOOSE.

The following additional accounts of the victory of Tallapoose, are taken from the Nashville Whig and Clarken Express.

FORT WILLIAMS, March 31. His Excellency Willie B. Campbell.

SIR—I am just returned from the expedition which I advised you in my last. I was about to take to the Tallapoose; and hasten to acquaint you with the good fortune which attended it.

I took up the line of march from this place on the morning of the 24th inst. and having opened a passage of 52 1-2 miles over the ridges which divide the waters of the two rivers, I reached the head of the Tallapoose, 3 miles beyond where I had the engagement on the 22d of March, and at the extremity of New Youca, on the morning of the 27th. This bend resembles, in its curvature, that of a horse shoe, and is thence called by that name among the whites. Nature furnishes few situations as eligible for defence; and barbarians have never rendered one more secure by art. Across the neck of land which leads into it from the north, they have had erected a breast work of the greatest compactness and strength, and from 5 to 8 feet high, and prepared with double rows of port holes very artfully arranged. The figure of this wall, manifested no less skill in the projectors of it, than its construction; an army could not approach it without being exposed to a deadly and cross fire from the enemy, who lay in perfect security behind it. The acres of this Peninsula, thus benighted by breast works, includes, I conjecture, eighty or a hundred acres.

In this bend the warriors from Oklawaha, Ocklawaha, New Youca, Hilibah, the Fish Ponds and Eufaula, to wit, appeared of our approach, and collected their strength. Their expert in their arms cannot be over-estimated; but it is said by the prisoners we have taken, to have been 1000. It is certain they were very numerous; & that, relying with great confidence upon their strength—their numbers, and the assurances of their leaders, they calculated our pursuing us with great ease.

Early on the morning of the 27th having encamped at the preceding night at the distance of 6 miles from the breast work, and nearly the whole of the Indian force, to pass the river at a point about 3 miles below their encampment, and to surround the bend in such a manner that none of them should escape by attempting to cross the River. With the remainder of the forces I proceeded along the point of land which led to the foot of the breast work; and at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. I had planted my artillery on a small eminence, distant from its nearest point about 80 yards, and from its farthest about 250; from whence I immediately ordered a brisk fire upon the centre. With musketry & rifles I kept up a killing fire whenever the enemy showed themselves behind their works, or ventured to approach them. This was continued, with occasional intermission, for about two hours, when Captain Russell's company of p. s. and a part of the Cherokee force, led by their gallant chief, Col. Richard Brown, and accompanied by the brave Col. Morgan, crossed over to the extremity of the Peninsula, and set fire to a few of their buildings, which were immediately destroyed. They then advanced with great gallantry towards the breast work, and commenced firing, when the enemy who lay behind it.

Being that this force, notwithstanding the determination they displayed, was wholly insufficient to dislodge the breast work, Gen. Coffee then ordered the opposite bank of the River, I now determined upon taking possession of their works by storm. Never were men better disposed for such an undertaking than those by whom it was to be effected. They had anticipated to be led to a charge with the most pressing opportunity, and received the orders which were now given, with the strongest demonstration of joy. The effort was successful, as the troops of Indians forestalled. The regular troops led on by their brave and skillful commander, Col. Williams, and by the gallant Major Montgomery, were presently in possession of the river side of the breast work; and the Indians accompanied them in the charge with a velocity and firmness which could not have been exceeded, and seldom been equalled by troops of any description. A few companies of Gen. Howey's brigade, on the right, were led on with great gallantry by Col. Birch; the advanced guard, by the adjutant general, Col. Sitter, and the left extremity of the line by Capt. Gordon of the Spies, and Captain M'Murry of Gen. Johnson's brigade of W. F. Militia.

Having maintained for a few minutes a very obstinate contest, muzzle to muzzle, over the port holes, in which many of the enemy's balls were welded to the bayonets of our muskets, our troops succeeded in gaining possession of the opposite side of the works. The exertions could no longer be doubtful. The enemy, although many of them fought with a kind of bravery which desperation inspires, were at length routed and cut to pieces. The whole margin of the River which surrounded the Peninsula, was strewn with the slain, 557 were found by officers of great respectability whom I had ordered to count them, besides a very great number who were thrown into the River by their surviving friends, and killed in attempting to pass by Gen. Coffee's men, stationed on the

opposite banks. Capt. Hammonds, who with his company of spies occupied a favorable position opposite the upper extremity of the breast work, did great execution; and so did Lieut. B. An, who had been ordered by General Coffee to take possession of a small island fronting the lower extremity.

Both officers and men who had the best opportunities of judging, believe the loss of the enemy in killed not to fall short of 800; and if their numbers were as great as it is represented to have been by the prisoners, and as it is believed to have been, by Col. Carroll and others, who had a fair view of them as they advanced to the breast works, their loss must even have been more considerable, as it is quite certain that not more than 20 can have escaped. Among their dead was found their famous prop, or *Monsieur*, shot in the mouth by a grape shot, as if Heaven designed to chastise his impostures by an appropriate punishment. Two other Propriets were also killed, leaving no others, as I learn, on the Tallapoose.

I lament that 2 or 3 women and children were killed by accident. I do not know the exact number of prisoners taken; but it must exceed 300—all women and children—except three or four.

The battle may be said to have continued with severity for about five hours; but the firing and the slaughter continued until it was suspended by the darkness of the night. The next morning, it was resumed, and 16 of the enemy slain, who had concealed themselves under the banks.

Our loss was 26 white men killed, and 167 wounded.—Cherokees, 18 killed, and 35 wounded.—Prisoners, 300, 5 killed and 11 wounded.

The loss of Col. Williams's regiment of militia is 17 killed and 55 wounded, 2 of whom have since died. Among the former were Major Montgomery, Lieut. Soemerville and Lieut. Mouton, who fell in the charge upon the works. No men acted more gallantly, or fell more gloriously.

Of the artillery company, commanded by Capt. Parish, 11 were wounded; one of who, Simon Garner, has since died. Lieut. Adenau Ridley was not wounded. The whole company acted with unusual bravery. Captain Bradford of the 17th U. S. Infantry, who acted as chief engineer, and superintended the firing of the cannon, has entitled himself by his good conduct to my warmest thanks.

To say all in a word, the whole army who achieved this fortunate victory, have merited, by their good conduct, the gratitude of their country. So far as I saw, or could learn, there was not an officer or soldier who did not perform his duty with the utmost fidelity. The conduct of the militia on this occasion, has gone far towards redeeming the character of that description of troops. They have been as orderly in their encampments, and in their march, as they have been signally brave in the day of battle.

In a few days, I shall take up the line of march for the Hickory ground; and have every thing to hope from such troops.

Enclosed I send you Gen. Coffee's report.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON, Major General.

GEN. COFFEE'S REPORT.

FORT WILLIAMS, 1st April, 1814.

Major General Jackson.

SIR—According to your order of the 27th inst. I took up the line of march at about 6 o'clock, A. M. of the same day, with a detachment of 600 regular army men, 100 militia, and 600 Indians, 500 of which were Cherokees, to the head of friendly Creeks. I crossed the Tallapoose at the little island Ford, about 3 miles below the bend in which the enemy had concentrated; and then turned up the river, bearing away from its cliffs. When within half a mile of the village, a large veil was raised by the enemy, and I suppose he was about to attack me. I immediately drew up my forces in line of battle, in open dry wood land; and in that position moved on towards the yelling of the enemy. Previous to this I ordered the Indians, on our approach to the head of the River, to march secretly and take possession of the bank of the river, and prevent the enemy from crossing on the approach of your army in his front. When within a quarter of a mile of the River the firing of your cannon commenced, when the Indians with great impetuosity rushed forward, with great impetuosity to the bank of the River. My line was halted and kept in order of battle, expecting an attack on our rear from the Oklawaha villages, which lay down the river about 8 miles below us. The firing of your cannon and small arms in a short time became general and heavy, which animated our Indians; & seeing about 100 warriors and all the squaws and children of the enemy running about among the huts of the village, which was open to our view, they could no longer remain silent spectators. While some kept up a fire across the River, (which is about 120 yards wide) to prevent the enemy's approach to the bank, others plumped into the water and swam over the river for canoes that lay at the other side in considerable numbers, and brought their over, in which crafts a number of them embarked and landed in the bend with the enemy. Colonel G. Morgan, who commanded the Cherokee, Captain Kern and Captain Williams, Russell, with a part of his company of

spies, were among the first that crossed the River.

They advanced into the village, and very soon drove the enemy from the huts up the river bank, to the fortification from which they were fighting you. They pursued and continued to annoy them during your whole action. This movement of my Indian forces left the river bank unguarded, and made it necessary that I should send a part of my line to take possession of the river bank. I accordingly ordered about one third of the men to be posted in the bend on the river bank, whilst the balance remained in line to protect the rear. Capt. Hammonds's company of rangers took post on the river; and during the whole engagement kept up a continued and destructive fire on those of the enemy that attempted to escape into the river, and killed a very large portion of those that were found dead under the bank above, as well as many others sunk under the water. I ordered Lieut. Beam to take possession of the island below, with 40 men, to prevent the enemy's taking refuge there, which was executed with promptitude, and which had a very happy effect, as many of the enemy did attempt to escape to the island, but not one was landed. They were snatched by Lieut. B. A's command, ere they reached the bank. Attempts to cross the River at all points of the bend were made by the enemy, but not one escaped—very few were seen at the bank; and not a few were taken the instant they landed.

From the report of your officers, as well as my own observations, I am warranted in saying that from 200 to 300 of the enemy were killed under the water, and were not numbered with the dead that were found.

My loss was 2 white men killed and 10 wounded, and 23 friendly Indians killed and 47 wounded—making in the whole of my detachment, 25 killed and 57 wounded. I met my position after you had gained possession of the bend, and the enemy's works, and after the river was surveyed and taken under the banks of the river, and marched up through the New Youca village, crossed over and joined the main army at 7 o'clock P. M.

During the action all the men and officers of my detachment acted in a several parts—and not one neglected to do his duty according to duty, with great firmness. Gen. Master Haslam ordered me to capture Hammonds's company, & three or four hundred of the enemy in the course of the day, and no doubt would have executed.

I am, very respectfully, Your very obedient servant, JOHN COFFEE, Lieut. General.

Copy of a letter from C. A. Gordon Morgan, Commander of the Cherokees, to Wm. G. Hammonds, Esq. of the U. S. Army.

FORT WILLIAMS, April 1, 1814.

You have been informed of our departure from Fort Williams, and arrival at this place on the 21st March; on the 24th Gen. Jackson took up his line of march for the Chickasaw town, and the Tallapoose, on Monday, the 25th, he crossed the river at the little island Ford, about 3 miles below the bend in which the enemy had concentrated; and then turned up the river, bearing away from its cliffs. When within half a mile of the village, a large veil was raised by the enemy, and I suppose he was about to attack me. I immediately drew up my forces in line of battle, in open dry wood land; and in that position moved on towards the yelling of the enemy. Previous to this I ordered the Indians, on our approach to the head of the River, to march secretly and take possession of the bank of the river, and prevent the enemy from crossing on the approach of your army in his front. When within a quarter of a mile of the River the firing of your cannon commenced, when the Indians with great impetuosity rushed forward, with great impetuosity to the bank of the River. My line was halted and kept in order of battle, expecting an attack on our rear from the Oklawaha villages, which lay down the river about 8 miles below us. The firing of your cannon and small arms in a short time became general and heavy, which animated our Indians; & seeing about 100 warriors and all the squaws and children of the enemy running about among the huts of the village, which was open to our view, they could no longer remain silent spectators. While some kept up a fire across the River, (which is about 120 yards wide) to prevent the enemy's approach to the bank, others plumped into the water and swam over the river for canoes that lay at the other side in considerable numbers, and brought their over, in which crafts a number of them embarked and landed in the bend with the enemy. Colonel G. Morgan, who commanded the Cherokee, Captain Kern and Captain Williams, Russell, with a part of his company of

spies; they halted under cover of the bank, and the canoes were sent back for a reinforcement. Understanding Gen. Jackson was about charging the breast work in its whole extent, I rode with all possible dispatch to inform Major Montgomery who commanded the left of the 39th on the River above. On my return about 150 of 200 Cherokees had crossed, and were then warmly engaged with the hostile Creeks. I then crossed with Major Walker and 50 others, and ascended the high ground which the Cherokees were then in possession of; we were here warmly assailed on every quarter except our rear, where we only kept open by dint of hard fighting. The Cherokees were continually crossing and our numbers increased in about the same proportion that the Creeks were diminished, who laid prostrate in every quarter; their numbers were vastly superior to ours, but were occupied in maintaining their breast work, which they appeared determined never to surrender.

About one hour after my arrival on the summit, I received a wound in the right side of my head, which had like to have terminated my existence. I however in a short time recovered, and heard the heavenly intelligence that the 39th had engaged and were in possession of the breast works; this was an anxious undertaking, and the cool and deliberate manner in which it was effected, reflects the highest credit on this brave corps. I should not attempt a description of the details of official accounts, if they will be thought of. The battle commenced 17 minutes after 10, and continued without intermission until dark; next morning some were killed, who it appears were determined never to quit their encamped ground. On counting their dead, 557 were found on the field; many I know perished in crossing, but probably were sunk in the river. The whole loss, killed could not be less than 7 or 800. The loss of the 39th, 72 killed and wounded. Major Montgomery, Lieut. Soemerville and Lieut. Mouton, were among the former. The loss of the Cherokees, captured killed and wounded, five were taken many badly. The Cherokees have been permitted to return to their homes.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE. REVIEW. The session of Congress, which has just terminated, has given birth to a number of laws, a large proportion of them of a private nature. We take the first legislative moment briefly to review the acts of a public nature, and exhibit in one view their general tendency.

The measure first in importance during this session, and by which the greatest sensation was created, as well as its enactment as on its subsequent repeal, was the general embargo on all the vessels in the waters of the U. S. States. The policy which first dictated this measure, and that which afterwards induced its repeal, together with that of the non-importation treaty, have been so recently and repeatedly discussed on the floor of Congress, that it is not necessary for us to enlarge on it. We take the opportunity of saying, however, that the measure was loudly called for by the people at the moment that Congress convened, and we doubt not that the President, in then recommending its acceptance, acted under the impulse of public feeling, as well as from an honest and sincere conviction of its probable effect, in arresting that intercourse with the enemy which was then essential to the support of his military posts in the vicinity and elsewhere, and his fleets on our coast. There was certainly a rational ground to hope that in this view the best effects would result from the measure. But, after an expiration of four months, and though the measure might and did produce desirable effects, its repeal became unnecessary, because it could no longer be expected to injure the enemy more than it injured ourselves. It had already produced, perhaps all the effect which could have been expected from it on the enemy's stations and fleets in our neighborhood. If, in any case, it had been proposed, to continue in force more than a year, the enemy of course had made all the arrangements which were necessary, and been put to all the inconvenience to which he could have been subjected by it, by being compelled to provide for supplies from a distance for a full year in advance. A further continuance of this measure was unnecessary therefore in this view, unless the re-enactment of the law in January next was contemplated, which we have not heard hinted at by the most zealous adherent to the system. In the next place, as to the effect or operation of this measure on the supplies to the British army in the Peninsula, which was one motive for adopting it—the total change of circumstances in Europe, which gave to our enemy the keys of its most abundant granaries, and entirely neutralized the operation of our embargo in that quarter. This remark is forcibly exemplified by the fact that flour could, for some weeks antecedent to the repeal of the embargo, have been exported from Europe to the East India ports, and sold there at the current prices to a considerable profit to the importer. With such facts staring us in the face, we can doubt but the repeal of the restrictive system had become expedient. But, suppose we are somewhat mistaken; and that the measure was not at the time of its repeal, as we believe it to have been, entirely inefficient as a weapon of annoyance to the enemy. Were not the evils attendant on it, the shackles it imposed on the enterprise of our citizens, on the

coasting trade particularly; the difficulty of its execution; its oppressive effect on some classes of our citizens—were not all these evils more than sufficient to counterbalance the almost imperceptible effect it produced on our enemy? We think they were; and we are therefore gratified at the rescission of the embargo, and with it of the non-importation system, which had become a veritable mill-stone from the operation partly of the same causes. There was another consideration that strongly recommended the repeal of these measures; over which, we know not why, a veil of concealment was still cast through during the discussions in Congress on its repeal—the necessity of providing a revenue.

Let us raise the veil, and exhibit the fact. The alternative presented by it of repealing the restrictive system, or of imposing additional taxes for the next year (1815) amounting, in case the war continues, to more than 5,000,000 annually, and more than doubling the present rate of internal taxation. Here an allusion to the restrictive system has been necessary to an entire prosecution of the war, these taxes would have been unacceptably resorted to. But it was not necessary—in the repeal of the non-importation and embargo with out being in any respect the face of our military arm, has obviated the necessity of imposing additional burthens on the people, which the continued prohibition of exports of the produce of their labor, would have rendered them, in some parts of the country at least, utterly unable to pay. We have not mentioned the certain and certain ages expected to be derived from opening our ports to the commerce of Russia and Sweden, whose Ministers, it is pretty well understood, had pressed our government very urgently for such other powers as would be amicably disposed & neutral between us and Great Britain. I shall therefore argue in favor of the course which was recommended by the Legislature, and which the government has adopted was opposed to the objection of its inconstancy. To this we have only to reply, that consistency is a relative term, and is valuable or disvaluable as it is applied to wisdom or to error. As a man who walks the street with his penitential, and a man who is a straight line, sterner or fiercer than his neighbor, or his head broken by some of the obstacles in his way; or a man whose steersman shall be put in a hurricane, the sea he had not acted upon by his own will, or it will sooner or later founder in the vast abyss; so a nation, whose affairs are conducted with regard to the circumstances of surrounding nations with whom it has connections, hostile or amicable, will sacrifice, for the reputation of absolute consistency, its most interests, if it do not hazard its existence.

Thus much respecting a measure on which the reputation of the republican party is perhaps more divided than on any measure which has been sanctioned by the Legislature and a majority of the people; and which we therefore could not pass by without deploring that opinion in regard to it which we have seen.

We come now to other measures, next in importance, on which we are disposed to say there was little or no division among the republican party, though they met with varying opposition on the federal side of both Houses of Congress. We allude to the measures for increasing the number of our military operations. Of this character, acts have been passed, the objects of which were to encourage enlistments in the regular army, and thereby fill its ranks by offering enlarged bounties to recruits, or of enlistments; to authorize the President to cause the 15 regiments of twelve months men to be enlisted for five years or a shorter term; to raise three regiments of militia, in addition to the force already authorized by law; to authorize the President to receive 1,000 the service certain corps of volunteers which had been organized under the volunteer law which has expired, and who were desirous to remain in service; to continue in service the ten companies of rangers employed on the Western and Northwest frontiers to provide for the better organization of the army, for the consolidation of them into regiments, and for the dismissal of supernumerary officers; to appoint additional district paymasters, &c. These measures were all that appeared to require legislative interposition, unless we include under this and the acts to amend the general militia system, which will render much more useful that species of reserve force on which so much must always depend.

Several laws were also passed auxiliary to our naval establishments, and of a general system of maritime defence; among which were acts to authorize an increase of the maritime corps; to regulate the appointment of certain officers for the militia service; to allow a bounty of an hundred dollars for every prisoner brought in by our privateers; to authorize the building, equipment and employment of one or more floating batteries; to authorize rank to be bestowed on naval officers for distinguished good conduct; to regulate the pay of officers and seamen in the navy, &c. Among these acts to encourage and invigorate the naval establishments, may be also ranked the law, now for the first time passed, to grant pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain on board the navy, and the act to grant pensions to officers and seamen serving on board revenue cutters, whilst employed in consort with the duties of our naval armaments.

Not ought we, under this head, to omit

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LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT For the relief of Samuel P. Ripley and Samuel R. Ripley.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Samuel P. Ripley and Samuel R. Ripley, of the District of Maine, who acted in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight as deputy marshals under Thomas G. Thornton, marshal of the said district, such indemnification as the said secretary shall deem adequate for damages which the said Samuel Ripley may have sustained in leaving execution, in behalf of the United States, on a quantity of flour in the possession, and supposed to be the property, of certain John Burton, against whom judgment was obtained by the United States.

Approved, JAMES MADISON. April 6, 1814.

AN ACT For the relief of the owners of the cargo of the ship Patriot.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to remit the fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by Jonathan Davis and others, who imported into the port of Providence cargo of merchandise from the Havana, in the brig Patriot on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: Provided however, that nothing in this act shall be construed as remitting any penalty incurred by the brig Patriot under the act of July sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, except so far as respects the cargo.

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Approved, JAMES MADISON. March 31, 1814.

AN ACT For the relief of the owners of the cargo of the ship Patriot.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to remit the fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by Jonathan Davis and others, who imported into the port of Providence cargo of merchandise from the Havana, in the brig Patriot on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: Provided however, that nothing in this act shall be construed as remitting any penalty incurred by the brig Patriot under the act of July sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, except so far as respects the cargo.

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Approved, JAMES MADISON. March 28, 1814.

AN ACT For the relief of Samuel P. Ripley and Samuel R. Ripley.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to remit the fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by Jonathan Davis and others, who imported into the port of Providence cargo of merchandise from the Havana, in the brig Patriot on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: Provided however, that nothing in this act shall be construed as remitting any penalty incurred by the brig Patriot under the act of July sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, except so far as respects the cargo.

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Approved, JAMES MADISON. April 12, 1814.

AN ACT For the relief of the owners of the cargo of the ship Patriot.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to remit the fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by Jonathan Davis and others, who imported into the port of Providence cargo of merchandise from the Havana, in the brig Patriot on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: Provided however, that nothing in this act shall be construed as remitting any penalty incurred by the brig Patriot under the act of July sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, except so far as respects the cargo.

Approved, JAMES MADISON. April 5, 1814.

AN ACT For the relief of the owners of the cargo of the ship Patriot.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to remit the fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by Jonathan Davis and others, who imported into the port of Providence cargo of merchandise from the Havana, in the brig Patriot on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: Provided however, that nothing in this act shall be construed as remitting any penalty incurred by the brig Patriot under the act of July sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, except so far as respects the cargo.

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MAIL STAGE, From Easton to Chester-Town.

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

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

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

Thomas Henrix. April 26

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

Approved, JAMES MADISON. March 22, 1814.

LAND TO LEASE, BETWIXT 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.

Approved, JAMES MADISON. March 1

LAND FOR SALE, I WILL sell my Farm, situated two miles from Chester-Town, on the Rock Hill road, containing about 200 acres: On it will exchange if found of suitable value in Talbot county. Its soil is fertile and productive, and well adapted to the raising of Cattle. The terms of sale may be known by an application either to William Barroll, Esq. or to the subscriber, at Dover Bridge, in Talbot county.

Alex. Hands. March 22

FOR SALE, A SKEWY Negro Woman, about 23 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 Shore. For terms apply to the subscriber.

P. P. DUDLEY. March 22

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the valuations of Lands, Lots, Dwelling Houses, and Slaves, subject to the United States direct tax, having been completed by the Assistant Assessors within the second district of the State of Maryland, composed of Talbot, Queen-Ann's and Caroline counties, the same are now open for inspection, and may be examined by all persons concerned, at my office in Trappe; and during twenty five days from this date, appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, will be received and determined according to law and right, in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1813, for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

William Dickinson, Principal Assessor of the second district of the State of Maryland. April 19

THE SPREAD EAGLE INN, THE subscriber having lately taken the Inn at Centerville, at the sign of the Eagle, respectfully informs his friends, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured.

Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect to eating, drinking, and attending servants, shall be ready at all times, with good hostlers, and the best grain and hay—and every reasonable attention shall be given to all who honour him with their company.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging by the week, month or year.

Nathaniel Covington. April 19

NOTICE, ALL persons having claims against the estate of Susanna Work, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of October next; otherwise they will be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate.

Samuel Pickering, and Edward P. Mullikin, Adm's of Susanna Work. April 12

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscribers of Talbot county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Harwood, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of December next, on which day a dividend of the assets will be struck and paid to the creditors, at the office of John Goldsborough, in Easton; they may otherwise by law be excluded, after that day, from all benefit of the said estate—All persons who purchased property at the vendue, are notified that their notes are now due, and that indulgence cannot be given to any one—Immediate payment will be expected. Given under our hand this 21st day of April, 1814.

Mary N. Harwood, John Goldsborough, Adm's. April 26

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, THE subscriber intending to leave the State, offers for sale his Farm, situated on Great Choptank river, and on the main post road from the town of Cambridge to New Market, in Dorchester county, about three miles from the latter place. It contains about five hundred and eighty acres, of which about three hundred are cleared, and well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, &c. The improvements are a two story dwelling house, 34 by 24 feet, with an addition 28 by 16 feet, a kitchen, quarter, smoke house, granary, stables, carriage house, &c. all built in the years 1809 and 1810. This land may be divided into two or more eligible farms. A liberal credit will be given on part of the purchase money.—The land will be shown at any time, by application to the subscriber at New Market.

Henry Haskins. April 5

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

Star-Office, April 6

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

April 6

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, IS a dunple sorrel, and is now in high Stud condition, eighteen hands high, proportionably built, and justly to be named as being eight years old this spring. He was got by the imported hunting horse Empetor, and his dam was got by the old imported day horse Nebuchadnezzar, out of a Lion mare. His whole army, 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 Wye Mill; on Saturdays at the Trappe, and at other places as the subscriber may think proper, at the price of eight dollars the sitting'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 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

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 to 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 hundred and twenty accounts.

He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at Mr. Joseph George's, near the river of Wye, and on Fridays once a week in the morning; and the remainder of the week at my farm near the old Chapel, where payment can be had at 52 per week, gratis and may be made at market price, (if required) and every case attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents.

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

JAMES NABB. Talbot county, March 15

NOTICE, On application of BENJAMIN CHANDLER, of Talbot county, in writing to me in a recess of Talbot county court, as associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said County, 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 the 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

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, RANAWAY about the first day of February last past, from Mr. Peter Wright, living near Lewis Town, in Talbot county, (who is one of the Society of Friends, or people called Quakers, and, in my opinion, as good a master as any in the county) a negro girl called Hannah, the property of the subscriber. Hannah is about five feet four inches high, fifteen or sixteen years of age, of a pretty black complexion, straight and very well made, thin lips, shows her upper teeth, which are fine and white, very much when she laughs. She is stout for her age; has a scar about an inch long on the upper part of one of her cheeks, and she has also a very large scar on the back part of one of her hands, reaching from the end of her fingers up to the thick part of her arm, occasioned by a severe burn. As this last scar is a notable mark, she will probably do all she can to conceal it. Her fingers, and indeed, her whole hand has a mottled appearance, as also a part of her arm, produced from the burn aforesaid. Hannah was seen about three weeks ago, not far from Potts' Mill, and it is strongly suspected she is now lurking either in Miles River neck, Goldsborough's neck, or in the neighbourhood of the Chapel; but as she is young and inexperienced, it is judged by some persons that she has crossed Choptank river and gone to her mother, who resides in Black Water, about four or five miles from Cambridge, or at near the place called Cold-Town, in Dorchester county, lately the property of Mr. Andrew S. Ennalls, deceased, where a number of free negroes and slaves reside; or she may have made her way to Baltimore, as she has relations there. The above reward of one hundred dollars will be given, if Hannah is taken either on the Western Shore of this State, or out of Maryland, and brought to this place; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and out of Talbot county fifty dollars, but if taken in Talbot county, thirty dollars only will be paid, on delivering her to

Ja: Price. Easton, Talbot county, State of Maryland, April 26

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 linsy roundabout and pantaloons, 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 Sheriff of Prince George'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, Md. March 8 (13)

BLANK BOOKS, For sale at the Star-Office.

April 6

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, DESERTEDE from my recruiting rendezvous, on the night of the 19th inst. Charles Mathew, a private in the 16th regiment U. S. Infantry. He was born in Scotland, aged about 28 years, 5 feet 5 3/4 inches high, of fair complexion, fair hair, blue eyes, and by profession a Pedlar—He took with him a full suit of uniform clothing, but there is no doubt but he has changed his dress. He is generally known in Pennsylvania as a Pedlar, having been in that business for a considerable time.

The above reward will be given to any person or persons who shall apprehend said deserter, or give information that may lead to his apprehension, to me, or any Military Officer of the U. S. Army. All reasonable expenses will be paid, toward his apprehension; and it is hoped, that all good citizens will endeavor to bring the offender to justice.

George Bryan, Lieut. 16th Regt. U. S. Infantry. March 26 (ap. 12)

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

Thomas Weyman. Talbot county, April 19

RUNAWAY, From the subscriber, living near Easton, a negro woman by the name of ANN, 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 7th 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. of Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is supposed to be lurking in the neighbourhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Easton.

DAVID KERR, Junior. Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, Dec. 7

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 recollection of a negro's colour; 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 nankered pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do, one neckerchief, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, 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 forewarned harboring him at their peril. JAMES WAINWRIGHT. Easton, Md June 1

NOTICE, The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office. J. W.

NOTICE, WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto woman who calls herself Mary Pule, but since she's name is Matilda, and that she belongs to Benjamin Sprigg, of the City of Washington;—that she left home in June, 1811. Matilda is 5 feet 5 inches high, about 20 years of age, rather spare and likely—Had on when committed, a habit of domestic cotton, shoes and stockings, and brought with her a hand-bag with a few articles of clothing. Matilda is pregnant, and far advanced. Her owner is requested to release her from prison, or she will be sold agreeably to law.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county. April 5

BROKE GAOL, On Wednesday night, 9th inst. one dark mulatto man by the name of Daniel Johns, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has a large beard and whiskers—He is well known in and about Easton—He says he was set free by a lady of Easton, formerly Miss Harriott McCallum. He was committed to gaol on suspicion of stealing a horse.

Also a bright mulatto man by the name of Nathaniel, (slave of Mr. Robert Gardner, on Kent Island) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a pretty lively look. He was committed to gaol on suspicion of pilloping the British up 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 MOFFETT, Sheriff of Queen Ann's county. Feb 15

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a dark mulatto man called JAKE, (or Jacob Elliott)—He is about 5 feet some inches high, well made, 25 years of age; has a remarkable scar on his under lip, near the corner of his mouth, occasioned by fighting—he has another scar on one of his legs, near the ankle bone. He is very fond of liquor, and when drunk, very impudent and quarrelsome. The clothes he took with him are not recollected; perhaps he may change his clothing—he had the common clothing of servants. Whoever will take up the said runaway, and secure him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, if taken out of the State—if in the State, thirty dollars—if in the county, twenty dollars—and all reasonable charges paid by

Jease Shanahan. Near Easton, April 19

SCHOOL BOOKS AND WRITING PAPER, For sale at the Star-Office.

April 6



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

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

NOTICE. BY virtue of a Writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on THURSDAY, the 12th of May next, for cash only, on the premises—eighty-four acres of land, lying on the main road leading from Mr. John Denny's store to Luff's Point; two negro men; three negro women; four head of horses; two mules, and fifteen head of cattle—seized and taken in execution, as the property of John Goodhand, at the suit of James Benton. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by William P. Ridgway, Late Sh'ff of Anne's county.

VALUABLE MILL AND FARM FOR SALE. Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of John Brooke, deceased.

WILL be sold by public vendue, on the first day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, if a fair day, if not, at the same hour on the next fair day, on the premises, that Valuable Grist and Saw Mill, Situate at Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the waters of Southeast, together with the Farm attached thereto, containing about 112 acres of good Land.—On the premises, in addition to the Mill, there are erected a fine dwelling house, out houses, stables, &c. The situation of this estate renders it worthy of the attention of farmers and millers; the stand being one of the best, for a Mill, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the land of the best quality. Conditions, which will be easy, will be made known at the time and place of sale.

LAND FOR SALE. A FARM beautifully situated on Great Chopank river, in Talbot county, twelve miles from the town of Easton, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Stephen Reyner and Major William Hughlett. It contains two hundred and thirty four acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, &c.—the remainder is valuable timber land. The improvements are a dwelling house, barn, carriage house, and smoke house, &c. The improvements are a dwelling house, barn, carriage house, and smoke house, &c. The improvements are a dwelling house, barn, carriage house, and smoke house, &c.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. THIS subscriber intending to leave the State, offers for sale his Farm, situated on Great Chopank river, and on the main road from the town of Cambridge to New Market, in Dorchester county, about three miles from the latter place. It contains about five hundred and eighty acres, of which about three hundred are cleared, and well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, &c.—The improvements are a two story dwelling house, 34 by 24 feet, with an addition 28 by 16 feet, a kitchen, quarter, smoke house, granary, stables, carriage house, &c. all built in the years 1809 and 1810. This land may be divided into two or more eligible farms. A liberal credit will be given on part of the purchase money.—The land will be shown at any time, by application to the subscriber at New Market.

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

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

LAND FOR SALE. I WILL sell my Farm situated two miles from Chester Town, on the Route Hall road, containing about 200 acres. One I will exchange for land of suitable value in Talbot county. Its soil is rich and productive, and well adapted to the Planter of Paris. The terms of sale may be known by application either to William B. Smith, Esq. of Beddingfield Farms, Esq. in Chester Town, or to the subscriber, at Dover Bridge, in Talbot county.

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. It will be leased to a good tenant on advantageous terms.—For further particulars apply at the Star office, march 1.

FOR SALE, THE Farm at Banbury, about 12 miles from the town of Easton, containing about 500 acres of Land, more or less, now in the tenure of Mr. Nicholas Small. Possession to be given on the first day of January, 1815.—For terms apply to Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. at Easton, or Mr. Hugh Birchhead, Baltimore, march 22 24 Sept 1.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the valuations of Lands, Lots, Dwelling Houses, and Slaves, subject to the United States direct tax, having been completed by the Assistant Assessors within the second district of the State of Maryland, composed of Talbot, Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, the same are now open for inspection, and may be examined by all persons concerned, at my office in Trappe; and during twenty five days from this date, appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations will be received and determined according to law and right, and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1813, for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

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

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.

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.

NOTICE. The subscriber wants this spring, about two hundred cords of Spanish, Water, 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 the above quantity of Bark, will please to give me the earliest notice.

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 general insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

HARFORD COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 12th April, 1814.

Present JNO. S. WALLACE, JNO. S. WEBSTER, Esquires. JNO. NORRIS, Esquire. ORDERED, That ELIZABETH HAWKINS Executrix of Matthew Hawkins, deceased, cause to be inserted in the Federal Gazette and American, of the City of Baltimore, and in the Star at Easton, for three successive Tuesdays, an advertisement giving three months notice to the creditors of the said deceased to exhibit their claims according to law.

NOTICE. By and in virtue of the above commission I do hereby give notice to all those having claims against the estate of Matthew Hopkins, late of Harford county, deceased, to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of November next; otherwise they may be by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all those indebted, are hereby earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be allowed. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1814.

Elizabeth Hawkins, Ex'x of M. Hawkins, dec'd. may 3 3-1-2q

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 12th day of April, A. D. 1814.

ON application of JOHN GREGORY, administrator of Charles Henrix, 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 both of the newspapers at Easton.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, 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 Henrix, late of Talbot 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 nineteenth day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand, this 26th day of April, 1814.

NOTICE. The Widows and Orphans of Officers, Seamen and Marines, who have been slain, or have died in consequence of wounds received on board any of the public ships or vessels in the service of the United States, since the declaration of war against Great Britain, on the 18th day of June, 1812, will be entitled to a pension agreeably to the act of Congress, passed the 4th March, 1814, on producing or forwarding to the Navy Department, a certificate of lawful marriage on the part of a widow, and that she still continues the widow of a deceased seaman or marine, and of the number of children living (if any) under the age of sixteen years; which certificate must be signed and duly authenticated, by one or more of the principal magistrates of the county or town, where such widow may reside.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers, of Talbot county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Harwood, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of December next; on which day a divided of the assets will be struck and paid to the creditors, at the office of John Goldborough, in Easton; they may otherwise by law be excluded after that day, from all benefit of the said estate.—All persons who purchased property, at the vendue, are notified that their notes are void, and that indulgence cannot be given to any one.—Immediate payment will be expected. Given under our hands this 21st day of April, 1814.

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.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

The stability of a national superintending government over eighteen free and independent states, many of them of extensive territory, opulent & populous, presents to the philosophic mind a subject of deep and interesting speculation. Whilst these bodies move in free space, exempt from foreign perturbations, they will follow the laws of their original projection, and revolve in harmony around their primary.

This confederative republic has since been rapidly advancing in the road to greatness.—For a moment, indeed, there seemed to be an aberration from republicanism, but the latent vigor of the people revived, and by one mighty effort overwhelmed the monarchical tendencies.

There never, perhaps, has been a government for so long a space of time under the guidance of a more pure morality. At the beginning of the French revolutionary war, some intricate points arose.—They were settled, perhaps, with a strong predilection towards preserving our neutrality. If a latitude was taken by the great Washington in the interpretation of our treaty with France and in the memorable treaty with England, we shall find a palliation, if not a defence in the extraordinary character of the time and the disruption of the system of ages, then borne down by the tempest which ravaged Europe.

It is to the poor, to those who are in a state of privation, we generally ascribe that cupidity which passes the limits of justice and ends in crime. America was a fair possession, descending on a noble youth, made rich beyond his hopes, and whose only rational wish must have been the unmoistened enjoyment of the blessings Heaven had showered down upon him.

If we are unfortunate enough to be in a state of war, to what is it to be attributed? Have we been the property of some juvenile aspiring Prince—another Frederick, lavishing our blood and treasure, eager to attract the notice of mankind, to gratify an inordinate ambition, and be deemed a hero? Was there ever a nation more patient under wrong, so submissive under insult, and with less spirit, for so long a time enduring so many injuries and indignities? If federalism had been gratified by placing Mr. Burr in the Presidential seat, suspicion would have hovered around him, and it might not have been improbable to have supposed that the constitutional commander in chief of our armies, himself personally at the van, might have been seeking food for his ambition.

Every man of intelligence knew that the republican ascendancy was put to risk by entering into war. Were we the blind dupes of the policy of Bonaparte, when in the solemn public exposition of our motives we disclaim all present and future compact, and rest our cause on our own strength and the aid of Heaven? If Bonaparte were friendly, or even politic, would he not in the course of nearly ten years ventured a small squadron of men of war, or even of frigates, in aid of our naval force, with which a signal blow might have been struck on our coast?

If there has been any leaning or deviation from the rigid line of a strict neutrality, it was manifested in the second period of the first Presidency, and thro' that of Mr. Adams.

The low and penurious grade of compensation to the high and responsible officers of the government, denied the President at that time the aid of able men, how insignificant in estimation, and how poor in talent the successor of Mr. Randolph! By one of the whimsies of fortune, we beheld this restless, intriguing character presented to the public in the important station of Secretary of State. So moderate was his reputation, that when his correspondence afterwards came before the public, humble as we find his pretensions to composition, his earlier productions were attributed to a district judge in one of the middle states.

Among the prominent characters of the federal party, there is no man whose heart and principles are more questionable than those of the Secretary. He espoused the cause of Britain with a zeal which has even grown in the midst of the present war with that feigning power; we thought ourselves, under his auspices, at one dreary moment, on the eve of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Britain. An intention, no doubt, contemplated by him; but which the Executive power did not dare to execute.—His official communications, instead of that chaste and temperate language uniformly observed by Mr. Munroe towards Britain, breathed against France the impetuous fires which raged in his bosom. He raked up every ember of our sleeping resentment. He spurned at conciliation, and strove to fan the flame of ire, which then agitated the French Directory. Even the unlettered Mr. Pickering dealt in tropes & figures, and we can all remember, foisted into a state paper, "the raven which croaches before it seizes on its prey."

The exterior of this gentleman exhibits the plain appearance & simple manners of a Republican. This mask is easily assumed. It was not until Sextus was acclaimed Pope in the Conclave, he rose from his crutches in all the swelling of his mighty ambition, on the astonished spectators. The friend of the fast anchored isle throws in the shade the humble monarchical virtues of a Blake and an Otis.

No man is more willing than myself to hold in respectful deference the virtues and talents of many gentlemen called federalists. It would be unfair to make such men responsible for the disgraceful anonymous slanders of our government, to be found in the public prints of the day. What a license however has been indulged in this bad political Chatham in his various acknowledged newspaper publications? Will the real patriot, of whatever party, claim as an associate the defender of the attack on the Chesapeake—and of the blockade in peace of our ports—the calumniator of our Executive respecting the Russian mediation—the Ex-Secretary—who has been tempted to decry the public credit of a country whilst engaged in a war with one of the most formidable powers in the world?

When that gentleman was in office, the vital of his wrath would have been poured on such an opponent. The keen fangs of the scdition law would have pierced deep to his heart. The era of the reign of terror is not yet forgotten. The loathsome offerings of Mr. Pickering's political essays, have passed coldly thro' the federal literary fires. If they did not excite indignation, they uniformly produced disgust.

The mild spirit of the Madisonian administration, it is probable, will not furnish Mr. Pickering with the eclat of suffering as a martyr in the cause of royalty. Falsthood loses its sting if grossly and pertinaciously reiterated. It is not the public interest that this gentleman should withdraw himself from the field of literary warfare. The government prospers under his hostility.—When Mr. Pickering publishes, he beats up for recruits, and swells the ranks of Republicans.

Some iniquitude had been felt, at the apparent apathy, which permitted uninterrupted caunty, without resorting to the sword of the law. Time has however almost converted into a maxim, what had been offered as a political problem, that "error of opinion may be tolerated whilst reason is left free to combat it." The march of the administration appears firm, borne along with majestic tread, by the nobleness of its views and the consciousness of its integrity.

Mr. Holmes appears to possess talents of the first order. He has a vigor of intellect, a happy intrepidity, the power of illuminating truth; calculated to spall the venal, and silence the corrupt. He breathes the spirit of an Andrew Marvel, in an atmosphere as foul and polluted as the dissipated Court of Charles the Second.

ism, brilliant in talent and eminent in honor, shedding a departing lustre on its darkening horizon. Early in the present war the voice of a Dexter, the friend of his country, was heard in the Town-hall of Boston.—It was Demosthenes addressing the Athenians, when the gold of Philip had corrupted the popular orators.

Whenever the will of the nation, solemnly asserted thro' its constitutional organs, can be rejected by any individual State, the confederation is dissolved. To neutralise its physical force, is to take part with the enemy. In the activity of the British force to the south, & the forbearance to the east, we discover the tacit understanding between the leaders in that State and our foe.

Already the partisans of Britain denounce Mr. Dexter for promulgating a great political truth, that the foundation of social order, and the basis of our Republican institutions, is, "that the will of the majority is the supreme law to which all must yield." The hollow sound of revenge reverberates thro' all the recesses of folly and dissipation. With the foresight of a man who knew his party, whilst uttering the dictates as to this point of enlightened wisdom, he predicted and anticipated his own fall. They may indeed frown on the Aristides of their party; but they cannot put him down.—They would ostracise him if they had the power, and in that event short & ignoble would be their triumph. Faction is of ephemeral reign. It will be the signal that Massachussets has risen from her fallen and infamous declension, when Mr. Dexter vindicates the government of that once honorable State.

Foreign war is an evil of little comparative magnitude to civil dissension.—The cohesion of the cement which unites us is in doubt. The wreck of the Union would be to us the convulsive throbs of expiring nature.—What a scene of desolation is presented to the agonized eye by that dreary prospect! The wars of the *Vendee* would be realized in our hitherto peaceful retreats.—Our rivers, like the *Lotus*, tinged with the blood of civil combatants, would pollute their water by the indiscriminate destruction of the aged and helpless, of female youth and beauty, the mother and her offspring.

The rival belligerents, realizing the ancient Roman—the modern European and British Indian policy, covering our shores with their fleets and armies, invited in by opposing objects, would soon apporion the dismembered states, as the great powers of Europe recently partitioned unhappy Poland.

Our powers retained by the States, as sovereign and independent, are convertible by bad men, probably the creatures of a foreign power, in times of public danger, into engines of terror and dismay. The national government has no *fronson* list, on which to insert the members of the respective State Legislatures. There is no secret service money to purchase a venal majority.—What is attainable by gold, is the work of foreign agents. Our government has no *Jure*, but the wealth consecrated by virtue and honor.

A government composed of distinct and separate branches, although under a federal head, requires a skilful hand to preserve the machine in order.—Before the Scottish act of Union, and previous to that of Ireland, in the present reign, these co-ordinate powers occupied a large share of the attention of the English administration. It was the regency bill which led to the annexation of Ireland to Britain.

The system of our confederation is more happily adjusted to our situation; if the blessings bestowed by our admirable frame of government are not shamefully perverted and wretchedly abused.

Secession is the present watch word of masked treason. There is no inherent power left in any State, without the consent of Congress, to recede. It has no power to supersede the law of Congress constitutionally enacted; and to prevent the execution of an act of Congress by force and intimidations, is high treason. The American patriot need not despair of his country. There can be no reasonable doubt we shall pass for the present, thro' the flames of federal discord. But I am not without apprehension that the example of Massachusetts may at some future day be pernicious to the government.

Abhorrence thro' the Union will long be attached to this disaffected State.—The solitary individual who passes its boundaries partakes of the odium, and feels the shivering influence of the general frown. What the laws might be too feeble to enforce is sometimes attained by the love of fame or the dread of the loss of reputation. There are few men proof to the degradation of "being a figure for the hand of scorn to point his slow unmoving finger at."

I know no antidote to the poison of a base and sordid disaffection, more efficacious than the most unminged detestation and contempt. To unite in this sentiment is as much the cause of a virtuous Federalist, as of the purest and firmest Republican. America is the last hope of the universe. Even now she soars to the loftiest heights borne on the eagle's plume. May she long be gazed at with envy, loved for her morality & esteemed for her valor!

HORTENSIVS.

The New York Evening Post calls the separation of the Federalists from the Tories "a joke." The democrats even go further—and pronounce it a good joke.

PROCEEDINGS
ON THE TRIAL OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL
WILLIAM HULL.
Adjutant & Inspector-General's Office,
Washington, April 25, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.
The proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of William Hull, Brigadier General in the Army of the United States, having been submitted to the President of the U. States, and having been approved by him, the following extract therefrom is ordered to be read at the head of each Regiment of the Army, and to be published in the National Intelligencer, of this city.

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

At a general Court Martial (ordered by the President of the United States) convened at Albany, in the State of New York, on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and continued by adjournments, to the twenty-fifth day of March following, Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HULL, of the Army of the United States, was tried on the following charges and specifications, viz:

CHARGE I.
Treason against the United States, between the ninth of April and seventeenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

SPECIFICATION 1.—Charges General Hull with giving information to the enemy of the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain; and of sending an unarmed vessel (on board of which was a trunk, containing the official correspondence of the Secretary of War relating to the expedition against Malden, with other papers, showing the numbers, size and condition of the north western army from the Rapids of Miami to Detroit, with the design that he should be captured.

SPECIFICATION 2.—Charges him with neglecting to attack Malden with the army under his command, when it might, with advantage have been attacked and reduced; and of conspiring with the enemy for the abandonment of the military post which had been established by the north western army at the town of Sandwich in Upper Canada, and of traitorously assisting the same.

SPECIFICATION 3.—Charges him with wilful neglecting to cause the fortifications at Detroit to be put in a proper situation for the defence of the place; with emitting to the enemy, on his approach, and of having shamefully surrendered the fort and town of Detroit, the territory of Michigan, and the north western army (with all military stores, arms, and public documents, belonging thereto) to the British forces, under the command of Major General Brock.]

CHARGE II.
Cowardice at and in the neighborhood of Detroit, between the first day of July and the seventeenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

SPECIFICATION 1.—Charges General Hull with misbehavior, whilst in possession of Sandwich, by having manifested fear and apprehension, as well by his conduct as by his conversation, and of having abruptly withdrawn out of Canada, the north western army under his command, without any just cause for so doing; thereby causing a shade upon the reputation of the American arms, and causing the army to lose all confidence in their commander.

SPECIFICATION 2.—Charges him with having, on the 17th of August, in evincing an agitation of mind and privation of judgment, by various timid and cowardly actions and expressions, in the presence of the officers and soldiers of the north western army—like calculated to encourage the British and to dishearten the American soldiers.

SPECIFICATION 3.—Charges him with having misbehaved, in permitting the enemy to land and march his forces to Detroit; by allowing personal danger from reconnoitering and reconnoitering the enemy on his march; by not by sending flags of truce, offering to capitulate; by withdrawing himself from the American troops in the field, to a place of safety in the fort; by an inconsistent fluctuation of orders; by forbidding the American artillery to fire on the enemy; by calling the American troops from the field, and crowding them into the fort; by precipitately declaring to the enemy that he surrenders the fort of Detroit and the north western army before terms of capitulation were signed or considered, or even suggested.

SPECIFICATION 4.—Charges him with having entered into a disgraceful capitulation with the enemy, without any compulsory stipulation that the garrison and arms should march out of the fort with the honors of war;—without any provision for such of the British subjects as had joined the American army; whereby a brave and patriotic army was sacrificed, by the personal fears of the commander.]

CHARGE III.
Neglect of duty and officerlike conduct, while commanding a separate army, between the ninth of April & seventeenth of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

SPECIFICATION 1.—Charges General Hull with neglect of duty, in not causing the troops under his command to be inspected, trained, exercised, reviewed, and ordered, with sufficient care and frequency.

SPECIFICATION 2.—Charges him with neglect of duty and officerlike conduct, by trusting to the uncertainty of capture, on board of which were papers of the utmost importance to be kept from the view of the enemy—[as in charge 1, specification 1.]

SPECIFICATION 3.—Charges him with neglect of duty, in not causing the fort and guns at Detroit to be put in a state of defence—[as in charge 1, specification 3.]

SPECIFICATION 4.—Charges him with neglect of duty and officerlike conduct, in omitting to attack Malden—[as in charge 1, specification 2.]

SPECIFICATION 5.—Charges him with neglect of duty and officerlike conduct, in suffering the enemy to obstruct and cut off the communication between the army under his command and the river Raisin; and of sending out detachments for the purpose of opening that communication, which were known to be inadequate to the object contemplated, and omitting to supply those detachments with provisions sufficient for their support.

SPECIFICATION 6.—Charges him with neglect of duty, in omitting to advance against Malden, when a detachment of American troops under Col. Cass and Miller had seized, and held possession of a bridge over the river Aux-Canada, on the road from Sandwich to Malden.

SPECIFICATION 7.—Charges him with neglect of duty and officerlike conduct, in permitting the enemy to cross the river, and to march upon the heights of Spring-Wells, and in not preventing their landing at Spring-Wells.]

Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1814.
The Court met at the capital pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—*All the members.*
Gen. Hull having appeared, the charges and specifications were read to him by the Judge Advocate, and being asked, if he was ready to plead to them, answered that he was, and that he pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications.

Friday morning, March 25, 1814.
All the evidence being read, (whether on the part of the prosecution or the defence,) applicable to the first charge, and the specifications attached to that charge, after due deliberation had thereon, the Court express the following opinion:

The accused having in his final defence, protested against the jurisdiction of the Court to try the charge of treason, and the opinion of the Court being, that the objection would have been tenable, if the same had been pleaded by the accused on his arraignment; and believing also, that the Court cannot acquire jurisdiction of the offence by the waiver or consent of the accused, they decline making any formal decision on that charge. The evidence on the subject having, however, been publicly given, the Court deem it proper, in justice to the accused, to say, that they do not believe from any thing that has appeared before them, that Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull has committed treason against the United States.

On the second charge, and the specifications attached to that charge, (after hearing all the evidence and defence, and after due deliberation thereon,) the court find Brig. Gen. William Hull guilty of the first, second and fourth specifications under that charge; and also guilty of the third specification under that charge, except that part which charges the said Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull with forbidding the American artillery to fire on the enemy on their march towards the said fort Detroit.

The Court find the said Brigadier General William Hull guilty of the second charge.

On the third charge, the Court after having heard the evidence, (as well as the defence,) and after due deliberation, find the said Brig. Gen. William Hull guilty of neglect of duty, and of officerlike conduct, as charged in the first specification under that charge, in omitting, with sufficient care and frequency, to inspect, train, exercise and order, and to cause to be trained, inspected, exercised and ordered, the troops under his command, from the 6th day of July, until the 16th day of August, 1812; & acquit him of the residue of the charge contained in that specification.

The Court acquit the said Brigadier General William Hull of the second and third specifications of the same charge.

The Court find the said Brig. Gen. William Hull guilty of the whole of the fourth specification of that charge, except that part which charges him with not seasonably repairing, fitting, and transporting, or causing to be fitted, repaired and transported, the guns and gun-carriages which were necessary to the operations of the war in the said British province of Upper Canada.

The Court find the said Brig. General William Hull guilty of so much of the fifth specification to that charge, as relates to neglect of duty and of officerlike conduct, in suffering his communication with the river Raisin and the State of Ohio, to be cut off, and sending Major Van Home to attempt to open the same with an inadequate force; and the said Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull, having reason to know and believe the same was insufficient; & the Court acquit him of the residue of that specification.

The Court find the said Brig. Gen. William Hull guilty of the sixth and seventh specifications of that charge.

The Court find the said Brigadier General William Hull guilty of the third charge.

The Court then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Saturday morning, March 26, 1814.
The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—*All the members.*
The Court in consequence of their determination respecting the second and third charges, exhibited against the said Brig. Gen. William Hull, and after due consideration, do sentence him to be shot to death, two thirds of the Court concurring in the sentence.

The Court in consideration of Brig. Gen. Hull's revolutionary services, and his advanced age, earnestly recommended him to the mercy of the President of the U. States.

The Court then adjourned to meet on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

Monday morning, March 28, 1814.
The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—*All the members.*
The proceedings having been read over, and approved and signed by the President, the Court then adjourned, sine die.

H. DEARBORN, Maj. Gen.
President of the Court.
M. V. BEUREN,
Special Judge Advocate.
PHILIP S. PARKER,
Army Judge, Adv. Asst.

—
APRIL 25, 1814.
The sentence of the Court is approved, and the execution of it remitted.

JAMES MADISON.

Adjutant & Inspector-General's Office,
Washington, 25th April, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.
The roll of the army is not to be lost.

yer dishonored by having upon it the name of Brigadier General William Hull.

The general court martial of which Major General Dearborn is President, is hereby dissolved.

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

To the Editor of the Geographical and Military Museum.
PLATTSBURG, April 10, 1814.

SIR,
I send you the enclosed documents for publication, to correct the wanderings of public opinion, respecting the operations of the last campaign, on the St. Lawrence and its waters; the people of this Union are prone to justice; when they are informed, their judgment is infallible; may they never forget that their government is founded in equality, and that whatever strikes at the rights of an individual, is a wrong done to the whole community.—Support this principle and the federal constitution will endure for ages; abandon it, and the noble fabric tumbles in ruins.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JA: WILKINSON.

MINUTES
Of a Council of War holden at Sackett's Harbor, August 26th, 1813.
PRESENT.
Major General WILKINSON,
Major General LEWIS,
Commodore CHANCEY,
Brig. Gen. BROWN,
Brig. Gen. SWARTWOUT,
Quartermaster General.

Major General Wilkinson states to the council, the views of the government and the relative situation of affairs.

The conquest of the Province of Upper Canada comprise the instruction of the Executive of the U. States, for the service of this army, the impending campaign, and the reduction of Kingston by a direct attack or indirect movement, embraces the primary object of these instructions.

From the best information possessed, the main force of the enemy in Upper Canada opposed to this command, is divided between the head of Lake Ontario, Kingston and Prescott: say at the first place, 2,000 regular troops, besides militia and auxiliary savages,—at Kingston, 3,650 regulars, and 1,500 militia, together with the naval force when in port, estimated at 1000 or 1200 men,—and at Prescott 850 men,—making a total of at least 5000 combatants.* But this force is so far divided, that not more than 4000 men can be brought to act seasonably and with any effect at any given point, unless we should attack Kingston, in which case by the addition of seamen and marines, the number may be increased to 6000, for the defence of the various, & extensive and widely detached works of that depot.

The whole present effective force of the army of this district may be estimated at 7,400 combatants, exclusive of the Naval Department: but this may, it is expected by the recovery of the sick and the junction of recruits, be augmented to 9000 combatants, exclusive of militia, on whom no solid reliance can be placed, by the 20th of next month: our army at present occupies the following places, viz. at Fort George and Niagara 2500, at Oswego 100, at this place 2000; and at Burlington on Lake Champlain 4000.—This distraction of our force weakens our arms, and puts it out of our power to make any decisive stroke to break the strength and impair the vigor of the enemy's indeed the division on Champlain is too remote to afford us prompt succour in this quarter, should it become necessary; but it may operate a powerful diversion on the side of Montreal where it is believed the enemy rests his defence chiefly on his organized militia. The season is wasting rapidly, and the honor and interests of the nation imperiously demand that a deadly blow should be struck somewhere.

In the mean time the enemy continues to reinforce his posts in this quarter and to strengthen his position in the neighborhood of Fort George, where the commander in chief is now acting in person.

As the success of every operation will depend on the conjoint exertions of the army and navy, it is enjoined by the executive, that a cordial co-operation and a perfect good understanding should be maintained between the commanders of those departments respectively.

Having submitted this statement of facts to the consideration of the Council, Major General Wilkinson requests their sentiments on the following points, viz.

1st. To wait, in our present positions a combat between the rival squadrons for the supremacy on the Lake.

2d. To assemble a sufficient force at Fort George to cut up the enemy in that quarter, then to descend to this place, call the division from Champlain, incorporate the whole and make a direct attack on Kingston.

3d. To concentrate all the troops on the Lake in this vicinity, order the division on Champlain to feint upon Montreal or to carry a real attack against it should circumstances warrant, and then with the troops assembled here, to reduce Kingston and proceed against Montreal should the season permit; or.

4th. To rendezvous the whole of the troops on the Lake in this vicinity; and

in co-operation with our squadron, to make a bold feint at Kingston, ship down the St. Lawrence, lock up the enemy in our rear to starve and surrender, or oblige him to follow us without artillery, baggage or provisions—eventually to lay down his arms, to sweep the St. Lawrence of armed craft, and in concert with the division under Major General Hampton to take possession of Montreal.

Upon the various propositions submitted to the Commander in Chief, to the Council, consisting of the general officers of the division, and Commodore Chauncey of the navy they are of opinion that,

1st. It is not necessary to await the result of a conflict between the hostile squadrons, as the operation of the army in the event of the adoption of either of these propositions, will not depend on a co-operation of the fleet, further than to secure the passage of the troops into the St. Lawrence.

2d. The second proposition is rejected, because the object appears to be a partial one, as far as relates to the proposed operation against the division in the vicinity of Fort George.—The less of time also would probably render it too late to carry an attack against Kingston this campaign.

3d. This proposition is also considered a partial operation, and one for which the force on this Lake might possibly prove inadequate.

4th. The fourth and last meets the approbation of the council. The object appears feasible—and if accomplished, the upper country must fall of course; for it is incapable of subsisting the enemy's force for any length of time, and the possession of Montreal will certainly destroy the line of communication between the upper and lower provinces. The feint on Kingston is reserved for future consideration.

(Signed) MORGAN LEWIS,
ISAAC CHANCEY,
ROBT. SWARTWOUT,
JAC: BROWN.

A true copy from the original.
C. J. NOURSE,
Capt. and A. D. C.

MINUTES
Of a Council of War holden at Fort George, on the 29th Sept. 1813.
PRESENT.
Major General WILKINSON,
Brig. Gen. BROWN,
Col. BRADY, Col. PORTER,
Col. BISSILL, Col. FIERCE,
Col. BREARLEY, Col. SCOTT,
Col. MILLER, Col. PRESTON,
Lt. Col. MITCHELL, Lt. Col. CUTTING,
Major HUYCK, Lt. Col. POSEY,
Major FORSYTH, Major CAMPBELL,
Major NICHOLS, Major MALCOM,
Major GEMMING, Major LUCAS,
Major MORGAN, Major HINDMAN,
Major BATTERY.

Major General Wilkinson states to the council, that the concentration of the force of this place and Sackett's Harbor, and the reduction of Kingston comprise his chief objects for the operations of the army pending the residue of the campaign.

In order to facilitate the second object, every practicable means have been employed, to attract the attention of the enemy to this point, and to draw either the whole of his disposable force.

To accomplish the great object in view as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, a general embarkation will take place, and the main body of the troops will be transferred to the vicinity of Kingston, there to be joined by the division from Sackett's Harbor, which is in concert with preparation for the movement.

To give security and effect to the enterprise in contemplation, it is essential that the several corps of the army should be preserved in their utmost strength.

The squadron under Com. Chauncey having beaten that under Sir James L. Yeo, the latter made its escape into Amherst's Bay, where it is blockaded by the American squadron, the Commodore of which is bound and stands pledged to protect the movements of the army by water.

Having submitted this state of facts to the consideration of the council, the commander in chief requests their sentiments on the following points, to wit:

1st. Shall this post be strengthened and garrisoned for defence against the British division in its vicinity? or.

2dly. Shall the place be razed and abandoned?

The council of war to which the above questions have been submitted by Major General Wilkinson, commanding in chief the ninth Military District, unanimously, with the exception of one voice, answer the first question in the negative, the second question in the affirmative.

(Signed) JNO. P. BOYD,
Brig. Gen.

Test,
W. SCOTT, Col. and Secretary.

A true copy from the Original,
C. J. NOURSE, Capt. & A. D. C.

Near Hamilton, on the St. Law-
rence, Nov. 8th, 1813.

Major General Wilkinson states in a council of war to Maj. Gen. Lewis, Brig. Gen. Boyd, Brown, Corning and Porter, as follows, viz:

That the force under his immediate command is reported at 7,000 non-com-

* Thus it appears General Wilkinson had given up the idea of going to Montreal on the 29th of September, and will he might.

missioned officers and privates, and that he expects to make a junction with Major General Hampton, at St. Regis, whose division has been reported at 4,000.

The provisions on hand amount to about 10 days bread and 20 days meat. The best information of the enemy's force is as follows—600 under Col. Murray, troops of the line at the Coteau de Lae, strongly fortified with artillery—200 on the Island opposite, with two pieces of artillery, and about the same number on the south shore with two pieces of artillery—200 or 300 men of the British line with artillery, but without ammunition, at the Cedars—at Montreal 200 sailors and 400 marines, with the militia, numbers unknown, no fortifications at that city or in advance of it—2,500 regular troops expected daily from Quebec—the militia on the line reported at 20,000 men Canadians chiefly.

Under these circumstances Maj. Gen. Wilkinson submits to the council the following proposition, viz:

1. Shall the army proceed with all possible rapidity to the attack of the said city of Montreal? The above information is given by a confidential agent, of reputed integrity, who left Montreal on the 3d instant; it may be added for the information of the council, that two British armed vessels, with 60 batteaux with troops, had arrived at Prescott this morning, and that 400 were the last evening at Cornwall, about thirty-three miles below this point.

It is our opinion we should proceed to attain Montreal the object of the expedition.

MORGAN LEWIS, JNO. P. BOYD, (Signed) JAC. BROWN, ROBT. SWARTWOUT.

It is my opinion that we proceed from this place, under great danger from the want of proper transports, pilots, &c. but I am anxious to meet the enemy at Montreal, because I now know no other alternative.

(Signed) LEO. COVINGTON, M. PORTER.

A true copy from the original in my possession.

R. H. MACPHERSON, Capt. and Sec'y.

In Council of War, holden this 12th day of November, 1813, near Cornwall in Upper Canada.

PRESENT. Major General Lewis, President. Brigadier Generals Boyd, Brown, Swartwout, Porter.

Cols. Macomb, com'g the 12th of the Army. Swift, Chief Eng'r. Army, U. S. Walbach, Adjutant General.

Major General Wilkinson, Commander in Chief of the army destined for the attack of Montreal, submitted the following communications, marked A, B, & C, hereunto annexed, between Major General Hampton and himself—Whereupon he proposes for their consideration and opinion the following questions:

Question 1st. Major Gen. Hampton having declined to form a junction of his division consisting of about 4,000 men, with the corps under the immediate command of Major Gen. Wilkinson, for the attack of the said city of Montreal:—Should the troops now present which after the loss of the incident to the movement from Sackett's Harbor and the action fought yesterday cannot be estimated at more than 6,000 men proceed to the said attack?

Question 2d. In case this force should be deemed insufficient to carry the said attack into successful execution—What is the alternative in the judgment of the council to be adopted?

The Council named in the preceding document met agreeably to order, the two questions were submitted by Major Gen. Lewis.—On the first question the Council are unanimously of opinion that in consequence of the statements made by the Commander in Chief, the attack upon Montreal should be abandoned for the present season.

On the second question the council are unanimously of opinion that the army now near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter quarters. The French Mills afford in the opinion of the Council an eligible position for winter quarters.

(Signed) J. B. WALBACH, Adjutant General. J. G. SWIFT, Col. Chief Engineer. ALEXR. MACOMB, Col. com'g the 12th of the Army. M. PORTER, ROBT. SWARTWOUT, JAC. BROWN, JNO. P. BOYD, Brig. Generals. MORGAN LEWIS, President.

A true copy from the original.

C. J. NOURSE, Capt. and A. D. C.

From St. Johns west to the St. Lawrence River.

N. B. The information herein respecting the force of the enemy in my front, and the news from Montreal was procured for me by Col. Swift, who employed a secret agent for the purpose.

Of these communications, A is a letter from Gen. Wilkinson to Gen. Hampton, directing him to proceed to St. Regis, that the two armies might form a junction, for the purpose of marching against and reducing Montreal, agreeable to the orders of the Secretary of War. B is the answer of Gen. Hampton, declining to comply: published in the Star of Dec. 7, 1813.

BOSTON, APRIL 30. NEWS OF THE ESSEX.

Arrived at Providence on Thursday. Spanish brig Santiago, Atrigunaga, 2 days from Havana.—She was boarded by the Belvidera frigate, 23d inst. lat. 33 long. 74, which put on board of her Mr. John Peterson, of this town, who has positively communicated to us the following information:—On the 22d inst. off the Delaware the B-videra recaptured the British ship N. Zealand, a prize to the U. S. frigate Essex, John J. King, of Boston, prize master, who, previous to his capture, destroyed all his dispatches and letters. Mr. K. stated, that he left the Essex in the South Seas, having eleven prizes with her, exclusive of three 20 gun ships, which were all manned, and cruising in company. The N. Zealand was ordered for Halifax.—She had a cargo of oil, and was out four months from the South Sea.—We have before heard of the Zealand's capture by the Essex.

[A passenger in the Santiago, (who has arrived in town) understood from Mr. Peterson, (who had it from the prize master) that the N. Zealand had a cargo of 2,300 bbls. oil, and left the Essex on the 10th Jan. having in co. 2 ships and 2 brigs, of 20 and 16 guns, cruising with her; that she and her consorts had captured 22 sail; that Capt. Porter had fortified 3 small Islands in the South Sea, in the vicinity of a Creek, where most of his prizes had been hauled up and dismantled; that he had seen no British cruisers since he had been in those Seas, and felt himself perfectly safe, against any force in that quarter; and that the officers and crew of the Essex were in good health.]

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) APRIL 29.

On Tuesday evening last, the Swedish schr. Eliza, Capt. Loddock, arrived here from St. Bartholomew, after a passage of 20 days. Nineteen passengers arrived in this vessel, most of whom went aboard in the capacity of masters of vessels. Dr. John Hendree, of Virginia, one of the passengers, informs, that the Eliza was captured, soon after she sailed, by the privateer sloop Rambler, capt. Goldsborough, with a crew of 20 negroes (the first lieutenant being the only white man on board) and carried the same day into St. Christopher's, and that after the passengers had ransomed the Eliza, she was permitted to proceed on her voyage to this port.

Previous to her sailing, London papers had been received as late as March 15, which furnished accounts of a battle within 40 leagues of Paris, between the French army commanded by Bonaparte, and the allied forces. A wing of the allied army, composed of Russians, was defeated, with the loss of 15,000 prisoners.

The same papers advised, that owing to the bad conduct of the Spanish troops under Lord Wellington, he had been defeated by the French, and was on the retreat.

Dr. Hendree adds, that the slaves in the Spanish Main having been declared free, had embodied to the number of 80,000, and were committing the most horrid murders; and that to prevent total destruction, the Spaniards had applied to the commander in chief of the British forces in the West Indies.

On the 7th inst. the Eliza was boarded by the Saratoga privateer, and politely treated, and, in the latitude of Bermuda, was also boarded, & treated in like manner, by the privateer Hawk.

A British fleet of 600 sail, under a strong convoy, was to leave St. Thomas on the 1st of May.

The crops in the leeward islands had suffered severely by draughts.

Accounts from England to the 25th Feb. have been received via St. Kitts.—No details are given. It is verbally stated that the Allies acknowledge a loss of 18,000 men in the last engagements with Bonaparte, and that they had fallen back in consequence. We may expect daily to receive a mass of interesting intelligence from Europe.—Phil. Gazette.

CONVENTION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Head Quarters, Montreal, Adjutant-General's Office, April 16, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and commander of the forces, announces to the troops under his command, that he was pleased to sanction and confirm, on the 15th inst. articles of a convention entered into by Colonel Baynes, Adjutant General to the forces, and Brigadier General Winder, of the army of the United States of America, for the mutual release of all prisoners of war, hostages or others, with the exception of the forty six American officers and non-commissioned officers placed in close confinement, as hostages, in conformity with the general order of the 27th October last, in retaliation for twenty three British born subjects, taken from the ranks of the enemy, and sent to England for legal trial.

By this agreement it is stipulated, that all prisoners of war, (the above mentioned alone excepted) shall be mutually exchanged, and delivered at such places as shall be agreed on with all convenient expedition, and shall be declared respectively all and severally, to be released, and free to carry arms, and serve, on the 15th May next, the same as if they had never been prisoners of war. And it has been further provided, that whatever balance shall appear on the return of prisoners of war, respectively exchanged,

or give upon parole, by either party, since the commencement of hostilities, shall be withheld from all military service, until duly exchanged.

It is with a proud satisfaction that the commander of the forces feels confident, that this provisional clause can ever apply to the army in Canada, from the immense disparity in the number and rank of the prisoners it has restored to the enemy.

All officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, being prisoners of war, who are not prevented in consequence of their wounds, are commanded to join their respective corps and stations, on the 15th day of May next, and resume military duties.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, MAY 5. CHEERFUL PROSPECTS.

Beam on the eye of the Republican and of every friend to the great and just contest in which we are engaged, on whatever side we look. The present campaign, it is true, has not, that we yet know, been signalized by any very brilliant military or naval exploit.—There is yet time enough, and reason too, to anticipate all the success which indefatigable industry and undaunted courage can achieve on the waters, shores and vicinities of Lake Ontario and Champlain and the St. Lawrence river, not to speak of ulterior operations which time will develop.

Meanwhile, at home, how glorious is the triumph of principle! How ascendant the virtue of the people! The election in the great and powerful State of New York, resulting in the complete success of the Republican party, has at once overturned the projects of disorganizers and the hopes of Opposition. N. York is with the general government—and its colossal power and influence will give vigor to its operations by coincidence of action, instead of lending its aid, as the Jacobins of the East vainly hoped and predicted it would, in a moral or physical effort to stop the wheels of government. The representation of that State in Congress will be essentially changed in our favor, and completely secure the Republican party from any diminution of the preponderance in the fourteenth which it now possesses in the Thirteenth Congress. A decided Republican majority is thus ensured in the House of Representatives for three years to come.—On this prospect we congratulate our readers.

Nor less do we felicitate them on the success of the Loan. Manure the hourglass speeches in Congress against it; manure the entreaties and menaces of the factions printed directed to those who were disposed to lend their money; manure the illiberal policy of the Boston Banks in drawing the specie into their vaults; manure their general refusal to lend it—the Loan was filled with so little difficulty, as to leave no doubt of the practicability of obtaining a like amount at the same interest tomorrow if it was wanted. We do not mean to say that the efforts of the Essex Junto were entirely without effect; but we do not mean to say that the despicable spirit infused by them into the community of wealth in that vicinity, scarcely extends beyond the limits of Boston, and has proved as incompetent to accomplish its object as could be wished, either for the honor of the country or the credit of the government.

Let us rejoice in moderation, at these occurrences. Let our brethren in Maryland and elsewhere look to New York for an example, and imitate her magnanimity. Let them shake off the incubus which bewilders their faculties.

Among other prospects, many dwell with confidence and delight upon the prospect of peace. If our enemy please it, we shall have an HONOURABLE PEACE—an event we should greet with heart-felt pleasure. But if our enemy persist in her wrongs, we shall have a VIGOROUS WAR. That the people will support the government in it, is proved by the glorious issue of the Loan proves that the government will find no difficulty in procuring, from an enlightened and liberal people, the ways and means to carry on a war in support of their just and inalienable rights.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

The defeat of the Allies in France has produced more regret and mortification among the leaders of the federal party in this country, than the destruction of all our own army would. Their minds are so deeply affected with it, that you may see it in their countenances. And yet every man of sense knows, that the defeat of the Allies was advantageous to America, inasmuch as it would humble the pride and diminish the power of Britain; & render her more willing to make peace on equitable terms.

When the Cossacks in this country were exulting at the successes of their brethren in Europe, we forewarned them that their joy would be turned into mourning, and that instead of frisking there would be occasion for fasting.—Our expectations have been realized. A general rejoicing are now seen everywhere, as premature as they were absurd.

Our former accounts left the Cossack in full march for Paris. At our last advices large bodies of them had actually arrived there.—as prisoners? A book entitled "the Campaign in Russia," has become a very great favor-

THE BRITISH PARTY IN AMERICA.

Those who believed that the French People were weary of the Government of Bonaparte, and only wanted an opportunity of throwing it off, must now seek their mistake. Had such been their disposition, a finer occasion could not have offered of manifesting it than the entrance of Napoleon with the same fidelity as in the days of his greatest prosperity; and no man can any longer doubt that he enjoys the love and respect of the French nation.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING MAY 10, 1814.

THE FLOTILLA.

We kept our eyes open as long as the departure of the mails would permit, to procure something correct from the flotilla under Com. BARRÉ, which went down the bay last week. But nothing except reports, & that of a vague kind, came to our knowledge, further than the Commodore had sent an express to Baltimore on Friday last, for the balance of the Barges. A late firing was heard down the bay on Friday, during a thick fog, which lasted for some time. Though nothing of the result, or on what account it was still rumor, which is usual industry, has excited it to the opposite extremes of victory and defeat. To relieve those who have friends in the barges, we give it as our decided opinion, that success ought not to attach to the latter, as they would not meet with a force of such a description as to create alarm; and although it may suit the political purpose of some to give them courage, yet a moment's reflection will show their futility.

The issue of the election in the State of New York, of which a sufficiency will be found in our columns, to decide its complexion, will be hailed by every friend to the Union, as a barrier against which faction may beat, but to its further disgrace.

The establishment of the Baltimore Heliograph has been disposed of, by its Editors, to those of the AMERICAN. The want of support is the alleged cause of the defect of so valuable a paper. One of the Editors of the former promised his aid to the latter, thereby adding additional interest to an establishment long since in the first rank of American advocates.

The trial of Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull, the proceedings of which we have received and this day present an abstract view, its length exceeds our columns.

LEONARD TOWN, 31st May 3.

On Wednesday last, a part of the enemy's squadron, consisting of a 74, (perhaps the Dragon, capt. Barrie) and three large schooners ascended the Potomac as high as Montalino, the seat of Major S. Merrill. Some barges endeavored to burn a vessel in Britain's Bay, but were repelled by the militia; they afterwards took possession of Blackstone's and St. George's Islands, for the purpose of watering; on Sunday another ship, and brig came into the river, and at sun set last evening (Monday) they were all under way standing towards the Chesapeake. About noon yesterday there was a severe skirmish between the barges with two privateer schooners, and the Westmoreland militia near Picoatone—the fire continued with great vivacity for at least an hour, after which the boats retired.

NEW YORK, May 4.

U. STATES CORVETTE ADAMS. The letter of marque schooner Clara, captain Newman, has arrived at Little Egg Harbor, in 10 days from Havana. In lat. 32, long 73, 30, capt. Newman spoke the U. S. Corvette Adams, capt. Morris, and was informed that she had made four prizes, one of which she burnt, manned two and ordered them for the U. States.—The fourth (the last captured) was an Indiaman she made a ship resistance, but was subdued, and also taken possession of, but before she could be offered, and the necessary arrangements made to send her in, a heavy fog came on which lasted some time. When it cleared away, the Adams found herself along side of a large British fleet, under four strong convoys, and was obliged to abandon the Indiaman and make her escape. The Adams was bound into Havana for supplies.

The Court martial at Lake George is broken up. Gen. Williston has objected to the form of the court, on the ground of its not being composed of general officers.

Col. King came down in the steam boat yesterday. Gen. Wilkinson remains suspended at Lake George. Gen. Izard takes command of the northern army.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Has terminated even more gloriously than we had anticipated. The people renewed indignation by the base and profligate conduct of the majority in the house of assembly at the last session, have arisen in their might, and by a spontaneous effort have redeemed the reputation of the State. The fruits of this virtuous effort are—an increased and overwhelming majority in the senate—a large majority in the house of assembly, and the members of congress—and the power of electing a faithful senator in the room of Mr. German. It evinces the popularity of the present just and necessary war, and the firmness with which the people will support the government in prosecuting it to an honorable termination. Indeed, when have the people failed of this support, and what reason is there to believe that they will ever fail of this support, should the administration merit it by their wisdom in council and energy in the field? The government has done enough to convince all who are not wilfully and perversely blinded, that it is sincerely desirous of an honorable peace. Should Britain still continue hostile and intractable in her disposition, let the government put forth the whole strength and draw upon the entire resources of the country.—Make one great and vigorous effort to efface the recent disgraces of our arms, and restore their ancient honors. This is what the republican party expect from its chiefs. Without this, they will not—cannot be satisfied.

THE LOAN.

The books of subscription to the Loan of Ten Millions of dollars for the service of the present war, were closed on Monday according to public notice. More than the required amount was subscribed at \$8 for one hundred dollars of stock, being some terms on which the last loan was obtained. This is the hope of faction, withered and blasted by the disappointment and patriotism of the moral men in this community.

USEFUL HINT.—In a coffee house in London, a stroke of the following: "Cool eyes lead to great gains, are requested to see yesterday's paper."

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been prevented by the sale of his land and property on which he resides, by the declaration of war, and still wishing to leave the county, does at this time, as prospects indicate a speedy peace, renew the offer of the sale thereof.

LAND FOR SALE.

A description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as no person would wish to purchase, without viewing it.

There are about 450 acres of land.—The price will be moderate, and the terms easy and accommodating. If the property is not sold at private sale before the 16th day of June next, it will on that day, between the hours of 12 & 3 o'clock, be offered at public sale.

Henry Driver, Care of New York.

P. S. I shall leave home on the 12th inst. for Philadelphia, and shall not be back until the 20th of the month. All persons wishing to view the property in my absence, will call on either of my brothers, Joshua or Matthew Driver, and they will show the property and make known the terms.

MAY 10 3.

GIN, PORTER, ALE, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand and will have a constant supply of a superior quality, 4th proof Gin, in pipes, bbls, and demijohns 1st do do do do do do 4th proof Whiskey in bbls Spirits and Wine.

And also, as usual, of the best quality, ALBANY ALE, in bottles PHILADELPHIA do do DO PORTER do do

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

James Holmes, Baltimore, may 10 3

WEAVERS OF ALL DIMENSIONS.

100 BOXES MOULD CANDLES, Assorted sizes—4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Superior quality—for sale by Valerius Dukelhart, No. 101 1/2, Market st. Baltimore.

may 10 3

LINEN WHEELS FOR SALE.

THE public are informed that they may be supplied with Linen Wheels, made by the best quality, at the store of Messrs Thomas and Adams, Easton, and at the same price that I sell them at the shop. They may also have old wheels repaired, by leaving them at their store, where I will call for them every week, or oftener as may be necessary, and return them to the same place after being repaired, without any charge for conveyance.

John Fletcher, Trappe, may 10 3q

PASTURAGE.

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

William B. Smyth, may 10 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Phillips, late of Kent Island, Queen Anne's county deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them properly authenticated to him, on or before the 20th of August next, at which time a dividend of assets will be made, and those neglecting will be barred all benefit of said estate after said date. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, 1814.

James Hopkins, adm'r of John Phillips, dec'd.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable on Saturday night preceding the Easter Holidays, a small black MARE, 7 or 8 years old—She trots and canters, has a switch tail, and was in good order. I will give the above reward for the mare and the discovery of the thief, or ten dollars for the mare alone.

I also lost on the road between Miles River Ferry and St. Michaels, a very handsome Bamboe Cane, with a ferril on the small end, and a hock-iron head with a prong to it. A liberal reward will be given to the finder, on its delivery, or information where I can get it.

Jacob Gibson, Mavengo, may 10 3

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mrs. Sarah O'Connell, widow of Thomas O'Connell, to whom he was hired for the present year, on the first day of May, next, a young negro man slave named J. M., belonging to the said Mrs. O'Connell, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, tolerably stout and well made; he has a remarkable speck, something like a small fish, in the corner of one eye, next to his nose, as well as I recollect it was his left eye. He had a suit of cotton and yarn country cloth, also a suit of satin cloth, and other clothes which cannot be described. If taken in 24h, 30 dollars reward, and all reasonable travelling expenses will be paid to the person bringing him home; if taken out of the county and in this State, 50 dollars reward; and if out of the State, 100 dollars and all reasonable expenses in securing him safe in goal, so that the subscriber shall get him into his possession. This is a smart, active fellow—has an impudent look—think him.

High O'Connell, Guardian of Wm. and Mrs. Rose, Talbot county, may 10 3

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the better organizing, paying, and supplying the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first, second and third regiments of Artillery be formed into one corps, and organized into twelve battalions, as follows, to wit: six lieutenant colonels, six majors, twelve adjutants, twelve quartermasters, and forty eight companies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, one third lieutenant, five sergeants, one quartermaster's sergeant, eight corporals, four musicians, and one hundred privates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President be authorized to assign one of the two second lieutenants here provided for each company, as a conductor of artillery for said company, whose duty it shall be to receipt and account for all ammunition, implements, and cannon, furnished by the ordnance department for said company, and to do and perform such other services as the war department may direct; and that for the performance of these services they be allowed each ten dollars extra pay per month.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the two regiments of Light Dragoons now in service, there shall be organized one regiment, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, two surgeons' mates, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, one principal musician, one principal farrier, and eight troops.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each troop shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, one corner file sergeant, eight corporals, one riding master, one master of the sword, two trumpeters, or buglers, one farrier, one blacksmith, one saddler, and ninety six privates.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the corps of Artillery, and the regiment of light artillery, shall severally receive the same pay as is now provided by law for the light dragoons in the service of the United States; and the subalterns of all other corps shall be allowed one ration in addition to the pay authorized by existing laws.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed annually to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private in the corps of sea fencibles, one blanket, one knapsack and one canteen.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing to be issued annually to the troops of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of June next, the officers of the army shall be entitled to waiters agreeable to grade, as follows: a major general, four waiters, a brigadier general, three; a colonel, two; the physician and surgeon general, two; a lieutenant colonel, major, and hospital surgeon, each, one; the officers of each company, three; every commissioned officer who holds a staff appointment which gives him the rank of captain, or any higher grade, one; and every company officer who commands a separate post or detachment, one; any law or regulation heretofore existing to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no officer shall be permitted to employ as a servant any soldier from the line of the army, and that the servants of the officers, not exceeding the number allowed by the preceding section, shall be mustered with some corps of the army, and that on the muster roll formed in consequence thereof, payments shall be made in money to the officers employing them in lieu of wages, subsistence and clothing, by the paymasters of the several corps or districts where such servants are mustered, at the rate allowed to privates of infantry, which shall be published to the army annually, by the secretary for the department of war.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint so many as assistant Apothecaries as the service may, in his judgment, require; each of whom shall receive the same pay and emoluments as a regimental Surgeon's mate.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, promotions may be made through the whole army in its several lines of light artillery, light dragoons, artillery, infantry and rifle, respectively, and that the relative rank of officers of the same grade, belonging to regiments or corps already authorized, or which may be organized to serve for five years or during the war, be equalized and settled by the War Department, agreeably to established rules; and that so much of the act, entitled, "An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States," passed the twenty sixth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, as comes within the purview and meaning of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted

That for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary expenses in the military establishments, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, in case of failure in filling the rank or files of any regiment or regiments, to consolidate such deficient regiments, and discharge all supernumerary officers: Provided, that officers discharged shall be allowed in addition to the mileage already authorized by law three months pay to each.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer and private of the army, or officer, non-commissioned officer and private of militia or volunteer corps in the service of the United States who has been or who may be captured by the enemy shall be entitled to receive during his captivity, notwithstanding the expiration of his term of service, the same pay subsistence and allowance to which he may be entitled whilst in the actual service of the United States: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to entitle any prisoner of war to the militia to the pay and compensation herein provided after the date of his parole, other than the traveling expenses all way by law.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the five regiments which by the first section of an act, entitled, "An act to amend the act in addition to the act entitled 'An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes,'" were authorized to be enlisted, at the discretion of the President of the United States for and during the war, to be enlisted at the expiration of their term for five years or for continuing the war, unless sooner discharged, the provisions of the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general of ordnance may employ in his department, besides blacksmiths and wheelwrights, other mechanics, such as the public service may require, who shall, together with the said blacksmiths and wheelwrights, be mustered under the general designation of artificers; and such artificers, being hereafter, or having been heretofore enlisted, to serve for the term of five years or during the war shall be entitled to the same annual allowance of clothing as is or may be provided for the soldiers of the army.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the laborers who may be heretofore enlisted to serve in the ordnance department, for the term of five years or during the war, shall be entitled to a bounty of twenty five dollars in money, and the same annual allowance of clothing as is or may be provided for the soldiers of the army.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the physician and surgeon general of the army be entitled to two rations per day and forage for two horses, and that in addition to their pay, as at present established by law, the regimental surgeons and regimental surgeons' mates be entitled to fifteen dollars per month each.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the aids or camp followers of major generals shall be taken from the captains or subalterns of the line; and the aids of camp of brigadier generals from the captains of the line; and that it shall be lawful to take more than one aid of camp from a regiment.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall the district paymaster or quartermasters of any grade be taken from the line of the army.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the first of the volunteer companies authorized by the act of the twenty fourth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be entitled to promotion in the line of the army, and that the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, be authorized to make all necessary appointments and to fill all vacancies which may happen in the same.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. March 30, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the President of the United States to exchange a certain parcel of land in the city of New York, for other lands in the same city, or its vicinity.

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, in case the same can in his opinion be done without disadvantage to the United States, to grant and release to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York, and their successors forever, all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to a certain lot of land lying in the said city of New York, and being that parcel of land first described in a deed bearing date the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eight, signed by Daniel D. Tompkins, John Broome, John Lansing, James K. Polk and Dewitt Clin on, acting as Commissioners under the authority of the state of New York for the purpose of granting to the United States the use and jurisdiction of three several parcels of land therein described: Provided, That there be conveyed in fee simple to the United States, in exchange for the same, other land necessary or pro-

per to be occupied for the safety and defence of the city of New York, and which may be equally advantageous to the United States, and in case the lands to be conveyed in exchange to the United States shall be of less value than the land with its improvements hereby authorized to be conveyed to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, the difference in value may be paid to the United States in money, the respective valuation to be ascertained in such manner and form as the President of the United States may direct.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. March 30, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT

Voters of Dorchester County, GENTLEMEN.

GRATEFUL for the support which I received at the election for Sheriff, I am again induced to offer myself a Candidate at the ensuing election for Dorchester County. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will use my best endeavor to discharge the duties of said office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Thomas Thompson, Sen'r. April 12, 1813.

THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE

SPOTTED BADGER.

WILL cover the mare at his stall, at the following places:—On Mondays and Tuesdays at Mr. Mical Medford's, Still Pond; on Wednesdays at Mr. Thomas Murphy's, falling mill, near Goose Hill; on Thursdays at Mr. Tolson's, Wolfen Cross Roads, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Mr. G. Hayne's, on Simons Wickes, Esq's middle arm, near the Lower Church—at Five Dollars the season, payable in October; Two Dollars the single leap, to be paid cash at the time of covering; or Ten Dollars to insure a mare with foal. An insured mare that are pelted with any taking the horse, must be paid for twenty-five cents of the groom.

Spotted Badger is a light bay, spotted with the most beautiful spots, black legs, mane and tail, with an elegant star in his face; is rising five years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high, and for his height he is proportioned completely, agreeably to the standard of a perfect horse—his strength, action, activity and figure perfectly correspond with what might be expected of a horse so justly proportioned. He has never been abused, is without blemish, free from vice, and by having proved him self a sure foal getter, has justified the very flattering encouragement he received last season.

Spotted Badger was got by Spotted Spark, out of a mare called Jenny Grey; Jenny Grey was got by Moses Briscoe, Esq's celebrated horse Badger, out of a mare got by the truly valuable horse, the original Black Knight; Spotted Spark was got by James Buchanan, Esq's beautiful spotted horse Spotted, who was the sire of some of the most elegant, useful and valuable horses in America.

Macall Medford. Still Pond Kent county, Md. May 3, 1813.

O S C A R.

WILL cover the mare 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 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 postage can be had at \$2 per week, grain and hay furnished at market price, if required; and every case attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents.

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

JAMES NABB. Talbot county, march 15, 1813.

NOTICE.

On application of Thomas Nicks, 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 benefit of the Act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the November session of 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition—And being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against his body—I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Thomas C. Nicks, 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 benefit—And I do further order and direct, that the said Thomas C. Nicks give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted 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 hundred and thirteen.

LEMUEL PURNELL. True copy. Test—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. of Talbot county court. Feb. 15, 1813.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 11th day of April last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JACK. He is supposed to be about sixty five years of age, five feet seven inches high; his clothing when committed, was a homespun brown wool and cotton roundabout, a double shirt, an old fish and onion waistcoat, a double grey beard. Says he belongs to the estate of Robert Brent, late of Charles county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, at the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff Frederick county, Md. April 27, (last) 1813.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 11th day of April last, as a runaway, a young negro man by the name of DICK, about 21 years of age, yellow complexion, slender made, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—had on blue jacket and trousers, and took with him sundry other clothing. If it should be made for Philadelphia, and also that he has a forged pass. The sum of 50 dollars will be paid, if taken in the county of Frederick, and the above reward if taken out of the State of Maryland; and returned to the subscriber, or secured in jail so that he gets him, with all reasonable charges.

George Bryan, Lieut. 16th Regt. U. S. Infantry. march 26 (op. 12) 7q.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

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

Thomas Weyman. Talbot county, April 19, 1813.

FOUND ABSENT.

IN Charles county, near the mill of Boon's creek, about the first of April, TWO MASTS, which are now in the possession of the subscriber, and which the owner can have again, by proving property and paying charges.

James Colston. may 3, 1813.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Travers, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby wanted to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 28th day of April, 1814.

Delilah Travers, Ex'r. John C. Travers, Ex'r. of Thomas B. Travers.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Travers, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby wanted to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness our hands, this 28th day of April, 1814.

Delilah Travers, Ex'r. John C. Travers, Ex'r. of Thomas B. Travers.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Twilley, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby wanted to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 28th day of April, 1814.

Betsy Ann Twilley, Adm'x. of Samuel Twilley.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Travers, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby wanted to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 20th day of April, 1814.

Benjamin Hart, Adm'r. of Samuel Travers.

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 competent testimony, that he had 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 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 shew 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, 1813.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DISCOVERED by my recruiting rendezvous, on the night of the 19th inst. Charles Matthews, a private in the 16th regiment U. S. Infantry. He was born in Scotland, aged about 28 years, 5 feet 5 3/4 inches high, of fair complexion, fair hair, blue eyes, and by profession a Pedlar. He took with him a full suit of malin cloth, but there is no doubt but he has changed his dress. He is generally known in Pennsylvania as a Pedlar, having been in that business for considerable time.

The above reward will be given to any person or persons who shall apprehend said deserter, or give information that may lead to his apprehension, to me, or any Military Officer of the U. S. Army. All reasonable expenses will be paid, toward his apprehension; and it is hoped, that all good citizens will endeavor to bring the offender to justice.

George Bryan, Lieut. 16th Regt. U. S. Infantry. march 26 (op. 12) 7q.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

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

Thomas Weyman. Talbot county, April 19, 1813.

RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber, from near Easton, a negro woman by the name of ELIZABETH, 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, Juniors. Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, dec. 7, 1812.

BROKE GAOL.

On Wednesday night, 24 inst. one dark mulatto man by the name of Daniel 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 a lady of Easton, formerly Miss Harriet 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 1/2 and) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a portly 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 Moffett, Sheriff of Queen Ann's county. Feb. 15, 1813.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th inst. a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light color, and very fine, no recollection of a negro's coat; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. He had on and took with him one pair of nank pants, one pair of cotton-barred do, one red spotted vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn top 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 gaol so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harboring him at their peril. JAMES WAINWRIGHT. Easton, Md. June 1, 1813.

The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphian Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to the office. J. W.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th inst. a dark mulatto man called JACK, (or Jacob Elliot)—He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, 25 years of age, has a remarkable scar on his under lip, near the corner of his mouth, occasioned by fighting—he has another scar on one of his legs, near the ankle bone. He is very fond of liquor, and when drunk, very impudent and quarrelsome. The clothes he took with him are not recollected; perhaps he may change his clothing—he had the common clothing of servants. Whoever will take up the said runaway, and secure him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, if taken out of the State of Maryland, thirty dollars;—if in the county, twenty dollars—and all reasonable charges paid by me.

Jesse Shanahan. Near Easton, April 19, 1813.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 2d inst. a negro man who calls himself JACK. He says he belongs to John Page, of Frederick county, Va. He is about 25 years old, nearly six feet high, and slender; of a very dark complexion—no perceptible marks or scars—Has with him a light cloth coat and pants, two tow shirts, an old wool hat and old shoes. The owner is requested to release him, or otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

Henry Switzer, Sheriff Washington county, Md. April 19, 1813.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 4th inst. a negro man who calls himself Charles, and says he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Bealer, of Jefferson county, Va. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, has a scar over his right eye, and one upon his left; his clothing a dark blue spun cloth coat, light cloth pants and a new tow shirt, an old wool hat and old shoes. The owner is requested to release him, or otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

Henry Switzer, Sheriff Washington county, Md. April 19, (may 3) 1813.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto woman who called herself Mary Fack, but since says her name is Matilda, and that she belongs to Benjamin Spring, of the City of Washington—that she left home in June, 1811. Matilda is 5 feet 5 inches high, about 20 years of age, rather spare and likely—Had on when committed, a habit of domestic cotton, shoes and stockings, and brought with her a hand-box with a few articles of clothing, Matilda is pregnant, and far advanced. Her owner is requested to release her from prison, or she will be sold agreeably to law.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county. April 5, 1813.

WAS COMMITTED.

TO the goal of Harford county, a negro man who says that his name is Robinson—he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, a blackish complexion; his clothing is a brown jacket coat with a black velvet cap, blue cloth trousers, striped cloth jacket, shoes and stockings, and a fur hat—he had with him when taken a new horse. He says that he belongs to the estate of Francis Cromwell, deceased, near the head of Maggoty river. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he may be sold to discharge his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.

Benjamin Cayton, Sheriff of Harford county. April 5, 1813.

The National Intelligencer, and Easton Star will insert the above once a week for eight weeks, and send their accounts to this office for collection. April 25, 1813.



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

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

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Concerning invalid pensioners.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to place the following named persons, (whose claims have been transmitted to Congress pursuant to a law passed tenth April, one thousand eight hundred and six,) on the pension list of invalid pensioners, according to the rates, and to commence at the times herein mentioned, that is to say:

Samuel C. Arickson, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the tenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Alexander Barr, at the rate of one dollar twenty five cents per month, to commence twenty ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Ezra Bellows, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence from twentieth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Daniel Dodd, at the rate of two dollars fifty cents per month, to commence on the eighteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Joel Terrell, at the rate of three dollars thirty three cents per month, to commence on the eighteenth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

George Dugan, at the rate of two dollars fifty cents per month, to commence on tenth February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Joseph King, at the rate of two dollars fifty cents per month, to commence the thirtieth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Andrew Green, at the rate of one dollar sixty seven cents per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Hugh Barns, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Ezech Duckert, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the second February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Samuel Hawkins, at the rate of three dollars thirty three cents per month, to commence on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Darby Mars, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the twenty fifth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Benjamin Daniels, at the rate of twenty five dollars per month, to commence the twenty second of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Robert McCulloch, at the rate of two dollars fifty cents per month, to commence the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

John Gilbert, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Henry Brenneman, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

William Blanchard, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the thirtieth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

John Kersenar, at the rate of three dollars thirty three cents per month, to commence the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Robert Neil, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

John Berry, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the thirty first March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Jonathan Willard, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on March the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Levi Bishop, of New York, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the twelfth October, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

John Fain, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of

September, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensions of the following named persons, already placed on the pension list of the United States, whose claims for an increase of pension have been transmitted to Congress, pursuant to the act aforesaid, be increased to the sums hereinafter annexed to their names: to commence at the times herein mentioned, that is to say:

Benjamin Jenkins, five dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Abner Rose, five dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Richard Fairbrother, five dollars per month, to commence the thirtieth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Joseph Cutler, ten dollars per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Thomas Monday, five dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth January, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Hezekiah Bailey, ten dollars per month, to commence the thirtieth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Elisha Reynolds, three dollars thirty three cents per month, to commence the sixth April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That depositions substantiating the facts necessary to entitle any person to be placed on the pension list, or to an increase of pension may hereafter be taken before any judge of any of the courts of the state or territory in which such person may reside, and the certificate of the clerk of the court, whereof the said judge is a member, shall be a sufficient authentication of his being such judge.

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

AN ACT
Declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, entitled 'an act to provide for the more equal and equitable apportionment of the direct tax laid upon the State of Tennessee by an act of the Congress of the United States at the last session,' among the Counties in this State: Provided, That if all the principal assessors shall not have been appointed prior to the first day of February last past, that then and in that case the principal assessors in the respective assessment districts shall suspend the delivery of the tax lists to the respective collectors for one month after the time allowed for the last appointed assessor, to complete the assessments and make out his tax lists, to be delivered to the collector; during which time of one month it shall be the duty of the several principal assessors to comply with the provisions of the above described act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the principal assessor last appointed to give at least one month's notice to the other principal assessors, by application in the newspapers published at Nashville, Knoxville and Hawkins Court House, of the time of meeting at the seat of government of said State to make the appointments aforesaid, which time of meeting shall be at least twenty days before the period at which the principal assessor last appointed will be required to deliver his tax lists to his principal collector.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if all the principal assessors should not attend at the time notified as aforesaid, that then and in that case those that do attend shall proceed to make an appointment for their respective districts by making the quota of each county bear the same proportion to the aggregate amount of the direct tax already apportioned among the several counties of their respective districts, by the act of Congress passed at the last session, that the assessed value of the property of each county bears to the aggregate amount of the assessed value of the property of all the counties in the districts of those who do attend.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any one or more of the principal assessors shall fail to attend and perform the duties enjoined by the provisions of this act, and of the act of the State of Tennessee, which is herein referred to, that then

and in that case such principal assessor or assessors shall immediately afterwards proceed to make out tax lists, and the tax shall be collected in their respective districts in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives, E. GERRY, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate,
April 14, 1814.
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

NEW-YORK ELECTION.
General Republican Meeting.

At a very numerous and respectable Meeting of Republican Citizens of Albany, and from different parts of the State, held at the Capitol, on the 14th day of April, 1814.

Col. DANIEL WARNER, of Columbia, in the Chair,
P. G. CHILDS, Esq. of Madison, Secretary.

The following Preamble and Resolution having been read—

MR. VAN BUREN rose and addressed the meeting in a very handsome style, in a speech of considerable length, in which he portrayed, in a very able manner, the views and proceedings of Federalism, as opposed to our liberties, independence and union.

The preamble and resolution were then unanimously adopted and ordered to be published.

At this interesting period of our national affairs, when our government is combating with a wily, vindictive and sanguinary foe; when domestic disaffection and foreign partialities present their callous fronts at every corner; and when the present hopes and future prospects of the people of New York are to be tested by the exercise of the elective franchise—at a period of such anxiety and solicitude, this meeting, composed of citizens from almost every section of the State, take the liberty of publicly expressing their sentiments on the subject.

Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle—that on the various operations of government with which the public welfare is connected, an honest difference of opinion may exist—that when those differences are discussed, and the principles of contending parties are supported with candor, fairness and moderation—the very discord which is thus produced, may in a government like ours, be conducive to the public good—we cheerfully admit.

But that when, on the other hand, the opposition clearly evince, that all their clamors are not only the result of pre-determined and immutable hostility, but that as between their own government and the open enemies of the land, they dare, as circumstances may require, unblushingly justify, excuse or palliate the conduct of the latter, and falsely, calumniate and condemn that of the former; when, in the means which are used to effect such unhallowed purposes, they are alike indifferent to the salutary provisions of the constitution, to the requisitions of national interest, or the obvious dictates of national honor.

That at such a time, it is the duty of every sound patriot to do his utmost to arrest their guilty career, and rescue from their aspiring grasp his bleeding country—no good man will deny.

To prove that such has been the conduct, and that such are and have been the views of the party in this country which styles itself Federal—that their history is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having for their object, either the subjection of the rights and interests of their country to her ancient and unceasing foe, or a base prostitution of its fair fame for selfish and ambitious purposes, "let facts be submitted to an intelligent and patriotic people."

Their opposition for the last thirteen years has been universal, malignant and unceasing:

Their opposition was equally virulent when our country was basking in the sunshine of unparalleled prosperity, as it has been while her political horizon has been obscured by the clouds of adversity:

They opposed the abolition of internal taxes, when those taxes were rendered unnecessary by the general prosperity of the country:

They opposed the imposition of the same taxes, when their imposition became necessary to the maintenance of our national honor:

They opposed the reduction of the national debt, when the means of its redemption were in the power of government:

They opposed the increase of the national debt, when its increase, or an abandonment of every attribute of a free people, had become our only alternative:

They clamored much on account of the aggressions on our commerce, by the belligerents, and their merchants presented petitions after petitions, and inter-

morial after memorial to Congress, that they should vindicate our commercial rights:

They have uniformly calumniated and opposed every measure of the government adopted for their vindication and support:

They opposed all commercial restrictions, on the ground of their inefficiency, that war, and war alone, was the proper course for government to pursue, and on this subject they triumphantly declared, "that the administration could not be kicked into a war:"

They opposed the war when it was declared, on the ground that it was impolitic, unjust and unnecessary:

They have always claimed to be the friends of order and the constitution, and as such friends of order & the constitution, their opposition to the government in the prosecution of the present just and necessary war, has been characterized by acts of violence, degeneracy and depravity without a parallel in the history of any civilized government on earth.

To enumerate the various acts with which the feelings of the American people have been wounded and insulted, the occasion will not admit of: Let their most prominent acts therefore, be alone considered. While the combined power of the enemy, and his savage allies, has been directed against us, and our frontiers drenched with the blood of unoffending women and children, the undivided powers of the opposition have been exerted—

To destroy all confidence between the people and their government—

To misrepresent the latter, and to deceive, distract and enjoin the former—

To deprive the government of the two great sinews of war—men and money; preventing enlistments by discountenancing and calumniating both officers and soldiers—

Defeating the necessary loans, by attempting to shake the confidence of the people in the stability of the government:

To render the war odious and unpopular—

By the most flagrant perversion of the matters in controversy, and the pretensions of our government;

By the most criminal justification of the conduct of the enemy, and the vilest extenuation of all their enormities;

To paralyze the arm of government, and frighten the weak and timid from its support—

By exciting insurrection and rebellion in the east—

By openly threatening a dissolution of the union, and labouring incessantly to sow the seeds of jealousy and disunion between the northern & southern states; and

By exercising in each state the same unworthy means as are practised by them throughout the union.

For while in this State they profess great solicitude for the sufferings of our citizens (on the frontiers, they have in-tervently opposed the raising a volunteer corps for their defence, unless under the disgraceful stipulation, that they should not annoy the enemy—While also, they seek to hide the deformity of their conduct, in relation to our army, by professing attachment to the naval service; we find them opposing with disgusting violence, a bill to encourage privateering, which passed the Senate of this State, but was negatived by the Assembly, because it had for its object to harass the enemy.

But we forbear the disgusting enumeration of acts so evincive of a deplorable degeneracy of a great portion of the American people so well calculated to continue the war into which our country has been driven—to tarnish our national character, and (unless successfully resisted,) to drive our government to an injurious and disgraceful peace.

Therefore resolved, That while we congratulate our fellow citizens on the happy revival of the feelings, sentiments and spirit of the revolution, which is every where manifesting itself; and our republican brethren in particular, on the heart-cheering zeal and unanimity which pervades their ranks, which promises the total overthrow of that anti-American spirit, which, disguised under the specious garb of Federalism, has too long preyed upon the vitals of the nation—which excites a lively hope that the councils of this great and powerful State will speedily be wholly rescued from hands of those who have disgraced them—

We warmly and earnestly conjure our Republican brethren, by the regard they have for their own rights; by the love they bear their country—and by the manes of the departed worthies of the revolution, to be up and doing, and so to act, that at the termination of the contest, each of them may triumphantly exclaim—"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course—I have kept the faith."

DANIEL WARNER, Chairman,
P. G. CHILDS, Sec'y.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Wilkinson to his friend in Albany, dated Champlain, April 9, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

You tell me I am "charged with the countermarch of Maj. Gen. Brown to Sackett's Harbor, after he had advanced more than two hundred miles through mud and mire on an expedition against Niagara—and you desire to know whether such be the fact?" It is just as true, as that I recommended Major General Hampton last campaign for a single minute; or that I had turned coward and become a drunkard after thirty years service; or, that I had not favored the attack of Kingston until I found it impracticable; and finally, that I shrunk from the attack of Montreal when my means were competent to the enterprise. I confess to you, that after four or five years of remorseless persecution, during which painful period, my character has been mangled and lacerated throughout the nation, I reluctantly obtrude myself on the public, to refute those modern slanders; and an additional motive to silence, under the loads of obloquy which have of late been heaped on me, has been the continued menaces vomited forth by certain public prints, whose sympathies happen to be in opposition to my welfare; of courts of enquiry and of arrests, which have been long hanging over me for imputed offences, committed six months since: Subsequent to which, I have been so far honored with the confidence of the Executive, as to be continued in the administration of the most arduous, critical, and confidential military command of the nation; and I have not at this day received, from the War Department, an intimation of any complaint against me.

I have but one objection to indulge your desire—it is the vanity of attempting to check the current of prejudice: For I have experienced on former occasions, that the refutation of one calumny has produced an hundred others; nevertheless, as I may do it without giving just cause of offence to any one, I will remove your solicitude, by assuring you, that to this hour I am an utter stranger, but by common report, to Major General Brown's march from Sackett's Harbor to Niagara, or of his countermarch to the former place; nor have I any information concerning the specific objects of either movement: But, I must acknowledge, that on hearing of his march to the westward, and having ascertained that the enemy continue to strengthen his garrisons, on Lake Ontario, with heavy reinforcements as late as the 17th ultimo, on which day upwards of 1,000 men passed up by Hamilton on the St. Lawrence: In combination with other motives equally important, I made the late incursion into Lower Canada, to put the enemy in fear nearer home, and thus to effect a diversion in favor of Major-General Brown's operations, whether offensive or defensive; and if I am not deceived by a concurrence of information, the movement has had the effect to draw the whole of the enemy's force in Lower Canada to the vicinity of St. Johns, including a corps of Glegarians who were stationed on the St. Lawrence, at Chateaufort de Lac.

Before closing my letter, I will beg leave to remark, that although I have not interfered with Major General Brown, since our separation at the French Mills, I am certain that my legitimate right to control any movement, within the district of my command, made by a subordinate officer without my knowledge, will not be questioned by that gentleman or any other military man; because should this right be taken away, the bonds of subordination and discipline will be dissolved—concert, the last of military operation, will be destroyed, and anarchy must ensue.

With much respect, I am,
Dear sir, your friend,
JA : WILKINSON.

The new frigate (so called the Guerriere) now building at Kensington, is in such a state of forwardness as to induce the expectation that she may be launched in the course of two or three weeks. Judges of naval architecture extol her as a vessel of superior order, and the well known and established character of her builder is a full pledge of the excellency of her construction and materials. It is said that Com Rogers, who now has the superintendance of this naval district, has suggested to the navy department some alterations in her decks; which, if approved of, will retard her approach to her destined element for several weeks.
Phil. Gaz.

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

WASHINGTON, May 11.
ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY AT ONCE BRILLIANT AND DECISIVE.
Copy of a letter from the Navy Agent at Savannah to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
Navy Agent's Office,
Savannah, 2d May, 1814.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you that the British sloop of war Epervier, Wales late master, arrived last evening at Tybee, a prize to the American sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington. She was taken after an action of 40 minutes, during which 8 of her men were killed and several wounded, among whom is her first Lieutenant, who lost his right leg and arm.

The Peacock had only 3 men wounded.—She took on board her prize \$200,000 in specie.

Lieut. Nicholson is prize officer.
I have the honor to be, &c.
A. S. BULLOCH,
Navy Agent.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES.

Extract of a letter from Captain Charles Morris, commanding U. S. S. Adams, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated May 2d, 1814.

I have the pleasure to inform you that a fine brig of 18 guns, prize to the United States Peacock, anchored here this morning. She is much shattered in her hull and damaged in her rigging, having fought 45 minutes—her loss 8 killed and 15 wounded—the Peacock two slightly wounded. She was chased on the 30th April by a frigate, but escaped by running close in shore in the night. Lieut. Nicholson, prize master, will forward you a more detailed account of this handsome affair.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Nicholson to the Secretary of the Navy.
Savannah, May 1st, 1814.

SIR,
I have the honor of informing you of my arrival here in late his Britannic majesty's brig Epervier, of eighteen 32 pound carronades, capt. Wales, captured by the sloop Peacock, on Friday morning the 29th, off Cape Carriavel, after an action of 45 minutes, in which time she was much cut up in hull, spars, rigging, and sails, with upwards of 5 feet water in her hold, having the advantage of the weather gage.

She has lost 8 killed and 15 wounded, among the latter her first Lieutenant, who has lost his left arm. I am happy to say the Peacock received no material injury—her fore yard and two men were slightly wounded—she received not one shot in her hull. The brig had upwards of \$100,000 on board.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JOHN B. NICHOLSON.
The Hon. Wm. JONES.

ARMISTICE AND PEACE.

In the present state of feverish and fretful anxiety of the public mind, when every wind that blows waits upon its wings the most inconsistent rumors, it is almost a hopeless task to attempt to fix public opinion upon any thing. But the last report we have from the east seems to be of a more threatening aspect than any thing we have received for some time past. If it be true that the remaining ports in the U. States are declared in a state of blockade, we may look out for any thing rather than peace or armistice. Indeed, unless Britain is prepared to abandon the practice of impressments, we can have neither an armistice or peace. Not an armistice—because our government refused before to make one with Admiral Warren unless the exercise of the practice of impressments was suspended during the negotiations.—Not peace—because the main object of the war would not be attained, unless the business of impressment was satisfactorily arranged. We do not say that the British government will be called upon to surrender the abstract claim of right; but we do say, that the practical evils of impressment, as heretofore affecting American citizens, must be removed, or no truce or treaty can be agreed to by our government, consistently with its honor, or the rights and safety of the nation.—For how else could the government justify to the people the blood which has been shed, and the treasure which has been expended, since the rejection of Warren's proposition to negotiate upon the basis of the repeal of the Orders in Council only?

It is therefore, we conclude, that no armistice or peace can be made, unless Britain is prepared to suppress the practice of impressments as affecting Americans. And whether she be prepared for such a concession, must depend upon the changes that have taken place in her councils and affairs since the correspondence with Admiral Warren. Have her councils become more pacific? Are her affairs in a worse condition?

We call upon those who cry peace—peace, to answer these questions, and to show where is the evidence of these changes in British councils and affairs. For our own part we treat as calumnious the imputation upon our government that it is prepared to patch up a disgraceful peace, or to retract the grounds upon which war was declared. Nothing but downright cowardice and imbecility in the administration could induce such a course. Supported as it is by the voice of the people, which was never louder in favor of the war, and having at command the inexhaustible sources of the country—this is no time to think of backing out—this is no time for relaxation in the prosecution of the contest.

A dull war is, of all dull things, the dullest. Activity, and enterprise, and energy, give to war its attractions. The moment it is suffered to languish—it dies. We therefore look not to degrading submission. Peace is unquestionably desirable—but can only be attained by vigorous and active war. The more anxiety we expressed for it, the least disposed will the enemy be to grant it to us, unless we pay for it the price of glorious achievement.—National Advocate.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL GOVERNOR.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING MAY 17, 1814.

Since our last the Chesapeake Florida went up to Baltimore all in good order, and are to return down the bay during the early part of this week.

The official stamp with which our columns are this morning crowned, leaves no room for comment—an attentive perusal will fully compensate the reader, with one fact at least, that our noble and generous enemy, "the bulwark of religion," not content with the tragic scenes of the river Raisin, Hampton, "L'Anse-à-Grave, &c. but the renowned Cochran appears de-termined to bring to the aid of a darker hue than the savage of the woods; although with less success, yet it must attach lasting infamy to its authors, with the civilized world.

THE CREEK INDIANS
MAKING PROPOSITIONS OF PEACE, UPON UNCONDITIONAL TERMS.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Army, to a gentleman in Savannah, dated Hickory Ground, April 18, 1814.
"The Indian war in this quarter is at length brought to a close. Propositions of peace, upon unconditional terms, have been received this afternoon. The Indians have been driven to the greatest distress: upon our approach they fled in all quarters—parties have since come in, and thrown themselves on our mercy."

Rogersville, Tenn. April 30
By a gentleman direct from Huntsville, we are informed that an engagement took place about the 15th inst. between the troops under Major Gen Jackson, and the hostile Creek Indians, at or near the Hickory Ground, in which near TWELVE HUNDRED Indians were killed, and on our side about Thirty, chiefly officers.—The Indians are said to have been three thousand strong.

CHARLESTON GAZETTE OFFICE,
May 7, 11 o'clock, A. M.
FROM THE WESTERN MAIL.
GEORGIA JOURNAL EXTRA.
Milledgeville, April 13.

CONCLUSION OF THE CREEK WAR.

Capt. Proctor has just arrived here in 7 days from the Army. He states that M. Queen, with 509 followers, has retired to the Escambia river near Pensacola. Six or seven towns have surrendered at discretion, and Weatherford, who headed the massacre at Fort Mims has delivered himself up. The Indians acknowledged themselves conquered—a treaty is to be held on Monday next. The Tennessee troops have returned to Fort Williams—the remainder of the Army is at the junction of the Coosa and Talapoosa—Gen Pinckney commands in person.

Washington, May 13.
Extract of a letter from A. S. Bulloch, Navy Agent, Savannah, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Savannah, 4th May, 1814.

I have the honor of informing you that the Peacock, Captain Warrington, arrived safe at Tybee this morning, about 10 o'clock—all well.

FROM THE SOUTH.

CITIZENS! LOOK OUT!

The enemy is near at hand! Letters were received by express this evening, from the south, to the Mayor of this City, and other persons, which state, that a large British force is off St. Mary's Bar; and that an attack is momentarily expected. Citizens! be on the alert! Watch, for you know not when the enemy will make his appearance among you. A proclamation issued by Admiral Cochrane has also been received in town, which tends to excite our ***** population. It is addressed to them, dated Bermuda, 2d April, 1814. An express will leave town this evening, to convey it to the Governor.
Editor Savannah Republican.

Erie, April 29
The difficulty of communication between the commander in chief on Lake Ontario, and the commander of Lake Erie, rendered it necessary to make this Lake a separate command, and to place the squadron under responsible officers. In consequence of this change, Com. St. Clair has been ordered here by the Secretary of the Navy, and yesterday superseded Capt. Elliott in command. In compliance of a wish expressed by Capt. Elliott to Com. Chauncey, he has been ordered to Sackett's Harbor.

Arrived on Sunday, from Port Bay, and sailed again on Monday, schooner: Somers, Darling.
Sailed last evening for Detroit, sch'r. Tygress, Midshipman Smith.

Annapolis, May 14.
It is not true, as stated in the Washington City Gazette, that a flag of truce went from this city to the British squadron, neither do we think they have left the bay.

London dates to the 7th March, have been received at Boston via Halifax. They contain no certain accounts of much importance. There are some conjectures relative to a treaty with France, in a London paper of the 2d March.—The article alluded to is in the following words:—
"The further adjournment of Parliament to the 21st of July was deemed necessary in the present state of affairs on the continent. Austria having positively refused to listen to any propositions for excluding the present usurper from the throne of France notwithstanding all remonstrances from Great Britain, Russia, and the other allies. It is supposed that the assent of our ministry will be given, though very reluctantly, to a treaty with the present government of that country."
If this should ultimately be the case, the British partisans in America will be extremely mortified and disappointed.

General Chandler has arrived at Burlington from Quebec, on his way to his family in Massachusetts.

General Winchester, one of the prisoners lately confined in Quebec for retaliation, having been released in virtue of the understanding between the two governments on the subject, arrived in this City in the Steam Boat Fulton this morning. The prisoners of this description, if we rightly remember, are exchanged from and after the 15th instant, and will then be at their liberty to resume their official stations and duties.

New York, Columbia.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Stephens of Centerville, Mr. THOMAS P. BENNETT, to Miss HARRIET GIBSON, daughter of Jacob Gibson, Esq. of this county.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Major THOMAS JONES, to Miss ELIZABETH BOWMAN, all of this county.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,
9th May 1814.

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

By order of the Board,
R. Higinbotham, Cashier.

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

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

By order of the Board,
R. Higinbotham, Cashier.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, beg leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken Mr. John Cray into partnership in the Carriage Making business, and the same will be carried on until the first day of January next, under the firm of John Cray & Co. at the stand heretofore occupied by him. He begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to those who have honored him with their custom, and at the same time to assure them and the public in general that no exertions shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

John Applegarth.
may 17 3
N. B. The subscriber has for sale two second handed Carriages. Also a Lot of Ground, containing about 20 acres.
J. A.

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
April Term, 1814.

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

Richard Barroll, Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.
In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Hatcher, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 17th day of May, 1814.

Elizabeth Hawkins, Ex'rx of Richard Hatcher, dec'd.
may 17 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
April Term, 1814.

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

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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 Robert Calder, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 17th day of May, 1814.

James Parker, Adm'r of Robert Calder, dec'd.
may 17 3

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April Term, 1814.

ON application of JOHN KNOCK, administrator of Daniel Knock, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

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In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,
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John Knock, Adm'r of Daniel Knock, dec'd.
may 17 3

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Thos. Stevens, Sheriff of Talbot county.
may 17 3

THE SEVENTY FOUR.

Building at Charlestown, (Mass.) is in a state of great forwardness for launching; and if not retarded, by some unforeseen delays, may be expected to leave her cradle on the 4th of July. An event of this pleasing nature, would add much to the festivity of our grand national jubilee.

Boston Gazette.
At a public dinner given to Capt. Barclay on the 20th ult. at Terrebonne, Canada, he gave the following toast:
"Con. Resay.—The gallant and generous enemy."

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Stephens of Centerville, Mr. THOMAS P. BENNETT, to Miss HARRIET GIBSON, daughter of Jacob Gibson, Esq. of this county.

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N. B. The subscriber has for sale two second handed Carriages. Also a Lot of Ground, containing about 20 acres.
J. A.

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Elizabeth Hawkins, Ex'rx of Richard Hatcher, dec'd.
may 17 3

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April Term, 1814.

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James Parker, Adm'r of Robert Calder, dec'd.
may 17 3

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April Term, 1814.

ON application of JOHN KNOCK, administrator of Daniel Knock, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Richard Barroll, Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.
In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,
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John Knock, Adm'r of Daniel Knock, dec'd.
may 17 3

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

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Building at Charlestown, (Mass.) is in a state of great forwardness for launching; and if not retarded, by some unforeseen delays, may be expected to leave her cradle on the 4th of July. An event of this pleasing nature, would add much to the festivity of our grand national jubilee.

Boston Gazette.
At a public dinner given to Capt. Barclay on the 20th ult. at Terrebonne, Canada, he gave the following toast:
"Con. Resay.—The gallant and generous enemy."

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
9th May 1814.

ON application of SAMUEL ROBERTS, administrator of Philip Green, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Samuel Roberts, Adm'r of Philip Green, dec'd.
may 17 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
April Term, 1814.

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

Richard Barroll, Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.
In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Ricard, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 17th day of May, 1814.

Benjamin Ricard, Ex'or of Richard Ricard, dec'd.
may 17 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
April Term, 1814.

ON application of ELIZABETH HAWKINS, administratrix de bonis non of Thomas Barclay, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give three weeks successive notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Richard Barroll, Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.
In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Barclay, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 17th day of May, 1814.

Elizabeth Hawkins, Adm'rx of Thomas Barclay, dec'd.
may 17 3

MARYLAND:
Kent County, Se

ON application to me the subscriber in the recess of Kent County Court, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD MORRIS, of the said County, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Richard Morris having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and a Constable of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Richard Morris be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star" four weeks successively three months before the first Saturday of September term next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the court house of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Morris should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Thos. Worrell.
may 17 4

NOTICE.

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

Morris Jones, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.
may 11 (17) 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.

VALUABLE MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of John Brooke, deceased... WILL be sold by public vendue, on the first day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon...

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having been prevented the sale of his land and property on which he resides, by the declaration of war, and still wishing to leave the country, does at this time, as prospectively indicate a speedy peace, renew the offer of the sale thereof.

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.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM in Island Creek Neck, adjoining the farm of Messrs. Joseph and Solomon Martin. This farm contains about one hundred and sixty three acres, a proportionable part thereof plentifully timbered.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my Farm situated two miles from Chester Town, on the Rock Hall road, containing about 200 acres: Or I will exchange it for land of suitable value in Talbot county.

LAND FOR SALE.

A FARM beautifully situated on Great Choptank river, in Talbot county, twelve miles from the town of Easton, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Stephen Reynier and Major William Hightlett.

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.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE federal papers lately informed us with great pleasure that the DUTCH had TAKEN HOLLAND. We can now require them with equal gratification that the AMERICANS have TAKEN NEW YORK.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. (BY AUTHORITY.) AN ACT

To incorporate a company for the purpose of supplying Georgetown with water.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a company shall be incorporated for the purpose of introducing a copious supply of pure water into Georgetown, District of Columbia, and that the capital stock of said company shall consist of five thousand shares of ten dollars each, and that subscriptions for the same be opened in Georgetown on the third Monday in May next, under the direction of Henry Foxhall, Daniel Bussard, Clement Smit, John Gossler, John Eliason, William Marbury, Thomas Cocoran, Washington Bowie, Thomas Robertson, Ninian Magruder, Joel Brown and William Crawford, commissioners, or a majority of them.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, after giving ten days' previous notice in two newspapers published in the District of Columbia, shall, on the day before mentioned, proceed to receive such subscriptions, but no person or persons, bodies corporate, or otherwise, shall be permitted to subscribe on the first day for more than ten shares; and if the whole amount be not subscribed on the first day, the books shall remain open on the second day, when individuals or bodies corporate, or otherwise, shall subscribe for double the number allowed on the first day, and if on the end of the second day the whole amount of shares are not subscribed for, the books are to be closed, and the said commissioners may at any time receive subscriptions for such number of shares as remain unsubscribed for: Provided always, That if the subscriptions shall, on the first day, exceed the number of shares herein before allowed, then, and in such case, the said commissioners are hereby authorized and directed so to apportion the shares subscribed among the several subscribers, by such proportional reduction as may reduce the whole to the number allotted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to conduct every operation of the said institution until they shall be superseded by the appointment of directors.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one dollar shall be paid to the said commissioners on each share at the time of subscribing, and the remaining nine dollars by instalments not exceeding two dollars at each instalment, as may be required by the president and directors to be appointed in the mode hereinafter prescribed, on giving twenty days' notice in two newspapers printed in the District of Columbia; and in case of failure in the payment of all or any part of said instalments for the space of ten days after the same shall have become payable, every share on which such failure shall have taken place, shall be forfeited to the company.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the subscribers for the said stock and their successors, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of The Georgetown Water Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts of judicature or elsewhere, and to make use of the common seal, and the same to alter or renew at their pleasure, and generally to do and perform all things relative to the object of the institution which now is or shall be lawful for any individual or body politic or corporate to do.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That as soon as three thousand shares shall be subscribed, the commissioners hereby authorized to receive subscriptions may call a meeting of the stockholders, after giving not less than four weeks' notice in two newspapers published in the District of Columbia; and the stockholders who shall so assemble in consequence of such notice, or appear by proxy, shall choose by ballot from among the stockholders, who shall continue in office until the first Monday in April, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which day 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 until others be chosen in their stead; and the said directors, at their first meeting, shall choose from amongst the stockholders a president, and allow him a reasonable compensation for his services, who shall also continue in office for one year from the time of his election and until another be chosen in his stead; and in case of death, removal, resignation or disqualification in any way of the

president or any of the directors, the board may elect others to supply their places.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in choosing the directors all persons or bodies politic, holding stock in the said company, shall vote agreeably to the number of shares they may hold, in the following proportion, that is to say: for one share and not exceeding five shares, one vote each; for every two shares above five and not exceeding twenty five, one vote; for every five shares above twenty five and not exceeding fifty, one vote; but no person shall be entitled to vote more than twenty votes.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors shall have full power and authority to make all by-laws, rules and regulations, for the well-ordering and conducting of the business of the company, and such by-laws, rules and regulations, to alter, change and annual at their pleasure; but every such by-law, rule or regulation may be altered or repealed by the stockholders at a general meeting, to be called for that purpose by any ten or more stockholders; Provided, That there be present at such meeting, stockholders holding more than one half of the said stock, or their proxies, and that four weeks' previous notice be given in two newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, of such meeting, and of the alteration or repeal intended to be proposed thereat.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the said president and directors shall have power to appoint and remove at their pleasure, all clerks, superintendants, agents, or other officers, necessary for carrying on the business of the said company, to dispose of its funds or property in the manner hereinafter directed, and out of the funds of the said company to pay the compensation of all such agents, superintendants, clerks, or officers, to make such contracts, purchases, or agreements of all such matters and things, in behalf of the said company, and of all such privileges, permissions, rights and advantages of every kind and nature whatever, as they shall judge necessary for completing in an effectual and proper manner the introduction, distribution and supply of water to Georgetown, District of Columbia, with any individual companies, firms, or corporations, and to use and dispose of any surplus water to the best interest and advantage of the said company, and all other contracts to rescind, alter, abridge and enlarge, with consent of the parties thereto respectively, and to lease, sell, convey, transfer, and bind, by their contracts, deeds and writings under the hand of the president and the seal of the company, all the property, estate, common stock, subject to the ratification of the stockholders, or a majority of them, at some general meeting, if the value of the matter in question shall exceed fifteen hundred dollars, but not the persons or separate property of themselves, or any of the stockholders.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation may purchase and hold in fee simple or otherwise, all such lands and real estates suitable for the erection of the necessary works, and that may be necessary in whole or in part, for the proper accomplishment of their undertaking, as they shall judge proper, and for that purpose may direct from the usual course, at such place or places as they shall think fit, any stream or streams of water which they may think suitable for the purpose, or any part or parts thereof on the said corporation's first obtaining the consent of all persons having any right or interest in the stream or streams so to be diverted in whole or in part, or in the lands through which such stream or streams may be intended to pass, after being so diverted; and the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make and lay out conduits or tunnels for the conveyance of the said water, under and along any public highway, or any street of streets, lane or lanes, alley or alleys, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, for the purpose of conveying and distributing the said water, and the said conduits or tunnels, from time to time to renew and repair, and, for such purposes, to dig, break up, and open, at their own expense, all or any part of such highway, streets, lanes, and alleys, or of the middle or side pavements thereof, leaving at all times a sufficient passage-way for carriages, horse and foot passengers, and restoring forthwith to their former condition all such highways, streets, lanes, and alleys, and the pavements thereof, as may be at any time so dug, opened, or taken up.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the corporation shall have full power and authority to establish reservoirs and public fountains in such parts of the streets and squares of the said town as they may think proper, and to grant to all persons whomsoever, and to all bodies politic and corporate, the privilege of using the said water so to be introduced, in such manner, and on such terms and conditions, and in such quantities respectively, as they shall think fit; and the said water so to be introduced, together

with all reservoirs, canals, tunnels, engines, buildings, and machines, whatever, to be by them made and used for the purpose of introducing, raising, and distributing the said water, to hold to them, their successors, and grantees, forever, as their sole and exclusive property.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the corporation aforesaid shall insert, or grant permission to the corporation of Georgetown, District of Columbia, to insert and repair, at the expense of the town, such a number of fire plugs as to them shall appear necessary, into the pipes used to convey the water thro' the streets thereof, to be used only in case of fire, but free from any charge for supply of water.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors to call and demand from the said subscribers respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed in instalments, not exceeding two dollars each, under pain of forfeiture of their shares, and of all previous payments thereon, to the said president, directors and company: Provided, That no such demand shall be made without twenty days previous notice being given in two newspapers of the District of Columbia: And provided also, That not more than one such payment shall be called for or required in any term of three months.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That any suit, action, or complaint, by the said corporation, against any person or persons whomsoever, on account of, or grounded on, a trespass or injury done to the said works, or any tunnels, conduits, canals, water courses, mound, plug, dock, reservoir, dyke, engine, machine, or thing, appertaining to the same, shall, in every instance, be held and deemed as transitory in its nature, and may be brought, sustained and tried, in any court in this district, having jurisdiction in such like cases.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall wilfully pollute the said water, between the pumping-house of said company and Georgetown, district of Columbia, by throwing any dead animals or other impure substances into the same, or by swimming, bathing, or washing themselves, or by washing clothes, or skins of any dead animals, or other impure things therein, or by erecting any necessary or other nuisance so near the said water as to pollute the same, the person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay to the said company a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by warrant, before any magistrate of the District, or County of Washington, and shall be obliged to remove the said nuisance or forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for every day the same shall continue, to the use of the corporation of Georgetown, district of Columbia, to be recovered by action of debt at the suit of the United States.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to enter into any negotiation on bills or notes, nor to deal in exchange, discount, or other commercial or banking operation, or other business in their corporate capacity other than to vest their capital in stocks of chartered companies, or in public securities, or to borrow money as may be found necessary for the carrying on the works proposed; and dividends of the profits of the stock shall be annually made, reserving only, at the discretion of the directors, such proportion as they, or a majority of stockholders shall deem sufficient and necessary to promote or attain the object of this incorporation; and if the said corporations shall not carry into effect the intentions of this act within two years from the passage thereof, in that case all the powers hereby vested in them shall cease and determine.

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

April 13, 1814. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of George Hamilton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That George Hamilton who is confined in prison in the County of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, on a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment; Provided however, That any estate which the said George Hamilton now has, or may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

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

April 18, 1814. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NEW YORK FLEEBIAN.

Mr. Mac Duffee. Sir—I send you for publication an extract from an Oration delivered in Boston by Josiah Quincy, in 1798. It presents an admirable picture of the juncture of which this same Josiah Quincy is the unprincipled leader. The resemblance between the Tories of the Revolution and the Federalists of the present day, never has been more faithfully drawn.

A REPUBLICAN. Shawangunk, March, 1814.

"The factious spirits, whose intrigues have produced such losses and distress to the United States, and forced our federal stars from the pathway of peace and heaven, are servile copyists of those ancient enemies of colonial independence. They have neither the claim of originals, the merit of ingenuity, nor the charm of novelty. It is not a mere general resemblance, it is the old piece in a new position. The same in character and attitude, in expression and passion, in drapery and design. The Tories and royalists of old time, compared with the true friends of America, were a small and weak party, unable to acquire the confidence of the people. Ambition, which cannot be gratified by honorable means, has a sure resource in intrigue. Their invitations stimulated and encouraged aggression. They marked out the plan for our enemies. Divide and conquer. Inert your influence amid the parties of the state—Corrupt the avaricious, frighten the weak, vilify virtue, turn talents to ridicule, weaken the obligations of morality, destroy the influence of religion, make men worthy to be slaves, and they will sue for fetters. How minutely the opponents of the will of the people have adhered to these principles in our day is too obvious to remark. We shall find the likeness not less striking, if, keeping our own times in view, we call to recollection the arts by which the Tories and royalists formerly played this eternal game of tyranny. To encourage and unite the inhabitants of the old world, they every where proclaimed us a divided people; that embarked in a common cause, we refused to bear our share of the expense; that, reared under their wing, in our strength, we are unmindful of our patrons. In America different changes were rung. They attempted to set at variance the southern and northern colonies, to make the orders of State contend, to render the poor suspicious of the rich, the rich fearful of the poor. They told the people of the fleets and armies, of the power of the adversary, and their own weakness. The arms and victories of a nation, then still terrible to her enemies and generous to her friends, were painted in colors suited to alarm."

THE INHUMAN ENEMY.

The British are dead to every sense of shame—they trample every rule of honorable war, every principle of civilization under foot. Visit the Northern Neck—behold the robberies, the petty larcenies, to which they resort. Houses stripped of their furniture,—negro cabins pillaged—and slaves dragged on board their ships—infants torn from their parents, & parents torn from their children. On Coroton in estate, a woman hurried off in the pangs of child birth—the foreman forced away at the point of the bayonet, the bloody bayonet left behind them—the whole plantation rung with the shrieks of the sufferers.—Some day last week it is said the enemy landed in Northumberland, and made a new sweep of several miles. Towards 11, who steal upon us in the night with their disciplined spies to guide their steps, who fly at the least shadow of serious opposition; do they expect to break down the spirit of a gallant people? It only rouses our citizens—it cannot depress us. The militia are harassed, yet they are brave. It was only the other day that four of them on the margin of Carter's Creek, resisted, and exchanged ten rounds with three barges full of men, and armed with a swivel.

They are harassed—and we know not what new atrocities the enemy may yet have in store. The government ought therefore to be prepared for them. Let them immediately organize a force of mounted riflemen and flying artillery, to meet them on the shores of the Rappahannock and the Potomac. Richmond Enquirer.

In New York, every bench of the government will be republican—and probably 25 of the 27 members of Congress. T. Amer.

The federal papers lately informed us with great pleasure that the DUTCH had TAKEN HOLLAND. We can now require them with equal gratification that the AMERICANS have TAKEN NEW YORK.

A New York barber advertises, that "Federalists are shaved at the old price, notwithstanding their late unfortunate defeat!" ibid.

It appears by the last advices that the Russian army has had one of its wings cut off. This is the most greatly injured the Russian of the imperial eagle.

BOSTON, MAY 14.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Arrived below brig Ida, Mantor, 31 days from Rochelle. No papers are as yet received from the Ida, but the following summary of the news by her, has been sent up by gentlemen passengers: Sailed from Rochelle, on the 8th April. Bordeaux was taken possession of by the English & Portuguese on the 12th March, without opposition; the French troops having evacuated it the day before.

The town and fortress of Blaye, on the river, was reported and believed to have surrendered a few days before the departure of Capt. M. which would leave no obstacle to the English shipping, which was laying in the river arriving at Bordeaux.

The Emperor's head quarters were at Troyes on the 29th March, and he was then directing his march by Sens towards Paris. On the 31st, he was at Fontainebleau, but he heard that the enemy had arrived 24 hours before him, and occupied Paris, after a sanguinary conflict. The corps of the Duke of Triviso and Ragusa, and that of Gen. Compans, who had co-operated in the defence of the Capital, had joined between Essonne and Paris, where the Emperor took position with all the army that arrived from Troyes.

A general dissatisfaction prevailed among the people against the system which has so long oppressed them; and they desire nothing more than an opportunity to shake off the tyrant's yoke.

The Duke of Angouleme, (nephew of Louis the present claimant of the French throne, and son-in-law of the late King,) was at Bordeaux, and that all proclamations, &c. were issued by him in the name of Louis 18th. It was also reported at Rochelle that the City of Angouleme had declared in favor of Louis 18th.

Rochefort was daily expected to be besieged, but it was believed that little or no resistance would be made.

The National Guard of Rochelle had been called upon for defence of that place in case of an attack, which they had refused.

Sailed from Rochelle in co. with the Rattlesnake of Philadelphia, and Commodore of 40; but several English cruizers appearing off they put back, and it was uncertain whether they went to sea that day.

Left, brig George, of N. York, laid up. Since writing the above we have been obligingly favored with the only paper on board, extracts follow:

OFFICIAL.

FRENCH BULLETIN.

Published at Rochelle, April 5.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news of the situation of the armies on the 20th March, 1814.

The Gen. Piré entered Chaumont the 20th, and has thus intersected the line of operations of the enemy; and intercepted many couriers and expresses; and captured from the enemy much baggage, many pieces of cannon, magazines of clothing, and a great part of his hospital stores. He has been aided by the inhabitants, who are every where in arms, and show the greatest ardor.

M. de Baron de Wissemburg, Minister of Austria in England, returning from London, with the Count de Palff, his Secretary of Legation, the Swedish Lieut. Gen. Schilderbrand, Minister of Sweden near the Emperor of Russia, with a Swedish Major; the Prussian Counsellor of war, Pignatieri; Messrs. de Tolstoy and Demarkow, and two other artillery officers, all going on missions to the different H. Q. of the allies, have been taken by the lines en masse, and brought to the H. Q. The capture of these persons and their papers, which all have been taken, is very important.

The front of the Russian army and all its equipages were at Bar-sur-Aube. On the first news of the movement of the army, they have returned towards Beffort, which deprives the enemy of his munitions, convoys of reserved provisions and many other objects which were necessary to him.

The Allied army intending to operate between the Aube and the Marne had left the Russian Gen. Winzingerode at St. Dizier, with 8,000 cavalry, and two divisions of infantry, to maintain his line of operations, to facilitate the arrival of the artillery, ammunition and provisions, of which the enemy stood in the greatest need.

The division of Gen. Milhaud, and the cavalry of the guard under Gen. Sebastiani, passed the ford of Valcour the 26th March; marched upon this cavalry; and after five charges routed it.—Three thousand of the Russian cavalry, many of them of the Imperial guard, have been killed or taken. The 18 pieces of cannon which the enemy had, with his baggage, have been taken. The enemy left the meadows and woods strewn with his dead. All the corps of cavalry eminently distinguished themselves.

The Duke of Ragusa pursued the enemy to Bar-sur-Ornain. On the 29th, the H. Q. of the Emperor were at Troyes; the convoys of prisoners, the number of which exceeds 6,000 men, follow the army.

All the villages the inhabitants are in arms, exasperated by the violence, the crimes, and at the ravages of the enemy—they wage a mortal war.

APRIL 1.

The Emperor who had moved his H. Q. to Troyes, the 29th, made forced

marches by Sens upon the Capital. His majesty was at Fontainebleau the 31st March in the morning, but he there learned that the enemy had arrived 24 hours before the French army and had occupied Paris, which cost him many men.—The corps of the Dukes of Triviso and Ragusa, and that of Gen. Compans, who have united in the defence of the Capital, have re-assembled between Essonne and Paris, where the Emperor has taken a position, with all the army which is arriving from Troyes. His Majesty enjoys the best health.

The following is endorsed in manuscript and in English on a French paper received here:

The English and Portuguese troops, to the number of about 3000 men, entered Bordeaux without opposition, on Saturday, the 12th of March, the French troops having evacuated it the day before.

From the Palladium.

ITEMS OF VERBAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Woodruff, passenger in the Ida, from Rochelle, states that he left Paris March 11th, and has despatches from Mr. Crawford to our government; that Mr. Crawford was in good health, but had not been able to effect any object of his mission. On his arrival at Bordeaux, he found the place tranquil and in possession of the British and Portuguese; the white flag (Bourbon) flying, and the white cockade displayed almost in every person's hat—the people appeared to be much pleased with the change.

Nothing was known or stated in France respecting the prospect in our negotiation with England. No account was received of the new Envoys having arrived out.

He also states, that a severe battle was fought about the 6th March, between the armies under Lord Wellington and Soult, in which the latter was routed, and completely defeated with immense loss; that on the 12th March, about 3000 British and Portuguese troops entered Bordeaux without opposition; the Mayor having made previous arrangements for their entry.

He also states, that a bulletin issued at Rochelle about three days before he sailed, giving an account of the entry of the Allies into Paris, (which place was completely in their possession) about the 31st of March.

Bonaparte, with his army, was at Essonne, about 24 miles from Paris.

The Empress and the Imperial Court, had fled to Tours, about 100 leagues from Paris.

It is stated by the passengers, that Marshal Bucher entered Paris with 40,000 men, that he met with no resistance except from 3000 young men in the Polytechnic school, all of whom except 4, were killed or made prisoners of.

The Mayors of the 12 municipalities of Paris, waited on the General of the Allies out of the walls, and agreed on the surrender of the city.

FURTHER MEMORANDA.

Accounts from Paris, subsequent to its being in possession of the Allies, said that perfect order was preserved and private property strictly respected.

About 30,000 of the National Guard were at Paris, at the time Gen. Bucher marched against it, but refused to oppose him, saying the Empress and Court had deserted them.

The National Guard at Paris continued to do duty with the allied forces, after they entered that city. The fences of Paris previous to its capture were very feeble.

There had been no mail at Rochelle from Paris for several days; but stages had come from the vicinity of that city, and brought passengers, who fled from it as the allies were entering.

It is reported that Louis XVIII. had been proclaimed at Paris, and even rumored that he was there.

Soult and Suchet had never formed a junction. In the last defeat of the former, a great number of French officers were killed, including three Generals—one belonging to Bordeaux. It was said Soult's force was inferior to Lord Wellington's, and was surrounded, but that the remains of his army cut their way through and escaped. Soult and his troops were much praised by the British for the bravery they displayed.

British and Portuguese troops were known to have advanced upwards of 80 miles on the road from Bordeaux to Rochefort, taking possession of the intermediate places.

The men of war at Rochefort had been moved up the river, and their crews taken to assist in the defence of the place. It was reported that the siege had been commenced.

Bordeaux was surrendered to Louis XVIII. and the white flag alone was exhibited. The Duke of Angouleme was there, and had frequently attended at the Theatre, where he was received with acclamations, cries in favor of Louis, old loyal music, and new music composed for the occasion. The Duke of Angouleme's march was one of the new pieces. Appropriate services were also performed at the Churches.

The Duke's box at the Theatre was decorated with Bourbon colours.

Lord Wellington had not entered Bordeaux, on account, it was said, of a wound he had received in one of his knees, by a musket ball, in the last action.

The former Mayor of Bordeaux was continued in office under the new order of things.

Lord Wellington had caused a soldier to be shot for pillaging.

Proclamations of Louis XVIII. were in circulation, promising a general am-

nesty, and that purchasers of national domains since the revolution should not be disturbed.

In a Proclamation of Louis XVIII. it was stated, that he had made a treaty with the allied powers for his restoration.

The French people who were liberated from the yoke of Bonaparte, expressed themselves in the strongest terms of detestation of him, and of anxiety for some other ruler.

Early in January three members of the French Legislative Body had been seized at Paris and sent to prison. Among them was believed to be the Member from Bordeaux, who had made a speech against Napoleon in one of the sessions. Lyons was retaken by the Allies. Ferdinand had returned to Spain.

It was rumored that Murat, king of Naples, and brother-in-law to Bonaparte, had been assassinated.

At the last information from Bernadotte, he was within about sixty miles of Paris.

Despatches from the French Ambassador, Surruier, were bro't by the Ida.—It is said a decree has been issued by Napoleon permitting him to marry in this country!

It was reported that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were at Amsterdam.

Mr. Crawford had taken up the ship Saratoga to convey to England from Morlaix, the British prisoners who had belonged to vessels sent into France by American cruizers. He had wrote to England for passports, and was in hopes of obtaining them, including a permission for the American gentlemen at Paris, about 40, to take a passage in her. It was contemplated to exchange the prisoners in England for a like number of Americans and then proceed to the United States.

Very few letters were brought by the Ida, and most of those few for southern places—Those for here are all dated Paris, March 10.

JOSEPH'S PROCLAMATION.

King Joseph, Lieutenant General of the Empire, Commander in Chief of the National Guard, to the Citizens of Paris.

"CITIZENS OF PARIS, An enemy's column has taken possession of Meaux.

"It advanced on the road from Germany, but the Emperor pursued it close at the head of a victorious army.—The Council of Regency has provided for the safety of the Empress and the King of Rome.

"I remain with you—Let us arm ourselves to defend this city—its monuments—its riches—our wives and children—every thing that is dear to us.

"Let this great city become a camp for a moment, and let the enemy meet his disgrace under its walls, which he hoped to enter triumphantly.

"The Emperor marches to our assistance—protect yourselves by a short and vigorous resistance, and let us preserve the French honor.

"PARIS, 29th March, 1814."

A letter from Halifax, May 3, says, "a vessel has arrived at Fictou, in 28 days from England, and reports an armistice in Europe. The frigate Chesapeake, Cap. Gordon, is to sail for England on Sunday next."

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

New York, May 12.

ARRIVAL OF THE FAIR AMERICAN. VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Confirmation of the defeat of Bonaparte—the capture of Paris by the Allies—and the breaking off the treaty of Chatillon.

The cartel Fair American, Capt. Adams, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 36 days from Liverpool, which place he left on the 8th of April, with despatches for government, and between 30 and 40 cabin passengers.

The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by her London papers to the 6th April, and Liverpool to the 7th. They confirm in every important particular the intelligence from France, which we received on Saturday by the way of Boston.

We have not discovered in them any notice of the affairs of America.

Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin, our ministers to Russia, were at Amsterdam; and the passengers inform us that a general peace, as well as a peace between the United States and Great Britain, was confidently expected to take place during the summer. It was not known that any commissioners had been appointed on the part of Great Britain to meet ours.

The British Parliament was in session.

The Dutchess of Oldenburg was on a visit to the royal family of England; and it was expected, would be followed by the Empress of Russia.

The Chancellor of the English Exchequer on the 4th of April, by command of the Prince Regent communicated to Parliament the intelligence of the rupture of the negotiations at Chatillon; that the Allies were perfectly unanimous with respect to the measures which were become absolutely necessary to secure the repose of Europe; and that they, in conjunction with G. Britain, were about to issue in France a declaration which would fully justify them in the eyes of Europe and the world for the conduct they had pursued.

A naval officer arrived at the British Admiralty on the 4th of April, with despatches stating that Admiral Penrose had entered the Gironde on the Monday preceding. He reported that the inhabitants of Nantes had hoisted the white cockade,

Several failures, one of them for £20,000 sterling, had taken place in the English stock Exchange, in consequence of the extraordinary depression in the public funds. It was supposed that the speculation, which were to be settled for by Consols and Omnium on the approaching days of adjustment would exceed ten millions.

Preceding the events noticed in the late English official bulletin, which we have subjoined, a severe engagement took place near Paris between the Allies and the troops under Marshals Marmont and Mortier, with what force including National Guards, &c. they could collect, and the Empress and King of Rome had fled to Rambouillet.

The Journal de Bordeaux, No. 1, was published on the 14th of April; the first newspaper printed in France during the last 20 years in favor of the Bourbons.—It contains the official journal of the entry of the British and Portuguese into Bordeaux, and the Proclamation of the Duke d'Angouleme to the French people in the name of his uncle.

The port of Leghorn is open to all allied and neutral nations.

The most extensive assistance was about to be afforded by the English government to the Royalists in the South of France; an order has been given for supplying them with 150,000 stand of arms and proportionate accoutrements, to be sent to Bordeaux with all possible expedition.

A relation of Talleyrand's, arrived in England the beginning of April, on a secret mission.

The English have captured, within a few months, the French frigates Trave, Weser, Iphigenie, Alcmene, Clorinde, Sultane, Etoile, Terpsicore, and Sirius.

A Liverpool paper of April 7th, says, "intelligence from Cork states, that Bayonne surrendered on the 23d ult."

The Despatches for the Secretary of State, brought by the Fair American, were forwarded by yesterday's southern mail.

WASHINGTON, MAY 17.

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

U. S. Ship General Pike,

Sackett's Harbor, 7th May, 1814.

"I received a letter from Capt. Wooley last evening, dated at 6 o'clock, P. M. on the 5th inst. The enemy had been cannonading Oswego about three hours when the express came away, without doing any injury.—He had been twice repulsed in his attempts to land, and the officers and men in high spirits, and expected to be able to hold out until reinforcements arrived. Col. Mitchell and Capt. Wooley, are both excellent officers, and I may say, without disparagement to any other corps, that the 3d regiment of artillery is one of the best disciplined corps in the army, and is remarkable for the great number of scientific and correct officers in it—we therefore may expect a most gallant defence of Oswego; if the enemy has succeeded in taking the place, he has paid dearly for it. The attack, I presume, was renewed yesterday morning, as the guns we heard distinctly at this place from morning until about 2 P. M. when the firing ceased.

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

U. S. Ship General Pike,

Sackett's Harbour, May 7, 5 o'clock, P. M. 1814.

SIR,

The enemy's fleet passed in sight, about an hour since at a great distance, and standing for Kingston.—We have several vague reports, that the enemy landed from 1500 to 3,000 men, and that they carried the fort at Oswego by storm and put the garrison to the sword; others, that the garrison, with Captain Wooley and seamen surrendered, and that the enemy was marching to the Falls. All these reports are unquestionably much exaggerated, and if it should turn out that Oswego has been taken, it will be found that the troops & seamen did their duty, and that the enemy has paid dearly for the place.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WM. JONES, Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE CAPTURE OF THE EPERVIER.

Copies of letters from Capt. Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Sloop Peacock,

At Sea, long. 27 47, lat. 80 9, 29th April, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that we have this morning captured, after an action of 42 minutes, his majesty's brig Epervier, rating and mounting eighteen 32 pound carronades, with 128 men, of whom 8 were killed and 15 wounded (according to the best information we could obtain.) Among the latter is her first Lieut. who has lost an arm and received a severe splinter wound on the hip. Not a man in the Peacock was killed, and only two wounded, neither dangerously so. The fate of the Epervier would have been determined in much less time, but for the circumstance of our fore yard being totally disabled by two round shot in the starboard quarter from her first broadside, which entirely deprived us of the use of our fore and fore top sails, and compelled us to keep the ship large throughout the remainder of the action.

This, with a few top mast and top gallant back stays cut away, a few of our fore sails, is the only injury the Peacock

has sustained. Not a round shot touched her hull; our masts and spars are as sound as ever. When the enemy struck, he had 5 feet water in his hold, his main top mast was over the side, his main boom shot away, his fore mast cut nearly in two and tottering, his fore rigging and stays shot away, his bowsprit badly wounded, and 45 shot holes in his hull, 20 of which were within a foot of his water line. By great exertion we got her in sailing order just as the dark came on.

In 15 minutes after the enemy struck, the Peacock was ready for another action, in every respect but her fore yard, which was sent down, fished and had the fore sail set again in 45 minutes—such was the spirit and activity of our gallant crew. The Epervier had under her convoy an English hermaphrodite brig, a Russian and a Spanish ship, which all hailed their wind and stood to the E. N. E. I had determined upon pursuing the former, but found that it would not answer to leave our prize in her then crippled state, and the more particularly so, as we found she had in \$120,000 in specie, which we soon transferred to this sloop. Every officer, seaman & marine did his duty, which is the highest compliment I can pay them.

I am, respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

P. S. From Lieut. Nicholson's report who was counting up the Epervier's crew there were 11 killed and 15 wounded.

L. W.

Savannah, May 4, 1814.

SIR,

I have great satisfaction in being able to report to you the arrival of the Peacock at this anchorage to day, and also the arrival of the Epervier on Monday last. I have now to detail to you the reason of our separation. We made sail, as mentioned in my last, on the evening of the 29th April. The next afternoon we were, at half past five, abreast the centre of Amelia Island, which the vessels in sight over the land, when two large ships, which had been seen some time previous, a little to the northward of the Island, were clearly ascertained to be frigates and in chase of us. In this situation, at the suggestion of Lieut. Nicholson, I took out all but myself and 16 officers and men, and stood to the southward along shore, on a wind, leaving him to make the best of his way for St. Mary's, which place I felt confident he would reach, as the weather frigate was in chase of the Peacock, and the other was too far to leeward to fetch him.—At 9 we lost sight of the chaser, but continued standing all night to the southward in hopes to get entirely clear of him.—At day light we shortened sail and stood to the northward and again made the frigate ahead, who gave chase a second time, which he continued until two o'clock, P. M. when finding he could not come up he desisted.—In the evening we resumed our course, and saw nothing until day light on Tuesday morning, when a large ship supposed to be the same was again seen in chase of us, and was again run out of sight.

This morning, at half past three, we made Tybee light, and at half past 8, anchored near the U. S. ship Adams. As the enemy is hovering close to St. Mary's, I concluded that he had received information of, and was waiting to intercept us. Accordingly we steered for this place, where we received intelligence of the Epervier's arrival, after frightening off a launch which was sent from the enemy's ship to leeward on Saturday evening to cut him off from the land.

From the 18th to the 24th April we saw but one neutral and two privateers, both which we chased without overhauling, altho' we ran one among the shoals of Cape Canaveral and followed him into four fathoms water. We have been to the southward as far as the Great Isaacs, and have cruised from thence to Maranilla reef, and along the Florida shore to Cape Canaveral; not a single running vessel has been thro' the Gulf in all this time. The fleet sails from Jamaica under convoy of a 74, 2 frigates and two sloops from the 1st to the 10th May.—They are so much afraid of our cruizers that several ships in the Havana ready for sea, which intended to run (as it is called) were forced to wait the arrival of the convoy from Jamaica.

The Epervier and her convoy were the first English vessels we had seen.

We shall proceed in the execution of your further instructions, as soon as we can get a fore yard, provisions and water.

The Epervier is one of their finest brigs, and is well calculated for our service; she sails extremely fast and will require but little to send her to sea, as her armament and stores are complete. I enclose you a list of the brig's crew, as accurately as we can get it.

I am, respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

[Here follows a third letter, giving the names, &c. of those who distinguished themselves on board the Peacock.]

RICHMOND, MAY 14.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from William Lambert, Esq. to the Governor, dated Lancaster County, near Kilmarnock, May 6.

"By late accounts from Northumberland, it appears, that the enemy have taken a considerable number of negroes from that county, since the date of my letter of the 29th ult. On Monday and Tuesday last, a heavy firing of cannon was heard at Kilmarnick, and its neighborhood, in a direction towards the Colo-

supposed to be an attempt to land at some point in Westmoreland, and the upper part of Northumberland. Expecting to obtain some information at Lancaster Court House, I went there on Wednesday; it is reported, that the enemy, in endeavoring to cut out a vessel at anchor near the shore, on the 2d instant, were repulsed & driven off by a party of riflemen. Seven sail of vessels were seen passing down the river on the 4th—some of them far out to the eastward.

We have a letter from Westmoreland, May, 7th, which states, that on Monday and Tuesday nights (2d and 3d) the encampment upwards of 100 negroes from the county of Northumberland.

Capt. Arthur Sinclair, late commander of the U. S. ship General Pike, on Lake Ontario, has been recently appointed to command our fleet on Lake Erie, with the rank of commodore. He hoisted his flag on board the Niagara, on the 26th ult.

SUMMARY.

From a file of London papers.

On the 26th of March, the French frigate L'Etoile, captain Philibert, was captured, after a severe action, by the Hibris, Captain Rowley. The Frenchmen had 40 killed and 75 wounded. The British had 12 killed and 21 wounded. The action was close in among the breakers of the bay of La Hogue. The Tagus and Niger have captured the French frigate Sirius, and sent her into Cape de Verdes.

The fortress of Cattaro, after ten days cannonading, surrendered to the British ships Bacchante and Saracen, on the 15th of January.

The London Gazette contains the capture of the Alfred American privateer by the Epervier. [The Epervier has since been Peacocked.]

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, gained a brilliant victory over the French at Arcis on the 20th of March, and took the place covered with the fallen enemy.

The gates of Rheims were blown open by the cannon of the Russians on the 19th March. Bloucher and Priest having previously formed a junction. Bonaparte with most of his army left this place on the 16th.

The French troops at Tarbe and Lemberge were driven in all directions on the 18th March by Sir Rowland Hill.

The Juliana, Bartels, and Gobernador, Kendelan, both from Anelia, arrived at Liverpool the 1st of April.

The London and Liverpool papers mention the sailing of many vessels for Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Quebec.

Laughable!—The Liverpool Mercury of April 7, records news from Massachusetts that State, having by proclamation, withdrawn herself from the United States and declared her amity with England.

The Duke of Montrose Packet and the Primrose sloop of war (both British) by mistake, have had a severe action.—Killed on board the Packet, Lieut. and Adjutant Andrews, of the 60th, a passenger, and the master and 10 wounded.

The French frigate Uranie, has been forced into Brindisi, where the French burnt her.

When the British entered Garonne, the American property on the River was put under sequestration.

The London papers announce the safe return of Commodore Rodgers at New York.

Insurrections had taken place in Le Vendee. The Diana packet from Halifax, arrived at Falmouth, April 1, in ten days from Halifax. The Diomedes, 50, had also arrived.

The Minerva, Dunn, taken by the American privateer Expedition, and given up has arrived at Plymouth.

Captain Skene was on the eve of sailing for America in the Tonnet, and not Lord Cochran, who had been accused of some nefarious transaction in money affairs. Admiral Sir R. Keats in the Bellesophon, was to sail soon for Newfoundland.

Lucian Bonaparte has leave to take up his residence near Rome.

The amount of the new loan in England is stated at 37,000,000.

The fortress of Santona has surrendered by capitulation to the Spaniards.

The Duke of Clarence and Grand Duchess Catharine of Russia, arrived at the Nore, March 30, in the Jason frigate, on which occasion a royal salute was fired.

The whole equipments for North America from Cork, &c. had arrived at Portsmouth, April 1, and all was hurry and bustle to get them away. The Halifax, Quebec and Newfoundland fleets were to sail the first wind.

The London editors, in giving an account of the battles near Paris, had adopted the term *scratched*, for which word they give General Wilkinson the credit.

The Valiant, 74, Oliver, from Jamaica, arrived at Portsmouth, March 29.—Also the Acteon, from Bermuda. At Plymouth, the Maria Christine, from Amelia, recaptured from the True Blooded Yankee, by the Pactolus.

The East India ship John Palmer was lost March 9, off Ovan, and all on board perished.

The Mosquito scho'r. from Bermuda, with news from the Chesapeake by the Acteon, arrived at Bermuda.—The Statesman of March 30, remarks that "Messrs. Clay and Russell had not taken their departure." [Besides the London papers for a month are silent on American affairs.]

The True Blooded Yankee, March 31, captured off Ushant, the Pappenburg

galliot sloop from Bristol for Passages, and recaptured by the Sea Horse, left in chase of the privateer.

Both Houses of Parliament, on the 24th of March, voted thanks to Lord Wellington, and the officers and men of his army.

The Ajax, after a chase of 5 hours, has captured the French national brig L'Alcyon, of 16 guns.—The French privateer La Comet, was also captured by the Andromache.

Sir Charles William Stewart is appointed by the Prince Regent, minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

OF THE ATTACK ON OSWEGO.

Extract of a letter from a U. S. officer, to his friend in this town, dated

OSWEGO FALLS, May 7.

"I arrived at this place about sunset last evening, in company with about 200 troops. We escaped from the fort about 3 P. M. after a very severe contest.—Our force was, in all, about 300 men.—The enemy's fleet made its appearance on the morning of the 5th, about 6 o'clock, and consisted of 4 ships & 3 brigs. We had no doubt of their object, and fired alarm guns to collect the militia. About 3 P. M. the fleet formed a line, and commenced embarking their troops in boats. We had only 4 pieces of ordnance to oppose their landing. The cannonading began on our side about 4, and was immediately returned by them. It continued until 6, at which time we saw them take their men on board, and cut four of their boats adrift, there being every appearance of a squall. Their fleet left us, and came to anchor about 10 miles from the Fort, down the Lake.

"On the morning of the 6th, the fleet again made sail for the Port. The wind being nearly ahead, it could not form its line until 11. The militia had assembled to the number of 300.—The enemy placed his troops in boats, & the cannonading began on our side immediately.—Our battery prevented their landing until about half past 1, when they effected their purpose, under a continual stream of grape shot. The militia at this time tho't best to leave us. I do not think they fired a gun. The enemy was met by two companies of our troops at the landing; but his advantage was so great it became impossible to prevent his progress, and our soldiers retreated to the breast work. We now formed one line of defence, and stood our ground for about 30 minutes when the retreat was ordered by Lt. Col. Mitchell, a brave and active officer. We retreated in good order, tho' exposed to the brisk fire of the enemy. Our loss in killed & wounded, we have not yet ascertained; only one officer, however, was killed, Lt. BLANEY of our corps. He fought in the most gallant manner, until about the commencement of the retreat, when he was shot dead. Lt. Robb, of the Light Artillery, was wounded, but very slightly.

"A deserter has just come in, and states that the enemy landed 1200 men at first and had a reserve of 800 ready to land. Thus you see, that although we were compelled to leave our Fort, we did in such a manner, as we trust will be considered honorable by every person, having contested every inch of ground against four times our number, assisted by 7 large vessels of war."

New York Advertiser.

FROM LAKE ONTARIO.

We were in expectation of receiving before this date, official accounts of the occupation and evacuation of Oswego by the enemy, both of which events are known to have taken place. But we are disappointed. At present we only know that the place was taken after an obstinate resistance against a very superior force of the enemy, his whole naval strength being directed against it; and that after the destruction of the small amount of public property found there, the post was evacuated by the enemy on the next day. The loss of the enemy is represented as having quadrupled that which we sustained.

National Intelligencer.

HON. JOHN ADAMS.

It is really a remarkable feature in the history of the times, (says the New York Columbian) that the measures of the present administration meets with more than the tacit support of not only President ADAMS, but his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. WOLCOTT, and his Secretary at War, Mr. DEXTER, two members of the cabinet under his administration.

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to celebrate the arrival of his Blue Devilship, wear the *Rose*—doubtless in honor of the *Georgie* to one of his majesty's principal retainers, or of his hope son, who was sent to this country like *Cochran* and *Jackson*, to insult the government and people.

The *Georgie* Washingtonians will never give up the ship, while a splinter remains.—The *Peter* Washingtonians wish to raise a mutiny on board, and carry her off to the enemy. Host. Pat.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING MAY 24, 1814.

New York, May 20. From the Plattburgh Central, Extra, of Sunday Evening, May 15—received by an night's mail.

"Yesterday morning a little before sunrise, the enemy's fleet commenced a heavy and spirited fire upon our batteries at the mouth of Otter Creek river. We were. Com. Macdonough came down the river with his new sloop of war, and several of his gallees, and in 1 hour, the enemy were compelled to retreat, without our losing one man, or suffering the least injury! In the afternoon the British fleet appeared off this town on their retreat.

Ten officers & 200 privates, Americans, have arrived at Plattburgh from Quebec.

Annapolis, May 21. A flag of truce (from the British squadron in the bay) bearing despatches, arrived in our harbor yesterday—the purport of which we have not been able to ascertain.

Boston, May 17. ALARM AT PORTSMOUTH.

We learn that Capt. Hull has received information, in which he places perfect confidence, that a powerful armament has been fitted out at Bermuda, designed to make an attack upon the 74 building at Portsmouth, N. H. The armament is to be furnished with a great number of Congreve Rockets.—To further the design an Embargo has been laid at Bermuda. It is supposed that the armament is already on our coast, and that it will discover itself very soon after the present storm is over. Active preparations are making at Portsmouth to resist the expected attack.

The principal part of the regular troops who were stationed at the Fort there, have lately received orders to march to the frontiers. But about an equal detachment of 21 months men, was yesterday ordered thither from this town, and they are now on their march. The neighboring militia in New Hampshire, and a regiment at Newbury, in this State, are ordered to be in readiness for immediate service.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Brown, dated 7th of May, 1814.

"I received a report from Col. Mitchell by an express who left him after the affairs of the day and night of the 5th. The enemy with his fleet, one new ship and some gun boats, endeavored to force the Colonel from his position.—They had not succeeded in landing any force.—Our garrison was undismayed, and, like brave men, tenacious alike of their honour and their post. The result of yesterday's attack we know not."

Extract of a letter from the Commander of the Carle, arrived at Providence from Nassau, dated May 10.

LOSS OF THE FROLIC.

"I am sorry to inform you, that our sloop of war FROLIC, Bainbridge, has been captured by H. B. M. frigate Orpheus, and sent to New Providence. She arrived two days before I sailed. She had thrown overboard eleven of her guns, and cut away some of her anchors. She was taken between Havana and Matanzas. I had not time to get the particulars from the officers."

Boston, May 18.

The letter of marque schooner *Diana Porter*, capt. Nichols, arrived at Gloucester yesterday morning, from La Teste (France).—Sailed 4th March, in balla t, owing to the advance of the British towards that place—brought no papers.—The D. P. cruized 16 days in the Bay of Biscay, where she captured several vessels, and took from them a full cargo of wine, rum, cheese, dry goods, &c. She has been three days in our bay, owing to the thick weather, and has sent nothing but a number of prisoners on board.—The D. P. is 200 ton burthen, and 30 men, has been chased several times by British cruisers.

A gentleman who left New London on Friday, reports, that all the vessels of war off that place, except one, got under way early in the morning, stood out to sea, and were out of sight before he left New London.

The schooner *Three Sisters*, capt. Higgins, from Mount Desert, Frenchman's Bay, loaded with plaster, &c. and bound to this port, was captured on the 3d inst. by the *Fantome*, and released; and on Wednesday last, off Cape Ann, was again captured by the *Nymph*, the *Junon* in company. Capt. Higgins, F. Young, mate; John Smith, seaman; Wm. W. a stow, and a Mr. Cumming, were detained, and ordered for Halifax. Mr. John Moulton, and three ladies, passengers, were detained on board 32 hours, when the *Nymph* fell in with a boat bound in Cape Ann, and they were put on board with all their trunks, baggage, and many presents, with particular injunctions to the skipper, upon his peril, to land them as soon as possible; they arrived at Cape Ann on Friday evening. The above mentioned passengers tender their grateful acknowledgments to the captain and officers of the *Nymph*, for the gentlemanly and polite treatment they received while on board their ship.—The capt. of the *Nymph* stated that he had just received order, not to let a single vessel pass, and to send all prisoners to Halifax.

New York, May 19.

ONE DAY LATER FROM FRANCE.

The last sailing letter of our frigate Regent, capt. Bartlett, arrived yesterday afternoon. She sailed from Nantes on the 9th of April and after a four hours beating chase yesterday morning off the Hook by the *Belvedere*, reached our harbor in triumph.

Capt. Bartlett being hurried away, brought no papers, but brings a full confirmation of the news per the *Isis* from Rochelle, and the *Fair American* from Liverpool. He however, in some particulars, restates, that

The combined armies of Russia, Prussia and Sweden, after three days hard fighting, under the walls of Paris, (the 28th, 29th and 30th) entered that city on the 31st, by capitulation.

There was no other account except that it was reported that 200 000 men only had entered Paris: under the command of Bonaparte, Prince Royal of Sweden, who kept them under severe discipline. That they do not intend to give a *Mutiny*, but that the French nation has liberty to choose one for themselves.

That the English Gen. Beresford, says the same at Bordeaux.

That the Emperor of France, it was said, was at Fontainebleau, with 80 000 men.

That the Empress, four months gone in pregnancy, the King of Rome, and the Court, had retired to Orleans.

That Lyons was taken on the 21st of March—that Toulouse, and most part of the South of France, were no longer in possession of the French.

That the people of France were generally pleased with the idea of having a new Ruler—and that the excise officers of the Napoleon Code were a said to perform their duty, the inhabitants having put them at defiance.

THE EVENTS IN EUROPE.

Cannot fail to arrest the attention of even the most indifferent spectator in the most distant region, where echo reverberates the report of them. It is a matter of no surprise, therefore, that the people of this nation should feel so great an interest in the important occurrences on the continent, which are daily announced to us. Many circumstances occur to excite it; among which the most prominent are our direct or remote descent from European ancestors, and the intimate connection of our commercial interest with the result of the contest in Europe. To the first of these causes also, may be traced much of the diversity generally appearing in the opinions and feelings of our citizens, relative to any political event in Europe; because they inherit unconsciously from their fathers some portion of those national feelings, which, like national features, are frequently not eradicated in a succession of generations.

On no like occasion within our recollection, has a more marked difference of feeling been exhibited than on the receipt of authentic information of Paris, the *Urbs Romana* of Europe, being in possession of the invaders of France. Considering this event as the precursor of the complete subjugation of France, we see it producing on the one hand immoderate exultation generally among the federalists, and on the other something like depression on the part of the republicans throughout the nation.

We do not consider the capture of Paris as the signal for the downfall of the Bonapartean dynasty, or the destruction of the power of France. We therefore do not view it in as serious a light as many of our friends. Our New York, Philadelphia, and, indeed, every city of consequence was successively occupied by the British forces during the revolutionary war; they overran the country and traversed it throughout; but, in the end, suffered defeat, disaster and debasement. By the agreement to a peace relinquishing all claim against the destinies of the American people—Moscow was occupied by Napoleon; his Eagles fluttered on its loftiest spires; his armies penetrated into the heart of Russia—but he was expelled, and all his armies defeated or destroyed, except such as saved themselves by a timely and fortunate flight. He merited his fate, though one would have thought impossible for humanity to have rejoiced at its consequences. The good fortune of Napoleon has for a time deserted him, but his courage and military skill yet remain. He may retrieve all by one bold stroke, and entangle his adversaries in the toils they themselves have spread. He is not yet conquered. The fate of France is not decided. Our impressions and our wishes, we scruple not to say, favour the expulsion of the Allies from France, their defeat and discomfiture, if they have other views than that of compelling the Emperor of France to make a peace which shall confine the power of France within her established limits.

But supposing the news to be as conclusive of the fate of France as many appear to think it, we cannot conceive how it is possible for any American federalist to rejoice at it. The overthrow of the Napoleon Dynasty may gratify his hatred of the powerful genius who established it on the ruins of the demolished throne of the Bourbons, but it will at the same time overturn an established government; and, if it do not give rise to the most sanguinary civil war, it will not ameliorate the condition of the French people—unless it be to be improved by exchanging a vigorous and intelligent sovereign for one of a character directly the reverse, whose inheritance would provoke conquest from abroad and conspiracy at home. A change could take place in the government of France, which would not prove prejudicial to the people or which could long survive the commotions it would generate.

Without enlarging on any of the variety of interesting views which present themselves to every one who reads these few remarks, we conclude them by adopting as our own a sentence or two which we find with surprise and pleasure in the Boston Daily Advertiser, a decided federal paper.—"It is not certain that either Austria, or any of the allied powers, would wish for the throne of Bonaparte. Nor is it certain that such an event ought to be desired for the welfare of Europe. France is already sufficiently shorn of her strength, to render her, for many years, under any sovereign, a harmless enemy to the independence of nations."

In these sentiments we heartily concur, and so we think must every man not blinded by irrational antipathy or inveterate prejudice.

Nat. Intel.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Nileadgeries, (G.) May 4.

The Chief of Cowetaw, accompanied by Marshall, a half breed, left this place yesterday on their way to Washington City, to consult the President, it is supposed, on the probable disposition of the lands in the Creek Nation. However, as this will require the interference of our National Legislature, nothing decisive will be known until the session of next Congress.

Marshall, with whom we have conversed, has been invariably characterized for his kindness and hospitality to the whites. He received a common education at Athens, and appears to be a very intelligent man. He informs us that Mr. Queen, with 500 adherents had fallen back upon Escambia river, a short distance from Pensacola. A number of towns had surrendered unconditionally, and Weatherford, the leader of the band who so inhumanly butchered the garrison at Fort Mims, has given himself up as a peace offering. Jackson was on his return to Fort Williams, and Pinckney commanded in person at the confluence of the Coosa and Talapoosa.

Argus.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, at St. Michaels, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of June, by order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county.—All the personal estate of *Impy Dawson*, late of Talbot county, dec'd. consisting of household and kitchen furniture, one schooner which formerly sailed as a packet from St. Michaels, one screw, one yoke of work steers, a timber carriage and chains, all the remaining timber, plank, and fits of the ship yard, eight oaks and two pines standing, and a quantity of timber cut in the woods, one house in the town of St. Michaels, and two negro men. The terms of sale are nine months credit on all sums over six dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of six dollars and under, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

Samuel Harrison, Adm'r of Impy Dawson, dec'd.

may 24 5

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

Samuel Harrison, Adm'r of I. Dawson.

may 24 9

DANCING SCHOOL.

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

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

The newest mode, and the most fashionable Dances, will be taught. No eulogium is necessary to be made on his part as a teacher.

A subscription paper is left at the Store of Mr. James B. Ringgold, where those disposed to patronize his School are invited to call may 24

BRIGADE ORDERS.

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

P. Benson, B. G. 12th B. Md. M. Easton, may 24, 1814.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

THE subscriber has just received a small assortment of Gold and Silver double and single case'd cap'd and jewell'd warranted and other WATCHES, Also CLOCKS.—Gold, Gilt, and Steel Chains &c.—All of which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his shop next door below the Bank.

Benjamin Willmott.

may 24

FOR SALE.

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

Samuel Wright.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

Barnett & Parrott.

may 24 3

NOTICE.

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

W. H. Blake.

may 24 4

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Samuel Collins*, late of said county, deceased.—All persons indebted to the said dec'd, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber.—Those persons who neglect this notice, may expect no indulgence: And all persons having claims against the said dec'd, are requested to bring them forward with the necessary vouchers.

Thomas Light, acting adm'r of S. Collins, dec'd.

may 24 3q

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

may 24 3

HORSE STOLEN.

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

Jesse Hanahan.

may 24 4

SIXTY CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Hillsborough, where he was bound to a Black Smith, an apprentice boy by the name of *Wm. Larrimore*. He is about 13 years of age, well grown—He went away the 27th of November, 1813. The said apprentice wore away with him a black cloth habit, a linen pair of trousers, and a new hat. I hereby forwarn any person or persons from harboring the said apprentice. I will give the above reward to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said boy, and bring him to the subscriber,—and all reasonable charges paid.

William Vandeford.

may 24 3

NOTICE.

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

Morris Jones, Sheriff Frederick county, Md.

may 13 (24) 3



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

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

THE TERMS

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

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

VALUABLE MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of John Brooke, deceased—

WILL be sold by public vendue, on the first day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, if a fair day, if not, at the same hour on the next fair day, on the premises, that

Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

Situate at Church Hill, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the waters of Southest, together with the Farm attached thereto, containing about 112 acres of good Land—On the premises, in addition to the Mill, there are erected a fine dwelling house, out houses, stables, &c.

The situation of this estate renders it worthy of the attention of farmers and millers; the land being one of the best, for a Mill, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the land of the best quality.

Conditions, which will be easy, will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Mary Brooke, Ex'x. Robert Brooke, Owen Evans, James Evans, Ex'rs.

April 5 9

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, at St. Michaels, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of June, by order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county—All the personal estate of Impy Dawson, late of Talbot county, dec'd, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, one schooner which formerly sailed as a packet from St. Michaels, one cow, one yoke of work steers, a timber carriage and chains, all the remaining timber, plank, and fits of the ship yard, eight oaks and two pines standing, and a quantity of timber cut in the woods, one house in the town of St. Michaels, and two negro men. The terms of sale are nine months credit on all sums over six dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of six dollars and under, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

Samuel Harrison, Adm'r of Impy Dawson, dec'd.

May 24 8

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

Samuel Harrison, Adm'r of I. Dawson

May 24 3

SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

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

EDWARD LLOYD.

March 22 13.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

John Kennard.

May 3 6

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my Farm situated two miles from Chester Town, on the Rock Hall road, containing about 200 acres: Or I will exchange it for land of suitable value in Talbot county. Its soil is genial and productive, and well adapted to the Plaster of Paris. The terms of sale may be known by application either to William Byrrell, Esq. or Beddingfield Hands, Esq. in Chester Town, or to the subscriber, at Dover Bridge, in Talbot county.

Alex. Hands.

April 5

LAND FOR SALE.

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

Thomas Martin, Near Abbott's Mill, Talbot county, April 26

NEW YORK ELECTION.

A more complete triumph of principle we have seldom witnessed;—a triumph which, at this critical & eventful period, must afford peculiar gratification to the friends of the republic. Few events could have transpired, carrying more thorough and universal dismay into the ranks of the opposition: a few, more severely testing the ardent attachment of the people to the righteous cause in which our country is engaged.

While the late expressions of the public will, in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, has checked the ardor, and shaken the hopes of the Eastern faction, warning them of the obstacles to be encountered at the threshold, it has been reserved for the State of N. York to RISE IN HER MAJESTY, and oppose an effectual barrier to the execution of the mad scheme of open rebellion. In the ears of the Eastern federalism she has thundered the following language:—

You have basely withdrawn your support from the cause of our common country—

You have reviled its government— You have labored to divide and distract its councils, and paralyze its energies—

You have declared the war wanton, cruel and unjust—

You have discouraged enlistments and loans—

You have gloried in our disasters—

You have openly rejoiced at the success of our enemy—

You have fed the enemy—

You have conveyed to him intelligence—

YOU HAVE EMBROUSED HIS CAUSE—

You have striven to palliate, excuse or justify his savage excesses—

You have set at naught the parting admonitions of Washington, by exciting unfounded suspicions and jealousies against our southern and western brethren—

You have profaned his name by organizing, under his sanction, secret associations to aid your purposes of ambition—

You have openly threatened resistance and rebellion, holding out to the enemy encouragement to persist in refusing justice to your injured country—in fine,

You have violated the sacred obligations you owe to your country and your God—

Now therefore, KNOW YE, that We, the People of the State of New York, having fully heard all and singular the foregoing premises, and due consideration being thereon had, do solemnly declare that we utterly detest and abhor your principles and your conduct:—

—We love our country—we hate the conduct of its enemies, as well as those who adhere to them:—We firmly believe the war is just and necessary, and that it is our duty to give it a decided support:—We view with indignation your contemptible threats of resistance and rebellion, and warn you never to expect aid from us in the crazy project of dismembering the Union, and bringing ruin on our country.—

Remember, that country is our idol; its enemies are our enemies; its sufferings are ours; its safety, its honor, its prosperity are ours; for it we will sacrifice all local prejudices: to the preservation of its independence, and the integrity of its union, we will cling as the last hope of persecuted liberty, determined never to abandon its best interests in the day of trial and adversity.

Such is the emphatic language of our brethren in the State of New York, at this trying period; a language which the enemies of our country cannot fail to understand and remember.

The time has been, when the State of New York, detached from the great republican interest, by local prejudice, appeared in her State, and in the National Councils, on the side of the enemy.—

The great contest which produced this state of things has passed away. What appeared like a permanent accession to the strength of opposition has vanished.

An union has been produced which has put down the men who would sacrifice their country on the altar of party, and disgrace it by base submission. The sound conversion of great numbers from the federal faith has swelled republican success to a triumph, and New York now stands a conspicuous monument over the grave of Eastern rebellion.

A review of this election, with those in New Hampshire and Massachusetts must, we think, furnish a salutary lesson to our enemies of every description. A moment's reflection must now convince them that their utmost exertions to detach the American people from the cause of their country, will prove worse than fruitless; that opposition has done its best and its worst, and that do what it will, the more the war is examined, on its own merits, the more firmly will it be supported by those whose blood and treasure are to be expended in its persecution.

[Coh. Par.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

In addition to the act, entitled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal an act now in force for those purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That courts martial, to be composed of militia officers alone, for the trial of militia drafted, detached, and called forth for the service of the United States, whether acting in conjunction with the regular forces or otherwise, shall, whenever necessary, be appointed, held and conducted in the manner prescribe by the rules and articles of war for appointing, holding and conducting courts martial for the trial of delinquents in the army of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in the militia, where an offence is punishable by stoppage of pay or by imposing a fine, limited by the amount of pay, the same shall be taken to have relation to the monthly pay existing at the time the offence was committed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any delinquent directed the summons to appear before a court martial for neglect or refusal to obey the orders of the President of the United States in any of the cases recited in the first, second, third and fourth sections of the act, entitled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," passed February twenty-eighth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall be absent when any non-commissioned officer shall call to summon him, it shall be a sufficient summons of such delinquent if the non-commissioned officer leave a copy of the summons or a written notice thereof, signed by him, with some person of suitable age and discretion, at the usual place of abode of such delinquent at least ten days previous to the day of appearance. And in case of the non-appearance of such delinquent, the court martial may proceed with his trial in the same manner as if he had appeared and plead not guilty to the charge exhibited against him.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the president of any court martial for the trial of militia, if required, and upon his being duly satisfied that such testimony is material to the trial, to issue his precept directed to any person to be summoned as a witness, commanding his or her attendance at such court to testify for or against the person to be tried, as the case may be, and any witness having been duly summoned, and failing to appear, without a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, by bill, plaint, or information, in any court of competent jurisdiction. And if any witness when called upon for that purpose shall refuse to testify, or shall behave with contempt to the court, or if any other person shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures, in presence thereof, or shall cause any riot or disorder therein, it shall be lawful for such court to punish such offender by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month at the discretion of such court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into execution the sentence, judgment or order of any such court martial, or any of the offences specified in the last clause of the preceding section of this act, it shall be lawful for the court to issue an order to any commissioned officer of militia not below the rank of captain, commanding him to carry the same into effect by military force, whose duty it shall be to obey the same, and execute the order accordingly.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That on the trial of delinquents, for offences not capital, by any such court martial, the deposition of witnesses taken before a justice of the peace or other person authorized to take affidavits to be read in any court of record in the state where the same shall be taken, may be read in evidence, provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at taking the same, or are duly notified thereof. And further that the returns of captains or other commanding officers of companies, delinquents drafted or offered into the service of the United States, who shall have refused or neglected to enter the same, sworn to as aforesaid, shall be competent evidence of the facts therein contained.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall wilfully swear false before any such court martial, or in any affidavit or deposition taken as aforesaid,

he or she shall be adjudged to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be indicted, tried and punished accordingly, by any court of competent jurisdiction in the state where such offence shall be committed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of the before recited act, may, in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That regimental chaplains in the militia which have been or shall be called into the service of the United States, shall receive the same monthly pay and rations as a captain of infantry, with the addition of forage for one horse, and whenever called forth into the service of the United States, division quartermasters shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a deputy quartermaster general; brigade quartermasters to the pay, emoluments and allowances of an assistant deputy quartermaster general; and regimental quartermasters to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of infantry, and sixteen dollars per month in addition thereto, and forage for one horse; division inspectors shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of infantry; brigade majors to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a major of infantry; aids-de-camp to brigadier generals to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a captain of infantry, with the addition of sixteen dollars per month, and forage for one horse.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the expenses incurred or to be incurred by marching the militia of any State or Territory of the United States to their places of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition of the President of the United States, or which shall have been or may be incurred in cases of calls made by the authority of any state or territory which shall have been or may be approved by him, shall be adjusted and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such place of rendezvous on the requisition of the President of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be considered as authorising any species of expenditure previous to arriving at the place of rendezvous, which is not provided by existing laws to be paid for after their arrival at such place of rendezvous.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where a brigade of militia shall be called forth for actual service, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls, conformably to the provisions of the act entitled "an act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States." If less than a brigade be called forth, then it shall be the duty of a brigade major of the district wherein such militia may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls: two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid, one on the assembling and the other on the discharge of such militia. If there should be no brigade major in the vicinity, the commanding officer may direct any officer under the rank of lieutenant colonel, whether of the regular troops or militia, to inspect and muster the militia so called forth.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That any commissioned officer, non commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia of the United States, who shall have committed an offence while in the actual service of the United States, may be tried and punished for the same, although his term of service may have expired, in like manner as if he had been actually in the service of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That this act be continued in force for and during the present war, and no longer.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the renewal of a land warrant to George Shannon.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is directed to cause to be granted to George Shannon a warrant for three hundred and twenty acres of land, in lieu of a warrant number twenty one for the said quantity of land issued to the said Shannon, on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, under an act of Congress, passed the third day of

March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "an act making compensation to Messieurs Lewis and Clark, and their companions," which is lost; which said warrant, so to be granted, shall have all the properties of the one heretofore obtained by the said Shannon: Provides nevertheless, and it is hereby declared, That the said warrant heretofore obtained by the said Shannon, and any proceedings that may be had thereon, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To fix the compensations of the clerks employed in the offices of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the annual compensation of the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as now fixed by law, there shall be allowed to the principal clerk in each of said offices fifteen hundred dollars, and to each of the engrossing clerks employed in said offices twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum; to be paid quarterly out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Archibald M'Call.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Archibald M'Call, of the City of Philadelphia, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eight thousand three hundred and four dollars and ninety five cents in full for the drawbacks due on the exportation of three hundred and ninety chests of Congo, and one hundred and fifty chests Souchong teas to Bremen in the ship Abigail, in the month of August, one thousand eight hundred and five: Provided, That the said M'Call prove to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Treasury, that the said teas have been landed at some foreign port or place.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Pitchlyn.

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 Department of War be, and they are hereby authorised and required, to settle and adjust the account of John Pitchlyn, late an Interpreter for the Choctaw Indians, and to allow him a reasonable compensation for his services from the first day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, until the third of March, one thousand seven hundred eighty nine, the amount whereof shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John D. Hay.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That John D. Hay, Post Master at Vincennes, be and he is hereby released and discharged from the payment of three hundred twenty five dollars received by him as Post Master for the General Post Office Department, which said three hundred and twenty five dollars were, together with other property, belonging to the said John D. Hay, destroyed by fire.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

...in the United States to repose with confidence on the favorable result of the negotiations at Gottenburg. The first effect of peace between France and the allies will be, the extraordinary exultation of the British government, which will arrogate to itself all the glory due to the late victories, and to a successful termination of the war, should that be the result. Its pretensions, in regard to us, will probably take a proportional elevation. It is not certain, under such circumstances, that the admittance of the Emperor of Russia and the other powers, should it be given, will have the weight to which it is so justly entitled. If Great Britain rejected the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, while his co-operation in the war against her most powerful and dreaded enemy was so important, it could not be a cause of surprise, if she disregarded his counsel after all danger from that enemy had ceased. Our impression therefore is, that the demands of the British government, in the negotiation at Gottenburg, will be extravagantly high, and the commencement at least, on all the points which may be brought into discussion, whatever subject relating.

The termination of the war in Europe, with whatever party in France the treaty is made, whether it be with the Emperor Napoleon, or the house of Bourbon, will form a very important epoch in the annals of nations. The peace which follows will probably be of short duration, unless the British government, enlightened by events, of which the late reverse in the fortunes of its most dreaded antagonist might be peculiarly instructive; shall, in its turn, satisfy the past claims and expectations of other nations. The eyes of the allies and of the civilized world will thenceforward be fixed on Great Britain. An attempt to retain in her hands all that she has gained in the war, while others gained nothing, will be a signal of new discords and divisions, that may convulse and deluge Europe again with blood.

Whatever may be the tone which the British government assumes in the negotiation at Gottenburg, or the part which the Baltic powers take, in the questions depending there, it is incumbent on the United States to support with a manly firmness the rights for which we contend. Confident in our resources, in the virtue, the patriotism and energies of our fellow citizens, we have nothing to fear from the hostility of England, should her government by vainly attempting to dictate unjust and dishonorable conditions, impose on us the necessity of prosecuting the war.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, from his friend, an American citizen, dated

St. John's, New Brunswick, 4th May, 1814.

"Yesterday about 200 sailors arrived here from Halifax, which were sent off this morning for Quebec, along with 54 more that volunteered in this City. A bounty of £25 this currency (\$100) was paid down to each man before they started, most of which they left with their relations; in addition to this bounty, every man that will volunteer for the lakes for six months, (or until the English can hoist the broom at the mast head, when they say they shall be able to do this summer,) is to be provided with an admiralty protection when discharged, which is to insure them from ever being impressed, either in England or in the colonies.

"By this day's mail we learn, that several regiments of Scottish Highlanders have arrived at Halifax, which are expected in a few days in this place—some say that they are to be sent off to the Canadas; but Mr. S. told me, and on his information much credit may be placed, that they are to be sent to Indian Island and St. Andrews, near Eastport, together with the drafts from the militia of this and the province of Nova Scotia, the Islands of Cam Breton and Prince Edwards, which are to be called out on the first of next month.—Gen. Ferguson, who commanded under the late Sir John Moore in Spain, is expected to be on his passage from Scotland, to command on the frontiers of this province; the inhabitants are chiefly Scotch, and will of course look to the standard of this Highland chieftain, so say the people here; but I am of a different opinion, and so is Mr. S. for since my arrival here, I have heard many of the Scotch, who have relatives in the U. States, and also many of the descendants of the old refugees (so called here) Tories, express a desire to be under the government of the United States, in preference to that of England. I believe they are but few, except those who are engaged in navigation and commerce, but would join the American standard, if planted in this province and surrounded by an American force sufficient to insure protection to those who would join it? They speak bitterly against Hull for giving up to the British all the Canadians that joined him. Should those Highlanders arrive and continue in this Province, it must be for the purpose of invading the province of Maine, or assisting the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, should they attempt to raise the arm of rebellion, with their idol Calhoun at their head, against the southern states; or in other words, to separate from the Union. This is privately talked of among a certain class here, but the officers of the government have not, so far as I can learn, allowed their intentions to be made known.

Mr. S. told me, at tea last night, that in a conversation he had with old Squire

Paggon, in the Coffee Room yesterday, the Squire, in his jocular mood observed, that "the father of the present lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts must have made a gross mistake at the time of baptizing his son, that he ought to have called him Joshua." Why? said Mr. S. "because, had that been the case," said the Squire, "his present rebellious followers would suppose him to have risen from the dead, and to be 'that old saint,' the son of Man, that succeeded Moses in leading the children of Israel to Canaan, and that he now came to lead the children of federalism from the weight of that chain which binds the U. States together. What, said Mr. S. don't you admire the 'eastern federalists'?" "No," said the Squire, "I admire no set of men that will lawlessly oppose the government under which they live; if they are not satisfied with their present happy form of government, let them do as you and I did, sell their property, if any they have, and come off." You know, said Mr. S. that Gov. Strong is a man of exemplary good conduct, and also a man of talents, (at least his friends say so) and that if the northern states succeed in separating from the Union, and joining us, he has the promise already, of being his Majesty's Viceroy in North America. "I have heard so, observed the Squire, "but I do not believe that ever his majesty will place power in the hands of a man that would betray his own country; he may pay him with gold, but he will never clothe him with authority—But, said the other, how can his majesty break his promise? "It was made by his ministers," replied the Squire, "and they are liable to be removed from office, as Gov. Strong himself is."

"I am told that three gentlemen sailed lately from Halifax for England, to represent the fishery societies in these provinces, and to use their endeavours, previous to any treaty of peace with the U. States to exclude Americans from the privilege of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland, and indeed from any part of the ocean beyond 21 miles from their own shores; they were the bearers of petitions signed by the different Governors, and their majesty's counsels, & upwards of 40,000 others. The people of Ireland have already petitioned Parliament, to exclude the U. States from importing salt provisions into any of his majesty's colonies beyond seas." This is said to have been done at the desire of the ministry.

"By letters received by the first mercantile house in this City, by the March mail, we are led to believe, that there can no peace result from the negotiations now going on at Gottenburg.—It is said that America will not give up any one point for which America contends, but that a satisfaction will be demanded for the injury done to and suffered by England, in consequence of this war—that England is jealous of the 'over-growth' of the Yankee's Navy," and that before any peace will be agreed to by England, America must be made to confine her navy to a certain number of war ships, and that of a certain class too—so much for the late news, which perhaps you have before this time from other quarters.

"I find there is no truth in the amnesty spoken of in the American papers; indeed, I find that Prevost has neither the will nor the power, to offer or accept any such treaty.

"India goods have lately risen here about 50 per cent. in consequence of the expected European peace—several Spaniards have loaded here, with sugar, molasses, rum and copper, and have sailed. European goods have been imported this spring 33 per cent. higher than usual, in consequence of the European demand being so great.

"S. May 7.—Yesterday's mail informs us, that some of the Highlanders, who lately arrived at Halifax, were on their march to Windsor, to take shipping there for this place, distant 90 miles, and from it over land 45 miles; that the frames of 6 or 8 vessels of war were ordered by way from England to Quebec, with a great many seamen. It is also currently reported that Admiral Cochrane is to declare the whole of the American ports in a strict state of blockade immediately, and that the Admiral has received late orders to ransom no more of the enemy's vessels, but to destroy all that are not worthy of sending to port. There are two secret expeditions said (privately) to be fitting out, the one to destroy the 74 burning at Boston, and the other at Portsmouth, and it is said, that the generality of the inhabitants of Boston would be glad that the English should accomplish their design, and that they will not oppose them in the least. A letter, said to be in town, dated at Liverpool (England) the 10th of April, states, that the Emperor of Germany had separated from the Allies, and had joined Bonaparte."

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

On Wednesday last 18th inst. on the arrival of the Regent, from France, at Sandy Hook, she was pursued in close chase by the British frigate, Commodore Lewis, of the general flag, on that station, perceiving her danger, he sailed with a division of 11 of his boats, proceeded towards the frigate until he was three miles without the Regent, and prepared for an engagement. The wind (a N. W.) and the tide (at low) did his vessel directly out, when he reached within gun shot distance of the enemy, he came to anchor in line of battle, and fired two guns to windward, an invitation for her to come on.—The frigate, however, declined the combat and stood off, when Commodore Lewis gave her 40 or 50 shot, many of which struck in different directions about, and some went beyond her—in the presence of many hundred spectators on the beach, who were disappointed in seeing the efficacy of gun boats brought to an effectual and decisive test on this occasion, and under circumstances, too, favorable to her success, and disadvantageous to our gallant little marine. Col.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING MAY 31, 1814.

The Flag of Truce, which has just arrived at Annapolis, we learn, is the bearer of no communication to our government, except a passport which had been requested for M. PEDERSON, Charge des Affaires at Denmark, to proceed to Europe. The vessel brings nothing else whatever. Nat. Intel.

Albany, May 24.
IMPORTANT. A letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, to his friend in this city, has the following postscript:—
"19th May, 6 P. M.—Open this letter to write, that the British fleet are in sight, standing in for this harbour."

Extract of a letter from Com. Chaucey to the Secretary of the Navy
U. S. Ship Superior, Sackett's Harbor, May 16, 1814.
The enemy has paid dearly for the little booty which he obtained at Oswego. From the best information which I can collect, both from deserters and my agents, the enemy lost 70 men killed and 165 wounded; drowned and missing in all, 235, nearly as many as were opposed to them. Captain Mulester is certainly mortally wounded; a Captain of Marines killed, and a number of other officers killed and wounded.

Extract of a letter from Captain Thomas McDonough, commanding the United States Naval Force on Lake Champlain to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
Verdun, May 18, 1814.
"I omitted stating in my letter of the 14th, that the enemy had two fine rowboats shot adrift from their galleys, in their action with the battery, which, in their precipitate retreat were left, and picked up by us.

I have since learned, that in other parts of the Lake, they are much cut up by the militia—Two of their galleys, in passing up a small river on the New-York side, had nearly all their men killed and wounded."

The steam boat Cat of Neptune, arrived here on Saturday from Albany, brought no news.—The passengers contradict the report that the enemy had again made his appearance off Oswego. Several ship carpenters came down in the steam boat from Lake Champlain, they state that the new ship Champlain had joined the squadron under Com. McDonough. N. Y. Adv. May 24

Brigadier General WINCHESTER, for a considerable time past a prisoner of war in Canada, arrived in the City of Washington a few days ago on his parole. We learn that an exchange has been effected which includes Gen. Winchester and many other officers, as well as two or three hundred privates recently arrived within the lines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.
Somerset, May 23d, 1814.

[Extract.] I shall now endeavor to give you a detail, as far as I have been able to learn. The Tangier Islands, on which they have about 1200 men, sound and invalid, are their places of rendezvous. Adm. Cockburn lying off in the bay, as near as the water will admit his ship; the Jassieu brig, commanded by Capt. Watts, off the mouth of the Meokin—a tender, generally spoken of as the Queens Town Packet, plying steadily between both places.

On Sunday last three negroes, two of whom belonged to the estate of Gen. John Gale, (decd.) the other to a Mr. Edward Coulbourn, stole a canoe and got on board the brig, then lying opposite the mouth of Annamessex; consequently the owners applied for a flag to go on board the Jassieu, which was granted. On Wednesday, Mr. Coulbourn, accompanied by two gentlemen went and was informed that those three negroes had been on board, but were immediately sent to the Tangier Islands; and that had they been on board, they could not have been given up without the orders and permission of the Admiral, and then only in case they were willing to return. While Mr. Coulbourn was on board the Captain returned from the *Deer Island*, with a parcel of sheep, lambs, hush, &c. How or in what manner he got them, I have never understood. Five other negro men, belonging to Maj. Henry J. Carroll, on Monday last left his farm, and were missing and endeavoring to get on board; one was apprehended next day (having lost his way) and the other four on Wednesday last, (by some fishermen) within about four miles of the Tangiers.

On Thursday last a large or bat of some kind came into Great Annamessex very early in the morning, and boarded a vessel of Capt. George Davey, and set fire to her—Capt. Davey immediately manned and sent off her canoe; the men in the canoe would have captured a had a brush with them, had not the alarm gun have been fired from the Jassieu, upon which they, the British, rowed off, though without receiving a salute from the men of board the canoes, as well as the militia who were collecting. On a others say, that Capt. Davey had that presence of mind to make the negroes march down opposite to them, with flocks shouldered as gums. The vessel not much injured.—Immediately they rowed up *Joan's Creek*, and boarded a vessel belonging to Messrs. Roach and Coulbourn, look over the cabin and were making preparations to fire her; which being observed by some of the people on shore, they to the amount of about 12 or 15 went down opposite to the vessel—but one of them being ahead they took to their boat or barge and made off.—The militia fired on them, but from what I have understood without any effect.—No injury done to the vessel.

Orders have now issued (and the people very much dis-satisfied) the (with) to haul up the canoes on low waters to certain designated places, and guards ordered out to guard and take care of them. Interested as we are with creels and spears, in the lower part of this county, it is almost impossible to prevent the negroes from turning away. Add to this in the lower part of this county, take away a man's canoe, and you deprive him of all means subsistence.—He knows not how to catch or supply them with food, and a little meat to cook their fish with. At the very busy season of the year, the militia complain bitterly being ordered out on such a duty. Instead, from what I observed, they will let their slaves (they were probably sent) to go and hunt, they themselves ought to be at the expense of a guard. As the object is to prevent intercourse with the enemy, it seems a very different thing, that there should be a guard of militia by the wharves, in the lower part of this county, there can be no doubt, and still no persons taking up.

This is a fatal day—I shall inform you of their (the enemy's) movements, whenever any thing occurs.
I am your obedient servant—

Albany, May 28.
The fleets at Lynhaven, and within the Cape, seem to have lately received an additional force of sails and troops, to their former strength assembled there, and the ravages and robbery of negroes which meet in the West Indies, for sale at least, to what the sell in the U. States seems to be their primary object. The public sale of those miserable blacks, above 600 taken to Halifax, met ready sale for the West-India slave markets.

The Potomac is at present (says the Nat. Intelligencer of Thursday last) clear of British cruizers, & there are none in the bay above Point Lookout. We learn that one 74 and a few tenders and barges remain in sight of the Point, about nine miles below.

New-York, May 21.
NEWS OF THE ESSEX
Arrived at Boston, via Quarantine, Portuguese brig Duke of Talavera, 51 days from Pernambuco, cargo molasses, horns, cocoa and tude. Capt. Silva informs, that the U. S. frigate ESSEX was at Cape St. Roque, (near Peruvian bay), a considerable time, buying attie, &c.—and that to prevent information of her being there getting to Pernambuco, she laid an embargo on every cargo that passed or stopped at the Cape. When she departed, she had embarked about 20 sail, most of which arrived at Pernambuco, and brought the first information of her having been there, and sailing from thence. The information of her having sailed from Cape St. Roque was received at Pernambuco about the 23d of March, when the British frigate Indefatigable, tating 44 guns, immediately sailed in quest of her. The Indefatigable had the command of a fleet of 170 sail, which was given to the commander of the Inconstant frigate, which frigate, with another, and a sloop of war, would sail with the fleet in a few days after Capt. S.
April 4, lat. 0 34, long 36, was boarded from the U. S. sloop of war Frolic.

PEACOCK AND ESPERVIER
The dimensions of both vessels
The Peacock's length 118 feet—breadth of beam 32 feet—depth of hold 14 feet—tonnage 509
The Espervier's length 107 feet—breadth of beam 32 feet—depth of hold 14 feet—tonnage 467 75-95.
The Peacock mounts 20 guns, the Espervier 18 of the same calibre. Nat. Intel.

Loss of the British frigate Dadales
The British frigate Dadales struck on a rock off Ceylon, in the East Indies, and immediately sunk. Capt. S.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office
Washington, May 20, 1814.
GENERAL ORDERS
Absent Officers now on furlough, and not ordered on the recruiting service, will join their respective corps or regiments, immediately.
By order, J. B. WALBACH,
Adjutant General

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.
GENERAL ORDERS
Any commissioned officer of the army of the United States, who shall send, or accept any challenge to fight a duel, or who knowing that any other officer has sent or accepted, or is about to send or accept, a challenge to fight a duel, and who does not immediately arrest and bring to trial the offenders in this case, shall be dismissed the service of the United States.
J. B. WALBACH,
Adjutant General

PUBLIC SALE.
BY order of the orphan's court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling of Mrs. Mansfield, in Dory Neck, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of June.—All the personal estate of James Mansfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd, consisting of a vessel now on the stocks, and all the materials in the yard; also plank, timber, &c. in the woods; one negro woman; sheep and cattle, one mare, and a number of articles to tedious to enumerate here. A credit of nine months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, by the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of five dollars, and under, the cash will be required on the delivery of the articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
Samuel Harrison, adm'r
of James Mansfield, dec'd.
may 31 2

N. B. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said deceased, are particularly requested to furnish the subscriber with the amounts thereof as soon as possible.
Samuel Harrison, adm'r
of James Mansfield, dec'd.
may 31 2

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber will sell at private sale, all his property, viz.—the houses and lots in the village of New Market, where he resides, containing a dwelling house 28 by 35 feet, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, three rooms and an entry on the next floor, store and a lodging room in the garret, entry, kitchen, octagonal mill-house, stables sufficient to hold five horses, carriage house and corn house—with an excellent garden containing a variety of shrubby raspberries in great abundance, goose berries, currants, and a large quantity of flowers in high cultivation. On the same lot, a store house nearly new, 30 by 26 feet, with a store room, counting room, and carrying shop, all finished complete, with an excellent cellar; Lombardy poplars and locust trees planted on the front and south side of the dwelling house.
Also—one unimproved lot adjoining the same, 34 of an acre, in high cultivation.
Also—266 1/2 acres of very heavy timbered land, principally of white and red Oak, suitable for vessels and staves, situated about 2 1/2 miles from New Market, and 3 1/2 from navigable water.
Any person wishing to purchase the above property, may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber.
Robert Traverser.
New-Market, may 31 4

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

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
MAY 21, 1814.

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

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

Mary Gooding, Exec'x
of Edward Gooding, dec'd.
may 21 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
MAY 21, 1814.

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

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

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

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
MAY 21, 1814.

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

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscribers of Kent county, have obtained from the orphan's court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Benjamin Yearley*, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the 29th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately. Given under our hands this 31st day of May, 1814.

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

NOTICE.
IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county—*Th. B. to give notice*, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Calch Charles*, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 31st day of May, 1814.

Arthur Bell, Ex'or
of Calch Charles, dec'd.
may 31 3q

NOTICE.
IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county—*Th. B. 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 *Nathan Daniel*, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 31st day of May, 1814.

Arthur Bell, Ex'or
of Wm. Wheelton, dec'd.
may 31 3q

NOTICE.
IN obedience to the law, and an order of the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county—*Th. B. 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 *Nathan Daniel*, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand, this 31st day of May, 1814.

Arthur Bell, Adm'or
de bonis non of N. M. Daniel, dec'd.
may 31 3q

WAS COMMITTED
TO the jail of Harford county, is a runaway on Saturday, the 14th inst. a negro girl named LOUISA. She appears to be about 16 years of age, 4 feet 11 inches high, very equate made, 3 of her fingers on the right hand have been injured at the end—her clothing is a striped linen trunk, shoes and stockings; says she belongs to John Hood, of Anne A. and county. Her owner is required to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees.
Benjamin Guyton, Sheriff
Harford County Court

