

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. 13. 16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1815

[No. 31.....803.]

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.

A BALL.

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

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

R'd. Barrow.

march 28 2

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

If the above farm is not disposed of at private sale by the 25th day of April, it will on that day, if fair, if not, the next fair public day, be exposed to public sale, on the Court House Green, at 9 o'clock. The terms of sale will then be made known, and attendance given by

Peter Harris.

march 28 5

THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Will meet at Easton, on Wednesday the 12th of April next, for the purpose of granting Licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland, agreeably to law.

march 21 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

By order—

J. Loockerman, Clk. of the Levy Court.

feb. 21

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

Branch Bank at Easton.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 3d day of April next.

By order of the Board—

Joseph Haskins, Cash'r. Easton, March 20, 1815. (21)

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, PRICE 75 CENTS.

DR. BENNALLS MARTIN'S

ESSAY

ON THE EPIDEMICS OF THE WIN.

TERS OF 1813 & 1814.

In Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties, in the State of Maryland.

march 21 3

CHEAP SHOES.

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

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

Children's Morocco and Leather.

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

John Valiant.

march 28 3

INTERESTING NOTICE.

The subscriber having removed to Baltimore, has commenced business on that extensive wharf on the upper side of Smith's Dock, called Spear's Wharf—where ships or vessels of any description, will be received at the usual wharfage, and repaired or fitted out on as good terms as possible.

I will also furnish drafts on the most approved model, and directions for building on any part of the bay, and receive and sell vessels (if faithfully built) on a moderate commission; likewise ship lumber, spars, staves, or other lumber. Some of the above articles is wanted to purchase, such as knees, floor timbers, vessel plank, and spars from 30 to 60 feet in length.

Wm. Harrison, of Jas.

march 21

BOARDERS WANTED.

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

Mary Tripp.

Jan 18

EDWARD NEEDLES AND HENRY TROTH,

HAVING entered into co-partnership under the firm of

HENRY TROTH & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Joseph Lehman, Druggist, No. 222, Market street, 5th door below 7th street, PHILADELPHIA,

where they have on hand a general assortment of Drugs, & Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dry Salts, &c &c of the best quality, which they will sell at the lowest market prices.

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

March 25 5

TO THE PUBLIC.

These few lines may inform them, that the subscriber has commenced the MANUFACTURING and TAYLORING BUSINESS, in Easton, on Washington street, at the lower end of Lewis' Brick Row, and solicits her friends and others for their custom, which she engages shall be complied with on reasonable terms.

Ann J. Wood.

march 21 3

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

RENEWED.

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

Tavern Keeping Business;

Hoping from his own attention, and his keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.

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

R. B. Easton, January 3, 1815

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To repeal certain acts concerning the flotilla service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April next, the act, entitled "an act authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be built, barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States," passed the fifth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; and an act entitled "an act authorizing the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla service," passed the sixteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall be repealed and cease to be in force.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the barges and other vessels composing the flotilla establishment (they being first divested of their guns & military stores, which are to be carefully preserved) shall be sold or laid up under the direction of the President of the United States, and the monies arising therefrom paid into the Treasury thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the commissioned and warrant officers, and all the privates, who shall be discharged in consequence of the repeal of the acts aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive four months' pay over and above what may be due to them respectively at the time of their discharge.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to cause all the armed vessels thereof on the Lakes, except such as he may deem necessary to enforce the proper execution of the revenue laws, to be sold or laid up as he may judge most conducive to the public interest; such vessels being first divested of their armament, tackle and furniture, which are to be carefully preserved.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled "an act authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be built, or purchased, the vessels therein mentioned," passed the fifteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause to be sold such of the vessels acquired under the said act, as he may deem inexpedient to be retained in the public service; and to cause the money arising therefrom to be paid into the public treasury.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold, they being first divested of their guns and military stores, which are to be carefully preserved, such and so many of the gun boats belonging to the United States, as in his judgment may no longer be necessary to be retained in the public service; and such of the warrant

officers and privates as may be discharged in consequence of such sale, shall be entitled to receive four months' pay over and above what may be due to them at the time of their discharge.

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

February 27, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas Sprigg. 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 navy department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Thomas Sprigg, on account of the destruction of a quantity of hempen yarns, in the ropewalk, in the vicinity of Baltimore, which were destroyed by order of General Foreman, by ascertaining or causing to be ascertained, the value of the yarns, in such manner and upon such terms as may be just and reasonable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the said valuation, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Thomas Sprigg, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of sundry persons in the service of the United States, in consequence of the destruction of their tools by fire at the Navy Yard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the navy be, and they are hereby directed to adjust and settle all claims for losses that have been sustained by artificers, mechanics, and other workmen, in the employ & service of the United States, for tools and other articles essential to, and connected with, their trade and occupation, which have been destroyed by fire in consequence of burning the buildings of the Navy Yard in the City of Washington, and to cause to be paid over to such persons, respectively, the amount found due for such losses.

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

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the naval establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated annually, for three years, towards the purchase and supply of a stock of every description of timber, required for ship building, and other naval purposes, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and eleven, shall be, and the same is hereby continued in force until the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and no longer.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To repeal certain acts therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all acts or parts of acts, which prohibit the entrance of the vessels of any foreign nation into the harbors or waters under

the jurisdiction of the United States, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the "act to prohibit American vessels from proceeding to, or trading with, the enemies of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and twelve, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the "act to prohibit the use of licenses or passes, granted by the authority of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," passed the second day of August, eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred by virtue of the acts or part of acts hereby repealed, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Champlain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be purchased the British vessels which were captured on Lake Champlain by the American squadron, on the eleventh day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen; and the amount of the valuation of such captured vessels, when duly made and returned to the Navy Department, shall be distributed as prize money, among the captors or their heirs.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER, OF NOV. 26.

AMERICAN WAR.

Negotiations at Ghent.—Measures of the American Congress.—Battle near Fort Erie.—Lake Ontario.—Dispatches about the Lake Champlain battle.—British attack on Fort Mobile.—The negotiations at Ghent, tho' kept a secret from Johnny Bull, have reached him, as most other disclosures do, through the tell-tale press of America. Oh! that Republic and her Press! How many things the world knows through them! Is there no way of reducing them to silence? Take it in hand, good people, and see if there be no means of accomplishing it.—These negotiations show, that JONATHAN, poor despised JONATHAN, is not much less smart in the cabinet than he is in the field. Certainly nothing was ever better managed than this negotiation on the part of JONATHAN.—He pricked our brains, and then would do nothing, until he heard what the people of America should say. The ground of Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin, &c. was very reasonable; for, now could they be expected to have instructions, relating to matters never before matters of dispute? The substance of the disclosure is this: we asked as a preliminary, that the Republicans should give up part of their territory, including those very Lakes, and the town borders of those Lakes, where we have defeated us, and which are their only secure barrier against us and our Indian allies. The President, of course, lost no time in laying these papers before the Congress, who are said to have heard them with unanimous indignation; and the Times newspaper tells us, that "these papers have been made the means of uniting against us the whole American people." Thou great ass, they were united against us before. There were only a handful of "Serenity Highnesses" and "Cossacks" in Massachusetts, the acquaintance of Mr. Henry, who were not united against us. This, I suppose, is the shift that you resort to in order to cover your disgrace, in having to announce that Mr. Madison is "yet" President, and that he is not even "impeached." There is one passage in the late dispatch of Mr. Monroe, worthy of great attention. He tells the plenipotentiaries, that "there is much reason to presume, that Great Britain has now OTHER OBJECTS than those, for which she has hitherto professed to contend." Probably he built this presumption on the language of our public prints, or on the report of a speech in Parliament, attributed by those newspapers to Sir Joseph Yorke, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in which report the reporters made Sir Joseph say, that we had Mr. Madison to DEPOSE before we could lay down our arms. This report was published some time in May or June; and in August Mr.

Monroe's dispatch was written. However, of the ground of presumption what it would, Mr. Madison does not seem to have changed his tone on account of it; and there can be no doubt that the people must have been greatly inflamed by such an impudent declaration. This shows what mischiefs newspapers can do. The war is, in great part, the war of the Times and the Courier. Let them, therefore, sweep over the fate of our fleets and armies in Canada and at Mobile.—The measures of the American Congress seem to be of a very bold character, and well calculated for a year of long continuance. The President has not been afraid to lay bare all the wants of the government, and to appeal to the sense and patriotism of the people. From every thing that can be discovered, the Noblesse of Massachusetts will not be able to prevent, or even impede, any of these measures. JONATHAN BULL is, in last Saturday's Gazette, treated to an account of the late battle near Fort Erie, from which JONATHAN sallied out upon Gen'l. Drummond's army. According to this account, our loss was as follows:—

KILLED.

Captains 1
Lieutenants 2
Sergeants 7
Rank and file 105

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Colonels 3
Captains 6
Lieutenants 10
Ensigns 1
Sergeants 13
Drummers 1
Rank and file 147

MISSING.

Majors 2
Captains 4
Lieutenants 3
Ensigns 2
Adjutants 1
Surgeons 1
Surgeons 21
Drummers 2
Rank and file 210

316
609

A most bloody battle! The armies, on both sides, are handfuls of men. These are battles of a very different description, from those of the Peninsula, as it was called.—Gen'l. Drummond complains of the overwhelming force of the enemy.—How came he to besiege him then? It was a sally, observe on the part of the Americans; and, it is the first time I ever heard of a sallying party being stronger than the army besieging them. In the teeth of facts like those the malignant ass of the Times newspaper has the impudence to say, with as much coolness as if he had never heard of these things:—"A peace between G. Britain and the U. States can properly be made no where but in America." The conferences should be carried on at New York or Philadelphia, having previously fixed at those places the head quarters of a Picton or a Hill. If Mr. Madison has this written in his pay, the latter could not serve the Republican cause more effectually than he is now doing. On Lake Ontario our newspapers now say, that we have a decided superiority of force. Very well. Let us bear that in mind. Let us have no new versions after a battle shall have taken place. The official accounts relative to the affair at Plattsburg and Lake Champlain are the most curious, certainly, that ever were seen. They consist of mere account of the number of killed, wounded, and missing, up to the time that our army quitted, or was about to quit, Plattsburg, that is to say [mind the date!] up to the FOURTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER. Not a word have we about the REFREAT from Plattsburg, nor about the battle on Lake Champlain, tho' we have an account from Sir George Prevost dated on the FOURTH OF OCTOBER. Mark that well. The dispatch is said to have been dated on the 11th, at Plattsburg, but it contains the account of the losses to the 14th! Let us hear the apology of the Times newspaper:—"The return from the 6th to the 14th of September being included in the dispatch bearing date the 11th, is easily accounted for, from the circumstance of that dispatch not having been made up for some time after. Altho' dispatches have arrived of a later date from Sir George Prevost, none have been received containing any account of his retreat. Private letters, however, contradict the American statements of precipitation and embarrassment in Sir George's movements on that occasion. The dispatch of the 11th, before mentioned, refers to the action on the Lake, but it is not thought proper to publish this until an official account of the action reaches the Admiralty." Very well, now. Let us grant that it would not be proper to publish Sir George's account of the action on the Lake, tho' it was such a limping concern as to require but little nautical skill to describe it; yet, here is no reason as all given for not publishing Sir George's account of his own retreat, other than that not having been received, which is most wonderful, seeing that it is the invariably practice to enclose duplicates and triplicates of every preceding dispatch, from

forces are at such a distance.—How came Sir George, in his dispatch of the 4th of October, not to send a duplicate of the account before? And, if he had not sent it before, how came he not to send it along with his dispatch of the 4th of October?—The solving of these questions will be very good amusement for the winter evenings of Johnny Bull, who was so anxious "to give the Yanks a good drubbing," and who thinks nothing at all of the Property Tax when compared with so derable an object.—Reader, pray let me bring you back to the affair of Plattsburg. It is situated on the side of Lake Champlain, about 25 miles within the United States. There is a fortress near it, in which Jonathan had 3,500 regulars and 5 or 6,000 militia.—Against this fort and force, Sir George Prevost, with 14 or 15,000 men, marched early in September, the fort being to be attacked by water by our fleet, at the same time that our army attacked it by land. The attack was made, but the American fleet came up, attacked our boats and captured the whole of the ships. Sir George Prevost, seeing the fate of the fleet, retreated speedily into Canada, was followed, as the Americans say, by their army, who harassed it, took some cannon, a great quantity of stores, and many prisoners, and received from the British army, a great number of deserters who quitted Sir George Prevost, and went over to them. This is the most serious part of the subject; and, therefore, as the Montreal newspapers had stated that we lost 150 men by desertion; as the Americans made them amount to a great many hundreds; and as Mr. Wintbread, in the debate in Parliament, a few days ago, said he had heard that they amounted to 2,000, and that, too, of Wellingtonians, the people were very anxious to see Sir George Prevost's account of the retreat. The Ministers said, that Sir George Prevost had said NOTHING about any DESERTION; and that, of course, he would have mentioned it if it had been true. But the Times newspaper now tells us, that Sir George has sent no account of desertion; or at least, that none has been received. According to the Ministers, Sir George's account has been received, and no mention is made in it of desertions. According to the Times, Sir George's account has not been received. We must believe the Ministers, of course, and must set the Times down for a promulgator of wilful falsehoods. But, then, there is a rub left: if the account of the retreat is true, WHY NOT PUBLISH IT? This is another riddle, Johnny Bull, for your winter evening's amusement.—The attack of our forces on Mobile furnishes a new feature to the war. We have before seen the two parties engaged, frigate to frigate, brig to brig, sloop to sloop, and, in two instances, fleet to fleet. We have seen them, on land, alternately besieged and besieging. We now see the Americans in a fort, containing only 138 men, attacked by a combined naval and military armament, as to the result of which, after describing the scene of action, we must, for the present, take their own official account. Point Mobile is situated on the main land on the border of the gulph of Mexico, not far from the mouth of the great river Mississippi. On this point is a fort, called Fort Bowyer, belonging to the Republican enemy, to the attack of which our squadron proceeded in September last. [Here follow the American official accounts.]

I extract these articles from the Times newspaper; and yet, in the face of these facts, in defiance of these red-hot balls, the consummate ass would make no peace except at New York or Philadelphia, they being first the head quarters of a Picton or a Hill! This is as good a fit as this writer could have given to Mr. Madison, and as hard a blow as he could have given to the *Noblesse* of Massachusetts, on whom he, and the rest of our war tribe had built, and do still build, their hopes of ultimate success. Let him look at the attitude of New-York and Philadelphia. I do not say, that it is impossible to get at either of those cities with bomb shells or rockets; but I am quite satisfied that it would require a very large army to set foot in either of them, even for the purpose of burning and then quitting them in safety. I will now make an observation or two with regard to public opinion as to the American war. People are disappointed. The continuance of the Property Tax pinches. But would they have the luxury of war without paying for it? No, no. Pay they must; or they must put up with what they have gotten, and see the Stars and stripes waving in every sea. They would have war. War was their cry. They have it, and they must pay for it.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Measrs. Editors.

I hand for publication extracts from several letters* written by British officers on our Southern coast, to their friends employed in the late expedition against New Orleans. If any farther testimonials were necessary, in addition to those which the late war exhibited, of the lust of plunder which has so preeminently marked the British officers, these extracts afford them. It is by no means my intention to condemn the acquisition, by an enemy, of such property, as, in the prosecution of an honorable warfare, the usage of nations assigns to him; or that he may not receive, in his march to great deeds, an impulse from the sentiment, that these deeds are to be rewarded by the wealth they acquire; but I mean to express the strongest indignation against that predatory system, which has been

purged by our late enemy, and which inevitably involved a violation of all those feelings a magnanimous enemy will always hold sacred. Impelled by the principle which these extracts exhibit, we see, in the train of all their invasions, plunderings, burnings, rapes, massacres, ransackings, and other equally atrocious enormities, such as have not been practised since the days of Gothic barbarity. Perhaps, it may be said, a peace having now occurred between us, we ought to throw a veil over their enormities, and sedulously endeavour to strengthen the bands of amity, by the kindest offices of charity and good correspondence. If the British officers were of that refined and exalted character which disdains to be behind hand in the race of good deeds, none would yield more cheerfully to this sentiment than myself; but, since the magnanimous examples furnished by our officers during the late war, have, in no degree, improved their models, it is due to justice, to hold them up to the indignation and contempt of the world.

A READER.

* These letters were found on board the St. Lawrence, at the time of her surrender to the Chasseur, privateer.

From Col. Malcolm to Rear Admiral Malcolm.

Cumberland Island, 5th Feb. 1815.
"I received your letter of the 5th ult. It is written before your last attack on the place, but I most sincerely hope you will ultimately succeed. From all accounts New Orleans is very strong.—The enemy will have gained a great confidence in themselves from their success.—What a disappointment it will be in England should you fail. The chance of failure has not been calculated on, and from the force employed, it has been made too sure from the first—I have no opinion of either the Indians or Black new raised corps; the former in this country carry on a most furious war; murder and desolation mark their track; there is no hope but flying or resistance to the last moment of life; this is what every one says of the Florida Indians, of course the inhabitants of all descriptions would fear to come near you. There is a report here that neither the 21st or 44th Regts. behaved well, but as a report I treat it.—I should be sorry to hear two British Regiments slurred in an attack."

[† In this letter of the Colonel's there was a lamentation expressed that his share of the prize-money at St. Mary's did not exceed five hundred pounds!]

From Col. Malcolm to Rear Admiral Malcolm.

Cumberland Island, 11th Feb. 1815.
"I hope we may hear from you in a short time and of your success against the place you are now before (New Orleans)—IT WILL REPAY THE TROOPS FOR ALL THEIR TROUBLE & FATIGUES! I do not expect, either war or peace, that we will move from this Island this winter; if the war goes on a garrison must be left here in charge of the Island."

From Sir Thomas Cochrane, of the Surprise frigate, to Capt. Pigot, off New Orleans, dated

Cumberland Island, Feb. 12, 1815.

"I came here just two days too late to share in the good things going on. Old Somerville was senior, and ordered the attack on St. Mary's, which Barrie executed. The prize money will be about £30,000, not more. Had our force been sufficient, the next movement would have been against Savannah, but not mustering above a thousand bayonets, we are content to keep possession of this Island, which we are placing in a state of defence. Our operations will, I suppose, be shortly put a stop to by our friend *Jenny Madison*, as peace or war now depends on him—the Commissioners at Ghent having signed, and the Prince Regent ratified, the terms of a peace, and hostilities will cease as soon as he does the same. We hope, in the mean time, better luck will attend you at New Orleans than has hitherto done, and that you will have time to give Gen. Jackson a trimming."

From Sir Thos. Cochrane, to Sir Thos. Troubridge, off N. Orleans.

N. End Cumberland Island, February 12, 1815.

"I hope this will reach head quarters in time for the St. Lawrence, who sails immediately for your part of the world with the news of peace being concluded with this country, but of which I should think you will receive earlier intelligence direct from England. We are in daily expectation of a flag of truce to inform us of Mr. Madison's having ratified the Treaty, on his doing which, hostilities will immediately cease. I confess myself by no means sorry for this event. I think we have had quite enough of war for some years to come, although should have wished we had made the Yankees more sensible of our power and ability to punish them, should they again provoke us. As it is, except the injury done to their trade, we have little to boast of.—We are all very much grieved to learn the disasters in your quarter. Our loss seems to have been immense; and from the reports we pick up, one is led to believe there was not much prospect of success at the commencement of the attack. We are most particularly unfortunate in our general officers on all occasions.—I am afraid General Power, and the regiment with him, will not be with you in time to render any service. He was at Bermuda on the 24th ult. at which period the *Stairca* had not

I came here six weeks ago, and found St. Mary's had been taken two days before my arrival, which of course cuts me out of what is captured. Barrie commanded the party landed; old Somerville was senior officer, the Admiral having only arrived the day before me, in consequence of being blown off the coast by strong N. W. gales on his way from the Chesapeake. It was at first supposed, as is usual on all these occasions, that a great deal of money would be made; but if they clear thirty thousand pounds, it will be as much as they will do."

From Adm'l. Cockburn, to Capt. Evans, dated

Head Quarters, Cumberland Island, 11th Feb. 1815.

"No General, however, as you now know has come here; you have had them all your way, and though I have learnt by a few hasty lines the unfortunate result of your first endeavours against New Orleans, yet excepting as far as relates to the poor Generals and to the gross numbers you lost I know no particulars, not even which of my many friends amongst you are dead or alive, or which have broken bones or whole skins. I trust however it will prove that you are amongst the latter, and I hope you will sleep at leisure favor me with a detailed account of all that has passed in your neighbourhood."

We have been more fortunate here in our small way. We have taken St. Mary's, a tolerably rich place, and with little loss have managed to do much damage to the enemy and we are now in tolerable security upon a large fertile island in Georgia, though an ugly account of peace being signed (the particulars of which I have sent to Sir Alexander Cochrane) seems to promise a speedy dismissal to us from this coast."

From Mr. Swainson to Lieut. Douglass, of H. M. Brig Sophie, off New Orleans,

9th February, 1815.

"We had some fine fun at St. Mary's—the bombs were at the town and had plenty of plunder. How are you for tables, and chests of drawers, &c.?"

From J. Gallon, to J. O'Reilly, Esq. on board H. M. ship Tonnant, off N. Orleans,

Cumberland Island, 9th Feb 1815.

"We have had fine fun since I saw you, what with the Rappahannock and various other places, we have contrived to pick up a few trifling things such as Mahogany Tables, Chests of drawers, &c."

From John Miller to Mr. Thos. Miller, 75, Old Gravel Lane, St. George's, East London.

H. M. SHIP LACEDEMONIAN, Off land, Feb. 12th, 1815.

"We have lately been employed with the squadron under Adm. Cockburn and have taken Cumberland Island, and the town of St. Mary's from the Yankees.—Our troops and sailors behaved very well, part of the black reg't. employed on this service acted with great gallantry. Blacky had no idea of giving quarters; and it was with difficulty the officers prevented their putting the prisoners to death.—The Yankee riflemen fired at our men in ambush.—Blacky, on the impulse of the moment, left the ranks and pursued them in the woods, fighting like heroes.—A poor Yankee disarmed, begged for mercy. Blacky replied, 'he no come in bush for mercy' and immediately shot him dead!"

From J. R. Glover to Capt. Westful, of the Anaconda.

Head Quarters, Cumberland Island, 1st Feb. 1815.

"We have established our head quarters here, after ransacking St. Mary's, from which we brought property to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, and had we two thousand troops, we might yet collect a good harvest before peace takes place. My forebodings will not allow me to anticipate either honor or profit to the expedition, of which you form a part, and I much fear the contrary, yet most fervently do I hope my forebodings may prove groundless.—The Admiral (Cockburn) is as active as ever, and success in general attends his undertakings."

From Captain Napier, of the Euryalus frigate, to Captain Gordon of the Seahorse.

Off Cape Henry, Jan. 24th. 1815.

"Here am I in Lynhaven Bay, the clippers sailing every day & losing them for want of fast sailors.—All our prizes are well disposed of. I have had a good deal to do with them, & not many thanks as you may suppose from the agents.—I have petitioned the Prince Regent, in behalf of the whole of us, for a good slice of the prize money, and I hope to succeed, you I suppose will not be displeased at it. Excuse this hasty scrawl, I am in a bad humor, having just returned from an unsuccessful chase."

Extract from the return of the Adjutant General at New Orleans, showing the number of troops under Major Gen'l. Jackson, and engaged in the defence of that place.

23th December, 1814.

Marines,	54
Artillery, navy and volunteers	154
at batteries,	154
7th Infantry,	373
44th do,	285
Maj. Hind's command,	230
Maj. Gen. Carroll's division,	1,312
Brig. Gen. Coffee's brigade,	834
Capt. Smith's light dragoons,	40
Total,	3,283

Jan. January, 1815

Artillery, navy and volunteers	154
at batteries,	154
Col. Ross's command,	1,452
Maj. Gen. Carroll's division,	1,312
Brig. Gen. Coffee's brigade,	815
Maj. Hind's command,	230
Total,	3,961

8th January, 1815.

Artillery, navy and volunteers	154
at batteries,	154
Col. Ross's command,	1,413
Maj. Gen. Carroll's division,	1,562
Brig. Gen. Coffee's brigade,	812
Col. Slaughter's command,	526
Maj. Hind's command,	226
Total,	4,698

It will be recollected that the enemy's force, by his own accounts, exceeded ten thousand.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1815.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Republican Members of both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and other citizens, the following Congratulatory Address was unanimously voted to be communicated (by a committee) to the President, on the restoration of Peace between the U. States and G. Britain.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,
AFTER acknowledging our grateful obligations of the Supreme Disposer of national events, for the restoration of an honorable Peace between the U. States and G. B. in us, we most cheerfully embrace the earliest opportunity to express our warmest approbation of the measures adopted by the Supreme Executive, to repel the invasion of a savage foe, and maintain the honor of the American flag, against those daring aggressors, who had presumptuously assumed the sovereignty of the ocean.

We have viewed the arduous conflict in which you have been engaged, with anxious solicitude; and though fully persuaded, that the energies of the administration would finally triumph over your foreign and domestic enemies, yet the constant pressure of opposition (by artifices the most subtle) could not but excite apprehensions among many considerate citizens, lest the false representations of an aspiring party, should create a jealousy between the respective States, which might lead to a temporary embarrassment of the Government, and involve the country in all the dreadful consequences of civil war.—Especially, when the evils were threatened by men, whose official situation gave them an opportunity to prosecute their mischievous designs with impunity.

Nothing short of conscious rectitude, and personal intrepidity, could have enabled the Supreme Executive to counteract the combined efforts of such formidable opponents, in their desperate pursuits to accomplish their baneful purposes. It affords the most pleasing reflections to the Republican citizens, that the late war has terminated so honourably to the American government. Our national character has been highly exalted—our glory has increased in almost every event of the war. The splendid victories of the army and navy have given us a pre-eminent station among the nations of Europe. Among these transcendent trophies of military heroism & naval tactics, we cannot but notice with admiration, the magnanimity displayed by the Supreme Executive while assailed by the artillery of personal destruction. His firm and deliberate decisions on questions agitated by his opposers—with the most inveterate malignancy—the fortitude and energy with which he withstood the impetuous assaults of public bodies and private individuals, to "coerce" him from exercising his official functions, must ever place him in that dignified attitude as will command the veneration of his fellow citizens, and the reverence of the civilized world.

The honorable ground on which Peace is restored, must convince every impartial citizen, that the wisdom of the Executive in his diplomatic negotiations, aided by the judicious conduct of our Commissioners, has given an additional splendor to the various transactions of the government and substantiated the glory of the country on an imperishable basis.

May you long enjoy the blessings of Peace, and the advantages resulting from its permanent establishment; which, under God, you have been so instrumental in procuring; and while your enemies must stand confounded, amidst the lustre of your patriotism, at the baseness of their conduct, the approbation of a large and respectable majority of citizens throughout the United States, will commemorate your name in the American annals with lasting honors and applause.

The testimony of our estimation of your public services, is offered with sincerity, as a duty which we discharge with the most respectful cordiality.

In behalf of the Republican Members of both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and other citizens assembled, we request the honor to subscribe ourselves, your most obedient humble servants,

JAMES MADISON, President of the U. States.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Washington, March 7.

I have received, fellow citizens, the address transmitted by you on the 23d of February, with the attention due to the occasion which gave rise to it, and to the view which it takes of past scenes and events.

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed among good citizens, all will rejoice in the happy result of the contest, in which we have been engaged. If this has been attended with difficulties and with sacrifices, with anxieties and with apprehensions, we have a reward in the reflection, that the rights of our country have been successfully maintained under peculiar disadvantages, against a nation powerful at all times, in armaments and resources, and wielding them against us, under circumstances the most favorable to her; that the arduous trial has unfolded the energies of the American people, the extent of their public spirit, the stability of their political institutions, and their capacities for war, as well as for the improvements and the enjoyments of a state of honourable peace.

The firm and persevering resistance which has been made, to violations of our national rights, and of our essential interests, and the signal valor and patriotism displayed by every variety of our arms, both on the water and on land, whilst they cannot fail to do justice to the American name, will be among the best guardians of our future peace and safety.

It remains for us to strengthen these titles to the respect and esteem of other nations, by an adherence to the policy which has cultivated peace, friendship, and useful intercourse with all; and to provide still further for our external security, as well as internal prosperity and happiness, by fidelity to the Union; by reverence to the laws, by discountenancing all local and other prejudices; and by promoting every where, the concord and brotherly affection, becoming members of one great political family.

I thank you, Fellow Citizens, for the kind partiality with which you have regarded the discharge of my duty, throughout the period which called for the best efforts of us all, in our respective situations; and I pray you to accept for yourselves, and for those in whose behalf you have spoken, assurances of my friendly respects and my best wishes.

JAMES MADISON,
To BENJAMIN AUSTIN,
GEORGE BLAKE,
JOHN HOLMES,
MARK LANGDON HILL,
TIMOTHY FULLER, Esq'ts.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA HERALD

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Several of our friends having expressed a wish to see a correct statement of the public debt together with its increase since the declaration of war, we addressed a letter to a friend at Washington, who has politely favored us with the information, we rejoice therefore that we have an opportunity of correcting the many false assertions which have lately been made in the neighboring districts by the opponents of the government, where it has unflinchingly been told to the people, that it exceeded one hundred and forty millions. Subjoined to our correspondent's letter we have given a list of vessels captured by the navy of the U. States!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington to the Editors, dated March 17, 1815.

"The pressure of business has thus long delayed an answer to your inquiries touching the national debt, the navy, and the internal improvements occasioned or accelerated by the war. The same cause will necessarily prevent exact accuracy in my statements; but there will be no material accuracy in them. The comments on the facts, you must yourselves supply.

On the 1st of January, 1790, shortly after the commencement of General Washington's administration, the national debt was

\$72,237,300

At the commencement of Mr. Adams's administration in 1797, the public debt having increased upwards of eight millions, was

80,934,320

At the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's administration in 1801, the debt amounted to

82,006,160

At the commencement of Mr. Madison's administration, in 1809, the debt, having been diminished or paid off by the republicans to the amount of near thirty millions, was only

53,712,200

During Mr. Madison's administration about twelve millions more of the debt have been paid off, and the then national debt, at this time, amounts only to

39,905,182

It thus appears, that while the federal administration increased the public debt, the republicans have extinguished more than 42,000,000 of it, besides having purchased Louisiana, the brilliant theatre of American glory, and destined to be the greatemporium of western commerce and wealth.

The debt created by the war, as ascertained at the Treasury, amounts to 68,793,122

But this has happened in a most momentous and extensive war, of nearly 3 years' duration, against all the power of the British empire, a great part of the time. It is a fact, too, worthy of remark, and which shows the economy of the British empire, that the expenses of Great Britain, in the year 1813, a solitary twelve months, were four hundred and fifty millions of dollars, more than six times the amount of the whole expenses of our 8 years' war!

But this is not all.—When the war commenced, we had a navy of only 20 vessels of all sizes below 60 gun ships; we had none of that class, nor any 74's. Now, we have a navy of 11 ships; among them are three 74's, nearly ready for sea; two 90 gun ships at Sackett's Harbor; 1 60 gun ship there, 1 frigate, and 14 other ships; 10 five frigates, and 31 corvettes, sloops, brigs and ketches ready for sea; besides 13 vessels of war on Lakes Erie and Champlain, a great part of them the splendid trophies of the two splendid naval victories on those Lakes.—It is to be observed, that the Lake fleets in the possible event of a new war being provoked by England will be of as much importance as the squadrons on the Ocean.

It is impossible justly to appreciate the improvements occasioned or accelerated by the war. In the single article of domestic manufactures alone, the war has added, in solid wealth to the nation, ten times the amount of the expenses which that war produced to the Treasury.—We can now supply ourselves, if we had a mind to stop importations, with all the necessities, and many of the comforts and luxuries of life, from domestic factories.

In addition to all this, we have gained in Europe a name in arms & valor which will prove to be our greatest security against future aggressions, and command the admiration of mankind to the latest period of time. We have had our national character strengthened and elevated; our union and republican institutions consolidated and confirmed.—These advantages, that wealth, this character and reputation, have been gained and secured under the auspices of a Madison and a Jefferson.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 28. IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

It has been demanded with an air of triumph by the factious prints, as though in this question they had found a conclusive argument against the treaty of peace, because of its omission of a stipulation on the subject—it has been asked what has become of the six thousand two hundred and fifty seven American seamen, whose servitude on board British men of war, was so feelingly lamented by the democratic Politicians before the war? No treaty stipulation for the disenfranchisement of those men was necessary, in answer, inasmuch as even the British pretension never went so far as to claim to detain men proved and ascertained to be American citizens; and that, as soon the necessary proofs of their identity were procured, they would of course be discharged. Our complaint, in regard to impressment, was not that this number of men were thus impressed for life, but that the practice of taking Americans was so general, & the manner of procuring their liberation so difficult, that thousands at a time were unjustly detained, in consequence of the flagrant usurpation of a power to take from our merchant vessels whatever seamen the British officers thought proper to select.

Of the thousands thus incarcerated, at the moment war broke out, the greater part of them, we may say every one who was worthy of the character of an American citizen, refused to do duty on board of the enemy's vessels, and were forthwith put in irons, and declared prisoners of war! We have no desire to tear open ill-cured wounds by deeply probing this subject. Let it pass without comment. But, for the information of our federal friends who are desirous of knowing what has become of these seamen; for the benefit of those whose prejudices are so great they may really be persuaded that our government would be base enough to surrender to perpetual impressment so many of our citizens, we particularly recommend to their attention the following article which we find in a Salem paper.

"A letter from Capt. J. Odiorne, (commander of the privateer Frolic, of this port) dated Dartmouth Prison, November 1, 1814," says, "I still have to address you from this accursed place, where four thousand seven hundred as fine fellows (all Americans to the backbone) as ever lived, are immured alive. TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED of the above number HAVE BEEN GIVEN UP FROM BRITISH MEN OF WAR! So much for Governor Strong's bulwark."

Salem Register.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

"MADISON'S PEACE," FURTHER EXAMINED.

Among other cogent reasons urged by the federal junta, to "coerce" Mr. Madison to resign, it was urged, with a mighty significant diplomatic knowledge of British policy, that "the ministry would never make peace with the administration that declared the war." This argument was often brought forward, and the ignorance of the dupes of this party led many of them to believe the declaration to be true. For this reason, the faction were constantly deprecating war, and alleging, that nothing but the obstinacy of Mr. Madison prevented peace.—It was only

for him to retire from office, and all the horrors of war should subside, and peace would be granted us by the Prince Regent, notwithstanding "we had committed such wanton and unprovoked aggressions." The magnanimity of the British (they said) required this small atonement for our criminality, and anathemas of the most vindictive nature were denounced both from individuals in Congress, in State Legislatures, and from the pulpit, because he would not thus render himself a "scape goat" for the sins of the administration.—This personal indignation was particularly levelled against Mr. Madison; for though the faction pretended to denounce the whole state of Virginia as being our most inveterate enemies, yet it appears, that some are willing to connect the Northern and Southern States in a closer alliance than before, provided he would resign, by consenting, that a new President should be taken from Virginia, and a minister to the Court of St. James should be selected from the same State. The federal opposition appeared to be consolidated to one point, which was, to justify Mr. Madison from the chair of government, with every mark of disgrace that could be attached to it. It is singular that federalism has ever aimed its shafts of malice and revenge against particular individuals.—They have always designated certain prominent characters as objects of their inveterate implacability. Such men have uniformly been abused and calumniated.—They never condescended to compliment them, let their conduct be what it would. One constant stream of defamation and detraction was poured on the heads of these persons, from the polluted fountain of faction and rebellion. What could be the reason of this? The answer is plain and obvious.—Because certain men have been uniform in their political conduct—have remained "unwavering republicans," amidst the turmoil of political controversy—have pursued one steady course, neither intimidated by personal threats, nor even hazarded in their duty, though laboring with the excruciating agonies of sanguinary assaults. These characters can easily be recognized in the various situations in which they have been placed. They have passed thro' a "fiery ordeal," and they have, thank God, risen superior to the malice of their enemies. Need we mention the names of such individuals. Why has a Jefferson been the cause and theme of invective? His undeviating integrity is the unpardonable crime. Why is Madison calumniated? He also stands on the same ground of patriotism, was taken amid the storms and tempests of an infuriated faction. Why is a John Adams now reproached? Because he is finally discovered the perfidy of his pretended friends, and has no since been deceived by their flattery. Why have certain individuals in the several States been constantly exposed to federal slander? Because they also in their respective stations have uniformly opposed the wicked and traitorous designs of a faction, and for this evidence of their integrity, they have been placed as a target for every depredator to fire at. These fellow citizens are the causes which have produced this implacable venom against long-tried patriots.—A Madison has excited this resentment to the highest degree, because he has been engaged in a political warfare, at the most perilous periods.—His duty has been arduous.—A strong and powerful enemy within—certain States in combination against him—the Union threatened with a dissolution—the powers of Europe standing aloof, while the American government was assailed with all the force of Britain, comprising even the bloody savages, and the more implacable foes residing within the country. In the midst of the storm he has stood firm and unappalled. He has not deviated from his official dignity; nor quitted the helm when the waves of faction threatened to engulf the American nation. The national glory was never impaired by him, but during his administration the stars of our flag have increased in brilliancy, the wings of our eagle have expanded, his talons have become formidable, and the lustre of his plumage shed a glory around him. These are the crimes of the illustrious Madison—for these overt acts he is to be "coerced," from the Presidential Chair—to be sent to associate with Bonaparte—to become an outlaw in society—to be sneered at by every superfluous puppy, who can yelp in concert with the bull dogs of faction.

But the good sense of the American citizens will never suffer these unwavering patriots to fall a sacrifice to such unjust treatment. They will revere their characters, and respect their fidelity.—The republicans we trust will not tarnish their reputation by selecting those to office, who have only given faint specimens of their attachment to the republican cause, when the utmost energies for ten years back have been required to preserve the U. States from ruin. Let us attend to those who have been watchful at the posts of danger, in every perilous situation—who have chased the enemy to their skulking holes—who have followed them in all their mazy labyrinths; who have examined their conduct, and exposed their nefarious designs to the impartial eye of an injured country.—These have been the "walking Samsons," who were never enticed by the blandishments of federalism, and never wantonly embraced Delilah even with their locks on. Let pure and unadulterated republicanism become the object of our attention; for if we bring forward a spurious kind, what we have done will become nothing more than a shadow of deception.

The success of the Republican cause in the national government, by pursuing

one steady course in supporting their uniform friends, ought to induce us to prosecute the same measure with the respect to the States.—Suppose we had followed the advice of those who urged us to surrender Mr. Madison, and in his stead placed an equivocating character. The consequence would have been fatal; as we have made a peace without such a dishonorable compromise, the national honor stands unimpaired. We can now look forward with confidence, knowing that our internal enemies have nothing to expect from the pusillanimous conduct of men who might be influenced to favor them, in order to restore themselves to the good graces of their former federal friends.

We cannot but thank God for all the blessings we have received; and it is our duty as Republicans to preserve them entire to future generations.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

ALLOW me to congratulate you, whilst I congratulate my country, on an honorable termination of a most brilliant war.—By our own exertions, without foreign aid, we have successfully contended with a nation who has just been at the zenith of power and grandeur, and have by winning her laurels on SEA AND LAND, rescued ourselves from that degradation which a peaceful but honest policy, had placed us in, in the eyes of the people of Europe. Notwithstanding the honorable treaty we have obtained, there are those among us, who affect to call it dishonorable to the administration. Let those traitors know, that the impressed American seamen in the British navy, had the privilege by an order of Admiralty, to surrender themselves prisoners of war, which a large number of them availed themselves of and are imprisoned in England: By the treaty all prisoners of war are to be exchanged. Let them also know that the British practice for the practice is at an end.

When impressment in all its horrors, was in full practice, together with the infamous orders in council, there were persons who then could see no cause of war with Great Britain; but now these same persons think the war ought not to be terminated, without a promise in the treaty by the enemy, that they would not offend any more.

While we reflect on the past war let us not forget the immortal services of the militia which put the finishing stroke. See what the militia can do, when its domestic enemies stand not in its way.—Look at New-Orleans, where was a band of heroes, who pulled all one way—all democrats! Contrast them with the militia of Maryland, clogged by the State Government, reviled by its enemies, and divided. If one man were shewed a zeal to defend his country, he had two men tugging at his skirts to pull him back. He would be told that he was a respectable man, and useful citizen, and ought not to hazard his life against the British rabble, who were sent here only to be killed; that one industrious American was worth twenty British vagabonds, &c. &c. Such were the means used here to disgrace the militia in the hour of need.—Look into the State Legislature: You find the same party there, studiously labouring to cover from popular indignation, their pertinacious refusal to give the militia an efficient and practicable law.

Democratic militia have thrashed England soundly, and they ought to hold themselves ready to do it again, when necessary—and those who hold offices, even in this disgraced state should not suffer the MILITIA TO FALL INTO NEGLECT—they should, as they have more time, be more alert in the organization & drill of their respective commands. They should as soon resign their patriotism, as be guilty of such neglect. It is foolish to expect good officers to command the militia in war, and the hour of danger if good officers will not submit to the drudgery of command in time of peace.

Q. A. County, March 31.

SPIRITED MEASURE.

SAVANNAH, March 18.

In Council—Whereas, it is well understood, that when Savannah was threatened with an attack, and while all good citizens were manfully preparing to repel it, others, who had fattened upon the soil, in time of peace, which in time of war they were called upon to defend by every feeling which could operate upon the human breast, forgetting that they were Americans—ignominiously fled from the impending danger to places of safety, thereby virtually renouncing their American character; for America recognizes no cowards among her sons.

And, whereas these persons are now, with their former impudence, parading our streets, passing for what they are not, and well deserving the scorn of all good men—

Be it therefore Resolved, That it is earnestly recommended by this board to all the good citizens of Savannah to hold no converse, or have any dealings or communication of any kind with such persons, treating them in every regard as being unworthy the name and character of Americans; always remembering that in perilous times, he who is not with us is against us.

Resolved, That Aldermen Ash, and Harden be a committee to make enquiry who the persons were that left the city in time of danger without leave, in order that their names may be made public & published in the gazettes of this city.

Resolved, That the above be published in the national government, by pursuing

D. D. WILLIAMS, C. C.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1815

The contents of the marriage paper, will be found interesting as respects the real interest of the country—though not the details of vicissitudes or defeats, yet the dispassionate reasoner on past events can but find interest.

FOR THE STAR.

I believe there is forgiveness for a very large majority of the federalists with their country, for what they have done against it, they did it ignorantly, being deceived by designing men, and a now stance with its arms open to receive them. But as to those John Henry men, or would be called Washingtonians, I have my doubts about them, for it is manifest that a great part of them have sinned against light and knowledge.

BEAUTIES OF FEDERALISM.

The following base slander on the army (says the National Intelligencer) and particularly the part of it on the frontier, whose bravery and conduct have so highly exalted the American character—an army as proverbial for its honor as for its bravery, is literally copied from a federal paper printed in the state of New York, by the name of the Northern Weig.

Truly Cautious.—Whereas by a sudden change in the affairs of our country, a large portion of our inhabitants are in a fair way to be thrown out of employment, or in other words, to be disbanded, and it is presumable that after being stripped of their fuel and provision, many of them will return to their former occupation; this is the case to caution all farmers, and others having horses, to KEEP THEIR STABLE DOORS LOCKED!

The same paper, containing the act of the president in giving a pardon to the Barristers who risked their lives in the defence of New Orleans, concludes its remarks with the following very humane and christian-like sentence:

So help me God, none of these crimes, when the president has seen fit to shield from justice, and let loose among our citizens, should ever commit a murder, nay, JAMES MADISON be the victim!

7th Thursday 13th in the being set apart by law, for limitation, fasting and prayer, lest it may escape the memory of some, we deem it necessary to remind them, to a due observance thereof.

MARRIED. On Sunday the 26th of March last, by the Rev. Mr. Bishop, Mr. SOLOMON BROWN, to Miss HENRIETTA SMITH, both of Boston.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax and Land Lottery, will meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday 11th day of April, and will continue to sit Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, in each week for three weeks successively, for the purpose of making such arrangements in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

Nicolas Martin, Ck.

Apr 4—4

NOTICE.

The sale of James Earle's LOTS on the post road, as advertised in the last Star, is postponed till the 3^d Tuesday in May next.

Robert L. Tilghman,
Wm. H. Tilghman,
Teuch Tilghman.

April 4 7

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By order of the Judges of Talbot county court, at November term, 1811.—The subscribers who offer for sale, on THURSDAY the 11th day of May next, if fair, and the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, on a tract of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years—that valuable FARM, the property of the late Henry Bowdler, called White Philips, containing 194 1/2 acres, (subject to the widow's dower) lying on one of the eastern branches of Boilingbrook Creek, the county road from Easton to Chancellors Point passing through it.—There is good bottom, for meadow, and the greater part of the land may be improved by plaster.

Samuel Stevens, jun.
Daniel Martin,
James Goldsborough,
Commissioners.

April 4 6

DANCING SCHOOL.

Mr. MALLETT,
WILL open his DANCING SCHOOL at Mr. BARROW'S Long Room in Easton, on the 25th of April inst. where a subscription is left for scholars, as also at the shop of Tho. H. Dawson, and the Star Office.

Apr 4—3

DANCING SCHOOL.

J. B. DUCLAIRACQ,
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL, at Mr. BARROW'S tavern, on Friday next, 7th instant. The hours of Tuition will be at 10 o'clock in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon.

Apr 4—3

TO THE

VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY,

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next electoral period. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall fulfil the duties of the office.

James Clayland.

April 4

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th March inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself BILL, alias FREDERICK. He is supposed to be about 23 years of age, stout and well made; five feet five inches high—his clothing when committed were an olive coloured velvet round about, striped Bennett's cord vest, blue and white key pantaloons, and a tow linen shirt.—Has two scars on his left arm, which he says was caused by the bite of a dog. Says he belongs to Mr. Peter Lehigh, city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Joseph M. Cromwell, Sheriff
Frederick county, Md

March 23 (ap. 4) 8

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Increasing the compensation allowed the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives, and of the Door-keeper & Assistant Door-keeper of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sum already allowed by law to the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Door-keeper and Assistant Door-keeper of the Senate and House of Representatives, be entitled to receive annually, the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, respectively, and that the additional compensation there allowed, be considered to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

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

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Choptank Bridge Company, that an ELECTION of Nine Directors will be held at the Court House in Easton, on Thursday, 12th inst. William W. Moore, Treasurer.
4th mo 4th 1815

IN CHANCERY,

MARCH 22d, 1815.

The object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the Lands and real estate of William H. Travers, deceased, lying and being in Dorchester county, for the payment of the debts due by the said William H. Travers.

The bill states that the said William H. Travers, in his lifetime, was indebted to the said Elizabeth Travers, in her lifetime, and afterwards died intestate, without leaving personal estate sufficient to discharge the debts due by him.—That the said Lands and real estate hath descended to the defendant, his brother, and heir at law, who resides out of the State of Maryland, and beyond the reach of the process of the courts there.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of the successive weeks of the Star at Easton, before the twenty fifth day of April next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court, in person or by a solicitor, before the twenty fifth day of August next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

Tue copy. Test—
James P. Heath,
Reg. Cur. Can.

April 4 3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Easton Md. April 1st 1815.

A.	John Keenan	K.	John Keenan
B.	Ann in Keene	L.	Ann in Keene
C.	Kezia Kirby	M.	Kezia Kirby
D.	Celia Kinsman	N.	Celia Kinsman
E.	Samuel Long	O.	Samuel Long
F.	Henrietta Leary	P.	Henrietta Leary
G.	Mary Mandate	Q.	Mary Mandate
H.	Elizabeth March	R.	Elizabeth March
I.	Rachel Manship	S.	Rachel Manship
J.	Wm Nelson	T.	Wm Nelson
K.	Thomas Strain	U.	Thomas Strain
L.	Patlock Neale	V.	Patlock Neale
M.	Wm Nelson	W.	Wm Nelson
N.	Jonathan Ozmond	X.	Jonathan Ozmond
O.	Thomas Parrott	Y.	Thomas Parrott
P.	Wm Parrott	Z.	Wm Parrott
Q.	Sarah Pritchard		Sarah Pritchard
R.	James Price		James Price
S.	Edward Price		Edward Price
T.	Elizabeth Pearson		Elizabeth Pearson
U.	Sarah Roberts		Sarah Roberts
V.	Ann Robbins		Ann Robbins
W.	Nichol Russum		Nichol Russum
X.	Arv Reed		Arv Reed
Y.	P. Robison		P. Robison
Z.	John Skinner		John Skinner
	Perry Spencer		Perry Spencer
	Wm. Slaughter		Wm. Slaughter
	Robert Sneed		Robert Sneed
	James Smith		James Smith
	Richard Sherwood		Richard Sherwood
	Thomas Smith		Thomas Smith
	John Saeed		John Saeed
	Nicholas Thomas		Nicholas Thomas
	H. M. Tilghman		H. M. Tilghman
	Sam Tioth		Sam Tioth
	Benj. Thomas		Benj. Thomas
	R. B. Teackle		R. B. Teackle
	Nicholas Valant		Nicholas Valant
	Peter Willis		Peter Willis
	Catharine Wright		Catharine Wright
	Mary Wilmore		Mary Wilmore
	Susan Wilson		Susan Wilson
	Richard Webb		Richard Webb
	Sophia West		Sophia West

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A boy from 12 to 16 years of age, that can write a good hand, and who can be well recommended for sobriety, attention to business, and good moral deportment, would be taken as an apprentice in the Court of Appeals office.

James Parrott.

Easton, April 4

FOR RENT,

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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

FROM THE ORLEANS GAZETTE.

With great pleasure we by before our readers the following patriotic Song. It describes the operations of the late campaign with perfect truth, great humor, and no little poetry.

THE RETREAT OF THE BRITISH.

A YANKEE SONG. The English mustered mighty strong, And brought their choicest troops along, And thought it but a little song, To take our town of Orleans.

From Plymouth and the Chesapeake, From Portsmouth too, and Cork, so sleek, All came to take a Christmas break In our gay town of Orleans.

See Cochran, who is styled Sir Knight, With Gordon too, that naval might, And Packenham, all full of fight, To have a dash at Orleans.

With Gibbs, and Keane, and Semblert too, With others, who kept out of view, Making, in all, a pretty crew, To take our town of Orleans.

To let that their fleet first steer'd, Where near a hundred sail appear'd; And, from their numbers, many fear'd, The impending fate of Orleans.

They entered Bayou Eganville, Where there were traitors not a few, To help them on and bring them through To this our town of Orleans.

They to the levee quickly came, And made as though they were at home— Indeed, they were but eight miles from The very town of Orleans.

The news at last to Jackson came; His mighty soul was in a flame, He swore an oath, I dare not name, He'd save the town of Orleans.

The town was in a mighty rout; He ordered all the forces out; His troops so steady and so stout, To fight and bleed for Orleans.

Away went Jackson at their head, And many a gallant man he led; All swore they'd fight till they were dead, To save the town of Orleans.

The English camp he's soon among; And found them near five thousand strong, From swamp to river stretch'd along, Against the town of Orleans.

And now began a bloody fight; The English heroes tried their might, But many think, the coming night, Did save these foes of Orleans.

Then Jackson, not to risk the town, Reined for a while his spirit down, And trenches dug, and raised a mound, To save the town of Orleans.

The English grown twelve thousand strong, The Twenty eighth again came on, And tho' our lines would soon belong To them, as well as Orleans.

Repuls'd:—on New Year's next they came, But on that day were serv'd the same, And met a loss, they do not name, From those who fought for Orleans.

But 'twas the Eighth they tried their might, And bro't their army all in flight, And swore our men would at the sight, All fly towards New Orleans.

That morning's sun did rise in blood, For all our men right valiant stood, As every honest Yankee should, Against the foes of Orleans.

The muskets and the cannons roar; Our men most dreadful volleys pour; A rolling fire, unknown before, Upon the foes of Orleans.

Sir Edward led the eager crew, And pointing to the town in view, Save them the sack and pillage too, If they would get to Orleans.

But see! his threatening spirits fled; And Gibbs too lies among the dead, With many more, who boasting said, They'd dine that day at Orleans.

Such earnings was ne'er known before; More than three thousand stain our shore, And some assert a thousand more Of the proud fees of Orleans.

Soldiers! you've had no vulgar game! Pelington's troops here yield their fame: Devincible was once their name, But this they've lost near Orleans.

A bloodless victory, on our side, May well increase our General's pride; For see—the field is only dyed With English blood near Orleans.

The proud, but disappointed foe, Is now well taught our worth to know, And all they ask, is but to go Far—far away from Orleans.

See how these heroes scour the plain! Their boats can scarce their haste restrain, So anxious now their fleet to gain, And get away from Orleans.

Aboard, and sick of Yankee sport, They're dressing up a long report, To suit their Gracious Sovereign's court, Of their great feats near Orleans.

Here's to the General's brilliant day! His pride to have been in that fray, Which drove those Englishmen away From this our town of Orleans.

Here's to the gallant GENERAL! who Has saved our town and country too! A braver man the world ne'er knew, Than he who fought for Orleans.

Brave sons of TENNESSEE! a toast! Of you, your country well may boast: She cannot find a braver host, 'Mong those who fought for Orleans.

Alluding to the Fishermen who piloted in the English boats.

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

FOR SALE, A NEGRO WOMAN about 21 years of age, good cook—For terms apply at the Star office.

TAKE NOTICE

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

Thomas Henrix. Easton, Jan 10

A BLACK-SMITH WANTED,

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

TO RENT,

A small comfortable dwelling house—Apply as above february 7

NOTICE.

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

Beacham Stanton. march 28 5

A LIST OF PERSONS,

Table with 2 columns: Person's Name, Sums due. Lists names like Enoch Bailey, John Edds, George Fitzhugh, etc.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to WILLIAM R. DAWSON, collector of said county, or to MICHAEL WIRE, Jun. of the city of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice is completed, to wit, on the first day of July next, the Lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county— E. Hilcary, Clk. march 21 5

NOTICE.

ON application of JAMES OZMON, of Talbot county, 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 November session of eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, 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 James Ozmon, be discharged from imprisonment, & that he appear before the county court of Talbot county on the first Saturday in May Term next, to answer such allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct, that the said James Ozmon give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star at Easton, once every three weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the first Saturday in May Term next. Given under my hand this 18th day of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Lemuel Purnell. feb. 21—1833m... 21m 11a 425m.16.

WRITING PAPER,

For sale at the Star Office

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court—The subscriber, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MASON SHEAN, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in October next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 21st day of March, anno domini 1815.

Henry Norman, adm'r of Mason Shean, dec'd. march 21 3q

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of powers, which have been duly vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, under an act of the congress of the United States, entitled "An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions four hundred and fifty thousand and eight hundred dollars," approved by the President of the United States on the 3d of March, current, proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury from the time, until the first day of May next, unless the amount required should be previously subscribed for a loan to the United States, of the sum of twelve millions of Dollars, or any part thereof, on the following terms, and in the following manner:

- 1.—The proposals must state the amount to be loaned, the rate at which the stock will be received, the mode of payment, and the date of subscription, and the bank into which the payments will be made.
2.—The payments may be received either in money, or in approved bank notes, on Treasury notes, or in the bills of the Bank of the United States, respectively, the 30th of June, 1815, the 24th of February, 1816, and the 20th of March, 1816, at their respective values, with the interest accrued thereon at the time of payment. The kind of payment intended to be made must be stated in the proposals; and where the terms of subscription are equal, a preference will be given to offers for paying in Treasury Notes, which have become due and remain unpaid, with an allowance of the interest upon such notes, as well as on those which have become due since the time of their issue, and are not yet paid, respectively, the 30th of June, 1815, the 24th of February, 1816, and the 20th of March, 1816, at their respective values, with the interest accrued thereon at the time of payment. The kind of payment intended to be made must be stated in the proposals; and where the terms of subscription are equal, a preference will be given to offers for paying in Treasury Notes, which have become due and remain unpaid, with an allowance of the interest upon such notes, as well as on those which have become due since the time of their issue, and are not yet paid, respectively, the 30th of June, 1815, the 24th of February, 1816, and the 20th of March, 1816, at their respective values, with the interest accrued thereon at the time of payment.
3.—On failure to pay any installment at the time stipulated, the next preceding installment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States.
4.—Scrip certificates will be issued by the Cashier of the banks into which the payment, shall be made, to the corporations or persons making the payments; the cashiers will also, endorse the payments of the successive installments; the scrip certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; and will be funded at the Loan Office of the state in which the bank is situated, when the payments have been made.
5.—For the amount loaned, stock will be issued, when the installments are completed, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly. The stock will be reimbursable as the pleasure of the United States, at any time after twelve years from the last of December next; and the Sinking Fund is charged with the punctual payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal, according to contract.

It is desirable, as far as the public interest will admit, to reduce the amount of the Treasury Note debt, and, particularly, the portion which is due and unpaid; and, therefore, an early subscription is recommended to the holders of Treasury Notes. But, in order to secure the amount of the proposals should bear some relation to the actual fair price of stock in the market of Philadelphia or New York.

A commission of one-fourth per cent will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them into one proposal to the amount of 25,000 dollars or upwards, provided such proposals shall be accepted.

A. J. Dallas, Sec'y of the Treasury N. B. The printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice three times a week until the 1st of May; and the Commissioners of Loans in the respective States will, also, be pleased to give it an early and general circulation. march 21 6

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

Will be given to any person who apprehends negro CHATHAM, a slave belonging to the subscriber, and delivers him to me, residing in Chester Town, together with all other reasonable charges attendant on his apprehension and conveyance to this place. The said negro was hired by me to David Quimby, living near the Chester Ferry in Queen Anne's county, during the last year, and on the 13th of October last, in consequence of some difference between Mr. Quimby and him, thought proper to desert his service. He has been repeatedly seen skulking near Mr. Lambert Veazey's, in the upper part of Kent county, where Chatham has a wife, and it is probable he is still lurking in those parts.—From the common manner in which lam negroes are clad, it is unnecessary to specify the particular articles of which his wardrobe consisted. The said negro is about forty five or fifty years of age, of the common size, is troublesome to those he has any acquaintance with, and puts on a very sneaking look when spoken to by a stranger. These are the only descriptions I can give (common to most negroes) whereby to identify him.

James E. Barroll. Chester Town, Kent county, Maryland, march 21 5

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Sunday the 23d day of October last, a negro man named STEPHEN, about twenty five or six years old, five feet and an half inch high, very large thick lips, rather simple in his manner, with his teeth very wide apart—he chews tobacco rather awkwardly—stout and well made—very large feet. He had on when he went away, blue and white striped over jacket, striped waistcoat, a pair of grey shambrawy pantaloons, a white linen shirt, a pair thin leather shoes bound, and a pair black yarn stockings footed this fall—with sundry other clothing not recollect ed.

Any person taking up said runaway, and so curing him in any jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by Joshua Parker. november 1

ON SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, Bibles large and small, Testaments, with a large assortment of School books—blank books with large ink Powder and paper, &c. &c.

POP GALLANT ARRIVED.

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

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

Col. Tom. Gaede, who owned Diomed, Shark, Janus, and very many others of the finest horses in the world, once value exhibiting old Diomed to the inspection of some gentlemen, said, that he had never seen but one perfect horse—it was immediately asked him, what horse that was: he replied, Old Janus; and added, that he was in all respects without fault. It seems quite probable that such another will never come to this country—it is believed that the world never produced the second to Janus. Florizel and Top Gallant are the only two horses of celebrity now in the world, who have Shark mothers; the Shark mares being extinct, one excepted (Ving-U). Gentlemen sportsmen, who know the two horses, believe it to be owing to the deep cross in the Shark and Janus stock, which gives such extraordinary fleetness to Top Gallant and Florizel. They are exactly alike, except the colour.—It may not be improper to remark here, that Shark was brother to Eclipse, both by Mark Shark won more of the king's money than any horse in England—He won upwards of 20,000 guineas of the king's money before he was shipped for America.

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

PERFORMANCE.

Top Gallant at three years old (when Mr. Taylor purchased him) won the post sweepstakes at Broad Rock, which entitled him to the great celebrary. The week following he won the sweepstakes at Petersburg, many colts standing for it. Spring four years old, he won 1700 dollars sweepstakes at Richmond; beating easily, Mr. Mosley's Amanda, and distancing Col. Selven's Levania. Fall four years old, he won the Jockey Club purse of four mile hours at Richmond, beating Mack and others. At five years old, he won the Rudy Capp purse at Broad Rock, and the Jockey Club purse at Richmond, of four mile heats, beating Col. Coles' Mountaineer, and several others; and then travelled to Charleston, South Carolina, where he won one of the Jockey Club purses; beating Gen. M'Pherson's celebrated imported filly Pyrene, (by Sir Peter Teague,) that won the four mile heats the last year. Fall when six years old he won the Jockey Club Purse at Richmond four mile heats, beating Masby's very fast horse MENTHLO, HYPERION, young PEACE MAKER and CHIRON, and the last spring he ran the hardest four mile race ever seen in Virginia, beating one of the three best that was run, and lost the bat only by four inches; having run against a combination of four or five horses; carrying 30 pounds more than any of the others. There were many gentlemen who declared on the race field that he won the race; though it was given against him by the judges, and therefore he does not claim it.

His credentials are in my hands, fairly attested. C. LEE.

BLACK KNIGHT

Is a beautiful bay horse, four years old next May, is fifteen and a half hands high, and was got by the celebrated Black Knight horse called Janus; his dam was a half hunter—her sire was a Black Knight, and are supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country, for saddle and gear of any kind.

BLACK KNIGHT will be let to mares this season at the moderate price of five dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first of Septenber next, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case. Black Knight will stand at Easton on Tuesdays, at Bryson's Town, near the Head of Wye, on Thursdays, and can make another stand if agreed on by the subscriber. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the 1st of June.

James Denny. march 21

DIOMED.

This elegant full bred horse will stand at Easton every Tuesday, at the Head of Wye on Thursdays and Fridays, and at the subscriber's stable the rest of the week, unless some other stand should be required; and he let to mares this season at the price of ten dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first of September, and fifty cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the 1st of June.

Diomed is rising five years old, nearly sixteen hands high, and equal bone and figure to any horse on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Diomed was got by Col. Lloyd's celebrated horse Ving-U, out of Miss Medley—Miss Medley was got by Fitz Medley, out of a Diomed mare—Fitz Medley was got by old Diomed.—This colt has one of the best crosses in the United States, being a treble Diomed! The fame of Ving-U, Fitz Medley, and Diomed, is so well established, that no observations respecting them are necessary. Those gentlemen who live at a distance, and may wish to breed from Diomed, can have pasture, and grain (if required) at the customary rates, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

James Denny. Talbot county, march 21

NOTICE.

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

Arnold T. Winsor, Sh'ff Montgomery county, Md. march 28 9

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

John R. Phillips, Madison Square, near Newport, march 3, (14) 4

The Delaware Gazette, West Chester Federalist, Lancaster Intelligencer, and Easton Star will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to George Jones, Wilmington.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Queen Anne's county, near Hall's Cross Roads, on the 16th ult. James Maynard, an apprentice to the farming business, 19 years of age, low and thick made, light hair and fair complexion. Whoever will bring home said apprentice, shall receive the above reward, and no other will be paid for trouble. All persons are hereby forewarned not harbouring the said apprentice at their peril.

John Murphy. march 21 3

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOE, supposed to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. His clothing when committed were a blue cloth great coat, black velvet pantaloons, Ouzburg shirt, good shoes and stockings; has no perceivable marks. Says he belongs to Mr. Jacob Rohrer, living about three miles from Hagerstown, Washington county, in the State of Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.

Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff Frederick county, Maryland, march 21, 1815 (28) 8

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Anthony Ross, Talbot county, Md. August 16

NOTICE.

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

Morris Jones, Sheriff Frederick county, Md. January 31, (Feb. 14) 1815—8

WAS COMMITTED

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

Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. county Annapolis, Feb. 16, (21) 1815.—6q



[Vol. 13.....16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1815

[No 32.....804]

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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.

CHOFTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Choftank Bridge Company, that an ELECTION for Nine Directors will be held at the Court House in Easton, on Third day, 12th inst. William W. Moore, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday 11th day of April, and will continue to sit Friday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, in each week for five weeks successively if necessary, for the purpose of making such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

Nicholas Martin, Clk.

THE MEDICAL & SURGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Will meet at Easton, on Wednesday the 12th of April next, for the purpose of granting Licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland, agreeably to law.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

march 28 5

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By order of the Judges of Talbot county court, at November term, 1811—The subscribers will offer for sale, on THURSDAY the 11th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years—that valuable FARM, the property of the late Henry Bowdle, called White Philips, containing 194 1/2 acres, subject to the widow's dower lying on one of the eastern branches of Bolingbroke Creek, the county road from Easton to Chancellors Point passing through it. There is good bottom for meadow, and the greater part of the land may be improved by plaster.

Samuel Stevens, jun. Daniel Martin, James Goldborough, Commissioners.

april 4 6

NOTICE

The sale of James Earle's LOTS on the post road, as advertised in the last Star, is postponed till the 3d Tuesday in May next.

Robert L. Tilghman, Wm. H. Tilghman, Tench Tilghman.

april 4 7

IN CHANCERY.

MARCH 22d, 1815. The object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the Lands and real estate of William H. Travers, deceased, lying and being in Dorchester county, for the payment of the debts due by the said William H. Travers.

The bill states that the said William H. Travers, in his lifetime, was indebted to the said Elizabeth Travers, in her lifetime, and afterwards died intestate, without leaving personal estate sufficient to discharge the debts due by him. That the said lands and real estate hath descended to the defendant, his brother, and heir at law, who resides out of the State of Maryland, and beyond the reach of the process of the courts there.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, before the twenty fifth day of April next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court, in person or by a solicitor, before the twenty fifth day of August next, to show cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

True copy. Test—James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Can.

april 4 3

FOR SALE,

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

march 28

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY, LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next electoral period. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall fulfil the duties of the office.

James Clayland.

april 4

DANCING SCHOOL.

J. B. DUCLAIRACO,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity that he is opening a DANCING SCHOOL, at Mr. Barrow's tavern, on Friday next, 7th inst. The hours of tuition will be at 10 o'clock in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon.

Apr 4—3

DANCING SCHOOL.

Mr. MILLETT,

WILL open his DANCING SCHOOL at Mr. Barrow's Long Room in Easton, on the 25th of April inst. where a subscription is held for scholars, as also at the shop of Thos. H. Dawson, and the Star Office.

Apr 4—3

EDWARD NEEDLES AND HENRY TROTTH,

HAVING entered into copartnership under the firm of

HENRY TROTTH & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

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

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

march 28—5

CHEAP SHOES.

The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, has brought with him a large and handsome assortment of SHOES, of various descriptions, viz: Ladies' Kid, Morocco and Leather, Gentlemen's Shoes and Pumps, Children's Morocco and Leather.

Together with a handsome assortment of Morocco Slings of various colors, to make up for customers. All of which he means to sell for Cash only.

John Valiant.

march 28 3

NOTICE.

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

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

march 28

INTERESTING NOTICE.

The subscriber having removed to Baltimore, has commenced business on that extensive wharf on the upper side of Smith's Dock, called Spear's Wharf—where ships or vessels of any description, will be received at the usual wharfrage, and repaired or fitted out on as good terms as possible.

I will also furnish drafts on the most approved model, and directions for building on any part of the wharf, and receive and sell vessels (if faithfully built) on a moderate commission; likewise ship lumber, spars, staves, or other lumber. Some of the above articles is wanted to purchase, such as knees, floor timbers, vessel plank, and spars from 30 to 60 feet in length.

Wm. Harrison, of Jas.

march 21

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A boy from 12 to 16 years of age, that can write a good hand, and who can be well recommended for sobriety, attention to business, and good moral deportment, would be taken as an apprentice in the Court of Appeals office.

James Parrott.

Easton, april 4

BOARDERS WANTED.

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

Mary Trippie.

jan. 10

A BLACK-SMITH WANTED,

AT EASTON;

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

TO RENT,

A small comfortable dwelling house—Apply as above.

february 7

FOR RENT,

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

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

april 4

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

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

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be and hereby is imposed an annual duty on all household furniture kept for use, the value of which, in any one family, with the exception of beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, family pictures, and articles made in the family from domestic materials, shall exceed two hundred dollars in money, according to the following scale:

If not exceeding four hundred dollars, one dollar.

If above four hundred and not exceeding six hundred dollars, one dollar and fifty cents.

If above six hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, three dollars.

If above one thousand and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, six dollars.

If above fifteen hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars, ten dollars.

If above two thousand and not exceeding three thousand dollars, seventeen dollars.

If above three thousand & not exceeding four thousand dollars, twenty-eight dollars.

If above four thousand and not exceeding six thousand dollars, forty-five dollars.

If above six thousand and not exceeding nine thousand dollars, seventy-five dollars.

If above nine thousand dollars, one hundred dollars; which duty shall be paid by the owner of the said household furniture.

That there shall be, and hereby is likewise imposed an annual duty of two dollars on every gold watch kept for use, and of one dollar on every silver watch kept for use, which duty shall be paid by the owner thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever lists of property shall hereafter be taken in any collection district, under a general assessment therein provided for, the assistant assessors, appointed by the act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties, passed July the twenty second, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, or by any other act, passed or to be passed, lists of the value of the household furniture, as classified by the first section of this act, with the number & description of watches, within such collection district, belonging to each person therein taxable as aforesaid, with the name of the owner or agent, shall be made out in writing by such person or his agent, and delivered to the assistant assessor, at the time of his application therefor, which shall be the same time as that prescribed in the act then in force, for the delivery of the lists therein required to be delivered; and the said assistant assessor is hereby empowered and directed to apply therefor at the dwelling of said person, or his agent, at the said time.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person or agent, as aforesaid, shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required, and shall consent to disclose the value of any and all the said household furniture, and the number of watches, as aforesaid, in such case it shall be the duty of the assistant assessor to make such list, which being distinctly read and assented to, shall be received as the list aforesaid of such person, and shall be certified as such by the said assistant assessor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any such person or agent shall deliver or disclose to any assessor any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defraud or evade the purposes of this act, such person or agent shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in case any person, whether owner or agent as aforesaid, shall be absent from his place of residence at the time an assistant assessor shall apply to receive the list of such person it shall be the duty of such assessor to leave at the house or place of residence of such person, a written note or memorandum, requiring him to present to such assessor the list aforesaid, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum; and if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list as aforesaid, within such time it shall be the duty of the said assessor, to make, according to the best information which he can obtain, such lists, which lists, so made and subscribed by such assessor, shall be received as the lists aforesaid of such person; and the person so failing or neglecting, unless in case of sickness, or absence from home,

shall, moreover, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the several assistant assessors in each of the said collection districts shall deliver the lists aforesaid to the principal assessor, within the time prescribed by the thirteenth section of the "act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," passed twenty second of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, for the delivery of the lists therein designated: Provided, That if the said time be altered by any act subsequently passed, such delivery shall be within the time last prescribed therefor.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the respective principal assessors shall make out, according to the lists received from the assistant assessors, a general list or lists of all persons taxable as aforesaid, specifying the name of the owner or agent, the valuation of the household furniture, with the number and description of the watches as aforesaid, and the duty payable on each; which lists or lists shall be made out in alphabetical order, for each county or smaller division of a collection district, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each of the collectors of the direct taxes and internal duties, for the collection districts aforesaid, shall, within sixty days from the day on which the principal assessor shall have received the said lists from the principal assessors, with one or more of the lists prepared in conformity with the preceding section, by the principal assessor, signed & certified by him. And each collector, on receiving a list as aforesaid, shall subscribe three receipts; one of which shall be given on a full and correct copy of such list, which list and receipt shall remain with the principal assessor, and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same; and the other two receipts shall be given on aggregate statements of the lists aforesaid, exhibiting the gross amount of each of the aforesaid duties, to be collected in each county or state district contained in the collection district; one of which aggregate statements and receipts shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of the Revenue, and the other to the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That each of the said collectors, or his deputies, shall, within ten days after receiving the lists aforesaid, for the taxes and internal duties, passed twenty second of July, eighteen hundred & thirteen, or applicable to any act subsequently passed or to be passed, advertise in one newspaper printed in his collection district, if any there be, and by notifications to be posted up in at least four public places in his collection district, that the said duties have become due and payable, and state the times and places at which he or they will attend to receive the same, which shall be within twenty days after such notification; and with respect to persons who shall not attend, according to such notifications, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person or by deputy, to apply once at their respective dwellings within such district, and there demand the duties payable by such persons, which application shall be made within sixty days after the receipt of the said list by the collector; and if the said duties shall not be then paid, or within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of such collector and his deputies to proceed to collect the said duties, by distress and sale of the goods, chattels, or effects, of the persons delinquent; and in case of such distress, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattels which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distress, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels or effects, or at his dwelling, with a note of the sum demanded; and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be publicly posted up at two of the taverns nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or of his agent, or at the court house of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time or place proposed for the sale thereof; which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distress: Provided, That in any case of distress for the payment of the duties aforesaid, the goods, chattels, or effects, so distrained, shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection, of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing & keeping the goods, chattels, or effects, so distrained, as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the state or territory

wherein the distress shall have been made; but in case of non-payment or tender as aforesaid, the said officer shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects, at public auction, and shall may retain from the proceeds of such sales, the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distress and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, shall have been distrained, or to his agent: Provided, That it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or apparel necessary for a family.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every owner, or his agent, of household furniture, or watches as aforesaid, within a collection district of any state in which said collection district lists of property shall not, under a general assessment therein, have been directed by law to be taken previously to the month of February, in any year, by the assistant assessors, conformably to the act, entitled, "an act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," passed the twenty second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, or to any act subsequently passed, to transmit during the said month of February in said year, to the principal assessor of the said collection district, a list in writing, stating the value of the household furniture, with the number and description of watches, owned or possessed by such person, on failure to do which, every such person, whether owner or agent, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessor to cause a written or printed notice to be left previous to the said month, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, at every inhabited house within the collection district, requiring every person to make out and render the lists annually as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessor, every year, within sixty days after the expiration of the said month, to make out, and deliver to the collector, lists in the manner prescribed by the seventh and eighth sections of this act, and of the collector, thereupon, to proceed in all respects as is required by the eighth and ninth sections of this act, in cases where lists as aforesaid shall have been taken, as aforesaid, and of notifying and applying for the same, all of which shall be the same as those fixed in relation to the then existing direct tax becoming due.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the preceding section of this act, shall, under the penalty thereby provided, be observed in, and shall apply to the several collection districts within the territories or districts, wherein no direct tax is laid, excepting that the collectors therein shall perform all the duties required thereby to be performed by the principal assessors: Provided, That instead of the receipt of the collector, to the lists received from the principal assessor, the collector shall affix thereto a certificate, that the same is correct, and shall lodge with the marshal for the district, the copy of the general list, which would otherwise have remained with the principal assessor, which list shall remain with the marshal, and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same: And provided, That the times for paying the said duties in such collection district, and of notifying and applying for the same, shall be the same relatively to the date of such certificate, as in the other collection districts they are required to be relatively to the date of the collector's receipt.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That in case any person shall be the owner of household furniture, a part of which shall be in one house and a part in another, the valuation of each part thereof shall be distinctly made.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That within the meaning of this act, household furniture shall be considered as including plate, clocks, & time pieces (except watches) pictures, and as excluding books, maps, and philosophical apparatus.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the objects taxed as aforesaid which shall belong to any charitable, religious, or literary institution, or which shall belong to the United States, or any state or territory, or shall be permanently or specifically exempted from taxation at the time of the passing of this act, by the laws of the state or territory wherein the same may be situate, shall be exempted from the aforesaid valuation and specification, and from the duties aforesaid.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That in cases in which it may be doubtful who is chargeable with the duties aforesaid, they shall be paid by the person in whose possession the articles taxed shall have been at the time of ascertainment.

shall, moreover, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the several assistant assessors in each of the said collection districts shall deliver the lists aforesaid to the principal assessor, within the time prescribed by the thirteenth section of the "act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," passed twenty second of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, for the delivery of the lists therein designated: Provided, That if the said time be altered by any act subsequently passed, such delivery shall be within the time last prescribed therefor.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the respective principal assessors shall make out, according to the lists received from the assistant assessors, a general list or lists of all persons taxable as aforesaid, specifying the name of the owner or agent, the valuation of the household furniture, with the number and description of the watches as aforesaid, and the duty payable on each; which lists or lists shall be made out in alphabetical order, for each county or smaller division of a collection district, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each of the collectors of the direct taxes and internal duties, for the collection districts aforesaid, shall, within sixty days from the day on which the principal assessor shall have received the said lists from the principal assessors, with one or more of the lists prepared in conformity with the preceding section, by the principal assessor, signed & certified by him. And each collector, on receiving a list as aforesaid, shall subscribe three receipts; one of which shall be given on a full and correct copy of such list, which list and receipt shall remain with the principal assessor, and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same; and the other two receipts shall be given on aggregate statements of the lists aforesaid, exhibiting the gross amount of each of the aforesaid duties, to be collected in each county or state district contained in the collection district; one of which aggregate statements and receipts shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of the Revenue, and the other to the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That each of the said collectors, or his deputies, shall, within ten days after receiving the lists aforesaid, for the taxes and internal duties, passed twenty second of July, eighteen hundred & thirteen, or applicable to any act subsequently passed or to be passed, advertise in one newspaper printed in his collection district, if any there be, and by notifications to be posted up in at least four public places in his collection district, that the said duties have become due and payable, and state the times and places at which he or they will attend to receive the same, which shall be within twenty days after such notification; and with respect to persons who shall not attend, according to such notifications, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person or by deputy, to apply once at their respective dwellings within such district, and there demand the duties payable by such persons, which application shall be made within sixty days after the receipt of the said list by the collector; and if the said duties shall not be then paid, or within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of such collector and his deputies to proceed to collect the said duties, by distress and sale of the goods, chattels, or effects, of the persons delinquent; and in case of such distress, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattels which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distress, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels or effects, or at his dwelling, with a note of the sum demanded; and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be publicly posted up at two of the taverns nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or of his agent, or at the court house of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time or place proposed for the sale thereof; which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distress: Provided, That in any case of distress for the payment of the duties aforesaid, the goods, chattels, or effects, so distrained, shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection, of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing & keeping the goods, chattels, or effects, so distrained, as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the state or territory

wherein the distress shall have been made; but in case of non-payment or tender as aforesaid, the said officer shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects, at public auction, and shall may retain from the proceeds of such sales, the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distress and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, shall have been distrained, or to his agent: Provided, That it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or apparel necessary for a family.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every owner, or his agent, of household furniture, or watches as aforesaid, within a collection district of any state in which said collection district lists of property shall not, under a general assessment therein, have been directed by law to be taken previously to the month of February, in any year, by the assistant assessors, conformably to the act, entitled, "an act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," passed the twenty second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, or to any act subsequently passed, to transmit during the said month of February in said year, to the principal assessor of the said collection district, a list in writing, stating the value of the household furniture, with the number and description of watches, owned or possessed by such person, on failure to do which, every such person, whether owner or agent, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessor to cause a written or printed notice to be left previous to the said month, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, at every inhabited house within the collection district, requiring every person to make out and render the lists annually as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the principal assessor, every year, within sixty days after the expiration of the said month, to make out, and deliver to the collector, lists in the manner prescribed by the seventh and eighth sections of this act, and of the collector, thereupon, to proceed in all respects as is required by the eighth and ninth sections of this act, in cases where lists as aforesaid shall have been taken, as aforesaid, and of notifying and applying for the same, all of which shall be the same as those fixed in relation to the then existing direct tax becoming due.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the preceding section of this act, shall, under the penalty thereby provided, be observed in, and shall apply to the several collection districts within the territories or districts, wherein no direct tax is laid, excepting that the collectors therein shall perform all the duties required thereby to be performed by the principal assessors: Provided, That instead of the receipt of the collector, to the lists received from the principal assessor, the collector shall affix thereto a certificate, that the same is correct, and shall lodge with the marshal for the district, the copy of the general list, which would otherwise have remained with the principal assessor, which list shall remain with the marshal, and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same: And provided, That the times for paying the said duties in such collection district, and of notifying and applying for the same, shall be the same relatively to the date of such certificate, as in the other collection districts they are required to be relatively to the date of the collector's receipt.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That in case any person shall be the owner of household furniture, a part of which shall be in one house and a part in another, the valuation of each part thereof shall be distinctly made.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That within the meaning of this act, household furniture shall be considered as including plate, clocks, & time pieces (except watches) pictures, and as excluding books, maps, and philosophical apparatus.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the objects taxed as aforesaid which shall belong to any charitable, religious, or literary institution, or which shall belong to the United States, or any state or territory, or shall be permanently or specifically exempted from taxation at the time of the passing of this act, by the laws of the state or territory wherein the same may be situate, shall be exempted from the aforesaid valuation and specification, and from the duties aforesaid.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That in cases in which it may be doubtful who is chargeable with the duties aforesaid, they shall be paid by the person in whose possession the articles taxed shall have been at the time of ascertainment.

[Continued in last page.]

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.
ANGLO-SAVAGE ASSASSINATION.

The last Salem Register contains a statement given by Major Galloway, of the butchery in cold blood of Lieut. Col. Bull, an American officer, together with two private soldiers, after they had surrendered as prisoners of war. Col. Bull, Major Galloway, Capt. White, and four privates, were surprised and taken at the battle of Chippewa by a party of British Indians. The officers were immediately robbed of all their money, consisting of about 500 dollars, stripped of all their clothing except pantaloons and shirts, and after being marched about half a mile through the woods towards the British lines, one of the Indians suddenly stepped behind Col. Bull, and lifting up his rifle shot him through the body! The Colonel instantly fell. Another Indian then struck him on the head with a tomahawk, which split it down as far as the chin, and immediately scalped him. They marched a few yards further, when the Indians shot two of the private soldiers, and taking the bloody scalp of one, they rubbed it over the face of another, and in this situation they were marched to Gen. Riall's camp, who did not evince the slightest degree of disapprobation of their hellish proceedings!

To the Editors of the Boston Patriot, Chronicle, Daily Advertiser, Palladium, and Gazette.
GENTLEMEN—By inserting the enclosed statement of facts in your respective papers, you will confer a favor on, Yours, &c.
W. L. CHURCHILL, Lieut. Col.
E. WILCOX, Major,
O. WILCOX, Jr. Master,
HENRY CROUCH, Capt.
NATH'L CASE, Capt.
JAMES CASE, Lieut.
JESSE CHURCH, Lieut.
JOSEPH CLARK, Lieut.
JAMES CHAMBERS, Ensign.

We, the undersigned, officers of the New York militia, wishing our countrymen to become acquainted with the particulars of our treatment while prisoners to the British, certify and say, that we were captured at the sortie from Fort Erie on the 17th September. Our number including privates, amounted to about 180. After our capture we were marched to Fort George, and were 3 days on the road; during which time our rations were served out raw, & we had no means of cooking them. Upon our arrival at Fort George, we were forced officers and men, into a miserable guard-house, having no hammocks, nor bedding of any description, infested with vermin, & where the mud was over shoes. Here we were kept four days and nights. Here again our rations were served out raw, and but miserable means of cooking them. We were then marched from Fort George to Burlington Heights, and were 3 days on the road.

During the two first days, no provisions whatever were served out to our soldiers, although the waggons containing their rations were at our side, and although we were their guard were feasting themselves! The officer of the guard, who deserves to be well remembered, was Capt. James Boy. During these 2 days, our troops had nothing to subsist upon, except what the humanity of the private soldiers of the enemy, occasionally allowed from their own rations! On the evening of the second day, the rations now become putrid, and exhaling a most intolerable stench, were served out; but our soldiers, unable to eat them, instantly threw them away. The British, finding the rations so bad that it was impossible to use them, threw away the remainder, and continued the march to Burlington Heights, without dealing out any thing to our troops except rations of dry bread. On our arrival at Burlington Heights we met with Major Smelt, who commanded at that post, & who treated us with great humanity and politeness.

Under the promise that if we gave our parole, we, the officers, should be taken from Fort George to Burlington Heights in light waggons; we accordingly complied. So far from adhering to this agreement, offered too by themselves, we were placed, on foot, in the line of march, in rear of the whole, and surrounded by a strong guard. From Burlington Heights to Little York, our guard was augmented by the addition of a very considerable number of Indians. On our march, we were subjected to insult, contumely and threats, and frequently driven over our boots in mud. Through excessive fatigue and want of nourishment, many of our soldiers, whose strength was almost entirely exhausted, would fall upon the ground. They were inhumanly pricked up, with the bayonet, and compelled to keep pace with the rest. To the above particulars, we the undersigned, hereby certify.

W. L. CHURCHILL, Lieut. Col.
E. WILCOX, Major,
O. WILCOX, Jr. Master,
HENRY CROUCH, Capt.
NATH'L CASE, Capt.
JAMES CASE, Lieut.
JESSE CHURCH, Lieut.
JOSEPH CLARK, Lieut.
JAMES CHAMBERS, Ensign.

CASE OF CAPT. NELSON.
We, the undersigned, lately prisoners of war at Melville Island, testify and say, that the treatment we received while at that place, was inhuman and barbarous in the extreme; and such as would dishonor and disgrace any people having the remotest claim to the character of a civilized nation. We further state, that the case of Capt. J. Nelson, of Philadelphia,

was one of particular atrocity, and which loudly calls for justice.—This gentleman being taken very sick, was refused admittance into the hospital, altho' he was so unwell as to faint whenever he was moved; and in that situation he was ordered from a close warm room in the prison into the jail yard, by M' Donald, the physician of the prison, and kept there in a severe cold day two or three hours; after which, finding he was so far exhausted that his death was certain, he was taken into the hospital, where he shortly after died. Previous to this, Mr. Nelson had always been a warm advocate for the English. The above particulars were eye witnesses to, having been confined in the same room with him, and attended him in his sickness.

EBEN'R. A. LEWIS,
NATH'L. H. LEWIS,
HUGH ORR,
JED'H. HUNT,
Capt. N. Y. Vol'trs.
NATH'L. CASE, do.
JOHN J. FONTAINE,
Lt. U. S. Artillery.
JOSEPH CLARK,
Lt. N. Y. Vol'trs.
J. GILLIS, Cornet, do.

Capt. Hunt and Case, Lts. Clark and Fontaine, & Cornet Gillis, who certify to the above statement, were thrown into the prison at Halifax for two months, (the putrid stench of which bordered upon suffocation) and subjected to the barbarous indignities of its savage turnkeys, simply because they endeavored to effect their escape from the prison ship; the British acknowledging at the same time, that they would have done the same, had they been in the same situation! They were not upon parole, and therefore it would have been no violation of honor. While British officers have been permitted to range at large in the pleasant town of Concord, and while some of our fat clergy-men have journeyed thence to cheer and amuse them, with their chaise boxes well lined with demijohns and dozens of Madeira, our own officers have been suffering every privation, languishing for a drop of pure water, and gasping for a breath of wholesome air!

"Oh! the offence is rank—it smells to Heaven!"
SAVANNAH, MARCH 23.
THE BRITISH AT THEIR OLD TRICKS AGAIN.

United States' gun vessel No 68, John Hulbert commander, left this port for St. Mary's on the 13th inst. A gentleman who was on board, writes to his friend in this place from Cumberland, dated March 18, 1815. "On the evening of the 16th, we fell in with his majesty's brig Erebus, Captain Bartholomew, who ordered us to send our boat on board or he would sink us instantly. We did not comply, and he accordingly fired into us, which damaged our sails and rigging severely.—Mr. Hulbert immediately returned the fire, and then struck his colors. The British commander afterwards made an apology and permitted us to proceed.—It appears by the report up the St. Mary's River, in the expedition against Clark's mills. We had no one hurt on board the gun vessel; but a musket ball was evidently discharged at Mr. Hulbert, as it passed within a few inches of his breast. Altho' the Captain of the Erebus was politely informed by us who and what we were, and that we had dispatches for Admiral Cockburn, he replied, that "he did not care a damn for that—we must either send our boat on board or be sunk."—But mark the cowardly John Bull!—When he found that we were not to be bullied into impunity, he sent his own boat on board, and denied that he had given orders to fire into us; and even offered, if we thought it would create a difficulty between the two governments, to accompany us to Admiral Cockburn, in order to make the necessary explanation. Mr. Hulbert, very indignantly, informed Capt. Bartholomew, "that he had nothing to do with him or Admiral Cockburn; but that he would inform his own government about the affair." Republican.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN OF MARCH 19.
Sketch of the British plunder and depredations committed on St. Simons' Island, (Geo.) by Cockburn's banditti.

It seems, by the following statement, (which we pledge ourselves for the truth of, knowing the source from whence it comes) that nothing is too ignoble for British officers to undertake. They have carried their depredations to the very negro quarters—neither the parlor nor the kitchen, the granary nor hen roost is safe from the fangs of our late honorable assailants; all share alike the tender mercies of our brutal and ferocious foe. What a picture does the "world's last hope," "the fast anchored late," exhibit in her warfare on our unprotected and defenceless sea-board? Too impudent and cowardly to attack noble game, the savage Cockburn, and his motley crew, contented themselves with pilfering the farms and houses of our citizens on those exposed points, which was impossible, from the extent of our sea-board, amply to secure. This, too, was done after the Hero of Havre-de-Grace and Hampton, had positive information of the Treaty of Peace having been signed.—Instead of attacking our military posts, and acquiring honor & renown, they steal into the farm yards, creeks and sound, and there riot in infamy and meanness. Great God!—and those men, if so they may be called, have been help up as the "bulwark of our religion!" O horrid violation of the noblest attributes of the great and good!

Astonishing perversion of the mental faculties!

MAJOR PIERCE BUTLER.
Two hundred negroes;
Ten bales cotton;
A quantity of seed cotton;
His iron, new and old;
Leather, tanned and half tanned;
Stock of wine, liquors, soap, candles, and poultry;
Plate & stock buckle, stolen by an officer named Horton;

JOHN COUPE.
Eighty negroes; 48 of them prime fellows and some of them tradesmen.
Ten bales cotton;

DR. GRANT.
One negro woman;
Four bales cotton;
All his furniture destroyed;
Gins spoiled in trying to gin cotton.

A. G. WYLLY.
Forty-six of the primest of his negroes—no cotton.

J. H. GECKIE.
Eleven negroes;
A pair of razors and a part of a barrel of flour, stolen by Licut. De Thicry.

W. M'INTOSH.
Five negroes;
Twelve bales ginned, and some unginced cotton.

JAMES HAMILTON.
One hundred and eighty-two negroes; only one old man left on his place, and he mad.

Twenty-five bales cotton—about 18 ginned by themselves.
All his plantation stores, medicines, tools, paint pots, old iron, and gin boxes.
Some hand saw files, pocketed by the commander in chief, Ramsey;

Carpet, library, and a pair of pistols, stolen by Cole, who commanded the land forces;
A beautiful fowling piece stolen by Horton, the same officer who stole Major Butler's spoons and stock buckle.

E. MATTHEWS.
Twenty-six negroes;
Seven bales cotton.

MRS. BRAILSFORD'S
House broken open, & robbed by a boat's crew, under the command of Lieut. Grant—some of Mrs. Brailsford's & Mrs. Troup's clothes were bought for ten dollars from the thieves, by Lt. Locke, commanding his B. M. brig Manly.

MR. ABBOT.
Although they made lead quarters of his house and lived on him only, now & then bringing in some plundered mutton, poultry, flour and liquor, lost the contents of his store, and had the quick-silver scraped from the backs of all the broken looking glasses in the house.

From a Halifax paper of March 18.
A MEAN, DISGRACEFUL ACT!
AMERICANIZED
A NEAT, CLEVER THING!

Had Commodore Decatur's letter to his wife been seen by the New-York editor so early as the letters of some of his officers, the latter, well drawn up as they no doubt were, would still have remained in manuscript; nor would an American paper have ventured to publish even the account of the President's loss, which appeared in the Evening Post of the 26th of January, by way of introducing the most flattering of those letters, then believed to be the only ones that had reached the United States. Shall we, in charity, suppose the captive commanders statement—that he silenced and beat off the Endymion, arose from the flurry of his spirits in having to acquaint Mrs. Decatur that he was bound to the island of Bermuda instead of the Bay of Bengal? Or rather, from the numerous cases on record, where U. States' officers have been convicted of asserting the most direct, unblushing falsehoods, to entitle them to the approbation of their country, are we not compelled to believe, that Com. Decatur wilfully mistated the fact to ensure for himself, a second time, so precious, so honorable a recompense? The commodore's letter is dated the 16th January, from on board the Endymion; the officer's letter, published, the 20th from on board the Pomone. In the interim the two ships parted company; so that all comparing of notes between this scrupulous American commander and his officers was completely frustrated.—How gratifying to the lovers of truth!—How peculiarly mortifying to the citizens of the United States! We can partly conceive the feelings of the conqueror of the Macedonian, as finding himself so unexpectedly boarded by that very ship to which just twelve months before, he sent a flaming challenge; whether to fight or to outwit the British commanding officer, has never sufficiently appeared. How the Endymion's lads must have enjoyed giving a drubbing to the identical ship's company they were once forbidden from chatting, owing to the great numerical superiority of the blustering foe. We can make allowances for republican maxims of honor; and we imagined, that, where shame was deficient, a sense of personal danger might have deterred Com. Decatur from being the author of a libel upon Capt. Hope, his officers and crew. But is it possible that the man whose high-rated name Nelson's triumphal song was seized upon to celebrate, could have sanctioned the mean, dastardly, assassin-like act of concealing 68 of his men, that they might rise upon and murder the brave, unsuspecting tars placed on board to convey his honorably captured ship to a British port! It comes we fear, too direct, to be disputed. Had a Russian, a Spanish, a French, or any, in short, but a United States' national officer, performed that same deed, his own countrymen would be the first to denounce him. But, in the republic of America, such a plot will only be laughed at for a Yankee trick—yet not without the alloy, that it failed in the execution! The trivial circumstance of the commodore and his officers declaring, that 450, and not 518 composed the President's crew, creates not the slightest sensation in the minds of those, who had known Americans in the thrifty character of neutrals, long before they chose the difficult, illy adapted, profitless character of Warriors. We may, however, be allowed to smile, that just after Capt. Decatur and his satellites had asserted so roundly to the number of men he commanded, a blundering New York Editor was assuring his readers, that the President left that port, with "a picked crew of 500 men." How will this poor man make his peace with the citizens, especially the Federal, or navy bewitched party, for having thus accidentally trespassed on the borders of truth!—We should be sorry to see the flourishing town of Halifax out done by the little Island of Bermuda, in appreciating the skill as well as gallantry, displayed by the officers and crew of the Endymion; and perhaps we may yet have the pleasure of cheering her fine prize, as she lies along the wharves to her appointed anchorage. It is true, we could have wished no other ship had been in sight, or within fifty miles of the combatants; but, it is admitted, the little Endymion did all the execution; and so peppered, and riddled "the haughty President," in spite of her rillemen, her top-mounted howitzers, shells and so forth, that the dark hour of night, and every spar standing, she was unable to escape. The Americans we know, have a happy knack of consoling each other, after these national misadventures. On the present occasion, one says: "Altho' they have gained a frigate, they have reaped no laurels from the capture."—This liberal sentiment was broached on the very spot, at which a flag had just delivered a handsome note from Rear-Admiral HOTIAM, covering letters from the President's late commander, and officers, to their friends and relations on shore.—We have frequently had reason to regret, that common politeness should be thrown away upon such wretches. It is like unchaining and setting free a yelping cur, only to get snarled at, or your hand torn for your pains. Whether or not the British acquired laurels by the capture of the President frigate, the world will decide, when the facts are all disclosed. From the glance at them we have already, we can venture to guess, however, that on a full development, not laurel, but good sound birch, well soaked in brine, will be unanimously decreed the Americans, as the most suitable reward for their atrocious perfidy.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTION
For the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait upon the President, and request that he recommend a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for restoring to these United States the blessing of Peace.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a Joint Committee of both Houses wait upon the President of the United States, and request that he recommend a day of thanksgiving to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnity, and the offering of devout acknowledgements to Almighty God, for his great goodness, manifested in restoring to these United States the blessing of Peace.

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

AN ACT
To provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver, and plated ware, and jewelry and paste work, manufactured within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the eighteenth day of April next, there shall be paid upon all gold, silver and plated ware, and jewelry and paste work, except time pieces, which shall hereafter be manufactured or made for sale within the United States or the territories thereof, a duty of six per centum ad valorem, by the manufacturer thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the duty aforesaid shall be imposed, paid, collected, and accounted for, in like manner, and subject to the like provisions & penalties, as the duties imposed by the "Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares, and merchandize, manufactured within the United States," passed the eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, all the provisions of which act shall apply to the duty hereby imposed, and to those by whom it shall be payable, the same as if it were specifically inserted among the dutiable objects enumerated in the first section thereof.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.
February 27, 1815.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

* Vide American Port-folio No. p. in Halifax E. C. Room.

NOTICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 10, 1815.

In pursuance of powers, which have been duly vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, under an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions four hundred and fifty two thousand, eight hundred dollars," approved by the President of the United States on the 3d of March, current, proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury from this time, until the first day of May next, (unless the amount required should be previously subscribed) for a loan to the United States, of the sum of twelve millions of Dollars, or any part thereof, on the following terms, and in the following manner:—

- 1.—The proposals must state the amount to be loaned; the rate at which the stock will be received; the instalments in which the party will make the payments, not exceeding, for the whole, ninety days from the date of subscription, and the banks into which the payments will be made.
- 2.—The payments will be received either in money, or in approved bank notes, or in treasury notes actually issued before the 3d of March current, under the acts of Congress, passed, respectively, the 30th of June, 1812; the 24th of February, 1813; and the 4th of March, 1814, at their par value, with the interest accrued thereon at the time of payment. The kind of payment intended to be made must be stated in the proposals; and where the terms of subscription are equal, a preference will be given to offers for paying in Treasury Notes, which have become due and remain unpaid, with an allowance of the interest upon such notes, as well since as before they became due.
- 3.—On failure to pay any instalment at the time stipulated, the next preceding instalment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States.
- 4.—Scrip-certificates will be issued by the Cashiers of the banks into which the payments shall be made, to the corporations or persons making the payments; the cashiers will, also, endorse the payments of the successive instalments; the scrip-certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; and will be funded at the Loan Office of the state in which the bank is situated, where the payments have been made.
- 5.—For the amount loaned, stock will be issued, when the instalments are completed, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. The stock will be reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after twelve years from the last of December next; and the Sinking Fund is charged with the punctual payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal, according to contract.

It is desirable, as far as the public interest will admit, to reduce the amount of the Treasury Note debt, and, particularly, the portion which is due and unpaid; and, therefore, an early subscription is recommended to the holders of Treasury Notes. But, in order to save time and trouble, it may be proper to observe, that the terms of the proposals should bear some relation to the actual fair price of stock in the market of Philadelphia or New York.
A commission of one-fourth per cent. will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them into one proposal to the amount of 25,000 dollars or upwards, provided such proposals shall be accepted.

A. J. Dallas, Sec'y of the Treasury.
N. B. The printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice three times a week until the 1st of May; and the Commissioners of Loans in the respective States will, also, be pleased to give it an early and general circulation.
march 21 6

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
RENEWED.

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

Tavern Keeping Business;
Hoping from his own attention, and bar-keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.
N. B. Five or six gentled Boarders will be taken by the year.
Easton, January 3, 1815 R. B.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Sunday the 23d day of October last, a negro man named STEPHEN, about twenty five or six years old, five feet and an half inch high, very large thick lips, rather simple in his manner, with his teeth very wide apart—his cheeks tobacco rather awkwardly—stout and well made—very large feet. He had on when he went away, blue and white striped over jacket, striped waistcoat, a pair of grey shambury pantaloons, a white linen shirt, a pair thin leather slough bound, and a pair black yarn stockings, faded this fall—with sundry other clothing not recollected.

Any person taking up said runaway, and securing him in any jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by
Joshua Parker.
november 1

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 26th February last, as a runaway, a negro lad who calls himself Charles Anderson; is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high—had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout, coarse shirt, grey coating pantaloons, and wool hat, &c. He has a pleasant countenance, and very talkative; Says he belongs to his father Samuel Anderson, living at Mount Vernon; also says his father bought him of Thomas Peter, Esq. and bound him to Thomas Brodick, (a black man) of Alexandria. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.
Arnold T. Winsor, Sheriff
Montgomery county, Md.
march 28 9

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

WASHINGTON CITY, April 1.
LATEST FROM MOBILE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Georgia troops, commanded by Gen'l. John McIntosh, to a gentleman in Savannah, dated

Mobile, 27th Feb. 1815.

"We arrived here on the 18th instant, and were immediately expecting an attack from the enemy, until the morning of the 22d; when a flag boat was sent from the fleet to get some prisoners exchanged, and brought a copy of a letter from Lord Bathurst to the Lord Mayor of London, informing him of a treaty having been sent from our joint Ministers at Ghent for ratification. The Major charged with the flag (Todd) bro't also a verbal communication to Gen'l. McIntosh from Gen Lambert, commanding on this station, saying that all offensive operations on their part should cease until the pleasure of their government should be known. Things, therefore, remain for the present in statu quo, only that our preparations for their reception have not been relaxed:—We are all anxiety to know the result, and, no doubt, a few days will relieve us. The force off here is stated by a Captain of this town who was a prisoner and brought up in the flag, to be at least TEN THOUSAND; and he further states, that they were manning their barges for an assault on this town when the news of the treaty reached them."

APRIL 6.

NEWS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Extract from an officer on board the frigate Constitution, to his brother in this city.

Constitution, at sea, February 8th, 1815. Off Cape Finistere, (Spain.)

I have but a few moments, my dear friend, to tell you of my best health, and as good spirits, as this news of peace allows me, which we received by the brig that conveys this to the United States, and who left England 9 days ago. We have been quite unlucky in meeting with the enemy, having only made one prize of inconsiderable value since leaving home. Our prospects are now very bright; we spoke a Dutch ship this morning, who gave us the agreeable intelligence, that she fell in with a British frigate yesterday, on this cruising ground, and we are all elated with the hope of falling in with her to-morrow or next day. I observe the terms of the treaty, as they appear in the English papers, are very favorable to us; but you know we may be quite ignorant of the matter, as the law allows the legality of all captures made even until 30 days after the ratification. I have not, thank God, ever seen so healthy a ship; we have been out 54 days with not more than 8 or 10 sick, and not an instance of death.

MILLEDGEVILLE, MARCH 22.

We have had several reports respecting the cession of the Floridas to Great Britain. The following relating thereto is derived from a very respectable source, and we have little doubt of its correctness. A cession of the Floridas was actually made to Great Britain by the King of Spain, Ferdinand VII, but the Cortes refused their assent to the grant, and directed the Captain-General of the Havana not to deliver over the provinces, who had determined to abide by their instructions. This we understand to be substance of information given by a Mr. Arredondo, the representative of East Florida in the Spanish Cortes.

Georgia Journal.

A General Order, unsealed, issued by Admiral Cochrane, and directed to Major Nicholls, commanding the British troops at Appalachicola Bay, informing that officer of the Treaty of Peace, was forwarded to the Executive of this State, last week, to expedite its conveyance to the British officer. The order is dated off St. Mary's, Geo. where Adm'l. Cochrane, of course had arrived.

Accompanying the despatch from Cochrane there was a letter from Adm. Cockburn addressed to the Indian Chiefs, advising them to desist from further hostility against the United States; and stating expressly that the Creek Indians, as the allies of G. Britain, were provided for by the treaty; that they were to be reinstated in all the possessions and privileges they enjoyed prior to the late war, and that the British government would see the articles of the treaty in their favor strictly fulfilled.

Our government, however, do not consider the Creeks included in the treaty, (as they certainly are not) and Congress, just before the end of the session, passed a law appropriating money to defray the expense of marking the lines of the territory ceded to us by the Creeks, and directing also under what regulations the lands shall be offered for sale. Ibid.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 27.

FROM MOBILE VIA NATANZAS.

Capt. McIntosh, of the schooner Dart, arrived at this port on Saturday last, in the short passage of 4 days from Matanzas. He informs us, that Adm'l. Cochrane arrived at Havana on the 2d inst. where the Brazen sloop of war, after touching at Bermuda, Jamaica, &c. with dispatches, had arrived, in 44 days from England. She was immediately dispatched to Mobile, with orders to cease hostilities. Adm'l. C. sailed on the 7th for Cumberland, whence, it will be recollected, he sailed for Bermuda. On the 8th inst. arrived at Havana, from Mobile, the *Gorgon*, 50 gun ship, which was

filled with sick and wounded.—These were sickened and wounded in a battle, it is supposed with Major BLUE, on the 13th and 14th ult. after the capitulation of Fort Bowyer. The British officers were silent as to events in that quarter, but said they had taken the garrison of Fort Bowyer prisoners, and that Colonel LAWRENCE was wounded.

The Expenses, Taxes, &c. of G. Britain compared with those of America.

We have before us an interesting letter of COBBETT to a friend in America, in which he enters into a calculation of the comparative expenses of the two governments. From the facts he has here collected, it appears that while each individual in the U. States paid only two dollars and fifty cents in the year 1814, every individual of the British monarchy paid thirty-one dollars and twenty cents. This letter must shut the mouths of those men who have clamored outrageously about the burdens and expenses of the war.

The annual interests on the British national debt alone, (& which interest must be paid in peace as well as in war) is more than four times the amount of the whole expenses of the U. States' government, army and navy, during any one year of the late war.

The expenditures of the British government, exclusive of tythes to the clergy (one tenth part of the produce of the soil) and poor rate (one seventh of the whole British population are paupers) is more than nine times the expenditures of the government of the U. States, while in war; and probably is more than ninety times as great as the same expenditures in peace.

The cost of collection of taxes in G. Britain in 1814, was \$14,019,754 more than the whole taxes direct and indirect paid by the U. States in that year. Yet we have heard from the pulpit that "our burthens were absolutely insupportable" and some sticklers for monarchy have declared that they would "prefer the British Constitution, monarchy & all, to that of the U. States."

The yearly interest on the British national debt (\$167,889,840) is more than the whole national debt contracted by the U. States in the war of the revolution and the late war. What has G. Britain gained by the continued wars, in which she has incurred this monstrous national debt? Has she proved that she was humane, generous or magnanimous? In these wars, has she not, in almost every case, been the first aggressor? She had indeed given herself the title of "Mistress of the Ocean;" but this title has lost its charm in the recent conflict with America. On the contrary, what has not America gained in the two contests?—We gained our independence by the first and we proved by the second, that we would not be trampled on with impunity by the lawless freebooters of the ocean—that if, after a series of injuries & forbearance under them unparalleled, we were "kicked into a war," we could kick our enemy out of it, by the prowess of our soldiers and sailors, and the energy of our republican government.

N. H. Patriot.

PATRIOTIC NEW YORK.

Assumption of the Direct Tax.

An act has passed the Legislature of New York, to assume the State's quota of the direct tax for the present year.—The quota of that State is \$860,223, on which, by the state paying the tax by the first of May, there will be a discount of 15 per cent. or one hundred and twenty-nine thousand and forty-two dollars.—The federalists in assembly last spring opposed a similar assumption, and as they were a majority in that house, they opposed it successfully. On the present occasion they manifested a disposition equally hostile while there were hopes of success; but eventually suffered the bill to pass without calling a division. In Senate, two members voted in the negative, and two were excused at their own request from voting on the question.

Nat. Intel.

ELECTIONS.

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REPUBLICAN STAR,
OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER
EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11 1815.

DENTON, APRIL 4, 1815.

Agreeably to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Caroline county was this day held in the upper room of the Court House, for the purpose of selecting four suitable characters to be supported at the ensuing election, as Delegates to the General Assembly—when Col. WILLIAM WHITELEY was called to the chair, and THOMAS CULBRETH appointed secretary: Whereupon the following gentlemen were selected, viz:—

Messrs. WILLIAM M. HARDCASTLE,
PETER WILLIS,
THOMAS STYLL,
MONTGOMERY DENNY.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted, viz:—
Resolved, That this meeting will by all fair and honorable means, use their best endeavors to promote as well the election of the said William M. Hardcastle, Peter Willis, Thomas Styll, and Montgomery Denny, as Delegates to the General Assembly, as that of Mr. GEORGE A. SMITH, (who was nominated at a previous meeting,) as Sheriff of Caroline county; and do earnestly recommend to their republican brethren to unite in support of the said nominations, with a zeal and perseverance commensurate with the merits of our cause.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.

WILLIAM WHITELEY, Chairman.

Test, THOMAS CULBRETH, Secretary.

FOR THE STAR.

I am fully persuaded that nine tenths of our federal citizens are decidedly friendly to the interests and happiness of their country, and would not do a thing that they were satisfied would operate against the welfare of their country, themselves, and their posterity; and when they come coolly to reflect on what they have done, and how grossly they have been deceived by designing men and office-hunters, they will return to their former standing, as they can never give their support to a party that is determined either to rule or ruin their country. W.

A correspondent is informed his request shall be complied with as soon as copies of the State Laws referred to can be obtained, to procure which steps have been taken.

In part of our last impression a mistake occurred as to the day of the month set apart for fasting, humiliation and prayer—next Thursday 12th inst. will be the day.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fi fa from Kent county court issued, and to me directed—will be offered at public sale on SATURDAY, 6th day of May, on the premises for cash, at 2 o'clock—All St. Leger Meek's right to Lots No. 83 and 84, with the houses thereon; taken and seized the property of the said St. Leger Meek, at the suit of James Browne, use of Joshua & Thomas Gilpin. Attendance by

E. Browne, Sh'ff.

april 11 4

NOTICE.

The Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, will appear properly represented at the next annual Grand Communication, to be held in the city of Baltimore, on the first Monday in May next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order—

A. Dobbin, G. Sec.

At the Examiner, in Fredericktown, Md the Star at Easton, will copy this 4 times, at sundry accounts to this office for collection.

april 11 5

WEST-CHESTER ACADEMY.

This superb and spacious edifice was erected in the years 1812 and 1813, by means of private subscription; in which was displayed a munificence highly honorable to the district, and to the patrons of the Institution. The contributors to the Academy are invested with corporate powers; and the concerns of the corporation are managed by a board of Trustees, chosen by the contributors. The school is now classed in the most eligible manner—and the most approved Teachers appointed to each class. In the superior department, the Trustees have engaged Mr. FRANCIS GLASS, as Teacher of the Latin, Greek, and French Languages—together with the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Geography, &c.

The long experience and extensive acquirements of Mr. Glass, added to the many advantages of the situation, induce a belief that few Seminaries of the kind are better calculated to attract the attention of the public. The well known salubrity of Chester County, but more especially that part of it in which West Chester is situated—and the reasonable terms on which scholars can be there accommodated, are circumstances which, it is presumed, will be duly appreciated by parents. The health of children must ever be an important consideration with those who wish to have them become active and useful men; and it is confidently believed, that in no Seminary will the pupils be more likely to enjoy the *mens sana in corpore sano*, than in the West-Chester Academy. The terms of tuition in the superior department, are \$6 per quarter.

AMICUS SCIENTIÆ.
West Chester, Penn. 7
March 6, 1815. 5 april 11 3

FOR SALE.

An excellent HORSE, either for single or double carriage, saddle, waggon, cart or plow—Also, a Canvas-Top CHAIR, and a light CART, in good repair; on reasonable terms for cash, good paper, or on a credit of six months, with security if required.

George Martin.

Easton, april 11 3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

6th day of April, A. D. 1815.

On application of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. administrator of Impey Dawson, 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, and in the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1815.

Test—
Ja: Price, Reg'r of
Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

For the creditors of Impey Dawson, late of Talbot county, dec'd. to bring in their claims properly authenticated, on or before the 1st of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Samuel Harrison, adm'r
of Impey Dawson, dec'd.

april 11 3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

6th day of April, A. D. 1815.

On application of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. administrator of James Mansfield, 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, and in the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

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Samuel Harrison, adm'r
of James Mansfield, dec'd.

april 11 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of James Neal, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, and in pursuance of an order from the honorable the judges thereof, on Saturday the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifteen, to advertise in the Monitor and Star, published at Easton, to give three successive notices for three weeks, for creditors to exhibit their claims—in pursuance thereof gives this notice. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, living in Chester Town, Kent county, Maryland, with the vouchers thereof, at or before the 15th day of October next ensuing; if they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate—and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1815.

Robert Constable, adm'r
of James Neal, deceased.

april 11 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Centreville, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Daniel Cain, late of the county aforesaid, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of October next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Robert Harrison.

april 11 3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, Md.

- April 1, 1815.
A
Thomas Ashcome
B
John Beard—2
Wm Y. Burke
John W. Bordley—2
Sene Busick
Elizabeth Bliss
C
Clerk of Queen Ann's county
Christopher Cox
Wm. Carmichael
Henry Council
Mary Creswell
Ann de Coursey
D
John R. Downes
John Devnish
Dr. Wm. H. Dorsey
John Dubamel
George Davidson
E
Thomas C. Earle
Wm N. Earle
F
James Fernon
Mary Fearty—2
Philip Fiddeman
Anthony Finley
Martha Faulkner
Wm. Fox
G
Peregrine Granger
Ann Gilder
Matthew Glen
H
Ann Hopper
Jacob Hughes
Sam Hopkins
Abraham Harris
John Hackett
Elijah Harris
James Houston
James Hadaway
I
John Harris
John Kenard
L
Thomas Lowmas
Stephen Lowrey
Ana M. M. Levey
M
James Massey
James Meredith
N
Martha Nevitt
P
Zach. Phillips
Wm Pollitt
Joshua Pinkind
R
Margaret Rogers
Ann Russell
Wm Ringgold
Thomas Ringgold
Rebecca Raisin
S
Wm. Stotley
Joseph Starfield
T
Joseph Thompson
Richard C. Tighman
Wm. Tate
Rachel Thompson
Doct. Troup
Maria Tucker
W
Wm. Wren
Sally L. Wilson
James Watson
Wm. Watson
John T. Watson
Clinton Wright
W. G. Elbert, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Denton, Md.

- April 1, 1815.
A—Mary Anderson, 2
B—Michael Bateman
C—Hutton Covey
Peter T. Causey
D—Thomas Duffin, 3
Wm. Durity
Levi Duke
F—Isaac Frampton
G—Abel Gowty
George Garey
H—Alexander Hands
Wm. Haskins
J—George Jenkins
Alemby Jump, 2
K—Wm. Knight
L—Wm. Lucas
Philomena Lecompton
Daniel Leverton
M—Andrew Manship
R—Charles Ross
Wm. Richardson
S—Thomas Sausbury
Azle Stevens
James Shields
Elizabeth Sullivan
Robert Sylvester
W—Susan Wilson
John Wright
Geo. A. Smith, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester Town, Md.

- April 1, 1815.
A
George Anderson
Hannah Atkinson
B
Mary Ann Bordley
Joseph Browne, 3d
Ann Beck
Wm Blackiston
Frederick Boyer
Wm Browne
Sophia Bock
Wm. Bowers
C
George Collins
Wm. Causey
John Collins
Rebecca Corse, jun
Robert Constable
Milkey Coy
D
John Dames
Robert Dunn
John K. Dunn
Daniel Denning
Henry Duvall
Stephen Denning
E
Enoch Enun
F
Edward Foreman
G
John Glenn
Wm. Graves
Isaac P. Grooms
H
John Hayne
Wm. Hayne.
S. Hambleton
Ringgold Hynson
Hassay Hays
J
Richard J. Jones
Edward W. Johnson
K
Margaret Kemp—2
Thomas J. Kennard
K Kirby
L
John Leatherbury
M
Thomas Mann
Hugh Maguire
Elizabeth M'Claskey
John Miller
Margaret Milton
John C. Moore
N
Sarah D. Neil
O
Sally Oldson
R
James Rumney
Rebecca Roth
Araminta Rasia
Rebecca R. Stuart
Thomas Smith
John Seward—2
Samuel Sudlerlad
T
Marmaduke Tilden—3
Joseph T. Thomas
Joseph Thomas—2
Philip Thomas
Capt. Thomas Taylor
Henry Tenant
U
Wm. Usselton
V
Mr. Vickers
Elizabeth Vicker
W
Dr. B. Wakeman
James Wright
Ann Wilson
Wm. Wilmer
James Welch, jun
Wm. Woodland
Milkey Woods
Edward Woodfall
Thomas Wilson
Martha A. Wroth
Philip Wallis
Isaac Cannell, P. M.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 28th of March last, two negro men, one named Bob Roberts, and the other Ben Barnes or Ben Thomas; Bob is a black fellow, about 34 or 35 years of age, and has remarkable white teeth, & has a mark on the leader of his heel cut with an axe, but do not recollect which heel, but rather inclined to think it is on the left; he took with him an over jacket and trowsers of black and white kersey, a London brown coat, fur hat about half worn, and his other clothing unknown. Ben is a bright mulatto, very stout, and very little difference in their height, and is upon being questioned or examined apt to be confused, he has a very round full face and high cheek bone, when he laughs he shows his teeth very much, he has a very clumsy walk, and his little finger as well as I recollect on his left hand, is very crooked, occasioned by the cut of a reap-hook—he took with him the same kind of clothing, a pair of boots, and his other clothing, if any, is unknown. Ben is about 34 or 34 years of age. A reward of one hundred dollars each will be given if taken out of the State, and put in any jail so that the owner can get them again, if in the county sixty dollars each, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN DAWSON.
N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned harboring or employing said negroes away at their peril.

april 11 2

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 1.
LATEST FROM MOBILE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Georgia troops, commanded by Gen'l. John McIntosh, to a gentleman in Savannah, dated

Mobile, 27th Feb. 1815.

"We arrived here on the 18th inst., and were immediately expecting an attack from the enemy, until the morning of the 23d; when a flag boat was sent from the fleet to get some prisoners exchanged, and brought a copy of a letter from Lord Bathurst to the Lord Mayor of London, informing him of a treaty having been sent from our joint Ministers at Ghent for ratification. The Major charged with the flag (Todd) bro't also a verbal communication to Gen'l. McIntosh from Gen Lambert, commanding on this station, saying that all offensive operations on their part should cease until the pleasure of their government should be known. Things, therefore, remain for the present in statu quo, only that our preparations for their reception have not been relaxed:—We are all anxious to know the result, and, no doubt, a few days will relieve us. The force off here is stated by a Captain of this town who was a prisoner and brought up in the flag, to be at least TEN THOUSAND; and he further states, that they were manning their barges for an assault on this town when the news of the treaty reached them."

APRIL 6.

NEWS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Extract from an officer on board the frigate Constitution, to his brother in this city.

Constitution, at sea, February 8th, 1815. Of Cape Finistere, (Spain.)

I have but a few moments, my dear friend, to tell you of my best health, and as good spirits, as this news of peace allows me, which we received by the brig that conveys this to the United States, and who left England 9 days ago. We have been quite unlucky in meeting with the enemy, having only made one prize of inconsiderable value since leaving home. Our prospects are now very bright; we spoke a Dutch ship this morning, who gave us the agreeable intelligence, that she fell in with a British frigate yesterday, on this cruising ground and we are all elated with the hope of falling in with her to-morrow or next day. I observe the terms of the treaty, as they appear in the English papers, are very favorable to us; but you know we may be quite ignorant of the matter, as the law allows the legality of all captures made even until 30 days after the ratification. I have not, thank God, ever seen so healthy a ship; we have been out 54 days with not more than 8 or 10 sick, and not an instance of death.

MILLEDGEVILLE, MARCH 22.

We have had several reports respecting the cession of the Floridas to Great Britain. The following relating thereto is derived from a very respectable source, and we have little doubt of its correctness. A cession of the Floridas was actually made to Great Britain by the King of Spain, Ferdinand VII, but the Cortes refused their assent to the grant, and directed the Captain-General of the Havana not to deliver over the provinces, who had determined to abide by their instructions. This we understand to be substance of information given by a Mr. Arredondo, the representative of East Florida in the Spanish Cortes.

Georgia Journal.

A General Order, unsealed, issued by Admiral Cochrane, and directed to Major Nicholls, commanding the British troops at Appalachicola Bay, informing that officer of the Treaty of Peace, was forwarded to the Executive of this State, last week, to expedite its conveyance to the British officer. The order is dated off St. Mary's, Geo. where Adm'l. Cochrane, of course had arrived.

Accompanying the despatch from Cochrane there was a letter from Adm. Cockburn addressed to the Indian Chiefs, advising them to desist from further hostility against the United States, and stating expressly that the Creek Indians, as the allies of G. Britain, were provided for by the treaty; that they were to be reinstated in all the possessions and privileges they enjoyed prior to the late war, and that the British government would see the articles of the treaty in their favor strictly fulfilled.

Our government, however, do not consider the Creeks included in the treaty, (as they certainly are not) and Congress, just before the end of the session, passed a law appropriating money to defray the expence of marking the lines of the territory ceded to us by the Creeks, and directing also under what regulations the lands shall be offered for sale. Ibid.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 27.
FROM MOBILE VIA NATANZAS.

Capt. McIntosh, of the schooner Dart, arrived at this port on Saturday last, in the short passage of 4 days from Matanzas. He informs us, that Adm'l. Cochrane arrived at Havana on the 2d inst. where the Brazen sloop of war, after touching at Bermuda, Jamaica, &c. with dispatches, had arrived, in 44 days from England. She was immediately dispatched to Mobile, with orders to cease hostilities. Adm'l. C. sailed on the 7th for Cumberland, whence it will be recollected, he sailed for Bermuda. On the 8th inst. arrived at Havana, from Mobile, the Gorgon, 50 gun ship, which was

filled with sick and wounded.—These were sickened and wounded in a battle, it is supposed with Major Blue, on the 13th and 14th ult. after the capitulation of Fort Bowyer. The British officers were silent as to events in that quarter, but said they had taken the garrison of Fort Bowyer prisoners, and that Colonel LAWRENCE was wounded.

The Expence, Taxes, &c. of G. Britain compared with those of America.

We have before us an interesting letter of COBBETT to a friend in America, in which he enters into a calculation of the comparative expences of the two governments. From the facts he has here collected, it appears that while each individual in the U. States paid only two dollars and fifty cents in the year 1814, every individual of the British monarchy paid thirty-one dollars and twenty cents. This letter must shut the mouths of those men who have clamored outrageously about the burdens and expences of the war.

The annual interest on the British national debt alone, (& which interest must be paid in peace as well as in war) is more than four times the amount of the whole expences of the U. States' government, army and navy, during any one year of the late war.

The expentures of the British government, exclusive of tythes to the clergy (one tenth part of the produce of the soil) and poor rate (one seventh of the whole British population are paupers) is more than nine times the expentures of the government of the U. States, while in war; and probably is more than ninety times as great as the same expentures in peace.

The cost of collection of taxes in G. Britain in 1814, was \$14,019,754 more than the whole taxes direct and indirect paid by the U. States in that year. Yet we have heard from the pulpit that "our burthens were absolutely insupportable" and some sticklers for monarchy have declared that they would "prefer the British Constitution, monarchy & all, to that of the U. States."

The yearly interest on the British national debt (\$167,589,840) is more than the whole national debt contracted by the U. States in the war of the revolution and the late war. What has G. Britain gained by the continued wars, in which she has incurred this monstrous national debt? Has she proved that she was humane, generous or magnanimous? In these wars, has she not, in almost every case, been the first aggressor? She had indeed given herself the title of "Mistress of the Ocean;" but this title has lost its charm in the recent conflict with America. On the contrary, what has not America gained in the two contests?—We gained our independence by the first and we proved by the second, that we would not be trampled on with impunity by the lawless freebooters of the ocean—that if, after a series of injuries & forbearance under them unparalleled, we were "kicked into a war," we could kick our enemy out of it, by the prowess of our soldiers and sailors, and the energy of our republican government.

N. H. Patriot.

PATRIOTIC NEW YORK.

Assumption of the Direct Tax. An act has passed the Legislature of New York, to assume the State's quota of the direct tax for the present year.—The quota of that State is \$ 860,283, on which, by the state paying the tax by the first of May, there will be a discount of 15 per cent. or one hundred and twenty-nine thousand and forty-two dollars.—The federalists in assembly last spring opposed a similar assumption, and as they were a majority in that house, they opposed it successfully. On the present occasion they manifested a disposition equally hostile while there were hopes of success; but eventually suffered the bill to pass without calling a division. In Senate, two members voted in the negative, and two were excused at their own request from voting on the question.

Nat. Intel.

ELECTIONS.

The general election for state officers in New Hampshire has terminated nearly in the same manner as it did last year, the federal candidate for Governor (J. T. GILMAN) being re-elected by about the same majority as he obtained last year. This result, in a section of the country, whose politics have been for the last two years regularly "tending downwards," may be considered as favorable to republican principles.

Ibid.

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The London Courier of Nov. 28, stated, as facts brought forward in parliament by Lord Liverpool, &c. in debate, that Great Britain then had, as prisoners, twenty thousand American seamen! and had taken 228 ships of war and armed vessels, and about 1700 other vessels!—and that since the peace of Paris, the Americans had taken 176 British vessels! These are almost a match for some of the "proofs" lies of our federal papers.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1815.

DENTON, APRIL 4, 1815.

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Messrs. WILLIAM M. HARDCASTLE,
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THOMAS STYLL,
MONTGOMERY DENNY.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That this meeting will by all fair and honorable means, use their best endeavors to promote as well the election of the said William M. Hardcastle, Peter Willis, Thomas Styll, and Montgomery Denny, as Delegates to the General Assembly, as that of Mr. GEORGE A. SMITH, who was nominated at a previous meeting, as Sheriff of Caroline county; and do earnestly recommend their republican brethren to unite in support of the said nominations, with a zeal and perseverance commensurate with the merits of our cause.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and published in the Republican Star.

WILLIAM WHITELEY, Chairman.
Test, THOMAS CULBERT, Secretary.

FOR THE STAR.

I am fully persuaded that nine-tenths of our federal citizens are decidedly friendly to the interest and happiness of their country, and would not do a thing that they were satisfied would operate against the welfare of their country, themselves, and their posterity; and when they come coolly to reflect on what they have done, and how grossly they have been deceived by designing men and office-hunters, they will return to their former standing, as they can never give their support to a party that is determined either to rule or ruin their country. W.

A correspondent is informed his request shall be complied with so soon as copies of the State Laws referred to can be obtained, to procure which steps have been taken.

In part of our last impression a mistake occurred as to the day of the month set apart for fasting, humiliation and prayer—next Thursday 13th inst. will be the day.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fi fa from Kent county court issued, and to me directed—will be offered at public sale on SATURDAY, 6th day of May, on the premises for cash, at 2 o'clock—All St. Leger Meeks' right to Lots No. 83 and 84, with the houses thereon; taken and seized by the property of the said St. Leger Meeks, at the suit of James Browne, use of Joshua & Thomas Gilpin. Attendance by

E. Browne, Sh'ff.

april 11 4

NOTICE.

The Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, will appear properly represented at the next annual Grand Communication, to be held in the city of Baltimore, on the first Monday in May next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order—

A. Dobbins, G. Sec.

The Examiner, in Fredericktown, and the Star at Easton, will copy this 4 times, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

april 11 4

WEST-CHESTER ACADEMY.

This superb and spacious edifice was erected in the years 1812 and 1813, by means of private subscription; in which was displayed a munificence highly honorable to the district, and to the patrons of the Institution. The contributors to the Academy are invested with corporate powers; and the concerns of the corporation are managed by a board of Trustees, chosen by the contributors. The school is now classed in the most eligible manner—and the most approved Teachers appointed to each class. In the superior department, the Trustees have engaged Mr. FRANCIS GLASS, as Teacher of the Latin, Greek, and French Languages—together with the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Geography, &c.

The long experience and extensive acquirements of Mr. Glass, added to the many advantages of the situation, induce a belief that few Seminaries of the kind are better intitled to the attention of the public. The well known salubrity of Chester County, but more especially that part of it in which West Chester is situated—and the reasonable terms on which scholars can be there accommodated, are circumstances which, it is presumed, will be duly appreciated by parents. The health of children must ever be an important consideration with those who wish to have them become active and useful men; and it is confidently believed, that in no Seminary will the pupils be more likely to enjoy the *mens sana in corpore sano*, than in the West-Chester Academy. The terms of tuition in the superior department, are \$6 per quarter.

AMICUS SCIENTIÆ.
West Chester, Penn.
March 6, 1815. } april 11 3

FOR SALE,

An excellent HORSE, either for single or double carriage, saddle, waggon, cart or plow—Also—a Canvas-Top CHAIR, and a light CART, in good repair; on reasonable terms for cash, good paper, or on a credit of six months, with security if required.

George Martin.

Easton, april 11 3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

6th day of April, A. D. 1815.

On application of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. administrator of Impey Dawson, 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, and in the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1815.

Test—

Ja: Price, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

For the creditors of Impey Dawson, late of Talbot county, dec'd. to bring in their claims properly authenticated, on or before the 1st of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Samuel Harrison, adm'r of Impey Dawson, dec'd.

april 11 3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

6th day of April, A. D. 1815.

On application of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. administrator of James Mansfield, 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, and in the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of April, anno domini 1815.

Test—

Ja: Price, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

For the creditors of James Mansfield, late of Talbot county, deceased, to bring in their claims properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Samuel Harrison, adm'r of James Mansfield, dec'd.

april 11 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of James Neal, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, and in pursuance of an order from the honorable the judges thereof, on Saturday the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifteen, to advertise in the Monitor and Star, published at Easton, to give three successive notices for three weeks, for creditors to exhibit their claims—in pursuance thereof gives this notice. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, living in Chester Town, Kent county, Maryland, with the vouchers thereof, at or before the 15th day of October next ensuing; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate—and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1815.

Robert Constable, adm'r of James Neal, deceased.

april 11 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Centreville, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Daniel Cain, late of the county aforesaid, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of October next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Robert Harrison.

april 11 3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, Md. April 1, 1815.

- A Edward Harris
- B Nathan Ireland
- C Jonathan Jeffries
- D Eben Kennard
- E John Kennard
- F Thomas Lowman
- G Stephen Lowrey
- H Anna M. M. Levey
- I James Massey
- J James Meredith
- K Martha Nevitt
- L Zach. Phillips
- M Wm. Pollitt
- N Joshua Pinkin
- O Margaret Roges
- P Ann Russell
- Q Wm. Ringgold
- R Thomas Ringgold
- S Rebecca Rains
- T Wm. Stootly
- U Joseph Stafford
- V Joseph Thompson
- W Richard C. Tighman
- X Wm. Tate
- Y Rachel Thompson
- Z Doct. Troup
- A Maria Tucker
- B Wm. Wren
- C Sally L. Wilson
- D James Watson
- E Wm. Watson
- F John T. Watson
- G Clinton Wright

W. G. Elbert, P. M.

april 11

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Denton, Md. April 1, 1815.

- A—Mary Anderson, 2
- B—Michael Bateman
- C—Hutton Covey
- D—Peter T. Causey
- E—Thomas Daffin, 3
- F—Wm. Dority
- G—Levi Dukes
- H—Isaac Frampton
- I—Abel Gowty
- J—George Garey
- K—Alexander Hands
- L—Wm. Haskins
- M—George Jenkins
- N—Alembly Jump, 2
- O—Wm. Knight
- P—Wm. Lucas
- Q—Philemon Lecompt
- R—Daniel Leverton
- S—Andrew Manship
- T—Charles Ross
- U—Wm. Richardson
- V—S. Thomas Salsbury
- W—Azle Stevens
- X—James Shields
- Y—Elizabeth Sullivan
- Z—Robert Sylvester
- A—Susan Wilson
- B—John Wright

Geo. A. Smith, P. M.

april 11 3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester Town, Md. April 1, 1815.

- A George Anderson
- B Hannah Atkinson
- C Mary Ann Bordley
- D Joseph Browne, 3d
- E Ann Beck
- F Wm. Blackiston
- G Frederick Boyer
- H Wm. Browne
- I Sarah B. Cook
- J Wm. Bowers
- K George Collins
- L Wm. Causey
- M John Collins
- N Rebecca Corse, jun
- O Robert Constable
- P Milkey Coy
- Q John Dames
- R Robert Dunn
- S John K. Dunn
- T Daniel Denning
- U Henry Duval
- V Stephen Denning
- W Enoch Enun
- X Edward Foreman
- Y John Glenn
- Z Wm. Graves
- A Isaac P. Grooms
- B John Hayne
- C Wm. Hayne
- D S. Hamblenton
- E Ringgold Hynson
- F Hassey Hags
- G Richard J. Jones
- H Edward W. Johnson
- I Margaret Kemp, 2
- J Thomas J. Kennard
- K Philip Kirby
- L John Leatherbury
- M Thomas Mann
- N Hugh Maguire
- O Elizabeth M'Claskey
- P John Miller
- Q Margaret Milton
- R John C. Moore
- S Sarah D. Neil
- T Sally Olison
- U James Rumney
- V Rebecca Ruth
- W Araminta Rasia
- X Rebecca R. Stuart
- Y Thomas Smith
- Z John Seward, 2
- A Samuel Sudlerlad
- B Marmaduke Tilden, 3
- C Joseph J. Thomas
- D Joseph Thomas, 2
- E Philip Trousar
- F Capt. Thomas Taylor
- G Henry Tenant
- H Wm. Uselton
- I Mr. Vickers
- J Elizabeth Vickers
- K Wm. Wageman
- L James Wright
- M Ann Wilson
- N Wm. Wilmer
- O James Welch, jun
- P Wm. Woodland
- Q Milkey Wickes
- R Edward Woodall
- S Thomas Wilson
- T Martha A. Wroth
- U Philip Wallis

Isaac Cannell, P. M.

april 11 3

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 28th of March last, two negro men, one named Bob Roberts, and the other Ben Burns or Ben Thomas; Bob is a black fellow, about 34 or 35 years of age, and has remarkable white teeth, & has a mark on the leader of his heel cut with an axe, but do not recollect which heel, but rather inclined to think it is on the left; he took with him an over jacket and trousers of black and white kersey, a London brown coat, fur hat about half worn, and his other clothing unknown. Ben is a bright mulatto, very stout, and very little difference in their height, and is upon being questioned or examined apt to be confused, he has a very round full face and high cheek bone, when he laughs he shows his teeth very much, he has a very clumsy walk, and his little finger as well as I recollect on his left hand, is very crooked, occasioned by the cut of a rap-hook—he took with him the same kind of clothing, a pair of boots, and his other clothing, if any, is unknown. Ben is about 34 or 34 years of age. A reward of one hundred dollars each will be given if taken out of the State, and put in any jail so that the owner can get them again, if in the county sixty dollars each, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN DAWSON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned harboring or employing said negroes, away at their peril.

april 11 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.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm, the late residence of Edward Needles, containing 210 acres of LAND, on which is a good proportion of timber—situated on Kings creek, and adjoining the lands of Wm. Wilson, and others.

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

March 28 5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ from Kent county court issued, and to me directed, will be offered at public sale on SATURDAY, 6th day of May, on the premises for each, at 2 o'clock—A. S. Leeger Meek's right to Lots No. 83 and 84, with the houses thereon; taken and seized as the property of the said St. Leeger Meek, at the suit of James Browne, use of Joshua & Thomas Gillip.

April 11 4

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By order of the Judges of Talbot county court, at November term, 1811—the subscribers will offer for sale, on THURSDAY the 11th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years—that valuable FARM, the property of the late Henry Baydick, called White Phillips, containing 194 1/2 acres, (subject to the widow's dower) lying on one of the eastern branches of Bolingbroke Creek, the county road from Easton to Chancelier's Point passing through it.

April 4 6

NOTICE.

The sale of James Earle's LOTS on the post road, as advertised in the last Star, is postponed till the 3d Tuesday in May next.

April 4 7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday 11th day of April, and will continue to sit Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, in each week for five weeks successively if necessary, for the purpose of making such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

April 4—4

NOTICE.

The Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, will appear properly represented at the next annual Grand Communication, to be held in the city of Baltimore, on the first Monday in May next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order—

A. Dobbin, G. Sec.

The Examiner, in Fredericktown, and the Star at Easton, will copy this 4 times, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

April 6 (11) 4

DANCING SCHOOL.

Mr. MALLETT,

WILL open his DANCING SCHOOL at Mr. BARROW'S Long Room in Easton, on the 25th of April inst. where a subscription is left for scholars, as also at the shop of Tho. H. Dawson, and the Star Office.

April 4—3

DANCING SCHOOL.

J. B. DUCLAIRACQ,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity that he intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL, at Mr. BARROW'S tavern, on Friday next, 7th instant. The hours of Tuition will be at 10 o'clock in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon.

April 4—3

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A boy from 12 to 16 years of age, that can write a good hand, and who can be well recommended for sobriety, attention to business, and good moral deportment, would be taken as an apprentice in the Court of Appeals office.

Easton, April 4

James Parrott,

WEST-CHESTER ACADEMY.

This superb and spacious edifice was erected in the years 1812 and 1813, by means of private subscription; in which was displayed a munificence highly honorable to the district, and to the patrons of the Institution. The contributors to the Academy are invested with corporate powers; and the concerns of the corporation are managed by a board of Trustees, chosen by the contributors.

The long experience and extensive acquirements of Mr. Glass, added to the many advantages of the situation, induce a belief that few Seminaries of the kind are better entitled to the attention of the public. The well known salubrity of Chester County, but more especially that part of it in which West Chester is situated—and the reasonable terms on which scholars can be there accommodated, are circumstances which, it is presumed, will be duly appreciated by parents.

AMICUS SCIENTIÆ.

West Chester, Penn. } March 6, 1815. } April 11 3

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY,

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next electoral period. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall fulfil the duties of the office.

April 4 James Clayland.

EDWARD NEEDLES AND HENRY TROTTH,

HAVING entered into copartnership under the firm of

HENRY TROTTH & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Joseph Lehman, Druggist—No. 222, Market-street, 5th door below 7th street, PHILADELPHIA

where they have on hand a general assortment of Drugs, & Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

of the best quality, which they will sell at the lowest market prices.

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

March 28 — 5

FOR SALE,

An excellent HORSE, either for single or double carriage, saddle, wagon, cart or plow—ALSO—a Canvas-Top CHAIR, and a light CART, in good repair; on reasonable terms for cash, good paper, or on a credit of six months, with security if required.

Easton, April 11 3

IN CHANCERY,

MARCH 22d, 1815.

The object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the Lands and real estate of William H. Travers, deceased, lying and being in Dorchester county, for the payment of the debts due by the said William H. Travers.

The bill states that the said William H. Travers, in his life time, was indebted to the said Elizabeth Travers, in her life time, and afterwards died intestate, without leaving personal estate sufficient to discharge the debts due by him.—That the said Lands and real estate hath descended to the defendant, his brother, and heir at law, who resides out of the State of Maryland, and beyond the reach of the process of the courts thereof.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, before the twenty fifth day of April next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court, in person or by a solicitor, before the twenty fifth day of August next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

True copy. Test—

James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Can.

April 4 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of James Neal, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, and in pursuance of an order from the honorable the judges thereof, on Saturday the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifteen, to advertise in the Monitor and Star, published at Easton, to give three successive notices for three weeks, for creditors to exhibit their claims—in pursuance thereof gives this notice. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, living in Chester Town, Kent county, Maryland, with the vouchers thereof, at or before the 15th day of October next ensuing; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate—and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1815.

Robert Constable, adm'r. of James Neal, deceased.

April 11 3

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 8:

Copy of a letter from Commodore Campbell, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Savannah, 29th March, 1815.

SIR,

My respects to you on the 18th inst. made you acquainted with my having dispatched a gun-vessel to Cumberland, for the purpose of recovering from Adm Cockburn the barge & dismantled gun vessel taken at St. Mary's. I have now the honour to enclose the report of Sailing-Master John Hulburd, whom I sent on this duty—which goes to prove a most flagrant violation of national rights, and an outrage committed on the flag of the U. States.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, sir, Your obedient servant,

HUGH G. CAMPBELL.

The Hon. B. W. Crowninshield.

U. S. GUN VESSEL, No. 168.

Cumberland Sound, March 18, 1815.

SIR,

Proceeding with the dispatch which you did me the honor to entrust to my care, I sailed from Tybee bar, at 1 P. M. on the 16th inst. wind N. E. steering south, at half past 2 descried a sail in the S. E. quarter, which we soon found to be a ship standing N. N. W. about 40 minutes after she fired a gun and hoisted her colors, the shot passing over our fore gaff; our colors were hoisted, continued our course for a few minutes, then hauled up S. E. the wind having blown off the land all the preceding day, it was very smoky near the horizon. Several Russian and Swedish vessels having passed from Amelia for Savannah, she was taken for one of that description, until keeping away S. W. it was discovered that some of her gun deck ports were open. We then luffed E. S. E. when another gun was fired; the shot passed aback the main rigging over the lee quarter. Heaving his vessel too on the starboard tack, hailed me by saying, "you damned rascal if you don't lower your load down and come on board immediately, I'll fire into you; I'll sink you, God damn you!" Seeing me in the act of taking in the square sail, "why don't you leave to, God damn you, I'll sink you, I'll fire a broadside into you." As soon as I could be heard, I said, this is a United States vessel from Savannah with dispatches for Admiral Cockburn. In the act of pronouncing the last words, a musket was fired at me, the ball passed near my shoulders, over the hand of the man at the helm, striking the water from 20 to 30 feet from the vessel. Putting the helm down, I again informed him of the character of the vessel, saying, if you wish for further satisfaction, you are at liberty to send your boat on board. He said, I don't care a damn for the dispatches nor Admiral Cockburn either; God damn them and the United States too; I'll fire a broadside into you and sink you if you don't lower your boat down & come on board, you rascal." Put about and run close under the ship's lee, saying, "this is the U. States' gun vessel No. 168, with dispatches for the Admiral off St. Mary's; if you doubt her being what she appears to be, you can send your boat on board; I shall leave too, as soon as clear sufficient to lie too; which was done on the starboard tack. He then hailed, saying, "if you heave too on the starboard tack I will send my boat on board of you;" at that moment discovered both his hands up, crying no, no, no, no; as if to prevent the firing of the quarter deck guns and musketry—most of the men were in readiness to fire.—Turning to me, says, "God damn you, come on board or I'll sink you—I'll fire thunder into you." I replied, "if you do, I shall return your compliments with lightning." At this time I received, if possible, a greater flood of abuse than before. I have about, stood to windward of him, heaving too on his starboard quarter, with the larboard tacks on board; when a Lieutenant came alongside, ordered me into the boat, saying, "if you do not go on board, every one of you will be taken out and carried to Charleston. Go on board and tell your commander that I shall not lower my boat, nor shall an officer nor man leave the vessel, but by force, shewing him the paper for Admiral Cockburn. If you don't go on board, you'll be sunk as soon as I go on board; I advise you to go—"

"I want no advice," said I, "I have the orders of my government by which I am governed, tell your commander that such trifling shall not pass with impunity."—

On the boat leaving us the Captain of the ship said, wont the damned rascal come? then come along side & let me sink him; I'll fire a broadside into him. On the boat's reaching the ship's side a gun was fired; the shot passing to leeward, thro' the main sail, near the mast, cutting away one of the stays, going between the fore mast and rigging; while he gave a vent to his vulgar abuse, throwing down his speaking trumpet. Hitherto every order of mine had been obeyed with alacrity. I now saw every one of our little crew anxiously waiting the order to fire

into the apparent enemy; but I considered that several valuable lives would in all probability be lost, and the flag struck at last. With my reduced crew it was hardly possible to escape from a vessel sailing nearly or quite as well as mine. Under these considerations I fired a gun across his bows, as the vessels were lying, sunk the signals and hauled the colors down. A Lieutenant came on board, to whom I made a formal surrender of the vessel; he observed, that he was only a Lieutenant. "Send an officer on board, I replied the officers and men are your prisoners." He ordered me on board the ship. On my arrival on board the ship, I was met by the Captain near the main mast saying, this is his majesty's ship Erebus, Bartholomew commander. "This is my sword," I replied, that is the U. S. gun vessel No. 168, which I surrender as your prize, myself, officers and crew as your prisoners."—

He said again, "how dare you refuse to come on board his majesty when ordered?" "I know not nor do I acknowledge any right you have to order me on board, or to interrupt me sailing along the American coast. I shall, however, make a fair representation of this most flagrant abuse of power on your part to my government. Had I the crew that were attached to my vessel but a few days since, you should not have bro't me on board, without my first marking your vessel with a few 32 pound shot, & I very much regret that I have not the command of a vessel of 20 guns, which would save the trouble of demanding satisfaction at a future day, by taking it on the spot." He said, "I only wish to warn you off the coast; will you see my orders from the Admiral to warn all vessels from the coast?" As I am governed by the orders of my own government, I can have nothing to do with those of Adm. Cockburn." He said, I thought you might be from the Cape of Good Hope.—"You could not believe any such thing, when you see she has no quarter, has not the appearance of having been at sea any length of time; her boats not stowed as if to remain long at sea; nor could you suppose that I were from a long cruise I should run past the port of Savannah, thereby exposing my vessel to any British cruiser that might happen to be on the coast. He then said, upon my honor, I believe it was an accident, but I am sure the last shot would not have been fired if you had not been trying to run away from me. "You could believe no such thing; you saw both jibs to windward & the helm a-lee." He said, upon my honor I don't know whether it went off by accident or was fired, no orders were given to fire. After walking the quarter deck for a few minutes, returning he said, will you see my orders to warn all vessels off the coast. "As I have nothing to do with them I can have no wish to see them." If you think this will cause any dispute between the two governments, said he, I will return with you to the Admiral and have it settled.

"I replied, I do not feel myself authorized in my present situation to receive any satisfaction you may have in your power to offer for such a wilful insult offered to the U. States. I was then ordered on board, & to proceed with the dispatches. When on board of the Erebus I saw about 20 negroes, and on the gun deck looking up the hatch 13 black women, several of whom I had previously seen in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's. The ship mounted 20 32-pound carronades, and 2 long 18's on her spar deck; had 20 ports independent of her bridle ports on the gun deck. As her ports were shut I could not ascertain what guns she had. I am since informed, that she is a rocket ship; she had all hands at quarters, nor were they piped down until I left her. I was detained about an hour & a quarter. My sails being torn or cut, came into port, it blowing fresh, and the Admiral under way, delivered the dispatch to Capt. Hamilton of the Ceylon. The Admiral ordered it sent out as per signal.

I have the honor

to remain, sir, yours,

Very respectfully,

JOHN HULBURD.

Com Hugh G. Campbell.

LAWYERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTIONS

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

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby given to Major General Jackson, and through him to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the militia and of the volunteers under his command, the greater proportion of which troops consisted of militia and volunteers, suitably collected together, for their untimely gallantry and good conduct, conspicuously displayed against the enemy,

from the time of his landing before New Orleans until his final expulsion therefrom; & particularly for the valor, skill and good conduct on the eighth of January last, in repulsing with great slaughter, a numerous British army, of chosen veteran troops, when attempting by a bold and daring attack to carry by storm the works hastily thrown up for the protection of New Orleans; and thereby obtaining a most signal victory over the enemy, with a disparity of loss on his part, unexampled in military annals.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Jackson, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major Gen. Jackson, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives,

JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.

February 27, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Daniel Perine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of public monies for the district of Cincinnati shall permit Daniel Perine of the Indiana territory to enter and become the purchaser at private sale of the south east quarter of section numbered twenty five, of township numbered six, in range numbered west, in the Cincinnati district; if, on due enquiry, the said register and receiver shall be satisfied that the said quarter section does not contain any salt spring or springs valuable for the purpose of making salt. And the said Daniel Perine shall be entitled to a grant for the aforesaid quarter section on completing the payments therefor, on the terms and conditions provided for the sale of public land sold at private sale.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives,

JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.

February 24, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 8:

Copy of a letter from Commodore Campbell, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Savannah, 29th March, 1815.

SIR,

My respects to you on the 18th inst. made you acquainted with my having dispatched a gun-vessel to Cumberland, for the purpose of recovering from Adm Cockburn the barge & dismantled gun vessel taken at St. Mary's. I have now the honour to enclose the report of Sailing-Master John Hulburd, whom I sent on this duty—which goes to prove a most flagrant violation of national rights, and an outrage committed on the flag of the U. States.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, sir, Your obedient servant,

HUGH G. CAMPBELL.

The Hon. B. W. Crowninshield.

U. S. GUN VESSEL, No. 168.

Cumberland Sound, March 18, 1815.

SIR,

Proceeding with the dispatch which you did me the honor to entrust to my care, I sailed from Tybee bar, at 1 P. M. on the 16th inst. wind N. E. steering south, at half past 2 descried a sail in the S. E. quarter, which we soon found to be a ship standing N. N. W. about 40 minutes after she fired a gun and hoisted her colors, the shot passing over our fore gaff; our colors were hoisted, continued our course for a few minutes, then hauled up S. E. the wind having blown off the land all the preceding day, it was very smoky near the horizon. Several Russian and Swedish vessels having passed from Amelia for Savannah, she was taken for one of that description, until keeping away S. W. it was discovered that some of her gun deck ports were open. We then luffed E. S. E. when another gun was fired; the shot passed aback the main rigging over the lee quarter. Heaving his vessel too on the starboard tack, hailed me by saying, "you damned rascal if you don't lower your load down and come on board immediately, I'll fire into you; I'll sink you, God damn you!" Seeing me in the act of taking in the square sail, "why don't you leave to, God damn you, I'll sink you, I'll fire a broadside into you." As soon as I could be heard, I said, this is a United States vessel from Savannah with dispatches for Admiral Cockburn. In the act of pronouncing the last words, a musket was fired at me, the ball passed near my shoulders, over the hand of the man at the helm, striking the water from 20 to 30 feet from the vessel. Putting the helm down, I again informed him of the character of the vessel, saying, if you wish for further satisfaction, you are at liberty to send your boat on board. He said, I don't care a damn for the dispatches nor Admiral Cockburn either; God damn them and the United States too; I'll fire a broadside into you and sink you if you don't lower your boat down & come on board, you rascal." Put about and run close under the ship's lee, saying, "this is the U. States' gun vessel No. 168, with dispatches for the Admiral off St. Mary's; if you doubt her being what she appears to be, you can send your boat on board; I shall leave too, as soon as clear sufficient to lie too; which was done on the starboard tack. He then hailed, saying, "if you heave too on the starboard tack I will send my boat on board of you;" at that moment discovered both his hands up, crying no, no, no, no; as if to prevent the firing of the quarter deck guns and musketry—most of the men were in readiness to fire.—Turning to me, says, "God damn you, come on board or I'll sink you—I'll fire thunder into you." I replied, "if you do, I shall return your compliments with lightning." At this time I received, if possible, a greater flood of abuse than before. I have about, stood to windward of him, heaving too on his starboard quarter, with the larboard tacks on board; when a Lieutenant came alongside, ordered me into the boat, saying, "if you do not go on board, every one of you will be taken out and carried to Charleston. Go on board and tell your commander that I shall not lower my boat, nor shall an officer nor man leave the vessel, but by force, shewing him the paper for Admiral Cockburn. If you don't go on board, you'll be sunk as soon as I go on board; I advise you to go—"

"I want no advice," said I, "I have the orders of my government by which I am governed, tell your commander that such trifling shall not pass with impunity."—

On the boat leaving us the Captain of the ship said, wont the damned rascal come? then come along side & let me sink him; I'll fire a broadside into him. On the boat's reaching the ship's side a gun was fired; the shot passing to leeward, thro' the main sail, near the mast, cutting away one of the stays, going between the fore mast and rigging; while he gave a vent to his vulgar abuse, throwing down his speaking trumpet. Hitherto every order of mine had been obeyed with alacrity. I now saw every one of our little crew anxiously waiting the order to fire

into the apparent enemy; but I considered that several valuable lives would in all probability be lost, and the flag struck at last. With my reduced crew it was hardly possible to escape from a vessel sailing nearly or quite as well as mine. Under these considerations I fired a gun across his bows, as the vessels were lying, sunk the signals and hauled the colors down. A Lieutenant came on board, to whom I made a formal surrender of the vessel; he observed, that he was only a Lieutenant. "Send an officer on board, I replied the officers and men are your prisoners." He ordered me on board the ship. On my arrival on board the ship, I was met by the Captain near the main mast saying, this is his majesty's ship Erebus, Bartholomew commander. "This is my sword," I replied, that is the U. S. gun vessel No. 168, which I surrender as your prize, myself, officers and crew as your prisoners."—

He said again, "how dare you refuse to come on board his majesty when ordered?" "I know not nor do I acknowledge any right you have to order me on board, or to interrupt me sailing along the American coast. I shall, however, make a fair representation of this most flagrant abuse of power on your part to my government. Had I the crew that were attached to my vessel but a few days since, you should not have bro't me on board, without my first marking your vessel with a few 32 pound shot, & I very much regret that I have not the command of a vessel of 20 guns, which would save the trouble of demanding satisfaction at a future day, by taking it on the spot." He said, "I only wish to warn you off the coast; will you see my orders from the Admiral to warn all vessels from the coast?" As I am governed by the orders of my own government, I can have nothing to do with those of Adm. Cockburn." He said, I thought you might be from the Cape of Good Hope.—"You could not believe any such thing, when you see she has no quarter, has not the appearance of having been at sea any length of time; her boats not stowed as if to remain long at sea; nor could you suppose that I were from a long cruise I should run past the port of Savannah, thereby exposing my vessel to any British cruiser that might happen to be on the coast. He then said, upon my honor, I believe it was an accident, but I am sure the last shot would not have been fired if you had not been trying to run away from me. "You could believe no such thing; you saw both jibs to windward & the helm a-lee." He said, upon my honor I don't know whether it went off by accident or was fired, no orders were given to fire. After walking the quarter deck for a few minutes, returning he said, will you see my orders to warn all vessels off the coast. "As I have nothing to do with them I can have no wish to see them." If you think this will cause any dispute between the two governments, said he, I will return with you to the Admiral and have it settled.

"I replied, I do not feel myself authorized in my present situation to receive any satisfaction you may have in your power to offer for such a wilful insult offered to the U. States. I was then ordered on board, & to proceed with the dispatches. When on board of the Erebus I saw about 20 negroes, and on the gun deck looking up the hatch 13 black women, several of whom I had previously seen in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's. The ship mounted 20 32-pound carronades, and 2 long 18's on her spar deck; had 20 ports independent of her bridle ports on the gun deck. As her ports were shut I could not ascertain what guns she had. I am since informed, that she is a rocket ship; she had all hands at quarters, nor were they piped down until I left her. I was detained about an hour & a quarter. My sails being torn or cut, came into port, it blowing fresh, and the Admiral under way, delivered the dispatch to Capt. Hamilton of the Ceylon. The Admiral ordered it sent out as per signal.

I have the honor

to remain, sir, yours,

Very respectfully,

JOHN HULBURD.

Com Hugh G. Campbell.

LAWYERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTIONS

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

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby given to Major General Jackson, and through him to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the militia and of the volunteers under his command, the greater proportion of which troops consisted of militia and volunteers, suitably collected together, for their untimely gallantry and good conduct, conspicuously displayed against the enemy,

from the time of his landing before New Orleans until his final expulsion therefrom; & particularly for the valor, skill and good conduct on the eighth of January last, in repulsing with great slaughter, a numerous British army, of chosen veteran troops, when attempting by a bold and daring attack to carry by storm the works hastily thrown up for the protection of New Orleans; and thereby obtaining a most signal victory over the enemy, with a disparity of loss on his part, unexampled in military annals.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Jackson, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major Gen. Jackson, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives,

JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.

February 27, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief

NATIONAL POLITICS.

We have received by a late arrival from Europe, a copy of a very large and well composed pamphlet, written by an American in France, entitled "Les Etats-Unis et l'Angleterre, ou Soudains et Reflexions d'un citoyen Americain," with this motto—"Quosque tandem abutere patientia nostra?" The pamphlet was printed at Bordeaux in December last, and contains 346 pages octavo.

We shall give a general view of the distribution on the subject, & a few chapters of the work.

The work opens in this manner—

"After a long and disastrous war, Europe at length breathes, and the blood of so many nations, which had been shed to satiate avarice and ambition, has ceased to flow. Humanity resumes her empire over those vast countries which have been so long a prey to carnage and desolation, and at last peace and happiness are within the view of the people.

"This great event has given hope and pleasure to the two hemispheres; but in the very midst of these proud exultations, the accents of terror and the screams of vengeance are heard; the demon of war, exiled from the theatre of which he has so long reigned, carries his torches and his furies across the Atlantic amidst a people devoted to the love of peace, but brave; who may be injured, but who cannot be terrified.

"England and the U. States offer to the world again the melancholy spectacle of a war. The hireling writers of England have spread numerous calumnies against the U. States, where they have been treated with the silent contempt which they have merited. But it is not alone in newspapers & pamphlets, issued under the direction of the English government, that the U. States have been calumniated; the ministers in their places in Parliament, and the lips of the Chief Magistrate, the Regent of England, have been the mediums of misrepresentation and deception.

"I am an American; I am the witness of these transactions; I see them and hear them: I know the facts, and feel myself competent to speak of them with a perfect understanding, and without the fear of being mistaken or contradicted by facts. I love my country, and a respect for truth and a hatred of perfidy, however disguised by vain words, provokes my abhorrence. I have read the speech of the English Regent on the 8th of Nov. 1814, in which he says:

"It would give me great satisfaction if it were in my power to put an end to the war with the U. States of America.

"Notwithstanding this war was commenced by the U. States without the least provocation, and in a manner calculated to second the designs of the common enemy of Europe against the rights and independence of all the other nations, I have never ceased to be animated by a sincere desire to restore peace upon conditions just and honorable.

"Behold the means by which the English Regent confounds the people over whom he rules. Behold the means by which he seeks to cover an odious policy.

"My design in this place is to expose the true character of this war, and to develop the mode in which it is conducted on both sides, and to measure the results.

"To perform this task with clearness, I shall divide my subject, and

1. I shall prove, that the present war was provoked and commenced by England.

2. That Europe at large is interested in the success of the war on the part of the U. States.

3. And that the result of those odious attacks will terminate in the shame of the aggressors.

"I shall demonstrate these three propositions to every impartial man; and I will expose the flagrant falsehoods of the British government, to the conviction of the most incredulous."

The author proceeds with his first proposition, "that the war was commenced by England;" and takes a concise review of American history from the peace of 1783, in which he gives the evidence of English animosity which survived the revolution; the occupation of the western posts; the scalping speeches of Lord Dorchester; the disguise of British soldiers as Indians; the perfidious policy by which the Barbary powers were induced to make war on American merchantmen; and the corruption of men and morals attempted, and with great success, by spreading emissaries through the United States, selected from the old adherents to her tyranny, and the patronage of presses devoted to English policy. This policy is developed from the commencement of the revolution

to the close of the policy of England in the U. States in 1791 to 1793, when the jealousy of the American government was betrayed, by the disclosure of the privy council concerning the American flag, which it was announced, that the British government would never permit the American flag should be hoisted, cover the merchandise of the U. States; that they should not, in any case, be carried by the carrying trade.

The indignation of American seamen also increased at this period; and the immediate measure of a paper blockade was adopted, in Nov. 1791, interdicted neutral vessels from a passage into any port of

France. This policy is perspicuously exposed.

Chap. II. Embraces from 1793 to the peace of Amiens; in which the neutral question, as it arose between the Northern Powers, is discussed; and the concessions to Russia and Sweden, contrasted with the outrages and reiterated injustice to the U. States; the paper blockade; and the orders of council of 1793 and 1794, are contrasted with the English pretensions to the title of defenders of religion, order, and regular government; the transactions and principles involved in Jay's treaty; and the course of political transactions down to the peace of Amiens are perspicuously displayed.

Chap. III. From the peace of Amiens to 1780. This chapter develops the renewal and aggravation of outrages, under the pretext of the right of search—the insulting conduct of the British naval officers towards the United States, and their promotion as a reward for their avarice, such as that of Capt. Bradley, of the Cambrian, in 1804, who disregarded the U. S. laws, while at anchor in New York harbour, set the government at defiance, and declared that he acknowledged no laws within the range of his buoys, for which he was promoted on his return to England; the plunder of several vessels by the Cleopatra man-of-war—the case of the Topaz, Capt. Nicholas, of Baltimore—the U. S. frigate Essex, at Valparaiso, and the General Armstrong privateer, at Fayal, are noticed in a note as cases which exemplify the claim to "friends of law and order." The case of the murder of John Pearce by a cannon shot from the British ship Leander, Captain Whitby; the audacious insolence of Captain Love, of the British ship Driver, at Charleston, S. C. is noticed; and finally the various diplomatic transactions terminating with the mission of Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney.

Chap. IV. Relates to the affair of the Chesapeake, the 23d of June, 1807.

Chap. V. From the attack on the Chesapeake to the mission of Mr. Rose.

Chap. VI. The missions of Messrs. Rose, Erskine and Jackson, in 1808.

Chap. VII. The affair of the Little Belt.

Chap. VIII. The hostile movements of the Indian tribes contemporaneous with the secret mission of the English emissary, Henry, at Boston.

Chap. IX. The imprisonment of American seamen by the friends of religion, order and regular government.

X. Forgery and assimilated papers under the protection of the friends of religion and order.

XI. Revocation of the orders in council.

These topics occupy 256 pages of the pamphlet, which are closed by a brief summary, in which he says—"Behold the transactions which led to this war,—behold its true causes. The impartial reader will be from these simple and uncoloured facts, able to judge whether the United States or England are the authors or aggressors, in this odious war. The Prince Regent of England, in the presence of his Parliament, had the dishonesty to assert, that the war was without provocation; he has had the hardihood to utter a falsehood so gross in the face of the world. I have produced the facts which I proposed in my first proposition, and I have exposed the outrages, the insults, the rapines, plunder, and cruelties, committed by England for 20 years past, with little or no intermission; I have shown that the English were the tyrants, Americans the victims; that England aimed to dishonor and destroy us; that she commenced and provoked a war the most unjust and odious; and that the cause of God and man is the cause of the United States."

The second part, or the second of the propositions, that "Europe is interested in the success of the United States," has a short introduction; in which he observes that in discussing the first proposition he demonstrated by facts that England in her policy, the spirit of falsehood which is employed to sustain it, is calculated not merely to affect the U. States, but to subject the nations of Europe to her haughty and perfidious despotism; that to render this more clear, he proposes to consider the four following topics successively—

1. The national character of the people of the two nations. 2. Their conduct towards other nations. 3. The object of each in the existing war. 4. The effects which the war may produce on the rest of Europe, either by the reduction, or the security of the power and happiness of one or the other.

These four heads are the subjects of four chapters; and the conduct of the one and the other are concisely exhibited. Has the various facts which constitute the evidence of the first part, are already sufficiently familiar to the minds of every intelligent observer, we have preferred giving only the preceding outline of the work so far; and we shall give a free translation of the remaining 186 pages, beginning with the first chapter of the second part.

Particulars of the shipwreck of the private armed schooner SURPRISE, of Baltimore.

New-York, April 3, 1815.

At 10 A. M. got under way with a fair wind, bound to Baltimore, with the following officers, passengers, viz: Colonel Brook, of the army, Lts. Skinner, Rousseau, Cannon, Bell and Latimer; Sailing Master Godfrey; Acting-Surgeon Gordon; Midshipmen Ray, Beardman, Stallings, Wolbert, Stewart, Mosher, Rutter and Sanderson; Master's-Mates King and Jackson; Marshall, gunner; Davis,

boatswain; Wells, carpenter; Ackerman, sail-maker; and one hundred and thirty seamen. At 11 P. M. the pilot left us outside Sandy Hook—we then squared away. At 4 P. M. the wind hauled to the S. E. braced up on our larboard tack steering S. by W. 1-2 W going at the rate of five knots. At 7 P. M. struck on the Bar, about 2 or 3 miles distant from Manasquan beach. We immediately took in all sail, hoisted out the boats, and carried two anchors astern, and made every exertion to leave her off, but without effect.—We then commenced lightening her by throwing overboard the guns, shot, dry goods, ballast, &c. and starting the water.

At half past 11, all our attempts having proved ineffectual, it was judged necessary to cut away the masts. At half past 12, A. M. by her continual thumping she bilged forward and immediately filled. The vessel now lying on her beam ends, the winds increasing and every prospect of saving her having vanished, it became necessary to make every exertion to save our lives by boats and rafts. The boats were immediately ordered along side.

Col. Brook, Capt. Barstow and lady, Lieuts. Skinner, Rousseau, Cannon, Bell, and Latimer; Midshipmen Beardman, Mosher, and Sanderson, & about 20 seamen, with one female left the wreck.—At half past 1 commenced burning blue lights & port fires as signals of distress, which were continued during the remainder of the night.

The day which we most anxiously looked for, at length broke forth, when we found ourselves within three cables length of the shore, amidst the breakers. We hoisted our jock as a signal of distress, which was observed by a vessel to windward; she bore down within 4 miles of us, and then stood off. At 8 A. M. we discovered that the vessel was going to pieces. At 9 A. M. Midshipmen Ray, Gunner, Marshall, and John Reed, boatswain's mate having caulked the only remaining boat with papers and pieces of blankets, left the wreck in her.

Having proceeded about ten yards she swamped; by holding on to the boat they fortunately were thrown upon the beach by the surf;—at half past nine, the wind hauled to the south and blew a heavy gale, making a tremendous sea to break over us every minute, at which time many were washed from the wreck and drowned. At half past 3, she went to pieces, leaving nothing but her deck and upper works, and these very much shattered, at 4 P. M. cut the cables, and she drove within 20 yards of the beach.—At 6 P. M. got a line to the shore by bending it to a plank and throwing it overboard, by which means all the survivors escaped.

The subjoined is a list of those who were lost:

Mr. Ackerman, sail-maker; Mr. Cowan, 2d mate; Matthew Fango, or gunner; Thomas B. you, do. Peter Daniels, seaman; Isaac J. Fry, do. John Jackson, do. Solomon Jenkins, do. John Johnson, do. Simon Simmons, do. Wm. Chapman, do. Wm. Thompson, do. Amos Frazer, do. Henry Vanlamp and Wm. Robbins. Total, 15.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

We have the pleasure to announce, that of all the persons left on the wreck of the Surprise, but 23 or 30 were lost. These were swept overboard and drowned.

The remainder continued on the wreck until it went to pieces; when they floated on the deck part to within about four rods of the shore, and by the help of a rope, and the assistance of the inhabitants, they all reached the shore in safety—among them the boatswain's wife.

They arrived at this place in waggons, on Saturday morning, and after refreshing themselves, proceeded to Philadelphia, under charge of the Sailing Master, who was the last person who left the wreck. Dreadful as this catastrophe is, it is yet far from being as bad as was apprehended.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 8.

Extract of a letter from one of the crew of the Schooner Decatur, capt. Dougherty, dated

PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND, } December 3, 1814. }

Dear Mother & Sister,

"Through the blessing of God I am safe landed in England, after running a very narrow chance of losing my life; on our passage from New York to St. Barts, 8 days out, we were upset in a hurricane and all hands lost except the Captain, one man and myself. It was on Monday about 12 o'clock, we all went below in the cabin to get something to eat, except one man who was on deck. We had had nothing to eat since Saturday, the weather was so very bad we could get nothing cooked; we had not been below 5 minutes when she upset.—The slide being over and we thrown in such confusion we could not regain the companion-way before she filled with water, and 4 poor fellows drowned beside me, and I not able to give them any assistance and expecting every moment to share the same fate, but through Divine Providence I got safe out of the cabin, after remaining fifteen minutes after the poor fellows were drowned.—When I floated out I little expected to see the Captain or any one else; but they were clinging to the side of the wreck.

After I had regained the side, she went over the second time and both of her masts went; her mainmast went close aboard, and her foremast left about four feet, which we immediately made for, and lashed ourselves, and remained

lashed to the stump until Wednesday morning, when it became a little more calm; we then unlashed ourselves to give us a little ease; for where the ropes were round our bodies you might lay your three fingers I had nothing on but a shirt and trousers.—That morning we saw one of the poor fellows floating in the cabin, and we directly hove him overboard, for fear hunger should press us to eat him; and we got them all, and likewise threw them overboard, not knowing how soon it might come to our turn, for we had been almost four days without putting one mouthful in our mouths, either to eat or drink; but it pleased God to send to our assistance a British sloop of war on the Saturday following, which made the eighth day that we had had nothing to eat or drink. I lost every thing I had, except my protection and a few small articles which I had in a belt around my waist; but I assure you I was very thankful for getting off the wreck with my life.—When I shall get home, God only knows; but I hope it will be next spring."

NEW-YORK, APRIL 10. ANOTHER BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

ACHIEVED BY THE U. S. Frigate CONSTITUTION, Captain Stewart.

In the capture of two British sloops of war, mounting 55 guns, after an action of 50 minutes, on the 28th of Feb. off Madaira, with the loss on our side of 4 killed and 7 wounded.

The following are all the particulars we have received of this brilliant affair, and were furnished us by Capt. Calhoun, of the Revenue Cutter, who came up from Cayane on Saturday evening.—Viz.

Arrived, the late British sloop of war CEYANE, rating 20 guns, Capt. Gordon, Lieutenant Hoffman prize-master, a prize on the U. S. frigate CONSTITUTION, Capt. Stewart, captured on the 28th of February, off Madaira, in co. with the Levant, sloop of war rating 18 guns, after an action of 50 minutes, with a loss to the Constitution of only 4 killed and 7 wounded.

The Ceyane and Levant engaged the Constitution at the same time, one on her bow, and the other on her quarter. The Ceyane rates in Steel's List of 1814, at 20 guns, and mounts 34—22 thirty-two pound cannonades on her gun deck, and two long nines on her fore-castle.—The Levant rates at 18 guns and mounts 21.

The Constitution took both of her prizes into St. Yago, (one of the Cape de Verde Islands) where she landed her prisoners, and on the morning of the 8th of March, discovered 3 heavy British ships standing in, upon which the Constitution made a signal to cut and stand for sea.—The signal order was immediately executed, and the Constitution with her two prizes made all sail and stood to sea, closely pursued by the British squadron. They Ceyane altered her course, and was not pursued. Last sight of the Constitution and Levant in the afternoon of the 8th, the British squadron in chase—the Constitution and Levant about two miles to the windward of the chase and leaving the Levant, & the British squadron very fast.

A little before sunset, and shortly after the Ceyane lost sight of the Constitution, a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of the hostile ships, from which circumstance, some of the officers of the Ceyane are fearful that the Levant was overtaken by the British squadron, and probably captured.

CALUMNY REFUTED.

The prime minister of England, and Gen. Prevost, have both declared that the burning of Washington was in retaliation for the burning of the public buildings, when Gen. Dearborn captured the seat of government in Upper Canada.—A committee of the Senate has investigated this matter, and the result of their enquiry is now published, wherein Gen. Dearborn denies, in the most explicit manner, the accusation.—We are curious to know whether the federal papers will give insertion to this document, or slight it as they have done those noble addresses to and from the brave General Jackson; which addresses do as much honor to Jackson, to America, and to Religion, as any publications that ever appeared in our country at any period of its existence;—but our federal papers have not dignified their columns with them; columns notorious for containing every idle and groundless story, that had a tendency to dishonor the American character, or degrade the government.

Boston Patriot.

THE "WHITE FLAG."

The advocates of the Hartford Convention and the White Flag, have contended, in their essays for the separation of the States, that we were independent of the south, and derived no advantage from the union. This absurd doctrine could only have been believed by the most ignorant dupes of the opposition. But the best practical evidence on the subject is the following facts: There has cleared from the port of Boston, since the peace, 142 vessels. Of these 31 have sailed for eastern ports and on foreign voyages, (some of them in ballast); and one hundred and twelve have gone to the southern ports for cargoes. Thus is their folly exposed.

JOHN D. NELSON.

We re-publish to-day from the Essex Register, some further particulars of the inhumanity of the enemy to Captain Nelson, formerly a citizen of the city. The statements which we have heretofore

published have been fully certified by the subscription of several officers who were confined with the unhappy man who has been thus cruelly murdered. Although the statements thus authenticated have been published, even in Boston, many days ago, yet have we not seen them copied into any federal paper of Philadelphia. We should not now make this remark, but that the late Capt. Nelson was a very violent partizan of the Washington Benevolent Society, he was a writer for the Tickler, the United States Gazette, and other federal papers, and such was his standing with the party that he published in our federal papers proposals for publishing in this city a newspaper. This gentleman so known and so distinguished as a federal partizan and writer, has been murdered in a foreign prison, and all our federal papers are silent as the grave!! Thus it is that every principle, every thing, every body, must be abandoned and sacrificed rather than disclose the secrets of a British prison house. To men of all parties and of all nations and tongues we put the question—Does not this silence of our federal papers manifest a most obstinate determination to enshroud in midnight darkness every fact which reflects dishonor, disgrace and infamy on the British name or nation? Dem. Press.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, April 8, 1815.

The better to secure to non-commissioned officers & privates who have been enlisted into the service of the United States, and who have or may be honorably discharged therefrom, & to the heirs of those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have died in the service, the allowance of one hundred and sixty acres of land, under the provisions of the act of December 24, 1811, and December 12, 1812, as well as the further allowance of three hundred and twenty acres of land to those who have been enlisted under the act of December 10, 1814: which land will hereafter be designated & surveyed, by order of the President of the United States, and secured to the persons entitled thereto, by warrants to be issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, (if applied for within five years) according to the provisions of the act of May 6, 1812:

The Secretary at War directs, that all company books and records, which will establish the casualties of service relative to non-commissioned officers and soldiers between the passing of the act of December 24th, 1811, and the descriptive list of the army on the 16th of February last, be forthwith transmitted to this office, or deposited, to be hereafter forwarded from the Adjutant General's office of the district or army, where the company may be stationed.

The commanding officers of companies will preserve copies of such part of their records as will be necessary in forming new company books, when the army shall be consolidated to the peace establishment, embracing all subsequent casualties of men whose time had not expired at the close of the war.

The commanding officers of districts and armies will give the necessary orders for promptly collecting the company books within their respective commands, and it is believed that where any records, calculated to establish the just claims of soldiers, may be in the hands of the gentlemen who have left the service, they will be cheerfully transmitted accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War,

D. PARKER, Adj't. and Insp. Gen'l.

NOTICE.

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

Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff Frederick county, Maryland. march 21, 1815 (28) 8

NOTICE.

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

Arnold T. Winsor, Sh'ff Montgomery county, Md. march 28 9

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Sunday the 23d day of October last, a negro man named STEPHEN, about twenty five or six years old, five feet and an half inch high, very large thick lips, rather simple in his manner, with his teeth very wide apart—the cheeks tobacco rather awkwardly—stout and well made—very large feet. He had on when he went away, blue and white striped over jacket, shipped waistcoat, a pair of grey shambrey pantaloons, a white linen shirt, a pair thin leather shoes bound, and a pair black yarn stockings footed this fall—with sundry other clothing got recollected.

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

Joshua Parker, november 1

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.
Head-Quarters, 7th Military District,
Adjutant General's Office, New
Orleans, March 5, 1815.

SIR,

You will please publish the following section of an act of Congress approved on the 10th day of April, 1806, with the subjoined remark.

Sec. 24. "And be it further enacted, That in time of war, all persons not citizens of, or owing allegiance to the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court martial."

The City of New-Orleans and its environs being under martial law, and several encampments and fortifications within its limits, it is deemed necessary to give publicity to the above section for the information of all concerned.

By command,

ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant General.

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District,
New-Orleans, March 5, 1815.

After having resisted the open efforts of the enemy, he must not be permitted to accomplish by art and intrigue what he was unable to effect by the exertion of his military skill & veteran prowess. The Commanding General is responsible for the safety of this section of the Union; and it shall be protected, against every design of the enemy, in what manner soever he may shape his attack, whether it be made by the known and declared foe, or by the pretended and deceitful friend.

Under specious pretext, attempts have been made to diminish our force by withdrawing the French inhabitants of Louisiana. These men, contrary to the expectation of the enemy, had not only acted with fidelity, but displayed a zeal as honourable to themselves as it was grateful to the Commanding General. Yet there are not a few, (and their number, it is apprehended, is increasing,) who, under the guise of subjects of the French monarch, allied with Great Britain, suffer themselves to be seduced from their duty; thereby realising the hopes, and aiding the projects of the enemy.

Urged by the necessity of the measure an order was issued on the 28th ult. in the following terms, viz:—

"All French subjects, having the certificate of the French Consul, countersigned by the order of the Commanding General, will repair to the interior, not short of Baton Rouge, until the enemy have left our waters on the restoration of Peace. This measure has become necessary from the numerous applications of the kind, and will be carried into immediate effect.—Notice will be taken of such persons as may remain after the 3d of next month, and all officers are ordered to give information of every such person, remaining after that period, as may come within their knowledge."

For the purpose of alienating many of those Frenchmen who have been distinguished as brave soldiers, this order has been basely misrepresented, and made to apply to persons for whom it was never designed. Excited by this cause to more industrious opposition, the lurking traitor is now labouring to feed with fresh fuel, a spirit of discontent, disobedience and mutiny, too long secretly fermenting.

As well, therefore, to restrain the few corrupt citizens, we have among us, as to guard against the dangerous designs of persons not citizens nor owing allegiance to the U. States, all officers and soldiers are strictly ordered and enjoined to enforce the said recited order, by arresting forthwith all such persons as are described therein, and to confine them and make report.

And all officers and soldiers are strictly enjoined to give the earliest intelligence of all mutiny, intended mutiny, sedition, or excitement of mutiny and sedition, and to arrest all such persons as they might find concerned therein and confine them for trial, agreeably to the rules and articles of war, and without regard to the rank or standing of such person or persons.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major Gen. Com'dg.

New Orleans, March 7, 1815.

SIR,

From the enclosed, which the Commanding General believes to be genuine, the very pleasing intelligence of peace is placed almost beyond a doubt. You will please, however, in giving it publicity, to state that the despatches referred to, have not from some extraordinary occurrence, reached the Commanding General, and consequently leaves us in doubt whether the state of peace relates to the treaty as negotiated at Ghent, or to the ratification by the President of the United States.

With due consideration,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Mr. Lecter, Printer.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
February 14, 1815.

SIR,

Mr. Charles Bell, the bearer hereof, is charged with despatches relative to the state of Peace which has recently taken place between the U. States and G. Britain.—I need not mention to you the importance of forwarding these despatches with the greatest expedition possible, and have only to request your aid in fur-

nishing or procuring horses, or in case Mr. Bell should be unable to proceed, to employ a new messenger, so often as occasion may require, to forward these despatches to Orleans; any necessary expence which may be incurred in this respect, shall be duly reimbursed from this office.

R. J. MEIGS, P. M. G.

Mr. Bell will rest four hours a night, and travel eighty miles in day-time, and proceed as far as he can stand it. The rider may take the lower road direct to Columbia, so as to pass on the shortest route.

To Post-masters, contractors, & others on the route from Washington City to New Orleans.

[The despatch bearer of the above ratified treaty, by some strange mistake, exchanged his despatches containing the treaty, for a bundle of old despatches he met with at one of the Post-Offices between Washington and N. Orleans, ordering out 3 regiments of militia. The mistake was not discovered until the seal was broken by General Jackson at Head Quarters.]

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District,
New Orleans, 8th March, 1815.

The Major General commanding the district, has received the application of all the officers and soldiers of Major Planche's battalion, and of Majors Lacoste and Daquin, earnestly praying, that the general order of the 28th ult. should be suspended, and pledging themselves for the good conduct of the persons coming under its purview. The reasons for issuing that order were urgent—the certificates of a foreign agent were made the pretext for a most alarming dereliction of duty; and men who, left to the impulse of their own rectitude, would have followed the general example of patriotism and honour that was set by the other inhabitants of the country, were persuaded to accept all the benefits arising from the heroic conduct of their fellow citizens, while they meanly endeavored to shrink from all the duties imposed on them—to be citizens for privileges, enjoyments and immunities—aliens for all duties, sacrifices and exposure to danger. This was a state of things which the safety of the state, the duties of the general, and the honour of his country could not permit to exist; and the order was therefore issued giving those misguided men time to consider whether they would still continue to avail themselves of this degrading exemption, at a distance from the camp, or enrol themselves among those who defend it. The time having expired for the option given by this order, it would have been strictly executed, but for the application and the guarantee offered by the gallant officers and soldiers above named. Their correct and highly meritorious conduct during the whole campaign, renders it difficult for the commanding gen. to deny any thing that they can be induced to ask. As a proof, therefore, of the high sense which the commanding gen. entertains of the important services rendered by the officers and soldiers of the uniform battalion of New Orleans, as well as of the city, he directs that the execution of the said order be suspended until his pleasure shall be further signified, except so far as the same relates to the Chevalier de Tousard, who is not to be permitted to come within the lines of the camp or fortifications, without special permission.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. commanding.

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District,
Adjutant General's Office, New-
Orleans, 8th March, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.

Although the commanding general has not received official advice that the state of war has ceased by the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, he has persuasive evidence of the fact, and credits it, at the risk of being misguided by wishes. Under this impression, his first act is to release from actual service the body of the militia of this State, who have taken the field in obedience to the orders for a levy en masse. In discharging them from the noble duty which they were called to perform, the General does justice to the alacrity with which they have in general obeyed the call—to the enthusiasm which animated them on the first invasion of the enemy, and the unanimity and patriotism which disappointed his insolent hopes. He thanks them in the name of their common country for the noble defence they have made, and he congratulates them in his own, on the consequences it has produced. Louisiana, though not called on for any exertion in assuming her independence, has shewn, by her courage in its support, that she knows how to prize the inestimable blessing; her sons have not only ensured her safety, but have acquired over a greater good—national reputation. Preserve this as the best reward of your exertions, and hand it down untarnished, together with your example, to your posterity. Let no designing men induce you to destroy it, by exciting jealousies of your best friends, or divisions among yourselves, by preaching party spirit in peace, insubordination in war, injustice to your brave companions in arms, blindness to your own interests and to the true character of those enemies of your peace. Guard against these evils as you hope to enjoy the blessings you have so bravely won; and before you yield to such pernicious counsels, examine scrupulously whether those from whom they proceed

deserve your confidence, by any exertion they have made in your defence.—A zealous wish for the prosperity of the interesting country, in whose defence it has been, by the blessing of Heaven, instrumental, has induced the commanding General to give this admonitory caution, which those who court popularity, may tell you is unnecessary. He, however, values no popularity, but that which arises from a faithful discharge of duty. In performing it, his object has been to secure your happiness, and he will always consider it as one of the most fortunate incidents in his life to have contributed, by his exertions, to the prosperity of your country.

By command,

ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant General.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Norfolk Public Ledger of April 7 informs its readers, that "the Menelaus British frigate, Capt. Dix, has been for some time in Hampton Roads; and she brought despatches from Admiral Cochrane for the Secretary of State.—We have learned that those despatches contain a request from the British Admiral, made by order of his government, that the government of the United States will furnish any information on which it possesses, proving that slaves taken from this country have been sold in the British colonies. We believe that no answer has yet been received from Washington." It is very probable that the Public Ledger is correctly informed as to the import of the despatches from Admiral Cochrane, as we have indirectly heard the same facts as he appears to have learnt from the first authority. That no answer has been given to them is also probably correct; inasmuch as, now that war has ceased, and the relations of peace are resumed, and the British government has a recognized agent at the seat of government, it is not probable that our government should desire to enter into a controversy with British naval or military officers—more especially on points involving imputations on the official conduct of those officers, from which they might feel more than a decorous zeal to absolve themselves. It would undoubtedly consist more with the dignity of the government, to resort to the usual channel of pacific intercourse, and correspond on such matters with the person who, as Charge des Affaires, represents the British government here; & that course were have no doubt they have on this occasion pursued.

In regard to the sale of slaves stolen from the Southern States, we presume there can be as little question of the fact, notwithstanding the affected doubts to the contrary, as of the profitable sale of tobacco and cotton, plundered from the same plantations. Many of the slaves doubtless were incorporated into military corps, a few liberated, but that many of them were actually sold, we are much surprised to hear denied.

We shall be much gratified, anxious as we are for the perpetuity & soundness of the relations of peace between this country and G. Britain, to find questions arising from these topics amicably adjusted. The refusal of the British commanders to deliver up those slaves which had not been removed at the ratification of the Peace, will not, we presume, be silently acquiesced in. It requires from a suffering people the exercise of every charitable feeling to forget the atrocities committed on the Southern Atlantic border about the close of the war; they cannot forgive a perseverance in similar practices during peace. The obstinacy of some of the British naval officers in refusing in the face of the Treaty, to deliver up the plunder within our waters in their possession after the ratification of the Treaty, will, we hope & cannot doubt, receive the marked disapprobation of their government.

RICHMOND, APRIL 6.

EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS.

We learn from a valued friend, that the first squadron for Algiers will sail in a few days, under the command of Com. Stephen Decatur; in a few weeks the second squadron will be ready, including the two 74's; Com. Bainbridge takes charge of this squadron, and on his arrival, will command the fleet in the Mediterranean. It is stated that Com. Chauncey has asked for and obtained the Washington 74, one of the fleet. Many officers of distinction join the expedition. Besides those already mentioned, we have heard of Commodore Perry and Macdonough, Captains Jones and J. D. Elliott, (second in command with Perry on the memorable 10th of September, 1813). To the fleet will be attached a considerable portion of our invaluable marine corps.

A detachment of artillery under the command of Capt. Archer, of this State, (the gallant and meritorious officer who was on board of Com. Chauncey's fleet on Lake Ontario) will be sent with the expedition. Capt. A. will have the management of the shells, carcasses, rockets, &c. items of the proposed tribute. He is to be breveted Major previous to his departure.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

VINCENNES, March 16.

The Indians continue their hostility upon our frontier. Whilst some are treating, others, perhaps of the same tribe, are massacring our fellow citizens. On Wednesday last, two men were killed and scalped by them about 20 miles below this. They have taken more scalps within the last six weeks,

than they did during the whole of the preceding spring and summer upon this frontier.

St. Louis, March 8.

Capt. Tallaway was attacked and killed by the Indians—the savages lay in ambush. Five men are missing, & two wounded. I have given the alarm along the frontier."

From Boon's Lick—March 10.

Last night an express arrived here from the upper settlements of St. Charles county, informing that the settlements are attacked by formidable bodies of Indians. On the 1st inst. they stole a number of horses, and killed a negro. A number of the inhabitants pursued the savages and retook the horses; at the same time they were attacked by 3 times their number; they charged without hesitation, and after a smart action of about 35 minutes, retreated with the loss of 1 man killed. The loss of the Indians was considerable—they were seen bearing off the dead.

Since the above was in type, we learn that those who have been killed and wounded belonging to Capt. Callaway's company, and at Boon's Lick, have large families depending on them for support. Capt. Callaway was known to all, and his loss will be regretted by all who estimate worth and sterling courage.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 12.

We forgot to mention yesterday, in the account of the capture of the Cyane and Levant, by the Constitution, that we were informed by one of the officers taken in the Cyane, that the British commanders knew of the treaty having been made, and sent out in the Favorite, which sailed with it before they left England.—The Constitution, nevertheless, (the treaty having been signed by the President the 18th of February, before it was possible to convey the intelligence to Madeira) would have been good prize to the sloop of war—if they had taken her.

REPUBLICAN STAR,
OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1815.

FOR THE STAR.

To the Honorable Robert Wright.

SIR,

The Federal Republican of the 3d ult. presents, that in the discussion of the bill "to pay the militia of the States," you, "with our own force, defended the construction given to the Constitution by Gov. Strong's regard to the militia, then officers and pay." The character of the proposition, through which this bill is charge on your political faculty is made, may be imagined you to treat it with silent contempt—but many of your friends are of opinion, that a charge so gross, and so directly made, ought not to go unnoticed, on account of its corrupt source.

Your constituents expect to hear from you on the subject.

A FRIEND.

Denton, April 13, 1815.

A Naval Court of Inquiry composed of Com. Murray, Capt. Hoek, Evans and Gordon, and some junior officers, convened at New York on the 10th inst. to enquire into conduct of Com. Decatur, respecting the loss of the frigate President.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland,
The subscriber will sell at public sale,
ON THE PREMISES,

On TUESDAY the 16th of May next,
at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE REAL ESTATE

Of Joseph H. Coe, late of Kent county, dec'd. Situated in Kent county, on the main road from Chestertown to Georgetown Cross Roads, about seven miles from Chestertown, and about the same distance from Georgetown Cross Roads.—This place contains about two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, and is well watered, a fine stream running through it.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale within twelve months, and a deed will be given upon the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole purchase money.

The creditors of the said Joseph H. Coe, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

April 18 5

John Scott, trustee.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the supplement to the act incorporating the "Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester"—will be sold at the Banking House in Snow Hill, on the 31st day of May next, TWO THOUSAND SHARES OF STOCK, for the purpose of establishing a Branch Bank in the town of Salisbury.

Per order—

John P. Duffield, cashier.

April 18 7

NOTICE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Queen-Anne's county, Maryland—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Ewing, of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1815.

April 18 8

James Baynard, adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the several suits against Joshua Taggart, as stated in the People's Monitor of the 11th, 18th, and 25th of March last; and the property therein mentioned and described was to have been sold on the 31st of said month, but did not sell, there being doubts existing with respect to the said Taggart's legal right, and into the houses and Lots therein mentioned, which doubts may be easily done away by a reference to the records of Talbot county.

Notice is therefore hereby given, That all the said property will be sold on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next, on the premises for cash, to satisfy the debts, damages, and costs due on the said several writs of venditioni exponas according to their severality. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Tho. Stevens, Sheriff.

April 18 4

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriffship, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honor of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected, I will, according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.

Talbot county, April 18

FOR SALE.

That beautiful FARM, situated in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynard,) about five miles from Easton, one from White Marsh Church, and within two miles of the mill; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—and containing 250 acres of land.

Also, 12 acres of Land, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, highly improved, viz:—a good dwelling house, with a dry cellar, kitchen, barn, carriage house, and stables, all in good repair.

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 250 tons, that can be finished in 60 days. For terms of the above farm, apply to JAMES PARROTT, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 18

U.S. APOTHECARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

1815, 31st March, 1815.

Surgeons and mates, or other officers attached to the United States' or State's service, or all other persons holding supplies of any description whatever, belonging to the United States' army, are hereby required to report the same without delay to this office, or to either of my Assistants at the following stations, viz: Burlington, [Vt.] Williamsville and Brownsville, [N. Y.] Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, [Va.] Charleston, [S. C.] and New Orleans. Each article of medicine, surgical instruments, regimental medicine and store chests, hospital stores, furniture, bedding, or equipments, not immediately wanted, must be forthwith returned to this department, and placed in either of the above named depositories; receipts will be given for the same, which will exonerate the present possessor for further responsibility and enable him to settle his accounts with the government. All expenses incurred in the transportation of these articles from their present situation to the nearest of the above mentioned depositories, will be paid by the quartermaster's department, such accounts being previously certified by myself or either of my Assistants.

Francis Le Baron,

U. S. Apoth. Genl.

The printers employed to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert this notice six times in succession in their papers, and present their accounts to the quartermaster general's department for payment.

April 18 6

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, a negro woman named MEMORY. She is rather a handsome dark mulatto, of a middle size—Her clothing is not known. It is supposed she went off during the Easter holidays, with a negro man belonging to major John Dawson. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, thirty dollars if on the Western Shore or out of the county, and twenty dollars if taken in the county.

Joseph Martin.

Talbot county, April 18

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, a runaway, a negro man who calls himself SAMUEL RICHARD. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high.—His clothing when committed were, a striped cotton coat, pantaloons and vest, and homemade linen shirt.—Has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Mr. Stephen McCormack, living about seven miles from Farquhar Court House, in the State of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.

Joseph M. Cromwell, Sheriff

Frederick county, Maryland.

April 15 (18) 8

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The following negro slaves broke jail at Easton, and ran off on Saturday night last, 15th instant, viz:—

JACOB, about 31 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high—he is a dark copper coloured negro, rather a round face and bony, but slender for his height. He had on a pair of pantaloons of light grey domestic cloth, somewhat worn; a round jacket of domestic gingham, a country linen shirt—he had no hat, shoes or stockings when he started. He formerly belonged to Charles Goldborough, Esq. of Cambridge, and was committed as a runaway. He was taken up in Philadelphia, and brought down to Easton.

STEPHEN is a young likely black negro, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made. He had on a light drab colored short coat with a blue collar, a pair of light colored corduroy pantaloons pretty much worn, shoes and white stockings, but no hat.

WILL is a short well set black negro, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkable for his bow legs, and down cast look. He had on an old felt hat, and very old and indifferent clothing.

Jacob was put in for safe keeping—the other two for stealing.

A reward of fifty dollars will be given for Jacob, safely delivered in Easton jail, if taken up in the State, and eighty dollars if taken up out of the State; and forty dollars for each of the other two negroes, delivered safe in Easton jail.

Tho. Stevens, Sheriff

Talbot county,

Easton, Talbot county,

April 18

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 10, 1814.

In pursuance of powers, which have been vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, under an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions four hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred dollars," approved by the President of the United States on the 2d of March, current, proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury from this time, until the first day of May next, (unless the amount required should be previously subscribed) for a loan to the United States, of the sum of twelve millions of Dollars, or any part thereof on the following terms, and in the following manner:—

1.—The proposals must state the amount to be loaned; the rate at which the stock will be received; the instalments in which the party will make the payments, not exceeding, for the whole, ninety days from the date of subscription, and the banks into which the payments will be made.

2.—The payments will be received either in money, or in approved bank notes, or in Treasury notes actually issued before the 3d of March current, under the acts of Congress, passed, respectively, the 30th of June, 1812, the 23rd of February, 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814, at their par value, with the interest accrued thereon at the time of payment. The kind of payment intended to be made must be stated in the proposals: and where the terms of subscription are equal, a preference will be given to offers for paying in Treasury Notes, which have become due and remain unpaid, with an allowance of the interest upon such notes, as well since as before they became due.

3.—On failure to pay any instalment at the time stipulated, the next preceding instalment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States.

4.—Scrip-certificates will be issued by the Cashier of the banks into which the payments shall be made, to the corporations or persons making the payments; the cashiers will, also, endorse the payments of the successive instalments; the scrip-certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; and will be funded at the Loan Office of the state in which the bank is situated, where the payments have been made.

5.—For the amount loaned, stock will be issued, when the instalments are completed, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. The stock will be reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after twelve years from the last of December next; and the Sinking Fund is charged with the punctual payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal, according to contract.

It is desirable, as far as the public interest will admit, to reduce the amount of the Treasury Note debt, and, particularly, the portion which is due and unpaid; and, therefore, an early subscription is recommended to the holders of Treasury Notes. But, in order to save time and trouble, it may be proper to observe, that the terms of the proposals should bear some relation to the actual fair price of stock in the market of Philadelphia or New York.

A commission of one-fourth per cent. will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them into one proposal to the amount of 25,000 dollars or upwards, provided such proposals shall be accepted.

A. J. Dallas, Sec'y of the Treasury.

N. B. The printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice three times a week until the 1st of May; and the Commissioners of Loans in the respective States will, also, be pleased to give it an early and general circulation. march 21 6

INTERESTING NOTICE.

The subscriber having removed to Baltimore, has commenced business on that extensive wharf on the upper side of Smith's Dock, called Spear's Wharf, where ships or vessels of any description, will be received at the usual wharfage, and repaired or fitted out on as good terms as possible.

I will also furnish drafts on the most approved model, and directions for building on any part of the bay, and receive and sell vessels (if faithfully built) on a moderate commission; likewise ship masts, spars, staves, or other lumber. Some of the above articles is wanted to purchase, such as masts, floor timbers, vessel plank, and spars from 30 to 60 feet in length. Wm. Harrison, of Jas. march 21

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property at the sale made by the subscriber, of the personal estate of Wrightson Lambdin, dec'd. and whose notes have not been paid, will take notice, that if they are not closed before next May notice, suits will be commenced for the collection thereof, with out respect to persons. Wrightson Lowe, ex'or of W. Lambdin, dec'd. march 28

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Centreville, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Daniel Cain, late of the county aforesaid, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of October next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifteen. Robert Harrison. april 11 3

A BLACK-SMITH WANTED, AT EASTON,

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

TO RENT,

A small comfortable dwelling house.—Apply as above. february 7

FOR SALE,

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

BOARDERS WANTED.

The subscriber has room, and wishes to accommodate a few Boys and Girls, to board by the year. Mary Tripp. Jan. 10

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

6th day of April, A. D. 1815.

On application of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. administrator of James Mansfield, 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, and in the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have herewith set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of April, anno domini 1815.

Test— Ja: Price, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

For the creditors of James Mansfield, late of Talbot county, deceased, to bring in their claims properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Samuel Harrison, adm'r of James Mansfield, dec'd. april 11 3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

6th day of April, A. D. 1815.

On application of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. administrator of Impey Dawson, 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, and in the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have herewith set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1815.

Test— Ja: Price, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

For the creditors of Impey Dawson, late of Talbot county, dec'd. to bring in their claims properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Samuel Harrison, adm'r of Impey Dawson, dec'd. april 11 3

A LIST OF PERSONS,

Not residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year eighteen hundred and fourteen are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county, liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Table with 3 columns: Person's Names, Sums due. Lists names like Enoch Hilly, John Edds, George Fitzhugh, etc.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to WILLIAM R. DAWSON, collector of said county, or to MICHAEL WIRE, Jun. of the city of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice is completed, to wit, on the first day of July next, the Lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same. By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county— L. Hillcary, Clk. march 21 5

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

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

LIST OF LETTERS -

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester Town, Md. April 1, 1815.

- A—George Anderson, Hannah Atkinson, Mary Ann Bordley, Joseph Browne, 3d, John Beck, Wm. Blackiston, Frederick Boyer, Wm. Brown, Sophia Beck, Wm. Bowers, C. George Collins, Wm. Cauley, John Collins, Rebecca Corse, jun, Robert Constable, Milkey Coy, D. John James, Robert Dunn, John K. Dunn, Daniel Denning, Henry Duvall, Stephen Denning, E. Enoch Enun, G. Edward Foreman, John Glann, Wm. Graves, Isaac P. Grooms, H. John Hayne, Wm. Havne, S. Hambleton, Ninggold Hyson, Hassey Hags, J. Richard J. Jones, Edward W. Johnson, K. Margaret Kemp, 2, Thomas J. Kennard, S. Kirby, Isaac Cannell, P. M. april 11 3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, Md. April 1, 1815.

- A—Thomas Ashcooe, B. John Beard, 2, Wm. Y. Burke, John W. Bordley, 2, Sene Buseck, Elizabeth Bliss, C. Clerk of Queen Ann's county, Christopher Cox, Wm. Cunniff, Henry Council, Mary Creswell, Anne de Coursey, D. John R. Downes, John Devish, Dr. Wm. H. Dorsey, John Duhamel, George Davison, E. Thomas C. Earle, Wm. N. Earle, F. James Fernon, Mary Pearty, 2, Philip Fiddeman, Anthony Finney, Wm. Fox, G. Peregrine Granger, Ann Gilder, Matthew Glen, H. Ann Hopper, Jacob Hughes, Sam Hopkins, Abraham Harris, John Harrett, Elijah Harris, James Houston, James Haddaway, I. Nathan Ireland, J. Jonathan Jerfries, K. Eben Kennard, John Kennard, L. Thomas Lowman, Stephen Lowrey, Ann M. M. Levey, M. James Massey, James Meredith, N. Martha Nevitt, P. Zach. Phillips, Wm. Politt, Joshua Pinkind, R. Margaret Rogers, Ann Russell, Wm. Ringgold, Thomas Ringgold, Rebecca Rasin, S. Wm. Stootly, Joseph Waterfield, T. Joseph Thompson, Richard C. Thigman, 2, Wm. Tate, U. Rachel Thompson, Dect. Troup, Maria Tucker, V. Wm. Wren, Sally L. Wilson, Jmc. Watson, Wm. Watson, John T. Watson, Clinton Wright, W. G. Elbert, P. M. april 11

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Easton Md. April 1st 1815.

- A. Henry Allen, B. Thomas Atkinson, Maria Abbott, C. Stephen Beacham, Alfred Boehfeld, Nancy Brownwell, Wm. Brownell, Francis Baker, Sarah Broughton, Annev Barlow, Howell Bowers, Ann Bowman, Wm. Barrett, D. Samuel Colston, John Gray, Henry Chamberlain, Wrightson Camper, Mr. Chapman, Edward de Coursey, jr, James Cockayne, E. John R. Downes, Margaret J. Doran, F. Thomas Duffin, Joshua Dennis, Rindy Denny, Martha Dorrell, G. Henry Edmondson, 2, H. Rev. John Foreman, 2, Robert Fish, Mr. Foster, Capt. Joseph Farland, 2, Dan. Freeman, I. Thomas Gootee, Dan. McGinnie, Levin Gale, Sophia Goldsborough, Charles Goldsborough, Ann M. Gale, Jacob Gustee, John Gustus, H. John Hammond, Joseph Harrison jr, H. M. Hemley, Sam. Harrison, J. John Jump, K. John Kennard, Anna Keene, K. Zuz Kirby, Celia Kinnaman, L. Samuel Long, Henrietta Lary, M. Mary Martineale, Elizabeth Martin, Rachel Manship, Wm. Mealy, Thomas Martin, N. Patrick McNeale, Wm. Nelson, O. Jonathan Ozmont, P. Thomas Parrott, Wm. Parrott, Edward de Renard, 2, James Price, 4, Edward Price, Elizabeth Peatson, R. Sarah Roberts, Ann Robinson, Mitche Kussum, Ary Keen, P. Robinson, 2, Q. Perry Skinner, John Spencer, Wm. Slaughter, Robert Sneed, J. mes Smith, Richard Sherwood, Thomas Smith, John Sued, T. Nicholas Thomas, H. M. Thigman, Sam. Troth, Benj. Thomas, R. B. Teackle, S. Nicholas Valiant, W. Peter Willis, Catharine Wright, Mary Wilmore, Susan Wilson, Richard Webb, Sophia West, W. G. Elbert, P. M. april 11

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Denton, Md. April 1, 1815.

- A—Mary Anderson, 2, B—Michael Bateman, C—Hutton Covey, Peter T. Caney, D—Thomas Baffin, 3, Wm. Dority, Levi Dukes, F—Isaac Frampton, G—Abel Gowty, George Garry, H—Alexander Hands, Wm. Haskins, J—George Jenkins, Alembly Jump, 2, K—Wm. Knight, L—Wm. Lucas, Philemon Leecompe, Daniel Leverton, M—Andrew Manship, R—Charles Ross, Wm. Richardson, S—Thomas Salsbury, Azle Stevens, James Shields, Elizabeth Sullivan, Robert Sylvester, Wm. Sween, Wilson, John Wright, Geo. A. Smith, P. M. april 11 3

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bill obligatory, passed by myself with William Potter, security to a certain Margaret Wilker, on the 16th day of February, eighteen hundred and eleven, for the sum of three hundred dollars; as I am determined to pay no more of the same than what I have receipts for. Given under my hand this twenty first day of March, anno domini eighteen hundred and fifteen. Beacham Stanton. march 28 3

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined business for the present year, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for their patronage during the time he kept the Easton Hotel;—and would suggest to all those indebted to him the propriety of immediate payment, or imperious necessity will induce him to make use of such measures as may be disagreeable to all parties. Thomas Henrix. Easton, Jan. 10

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

RENEWED.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henrix, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced the Tavern Keeping Business; Hoping from his own attention, and bar-keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public. He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficient of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business. Richard Barrow. N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year. Easton, January 3, 1815

TOP GALLANT ARRIVED.

Arrived at his stand, on the Easton Jockey Club race ground, the horse Top Gallant, by Diomed, his dam by Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, his great grand dam by Mark Anthony, his great great grand dam by Janus, his great great great grand dam by old Janus. Harris's Eclipse was by old (imported) Fearnought out of the imported Stakes, care mare—Fearnought was by Regulus—Regulus by the Godolphin Arabian. Regulus was seven king's plates in one year, and was never beaten. Mark Anthony was by Spectator, out of the dam of High Flyer, who was by Blank, Regulus, &c. &c. Old Janus was the best bred horse that ever came to America—he was full brother to Blank and Old England, an out of the little Harlequin mare, gotten by the Godolphin Arabian. Col. Tom. Goode, who owned Diomed, Shark, Janus, and very many others of the finest horses in the world, once while exhibiting old Diomed to the inspection of some gentlemen, said, that he had never seen but one perfect horse—it was immediately asked him, what horse that was; he replied, Old Janus—and added, that he was in all respects without fault. It seems quite probable that such another will never come to this country.—It is believed that the world never produced the fellow to Janus. Florizet and Top Gallant are the only two horses of celebrity now in the world, who have Shark mothers; the Shark mares being extinct, one excepted (V. a. g.). Gentlemen sportsmen, who know the two horses, believe it to be owing to the deep crosses in the Shark and Janus stock, which gives such extraordinary fleetness to Top Gallant and Florizet. They are exactly alike, except the colour. It may not be improper to remark here, that Shark was brother to Eclipse, both by Mark. Shark won more of the king's money than any horse in England.—He won upwards of 20,000 guineas of the king's money before he was shipped to America. Top Gallant stands at Mr. James Edmondson's, at the low price of \$15 the season, due on the first of Oct. and \$30 to ensure—50 cents to the groom. As a stallion he is very certain; and though animated exactly like his brother Vingt Un, sweet in his temper, elegant in his gait, and placid in his habits. \$2-20 per cent. will be deducted if paid by the 1st of August next—and 33 1/3 per cent. deduction for cash, for the season.

PERFORMANCE.

Top Gallant at three years old (when Mr. Taylor purchased him) won the post sweepstakes at Broad Rock, which entitled him to the greatest celebrity. The week following he won the sweepstakes at Petersburg, many colts starting for it. Spring four years old, he won 1700 dollars sweepstakes at Richmond; beating easily, Mr. Mosby's Amanda, and distancing Col. Sel den's Levinia. Fall four years old, he won the Jockey Club purse of four mile heats at Richmond, beating Mark and others. At five years old, he won the Hardy Capperie at Broad Rock, and the Jockey Club purse at Richmond, of four mile heats, beating Col. Coles' Mountaineer, and several others; and then travelled to Charleston, South Carolina, where he won one of the Jockey Club purses, beating Gen. M'Pherson's celebrated import, Billy Psyche, (by Sir Peter Teackle) that won three the four mile heats the last season. Fall, when six years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse at Richmond, four mile heats, beating Mosby's very fast horse MONTICELLO, HYPHENON, young PEACE MAKER, and CURRO, and the last spring he ran the hardest four mile race ever seen in Virginia, beating out the three heats that was run, and lost the last only by four inches; having run against a combination of four or five others; carrying 30 pounds more than any of the others. There were many gentlemen who declared on the race-field that he won the race; though it was given against him by the judges, and therefore he does not claim it. His credentials are in my hands, fairly attested. Corbin Lee. A. A. county. Annapolis, Feb. 16, (21) 1815.—84

DIOMED.

This elegant full bred horse will stand at Easton on every Tuesday, at the head of Wye on Thursdays and Fridays, and at the subscriber's stable the rest of the week, unless some other stand should be required; and be let to mares this season at the price of ten dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first of September, and fifty cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June.

Diomed is rising five years old, nearly sixteen hands high, and equal bone and figure to any horse on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Diomed was got by Col. Lloyd's celebrated horse Vingt Un, out of Miss Medley—Miss Medley was got by Fitz Medley, out of a Diomed mare—Fitz Medley was got by old Diomed.—This colt has one of the best crosses in the United States, being a treble Diomed. The name of Vingt Un, Fitz Medley, and Diomed, is so well established, that no observations respecting them are necessary. These gentlemen who live at a distance, and may wish to breed from Diomed, can have pasture, and grain (if required) at the customary rates, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. James Denny. Talbot county, march 21

BLACK KNIGHT

Is a beautiful bay horse, four years old next May, is fifteen and a half hands high, and was got by the celebrated Black Knight horse called Janus; his dam was a hal hunter—his sire was a Black Knight, and are supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country, for saddle and gear of any kind. Black Knight will be let to mares this season at the moderate price of five dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first of September next, and two to five cents to the groom in each case. Black Knight will stand at Easton on Tuesdays, at Bryan Town, near the Head of Wye, on Thursdays, and can make another stand if agreed on by the subscriber.—Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June. James Denny. march 21

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 28th of March last, two negro men, one named Bob Roberts, and the other Ben Barnes or Ben Thomas; Bob is a black fellow, about 34 or 35 years of age, and has remarkable white teeth, & has a mark on the leader of his heel cut with an axe, but do not recollect which heel, but rather inclined to think it is on the left; he took with him an over jacket and trousers of black and white kersey, a London brown coat, fur hat about half worn, and his other clothing unknown. Ben is a bright mulatto, very stout, and very little difference in their height, and is upon being questioned or examined apt to be confused, he has a very round full face and high cheek bone, when he laughs he shows his teeth very much, he has a very clumsy walk, and his little finger as well as I recollect on his left hand, is very crooked, occasioned by the cut of a reap-hook—he took with him the same kind of clothing, a pair of boots, and his other clothing, if any, is unknown. Ben is about 33 or 34 years of age. A reward of one hundred dollars each will be given if taken out of the State, and put in any jail so that the owner can get them again, if in the county sixty dollars each, and all reasonable charges paid. JOHN DAWSON. N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned harboring or employing said rans away at their peril. april 11 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. Thomas Cray, living in Easton, (to whom she was hired for this year) a dark mulatto woman, called FLOKA, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, of a slender and delicate form, and a sickly countenance—is a very good washer and ironer, and plain cook—has a very bad temper, and apt to be impudent when spoken to with authority. This woman was the property of Major Joseph Richardson, of Caroline county, lately deceased, and upon a distribution of his estate was allotted to the subscriber, who intermarried with one of the deceased's daughters. She has been hired in Easton, to different persons for several years past, and has a husband by the name of Jim Ridout, who went away with her, and who belongs to David Kerr, Jun. and is also now advertised.—Flora is about 35 or 37 years of age, and Jim about 40.—They went off together, on the night of the 27th of May last, with a cart and horse, loaded with various articles. She had such a variety of clothing, that it would be useless to attempt a description of them. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State of Maryland, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home—30 dollars and like charges paid, if taken and secured within this State. All persons are warned not to harbor the said Flora, at their peril. Anthony Ross. Talbot county, Md. august 16

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th March inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself BILL, alias 'FREDERICK'. He is supposed to be about 23 years of age, stout and well made, five feet six inches high—his clothing when committed were an olive coloured velvet round about, striped Bennett's cord vest, blue and white kersey pantaloons, and a tow linen shirt—Has two scars on his left arm, which he says was caused by the bite of a dog. Says he belongs to Mr. Peter Lenox, city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs. Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff Frederick county, Md. march 23 (ap. 4) 8

WAS COMMITTED

To my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of PETER, who says he was purchased of Mr. Thomas Pindell, of A. A. county, and belongs to a gentleman of the State of Tennessee—Peter is about twenty years old, five feet, six inches high, of a dark complexion. Had on when committed an old shirt, jacket and trousers, of striped domestic, coarse shoes and stockings, and an old hat, and has several scars on his forehead. The owner is hereby requested to release him from prison, or he will be sold agreeably to law. Solomon Groves, Sheriff A. A. county. Annapolis, Feb. 16, (21) 1815.—84



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

Who wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises, and may know the terms by applying to Peter Harris, Easton.

If the above farm is not disposed of at private sale by the 25th day of April, it will on that day, if fair, if not, the next fair public day, be exposed to public sale on the Court House Green, at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will then be made known, and attendance given by Peter Harris.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ from Kent county court issued and to me directed... will be offered at public sale on SATURDAY, 6th day of May, on the premises for cash, at 2 o'clock—All St. Leger Meeks' right to Lots No. 83 and 84, with the houses thereon; taken and seized as the property of the said St. Leger Meeks, at the suit of James Browne, use of Joshua & Thomas Gilpin. Attendance by E. Browne, Sheriff.

april 11 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of several writs of vendition exponens, to me directed at the execution of a just Joshua Taggart, as taken in the People's Monitor of the 11th, 18th, and 24th of March last; and the property therein mentioned and described was to have been sold on the 31st of said month, but did not see, there being doubts existing with respect to the said Taggart's legal right and title to the house and Lots therein mentioned, which doubts may be easily done away by a reference to the records of Talbot county.

Notice is therefore hereby given, That all the said property will be sold on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next, on the premises for cash, to satisfy the debts, damages, and costs due in the said several writs of vendition exponens according to their seniority. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

april 18 4

Tho. Stevens, Sheriff.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
By order of the Judges of Talbot county court, at November term, 1811. The subscribers will offer for sale, on THURSDAY the 11th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years—that valuable FARM, the property of the late Henry Bowdler, called White Phillips, containing 194 1/2 acres, (subject to the widow's dower) lying on one of the eastern branches of Bulingbroke Creek, the county road from Easton to Chauceiler's Point passing through it. There is good bottom for meadow, and the greater part of the land may be improved by ploughing.

Samuel Stevens, jun.
Daniel Martin,
James Goldsborough,
Commissioners.

april 4 6

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland,
The subscriber will sell at public sale,
ON THE PREMISES,
On TUESDAY the 16th of May next,
if fair, if not, the next fair day,
At 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE REAL ESTATE
Of Joseph Briscoe, late of Kent county, dec'd.
Situated in Kent county, on the main road from Chestertown to Georgetown Cross Roads, about seven miles from Chestertown, and about the same distance from Georgetown Cross Roads. This place contains about two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, and is well watered, a fine stream running through it.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale within twelve months, and a deed will be given upon the satisfaction of the said bond and the payment of the whole purchase money.

The creditors of the said Joseph Briscoe, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

John Scott, trustee.

april 18 5

NOTICE.
The sale of James Earle's LOTS on the post road, as advertised in the last Star, is postponed to the 30th Tuesday in May next.

Robert L. Tilghman,
Wm. H. Tilghman,
Tench Tilghman.

april 4 7

WRITING PAPER.
For sale at the Star Office.

FOR SALE.
That beautiful FARM, situate in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynadier) about five miles from Easton, one from White Marsh Church, and within two miles of two gristmills; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—and containing 282 acres of land.

Also, 12 acres of Land, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, highly improved, viz: a good dwelling house, with a dry cellar, kitchen, granary, carriage house, and stables, all in good repair.

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 230 tons, that can be finished in 60 days. For terms of the above farm, apply to JAMES PARROTT, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.

Thomas L. Haddaway.

april 18

FOR SALE.
An excellent HORSE, either for single or double carriage, saddle, wagon, cart or plow—Also—a Canvas-Top CHAIR, and a light CART, in good repair; on reasonable terms for cash, good paper, or on a credit of six months, with security if required.

George Martin.

Easton, april 11 3

NOTICE.
Agreeably to the supplement to the act incorporating the "Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester"—will be sold at the Banking House in Snow Hill, on the 31st day of May next, TWO THOUSAND SHARES OF STOCK, for the purpose of establishing a Branch Bank in the town of Salisbury.

Per order—
John P. Duffield, cashier.

april 18 7

NOTICE.
The Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, will appear properly represented at the next annual Grand Communication, to be held in the city of Baltimore, on the first Monday in May next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order—
A. Dobbin, G. Sec.

april 18 7

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
Gentlemen,
Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honor of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected, I will, according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.

Your obedient servant,
John Bullen.

Talbot county, april 18

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
Gentlemen,
Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next electoral period. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall fulfill the duties of the office.

James Clayland.

april 4

NOTICE.
By order of the Orphans' Court of Queen-Ann's county, Maryland—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Linn, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1815.

James Baynard, adm'r.

april 18 3q

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of James Neal, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, and in pursuance of an order from the honorable the judges thereof, on Saturday the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifteen, to advertise in the Monitor and Star, published at Easton, to give three successive notices for three weeks, for creditors to exhibit their claims—in pursuance thereof gives this notice. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, living in Chester-Town, Kent county, Maryland, with the vouchers thereof, at or before the 15th day of October next ensuing; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate—and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1815.

Robert Constable, adm'r of James Neal, deceased.

april 11 3

A BLACK-SMITH WANTED.
AT EASTON,
Either with or without a family. One who can do good country work, will receive liberal wages—Apply at this office.

TO RENT.
A small comfortable dwelling house—Apply at the Star Office.

February 7

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
To authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions four hundred and fifty two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorised to borrow, on the credit of the U. States, a sum not exceeding eighteen millions four hundred and fifty two thousand eight hundred dollars, to be applied, in addition to the monies now in the Treasury, of which may be received from other sources, to defray any expences which have been, or during the present year may be, authorised by law, and for which appropriations have been, or during the present year may be, made by law: *Provided*, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the U. States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed, at any time after the expiration of twelve years, from the last day of December next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a commissioner of loans, for the sum to be borrowed by this act, or for any part thereof, and the same to be sold. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall lay before Congress, during the first week in the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, an account of all the monies obtained by the sale of the certificates of stock in manner aforesaid, together with a statement of the rate at which the same may have been sold.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to employ an agent or agents, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan authorised by this act, or of selling any part of the stock to be created by virtue thereof. A commission not exceeding one quarter of one per centum, on the amount thus sold, or for which subscriptions shall have been thus obtained, may, by the Secretary of the Treasury be allowed to such agent or agents; and a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for paying the amount of such commission or commissions as may be thus allowed, and also for defraying the expenses of printing and issuing the subscription certificates, and certificates of stock, and other expenses incident to the completing of the loan authorised by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest and such part of the principal of the said debt, as the United States are now pledged annually to pay or reimburse, is hereby pledged & appropriated for the payment of the interest, & for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock, which may be created by virtue of this act. I shall accordingly be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to cause to be applied & paid out of the said fund, yearly, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the principal as the same may become due, & may be discharged in conformity with the terms of the loan.—And they are further authorised to apply, from time to time, such sum or sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, and at a price not above par, the principal of the said stock, or any part thereof. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues, for making good any deficiency that may hereafter take place in the funds hereby appropriated for paying the said interest and principal sums, or any of them, in manner aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any of the banks in the District of Columbia, to lend any part of the sum authorised to be borrowed by virtue of this act, any thing in any of their charters to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to accept in payment of any loan obtained in virtue of this act, such Treasury Notes as have been actually issued, before the passing of this act, and which were made by law a charge upon the sinking fund, such Treasury notes to be accepted for the principal thereof, and the amount of interest

actually accrued at the time of the payment.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be paid, the interest upon Treasury Notes which have become due, and remain unpaid, as well with respect to the time elapsed before they became due, as with respect to the time that shall elapse after they become due, and until funds shall be assigned for the payment of the said Treasury Notes, and notice thereof shall be given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

FROM THE AURORA.
NATIONAL POLITICS.
No. II.
From Les Etats Unis et l'Angleterre.
ON THE CHARACTER OF THE TWO NATIONS.
ENGLAND.

It is a remark which has often been made that Islanders are more proud and haughty than the inhabitants of continents. The insulated territory which they occupy; the vast seas that separate them from the rest of the world; the territory which has no other boundaries than those established by nature; all persuade them that they have separate interests, that they are a nation apart, a privileged people, whom God was not willing to confound with other men.

If this remark be true in general, it is particularly so with England; she is truly the country of insolent pride, of jealousy and contempt for every thing foreign.

The ordinary language of Englishmen is couched in terms the most offensive. The first words their children are taught to lip are insults and sarcasms against all persons who are not English. And this brutal disposition comprehends not only every nation of the continent, but is directed against two of the conquered nations which are blended by law in their common government; the Irish and the Scots: of the former they make fools or butts for buffoonery; of the latter every thing that is mean and miserable in mind and morals; blundering Paddy and sycophantic Savary are the ordinary epithets by which they designate the nations which furnish them with their greatest generals and bravest soldiers.

The caricatures exhibited in all quarters to public curiosity, held up to ridicule and derision the inhabitants of those and other countries, and particularly of France; the constant object of their jealousy and hatred.

The high-born and well fed Englishmen are represented entering the sterile regions of France—the soil of which they fatten by their presence and their footsteps, and carrying their roast beef with them, to assure subsistence in this country of starvation and wooden shoes. On the other side the poor French are depicted and wan as furnished, covered with rags, opening their eager eyes, and with their mouths watering, at the sight of the "roast beef of old England."

These are the images which, under innumerable forms, constitute the national sentiments which these people indulge for themselves, and by which they perpetuate their contempt for others.

Their popular books contain recitals of the same character; there are always Spaniards who are disgusting from filthiness; stupid Dutchmen, who perpetually smoke tobacco, and are always beaten by the English; and the French, skeletons of hunger, from the want of any other food than frogs and soup maigre.

Their dramatic works are composed in the same spirit; so that a stranger of any country cannot go to an English theatre without the moral certainty that he will hear insulted, decried and turned into derision, the manners, character, or morals, of the country, which gave him birth.

It is by such means as these they maintain what they call NATIONAL SPIRIT; that is, the exclusive self-love, which discolors the bounties of the Creator, and destroys all benevolence, philanthropy, and humanity. It is the spirit of the hypochondriac, who wished all the human race extinct but himself, that he might have an opportunity to enjoy himself.

What are those high qualities which justify so much arrogance and pride, so much insolence to all the world?

There is not a country upon earth where vices are more various or common, or more revolting; continual drunkenness, brutality, the taste for cruel pleasures—these are what eminently distinguish them.

The courts of justice resound but with adulteries; robberies, and the most barbarous description of crimes and murders; it is not only in the lower order of people

that these crimes are met with, and multiplied—they flourish in the highest circles, and even round the throne!

In a very short space of time, we have seen a Prince deprived of the supreme command of the army for bartering its patronage thro' the medium of a strumpet—a Princess sacrificed to the depravity of her husband; an Admiral condemned for wilful falsehood; a Lord sent to the pillory for swindling; a Governor to the gallows for murder, and many other examples of this sort. So much for individual honor. As to national honor, in what does it consist? Is it in true dignity, magnanimity, fidelity, to oaths, good faith or honesty in transactions?—It has already been notorious, that we must think of it after the exposition of the preceding chapters, but we shall see more presently. It is in wanton arrogance, base insult, and habitual barbarity. To judge by their boasting in conversation, of which their newspapers afford a counterpart, no power on earth can resist them a moment.—The arms of G. Britain shake the earth from its centre to the poles; it is the scourge of France, the terror of the world. She governs her people with iron, and showers down vengeance on her enemies like the god of battles!

Such are the haughty nations with which they intoxicate the people; which those people rejoice to hear; and which they repeat with all the self complacency, of real superiority, or justifiable pride.

But egotism and arrogance like this, could not make a nation great or respectable; it does not constitute grandeur; such traits only indicate character, and that character is much more adapted to inspire detestation than to conciliate the esteem or friendship of rational men or wise nations.

I do not wish to say that there are not numberless exceptions to be made among the people of England. Such men see and deplore the vices of their government; they are seen and esteemed for the firmness with which they struggle against corruption and prejudice. These would obtain universal esteem, and I should be far from contesting the point with them. I speak of the ruling influence of policy and prejudice which is nourished by the government, and indulged in by the people generally; and well know that by experience we cannot otherwise judge of the whole.

THE UNITED STATES.
I am an American, and I would not imitate one particle of vice which I reprobate, in placing my country along side of others, and in making an eulogy on the character of my compatriots, without carrying with it the appearance of partiality. I am bound to say that which is notorious to the whole world.

The American States occupy a vast continent in an immense quarter of the globe; their ideas are not restricted by any indistinct forebodings of danger or necessity, nor by the narrow limits of anisle and dependent on the productions and consumption of other nations for its means of security and prosperity. They are capacious and extended as the territory which surrounds them.

Agriculture and commerce are at the same time their occupation and their fortune. The wishes which they have constantly cherished, are an amicable relationship with all commercial nations, and to give an easy access to strangers.

Their manners are plain and simple; their lives frugal; their amusements have nothing in them of barbarity; their deportment is devoid of prejudice or insult to any people.

The remembrance of their origin from the persecuted of all nations, renders them hospitable and tolerant.—Their country has been the asylum of the persecuted defenders of civil and religious liberty from every part of Europe. Kosciusko, and Liancourt; the adherents of the Bourbons, and the Bourbons themselves; the Duke of Orleans and his brother; the victims of Robespierre; and Talleyrand, and Dupont, and Moreau; Priestley, and Russel, and Cooper; the victims of Irish virtue and of the Spanish inquisition, Emmett and Sampson, Toledo and the Count Holostrain; and the fugitives from those conflagrations which the emisaries of England lighted in St. Domingo. All those that are unfortunate, find in them friends, and after a few years residence, become so many of their compatriots.

It is only as a nation is constituted and improved, that it becomes numerous and respectable.

There is not a country where the institutions of beneficence are so multiplied, conducted with more regard to real benevolence, and continued with so much zeal, disinterestedness and success;—there is no country where the voice of the unfortunate is more sure of being heard; where there is less poverty, or industry more certain of adequate reward. Appeal to all Europeans, and especially to Frenchmen, who, during the long broils by which they have been scattered over the earth, whether they have

...the British and the latter in that...
...they had to contend with, reflects additional splendor on our naval glory, and will, I trust, diminish the regret occasioned by their loss.
I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your obedient servant.
DANIEL T. PATTERSON,
Mon. B. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.
New Orleans, 12th March, 1815.
SIR,
Having sufficiently recovered my strength, I do myself the honor of reporting to you the particulars of the capture of the division of U. S. gun boats late under my command.
On the 12th December, 1814, the enemy's fleet off Ship Island had increased to such a force as to render it no longer safe or prudent for me to continue in that part of the Lakes with the small force which I commanded. I therefore determined to gain a station near the Malheroux Islands as soon as possible, which situation would better enable me to oppose a further penetration of the enemy up the Lakes, and at the same time afford me an opportunity of retreating to the Petite Coquilles if necessary.
At 10 A. M. on the 13th I discovered a large flotilla of barges had left the fleet, (shipping their course towards the Pass Christian) which I supposed to be a disembarkation of troops intending to land at that place. About 3 P. M. the enemy's flotilla having gained the Pass Christian, and continuing their course to the westward, convinced me that an attack on the gun boats was their design. At this time the water in the Lakes was uncommonly low, owing to the westerly wind which had prevailed for a number of days previous, and which still continued from the same quarter. Nos. 156, 162 and 163, altho' in the best channel, were in 12 or 18 inches less water than their draught. Every effort was made to get them afloat, by throwing overboard all articles of weight that could be dispensed with. At 3 P. M. the flood tide had commenced; got under weigh, making the best of my way towards the Petite Coquille. At 4 1/2, the enemy dispatched three boats to cut out the schooner Sea-Horse, which had been sent into the Bay St. Louis that morning to assist in the removal of the public stores, which I had previously ordered. They finding a removal impracticable, I ordered preparations to be made for their destruction, lest they should fall into the enemy's hands. A few discharges of grape shot from the Sea-Horse compelled the 3 boats, which had attacked her, to retire out of the reach of her guns, until they were joined by four others, when the attack was recommenced by the seven boats.—Mr. Johnson having chosen the advantageous position near the 2 6 pounders mounted on the bank, maintained a sharp action for near 30 minutes, when the enemy hauled off, leaving one boat apparently much injured, and with the loss of several men killed and wounded. At 7 30 an explosion at the Bay, and soon after a large fire, induced me to believe the Sea-Horse was blown up, and the public store-house set on fire, which has proved to be the fact.
About 1 A. M. on the 14th, the wind having entirely died away, and our vessels become unmanageable, came to anchor in the west end of Malheroux Island's passage. At day light next morning, still a perfect calm, the enemy's flotilla was about 9 miles from us at anchor, but soon got in motion and rapidly advanced towards us. The want of wind, and the strong ebb tide which was setting through the Pass, left me but one alternative, which was, to put my vessels in the most advantageous position, to give the enemy as warm a reception as possible. The commanders were all called on board and made acquainted with my intentions, and the position which each vessel was to take, the whole to form a close line abreast across the channel, anchored by the stern with springs on the cables, &c. &c. Thus we remained anxiously awaiting an attack from the advancing force, whose force I now clearly distinguished to be composed of forty-two heavy launches and gun barges, with three light galleys manned with upwards of one thousand men & officers. About 9 30 the Alligator (tender) which was to the southward and eastward, and endeavoring to join the division, was captured by several of the enemy's barges, when the whole flotilla came to, with their grapples a little out of reach of our shot, apparently making arrangements for the attack.—At 10 30, the enemy weighed, forming a line abreast in open order, and steering direct for our line, which was unfortunately in some degree broken by the force of the current driving Nos. 156 and 163 about 100 yards in advance. As soon as the enemy came within reach of our shot, a deliberate fire from our long guns was opened upon him, but without much effect, the objects being so small a size. At 10 minutes before 11 the enemy opened a fire from the whole of his line, when the action became general and destructive, on both sides.—About 11 49 the advance boats of the enemy, three in number, attempted to board No. 156, but were repulsed with the loss of nearly every officer killed or wounded, and two boats sunk. A second attempt to board was then made by four other boats, which shared almost a similar fate. At this moment I received a severe wound in my left shoulder, which compelled me to quit the deck, leaving it in charge of Mr. George Parker, Master's Mate, who gallantly defended the vessel until he was severely wounded, when the enemy, by his superior numbers, succeeded in gaining possession of the deck about 10 minutes past 12 o'clock. The enemy im-

mediately turned the guns of his prize on the other gun boats, and fired several shot previous to striking the American colors. The action continued with unabating severity until 40 minutes past 12 o'clock, when it terminated with the surrender of No. 23, all the other vessels having previously fallen into the hands of the enemy.
In this unequal contest our loss in killed and wounded has been trifling, compared to that of the enemy, which amounts to nearly 400.
Enclosed you will receive a list of the killed and wounded, and a correct statement of the force which I had the honor to command at the commencement of the action, together with an estimate of the force I had to contend against, as acknowledged by the enemy, which will enable you to decide how far the honor of our country's flag has been supported in this conflict.
With much respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed)
THOS. AP CATESBY JONES,
Lt. Com'dt. U. S. Navy.
Capt. D. T. Patterson,
Com'dg. U. S. Naval Forces,
New Orleans station.
Statement of the effective force of a division of the U. S. gun boats under the command of Lt. Com'dt. Thos. Ap Catesby Jones, at the commencement of the action, with a list of English boats, on the 14th of December, 1814.
Gun-Boat No. 5, 5 guns, 36 men, Sailing-Master John D. Ferris; Gun-Boat No. 22, 5 guns, 29 men, Lieut. Isaac M. Keever; Gun-Boat No. 156, 5 guns, 41 men, Lt. Com'dt. T. A. C. Jones; Gun-Boat No. 162, 5 guns, 35 men, Lieut. Robt. Spalden; Gun-Boat No. 163, 3 guns, 31 men, Sailing-Master Geo. Ulrich.—Total, 29 guns, 183 men.
N. B. The scho. Sea-Horse had one 6-pounder, and 14 men, Sailing-Master Wm. Johnson, commander; none killed or wounded.
The sloop Alligator (Tender) had one 4-pounder and 8 men, Sailing-Master Richard S. Shepperd, commander.
(Signed)
THOS. AP CATESBY JONES,
Lt. Com'dt. U. S. Navy.
The following is a correct statement of the British forces which were engaged in the capture of the late United States' Gun-Boats No. 23, 156, 5, 162, and 163, near the Malheroux Islands, Lake Borgne, 14th December, 1814.
Forty launches and barges, mounting one carronade, each of 12, 18, and 24 caliber.
One launch mounting 1 long brass 12 pounder.
One launch mounting one long brass 9 pounder.
Three galleys, with small arms only.
Total number of Boats 42
Total number of Cannon 45
The above flotilla was manned with 1200 men, and officers, commanded by Captain Lockyer, who received three severe wounds in the action. The enemy, as usual, with not a knowledge less on this occasion in boat or men; but from the nature of the action, and the observations made by our officers while prisoners in their boats, his loss in killed and wounded may be justly estimated to exceed three hundred, among whom are an unusual proportion of officers.
WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 19.
Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson, to the Secretary of War, dated Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, New Orleans, March 15.
SIR,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ult. advising me of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between G. Britain and the U. States.
In conformity with your directions I have forwarded to the officers commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in this quarter information of that event.
The Tennessee and Kentucky militia will be immediately marched to their respective States, and discharged without receiving any pay beforehand.—The Louisiana and Mississippi militia will be discharged, and receive their payment here. It is hoped that the necessary funds will be provided for the payment of the former in suitable time.
So soon as I get the troops mustered out of service here, it is my intention to remove my head-quarters to Nashville; at which place I shall expect to receive the orders of my government. Major Gen. Guines will be left in the immediate command of this section of the district; and I am happy to commit it to one in whom the government has such high and deserved confidence.
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Major Gen. Com'dg.
Hon. James Monroe,
Secretary of War.
P. S. I enclose you a copy of my General Order discharging the militia. A. J.
Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, Adjutant General's Office, New Orleans, March 14, 1815.
GENERAL ORDERS.
The Major General commanding is at length enabled to perform the pleasing task of restoring to Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, and the Territory of Mississippi, the brave troops who have so distinguished a part in the war which has just terminated. In restoring these brave men to their homes, much exertion is expected of, and great responsibility held on the commanding officers of the different corps. It is required of Major Gen'l. Carroll and Thomas, and Brig. Gen'l. Coffee, to march their commands without unnecessary delay to their respective States, and have them mustered for payment & discharged. The troops from the Mississippi Territory and State of Louisiana, both Militia and Volunteers, will be immediately mustered out of service by Major Davis, Assist. Insp. Gen. paid and discharged. Every arrangement will be made through the Department of War, to have the troops of Tennessee & Kentucky paid off the soonest possible after their return. All public arms, accoutrements, camp equipage and military stores of every description, now in the possession of the different troops herein directed to be discharged, will be immediately deposited with the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Quarter-Master General, except such camp equipage as is absolutely necessary for the troops on their return march, which must be delivered to some public agent on their dismissal.—The Q. M. G. is hereby ordered to furnish transportation for all individuals belonging to the different corps.—Those who cannot be moved without imminent danger of their lives, must be well accommodated and supplied with hospital stores and a sufficient number of surgeons retained to attend them.—The contractor will furnish provisions for the troops herein named on their return march, on the requisition of the respective commanding officers; who it is expected will use every care and attention that no depredations are committed on private property; and are held personally responsible to reimburse, as regards to the regulations of the War Department, all damages on property injured or destroyed by their commands.
The Major General has again the satisfaction of announcing the approbation of the President of the United States to the conduct of the troops under his command, expressing in flattering terms through the honorable the Secretary of War.
In parting with these brave men whose destinies have been so long united with his own, and in whose labors and glories it is his happiness and his boast to have participated, the Commanding General can neither suppress his feelings, nor give utterance to them as he ought. In what terms can he bestow suitable praise on merit so extraordinary, so unparalleled! Let him in one burst of joy, gratitude and exultation, exclaim—"these are the saviours of their country—these the patriot soldiers who triumphed over the invincibles of Wellington, and conquered the conquerors of Europe!—With what patience did you submit to privation—with what fortitude did you endure fatigue—what valour did you display in the day of battle!—You have secured to America a proud name among the nations of the earth—a glory which will never perish.
Possessing these dispositions which equally adorn the citizen and the soldier, the expectations of your country will be met in peace as her wishes have been satisfied in war.—Go then, my brave companions, to your homes; to these tender connections & these blissful scenes which render life so dear—full of honor and crowned with laurels that will never fade. With what happiness will you not when participating in the bosom of your families the enjoyment of peaceful life, look back to the toils you have borne—the dangers you have encountered!—How will all your past exposures be converted into sources of inexpressible delight! Who, that never experienced your sufferings will be able to appreciate your joys? The man who slumbered ingloriously at home, counting your painful marches, your nights of watchfulness, and your days of toil, will envy you the happiness which these recollections will afford—still more will he envy you the gratitude of that country which you have so eminently contributed to save.
Continue, fellow soldiers, on your passage to your several destinations, to preserve that patience, that subordination, that dignified and manly deportment, which have so enabled your characters.
While the commanding general is thus giving indulgence to his feeling towards those brave companions who accompanied him thro' difficulties and danger, he cannot permit the names of Blount and Shelby and Holmes, to pass unnoticed. With what a generous ardor of patriotism have these distinguished Governors contributed all their exertions to provide the means of victory! The memory of these exertions, and of the success with which they were attended, will be to them a reward more grateful than any which the pomp of life or the splendor of wealth can bestow.
What a happiness it is to the commanding general that, while danger was before us, he was, on no occasion, compelled to use towards his companions in arms, either severity or rebuke. It, after the enemy had retired, improper passions began to show their empire in a few unworthy bosoms, and rendered a resort to energetic measures necessary for their suppression, the Commanding General has not confounded the innocent with the guilty—the seduced with their seducers. Towards you, fellow soldiers, the most cheering reflections exist, blended alas! with regret, that disease and war should have ravished from us so

many worthy companions. But the memory of the cause in which they have perished, and of the virtues which animated them while living, must occupy the place where sorrow would claim to dwell.
Farewell, fellow soldiers. The expression of your General's thanks is feeble; but the gratitude of a country of freemen is yours.—you're the applause of an admiring world.
ANDREW JACKSON,
Major Gen. Com'dg.
Copy of a letter from the Commissary General of Prisoners to Commodore Porter.
Office of Commissary General of Prisoners, April 17, 1815.
SIR,
Presuming that it is not unknown to you that the British officers commanding on our coast, had denied the right exercised by this government last summer, in declaring you and the officers and crew of the frigate Essex, discharged from parole, and that they had gone so far as to demand your surrender, and to hold out threats of the consequences, should you be met again in arms, I have thro' it due the occasion, and to you, altho' the correspondence with Adm. Cochrane on that subject was not terminated until after the Peace, to put you in the possession of the acknowledgement of that officer, that his own government had admitted the correctness of the course adopted here.
With this view, and to shew the pleasure on which the first pretensions were founded, I have the honor to send you herewith copies of that correspondence, as per margin.
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obt. servt.,
J. MASON,
Com. David Porter, Washington.
Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir A. Alexander Cochrane to the Commissary General of Prisoners, dated '—
ON BOARD H. B. M. S. TOWNANT,
In the Chesapeake, 7th Sept. 1815.
"I observe, in the American papers, that Capt. Porter, the officers and crew of the late U. S. frigate Essex, have been declared absolved from their parole and free to serve, in consequence of an order issued by the British government. It is my duty to remark, that the circumstances under which Capt. Porter and his crew have been permitted to return to the United States, differ very widely from those under which releases have been granted on the ground of the order alluded to, and which I believe you are aware was given to prevent the irregularities that at one period were continually occurring, from persons being landed or released at sea, upon parole, by those who had no authority for so doing.
The officers and crew of the Essex were sent from a foreign port for their own country in a regular cartel, acknowledged and established as such by Capt. Porter's letter to Captain Hillyar, dated the 5th of April, of which I send you a copy.
The officers and crew of the Java, similarly situated, were duly accounted for by my government. It is therefore incumbent upon me to claim Capt. Porter, his officers and crew, and to call upon you to prevent their serving against Great Britain, until regularly exchanged.
I can assure you, sir, that it will be most painful for me to meet with Capt. Porter, or any of the officers or crew of the Essex, serving against G. Britain under the idea which I entertain of their deviation from the very solemn parole they had given, and as I cannot admit of their being at liberty to serve until their obligation is cancelled by the authority of my government. I shall be glad of your early communication upon this subject."
Extract of a letter from the Commissary General of Prisoners to Admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane, dated
September 27, 1815.
"Preparatory to a reply to that part of your letter (of the 7th Sept.) which regards the discharge from parole of Capt. Porter, the officers and crew of the United States' late frigate Essex, I have the honor to enclose you copies of my correspondence respecting that matter with Col. Barclay, as by the note annexed. Had you been possessed, sir, of the facts there disclosed, I am persuaded you would not have made the objections, stated by you, to the course taken by this government.—You will perceive how directly the orders of your Admiralty, furnished by Colonel Barclay, bear on this case, and that the latter admits it.
However we may contend against the doctrine laid down by that authority, to release at sea, on terms of reciprocity, will not be denied us; indeed it is avowed.
The case of the officers and crew of the Java, you will permit me to remark, is materially different from that of the officers and crew of the Essex; the former were captured on the high seas, brought in on a neutral port, and by permission, and to a certain degree, by the instance of the authority of the country delivered to the British Consul, and accepted by him. They were not paroled at sea, and sent home in a cartel ship, as you seem to suppose, but released and left with the civil authority of Great Britain. I send you a copy of the receipt of Mr. Lindeman, the British Consul at St. Salvador, to shew the fact, the latter were captured in the Bay of Vera Cruz, near the schooner capture (New York)

...the British and the latter in that...
...they had to contend with, reflects additional splendor on our naval glory, and will, I trust, diminish the regret occasioned by their loss.
I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your obedient servant.
DANIEL T. PATTERSON,
Mon. B. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.
New Orleans, 12th March, 1815.
SIR,
Having sufficiently recovered my strength, I do myself the honor of reporting to you the particulars of the capture of the division of U. S. gun boats late under my command.
On the 12th December, 1814, the enemy's fleet off Ship Island had increased to such a force as to render it no longer safe or prudent for me to continue in that part of the Lakes with the small force which I commanded. I therefore determined to gain a station near the Malheroux Islands as soon as possible, which situation would better enable me to oppose a further penetration of the enemy up the Lakes, and at the same time afford me an opportunity of retreating to the Petite Coquilles if necessary.
At 10 A. M. on the 13th I discovered a large flotilla of barges had left the fleet, (shipping their course towards the Pass Christian) which I supposed to be a disembarkation of troops intending to land at that place. About 3 P. M. the enemy's flotilla having gained the Pass Christian, and continuing their course to the westward, convinced me that an attack on the gun boats was their design. At this time the water in the Lakes was uncommonly low, owing to the westerly wind which had prevailed for a number of days previous, and which still continued from the same quarter. Nos. 156, 162 and 163, altho' in the best channel, were in 12 or 18 inches less water than their draught. Every effort was made to get them afloat, by throwing overboard all articles of weight that could be dispensed with. At 3 P. M. the flood tide had commenced; got under weigh, making the best of my way towards the Petite Coquille. At 4 1/2, the enemy dispatched three boats to cut out the schooner Sea-Horse, which had been sent into the Bay St. Louis that morning to assist in the removal of the public stores, which I had previously ordered. They finding a removal impracticable, I ordered preparations to be made for their destruction, lest they should fall into the enemy's hands. A few discharges of grape shot from the Sea-Horse compelled the 3 boats, which had attacked her, to retire out of the reach of her guns, until they were joined by four others, when the attack was recommenced by the seven boats.—Mr. Johnson having chosen the advantageous position near the 2 6 pounders mounted on the bank, maintained a sharp action for near 30 minutes, when the enemy hauled off, leaving one boat apparently much injured, and with the loss of several men killed and wounded. At 7 30 an explosion at the Bay, and soon after a large fire, induced me to believe the Sea-Horse was blown up, and the public store-house set on fire, which has proved to be the fact.
About 1 A. M. on the 14th, the wind having entirely died away, and our vessels become unmanageable, came to anchor in the west end of Malheroux Island's passage. At day light next morning, still a perfect calm, the enemy's flotilla was about 9 miles from us at anchor, but soon got in motion and rapidly advanced towards us. The want of wind, and the strong ebb tide which was setting through the Pass, left me but one alternative, which was, to put my vessels in the most advantageous position, to give the enemy as warm a reception as possible. The commanders were all called on board and made acquainted with my intentions, and the position which each vessel was to take, the whole to form a close line abreast across the channel, anchored by the stern with springs on the cables, &c. &c. Thus we remained anxiously awaiting an attack from the advancing force, whose force I now clearly distinguished to be composed of forty-two heavy launches and gun barges, with three light galleys manned with upwards of one thousand men & officers. About 9 30 the Alligator (tender) which was to the southward and eastward, and endeavoring to join the division, was captured by several of the enemy's barges, when the whole flotilla came to, with their grapples a little out of reach of our shot, apparently making arrangements for the attack.—At 10 30, the enemy weighed, forming a line abreast in open order, and steering direct for our line, which was unfortunately in some degree broken by the force of the current driving Nos. 156 and 163 about 100 yards in advance. As soon as the enemy came within reach of our shot, a deliberate fire from our long guns was opened upon him, but without much effect, the objects being so small a size. At 10 minutes before 11 the enemy opened a fire from the whole of his line, when the action became general and destructive, on both sides.—About 11 49 the advance boats of the enemy, three in number, attempted to board No. 156, but were repulsed with the loss of nearly every officer killed or wounded, and two boats sunk. A second attempt to board was then made by four other boats, which shared almost a similar fate. At this moment I received a severe wound in my left shoulder, which compelled me to quit the deck, leaving it in charge of Mr. George Parker, Master's Mate, who gallantly defended the vessel until he was severely wounded, when the enemy, by his superior numbers, succeeded in gaining possession of the deck about 10 minutes past 12 o'clock. The enemy im-

mediately turned the guns of his prize on the other gun boats, and fired several shot previous to striking the American colors. The action continued with unabating severity until 40 minutes past 12 o'clock, when it terminated with the surrender of No. 23, all the other vessels having previously fallen into the hands of the enemy.
In this unequal contest our loss in killed and wounded has been trifling, compared to that of the enemy, which amounts to nearly 400.
Enclosed you will receive a list of the killed and wounded, and a correct statement of the force which I had the honor to command at the commencement of the action, together with an estimate of the force I had to contend against, as acknowledged by the enemy, which will enable you to decide how far the honor of our country's flag has been supported in this conflict.
With much respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed)
THOS. AP CATESBY JONES,
Lt. Com'dt. U. S. Navy.
Capt. D. T. Patterson,
Com'dg. U. S. Naval Forces,
New Orleans station.
Statement of the effective force of a division of the U. S. gun boats under the command of Lt. Com'dt. Thos. Ap Catesby Jones, at the commencement of the action, with a list of English boats, on the 14th of December, 1814.
Gun-Boat No. 5, 5 guns, 36 men, Sailing-Master John D. Ferris; Gun-Boat No. 22, 5 guns, 29 men, Lieut. Isaac M. Keever; Gun-Boat No. 156, 5 guns, 41 men, Lt. Com'dt. T. A. C. Jones; Gun-Boat No. 162, 5 guns, 35 men, Lieut. Robt. Spalden; Gun-Boat No. 163, 3 guns, 31 men, Sailing-Master Geo. Ulrich.—Total, 29 guns, 183 men.
N. B. The scho. Sea-Horse had one 6-pounder, and 14 men, Sailing-Master Wm. Johnson, commander; none killed or wounded.
The sloop Alligator (Tender) had one 4-pounder and 8 men, Sailing-Master Richard S. Shepperd, commander.
(Signed)
THOS. AP CATESBY JONES,
Lt. Com'dt. U. S. Navy.
The following is a correct statement of the British forces which were engaged in the capture of the late United States' Gun-Boats No. 23, 156, 5, 162, and 163, near the Malheroux Islands, Lake Borgne, 14th December, 1814.
Forty launches and barges, mounting one carronade, each of 12, 18, and 24 caliber.
One launch mounting 1 long brass 12 pounder.
One launch mounting one long brass 9 pounder.
Three galleys, with small arms only.
Total number of Boats 42
Total number of Cannon 45
The above flotilla was manned with 1200 men, and officers, commanded by Captain Lockyer, who received three severe wounds in the action. The enemy, as usual, with not a knowledge less on this occasion in boat or men; but from the nature of the action, and the observations made by our officers while prisoners in their boats, his loss in killed and wounded may be justly estimated to exceed three hundred, among whom are an unusual proportion of officers.
WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 19.
Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson, to the Secretary of War, dated Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, New Orleans, March 15.
SIR,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ult. advising me of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between G. Britain and the U. States.
In conformity with your directions I have forwarded to the officers commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in this quarter information of that event.
The Tennessee and Kentucky militia will be immediately marched to their respective States, and discharged without receiving any pay beforehand.—The Louisiana and Mississippi militia will be discharged, and receive their payment here. It is hoped that the necessary funds will be provided for the payment of the former in suitable time.
So soon as I get the troops mustered out of service here, it is my intention to remove my head-quarters to Nashville; at which place I shall expect to receive the orders of my government. Major Gen. Guines will be left in the immediate command of this section of the district; and I am happy to commit it to one in whom the government has such high and deserved confidence.
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Major Gen. Com'dg.
Hon. James Monroe,
Secretary of War.
P. S. I enclose you a copy of my General Order discharging the militia. A. J.
Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, Adjutant General's Office, New Orleans, March 14, 1815.
GENERAL ORDERS.
The Major General commanding is at length enabled to perform the pleasing task of restoring to Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, and the Territory of Mississippi, the brave troops who have so distinguished a part in the war which has just terminated. In restoring these brave men to their homes, much exertion is expected of, and great responsibility held on the commanding officers of the different corps. It is required of Major Gen'l. Carroll and Thomas, and Brig. Gen'l. Coffee, to march their commands without unnecessary delay to their respective States, and have them mustered for payment & discharged. The troops from the Mississippi Territory and State of Louisiana, both Militia and Volunteers, will be immediately mustered out of service by Major Davis, Assist. Insp. Gen. paid and discharged. Every arrangement will be made through the Department of War, to have the troops of Tennessee & Kentucky paid off the soonest possible after their return. All public arms, accoutrements, camp equipage and military stores of every description, now in the possession of the different troops herein directed to be discharged, will be immediately deposited with the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Quarter-Master General, except such camp equipage as is absolutely necessary for the troops on their return march, which must be delivered to some public agent on their dismissal.—The Q. M. G. is hereby ordered to furnish transportation for all individuals belonging to the different corps.—Those who cannot be moved without imminent danger of their lives, must be well accommodated and supplied with hospital stores and a sufficient number of surgeons retained to attend them.—The contractor will furnish provisions for the troops herein named on their return march, on the requisition of the respective commanding officers; who it is expected will use every care and attention that no depredations are committed on private property; and are held personally responsible to reimburse, as regards to the regulations of the War Department, all damages on property injured or destroyed by their commands.
The Major General has again the satisfaction of announcing the approbation of the President of the United States to the conduct of the troops under his command, expressing in flattering terms through the honorable the Secretary of War.
In parting with these brave men whose destinies have been so long united with his own, and in whose labors and glories it is his happiness and his boast to have participated, the Commanding General can neither suppress his feelings, nor give utterance to them as he ought. In what terms can he bestow suitable praise on merit so extraordinary, so unparalleled! Let him in one burst of joy, gratitude and exultation, exclaim—"these are the saviours of their country—these the patriot soldiers who triumphed over the invincibles of Wellington, and conquered the conquerors of Europe!—With what patience did you submit to privation—with what fortitude did you endure fatigue—what valour did you display in the day of battle!—You have secured to America a proud name among the nations of the earth—a glory which will never perish.
Possessing these dispositions which equally adorn the citizen and the soldier, the expectations of your country will be met in peace as her wishes have been satisfied in war.—Go then, my brave companions, to your homes; to these tender connections & these blissful scenes which render life so dear—full of honor and crowned with laurels that will never fade. With what happiness will you not when participating in the bosom of your families the enjoyment of peaceful life, look back to the toils you have borne—the dangers you have encountered!—How will all your past exposures be converted into sources of inexpressible delight! Who, that never experienced your sufferings will be able to appreciate your joys? The man who slumbered ingloriously at home, counting your painful marches, your nights of watchfulness, and your days of toil, will envy you the happiness which these recollections will afford—still more will he envy you the gratitude of that country which you have so eminently contributed to save.
Continue, fellow soldiers, on your passage to your several destinations, to preserve that patience, that subordination, that dignified and manly deportment, which have so enabled your characters.
While the commanding general is thus giving indulgence to his feeling towards those brave companions who accompanied him thro' difficulties and danger, he cannot permit the names of Blount and Shelby and Holmes, to pass unnoticed. With what a generous ardor of patriotism have these distinguished Governors contributed all their exertions to provide the means of victory! The memory of these exertions, and of the success with which they were attended, will be to them a reward more grateful than any which the pomp of life or the splendor of wealth can bestow.
What a happiness it is to the commanding general that, while danger was before us, he was, on no occasion, compelled to use towards his companions in arms, either severity or rebuke. It, after the enemy had retired, improper passions began to show their empire in a few unworthy bosoms, and rendered a resort to energetic measures necessary for their suppression, the Commanding General has not confounded the innocent with the guilty—the seduced with their seducers. Towards you, fellow soldiers, the most cheering reflections exist, blended alas! with regret, that disease and war should have ravished from us so

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Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Hoffman to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
New York, 10th March, 1815.
I have the honor to inform you, that on the evening of the 20th of Feb. last, the brigantine of Madeira, the U. States' frigate Constitution fell in with his Britannic Majesty's ships Cyane and Levant, which she captured after an action of 50 minutes.
The Cyane is a frigate built ship, mounting 34 carriage guns, viz 22 24lb. carronades on the main deck, 8 18lb. carronades on the quarter deck, 2 18lb. carronades and 2 long 9's on the fore-castle, and from the best information I could obtain, carrying a complement of 175 men, commanded by Gordon Falcon, Esq.—the Levant mounting twenty one carriage guns, viz 18 24lb. carronades, 2 long 9's, and a shifting 12-pounder on the fore-gallant fore-castle, with a complement of 150 men, commanded by the honorable George Donaglass—both ships suffered severely in their spars, rigging, and sails.—The Constitution received but trifling injury, having only 4 men killed and 10 wounded. As to the loss of the enemy, I cannot possibly ascertain, but should presume it was very great.
On the 9th of March, the Constitution, with her two prizes in company, anchored off the Isle of May, (one of the Cape de Verd Islands.) On the 10th, at 5 A. M. got under way and made sail for St. Jago, where we anchored at 10 45 A. M. On the 12th, at half past meridian, discovered 2 sail in the offing—at 1 10 made them to be frigates—at which time the Constitution made signal to get under way. At 1 20 cut our cable and made sail to the southward and eastward thro' a wind. At 1 30 the fo's on board commenced firing on us—at 2 the Constitution made signal to tack, which I did to the northward and westward—at 2 5 the sternmost frigate commenced firing on us, and hoisted English colors, distant about two miles. At 2 20 lost sight of the Constitution and Levant, who were standing on a wind to the southward and eastward. The frigates in chase.—At 2 35 lost sight of the enemy. At 3 sea & heavy cannonading, which continued at intervals until half past 4. At 4 15 showed my course for the United States. For the further particulars of our cruise, I beg to refer you to Capt. Sewa's official account on his arrival to the U. S. etc.

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(Inhabitants) as the high seas, and were released and paroled in the same way, not by any intervention of the civil authority of the United States, or under standing with the authorities of the country, but by the act of your naval officers, and your British naval officers referred to by the Commissioners of your Admiralty in the papers now furnished. As to that part of the case which relates to the Essex in a cartel constituted by Capt. Hullar, it may be readily shown that your government, in similar cases; has released the officers and crew from parole, and given up the ships to the original owners."

H. B. Majesty's ship *Tonnant*, off *Clarendon Island*.

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint you in reference to my letter of the 7th of Sept. last, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to signify to me that the American government had a perfect right to release Capt. Porter and the crew of the late U. S. S. frigate *Essex* from their parole, which, according to the determination of his Majesty's government, was altogether null and void.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedient servant, ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of H. B. Majesty's ships and vessels on the N. American and Jamaica stations.

Gen. Mason, Agent-general for prisoners of war, &c. &c. Washington

NOTE.—This letter was without date in the original; it was post-marked, Savannah, March 14th, 1815.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT

WILLIAM COBBETT.

It is very laughable to observe the rage and fury of some of our federal printers, in seeing the essays Mr. COBBETT has now writing, published in those papers which alone can lay claim to the name of American. How deeply must they groan and sigh at the view of these essays, and how often must they have exclaimed—Oh Billy Cobbett, Billy Cobbett! Little did we think in the years '94 & '95, that the man, who so ardently labored in our vineyard, and who so compassed us so faithfully in instilling British sentiments into the hearts of our countrymen, should in such a short time repent of his past labors, & destroy with his feet what he carefully had built up with his hands, and divulge the solemn mysteries into which we had initiated him? They had better let Cobbett alone, & never pronounce his name; they are only reminding the people of the treacherous schemes in which they were formerly engaged with him against our independence. Simonides, hearing the wretched crew of his vessel on the brink of shipwreck praying loudly to the Gods, advised them to hold their tongues, and to let the Gods forget that they were in such eminent danger.

When William Cobbett resided in this country as the avowed spy and pensioner of the British ministry, when, as he confessed himself, he wore here for his king and his country, or in other words, for bringing America again under the sway of G. Britain, when he claimed from his Britannic majesty a statute of gold for the services he had rendered (him in Philadelphia, he was then hugged and caressed by the federalists; he was their protegee, the very ruler of their party; the principles proclaimed in the *Portu guese Gazette* were considered by them as sacred as the words of the gospel, and whoever rejected those principles was called a Jacobin. At that time he was abounded by the republicans, who easily saw through his scheme, and quickly suffered him to die his political death in Pennsylvania.

But when Cobbett at his return to England after an experience of ten years, had his eyes opened as to the true policy of the British government, when he was convinced that it only consisted in deception, corruption and tyranny, when he felt how oppressed the English people were, how their last farthing was squeezed out of their pockets in order to make Princes and their numerous vassals rich, when he got persuaded that their House of Commons is no more the real representative of the British nation than the divan of Algiers is that of the Algerines, whatever the Boston rebel may say to the contrary, and which by a special jury and a dependent judge, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment for having said that the British were a flopped nation, the greatest truth which ever was uttered by man, then he collected how far better things are managed in this country, he has hastened to trace his steps, and with a strong head and warm heart, of which he is undoubtedly possessed, he avowed his errors and began to pay to this nation the tribute of respect which is due to their character. Immediately the whole pack of federal howlers and brayers was let loose upon him—he was loaded by them with every slanderous epithet, and the only editor in G. Britain who had courage enough to speak of the Americans in an honorable manner, was declared by our federalists to be the most bitter enemy of his country.

The American republicans faithful to their motto: Principles and not men, generously pardoned his past errors; but they did not slightly trust to his conduct, and by a trial of several years Mr. Cobbett has convinced them, that his principles are not so much improved as they were, and that he is still as much an enemy to our national character, as when he first inserted his writings, which unquestionably abound with sound sense and much useful information, into their papers, and I trust they will continue to do so long as Mr. Cobbett labors for so laudable purposes. Should he ever become an enemy to this country, they will hand him over to the federalists, who undoubtedly will greet his anti-American feelings as strongly as they deprecate his efforts, in promoting the true American cause. A remarkable instance of this happened last year. Cobbett, in order to humor his English readers, feigned to step back for a moment, no doubt for the purpose to make a better jump, & in one single paper threw out some distant sneers on our military character, saying among other things—“Verily, Jonathan, you must improve in discipline before you can stand against British troops, who have beaten French armies!” How eagerly and how sily did the federal papers trumpet by them from one end of the Union to the other. Cobbett was again proclaimed a political Daniel, and the very hands which now smile him, were extended to him in token of friendship. In their stupidity they did not perceive that he was laying for them, but fell headlong into it, and the they pretended to be in the exclusive possession of all the talents in the country, they had no common sense enough to “see thro’” so shallow an artifice.

up as if intent to lay us on board, & hauled close to port, bringing the yards up and setting the mainsail; his broadside was again to be fired into his bows raking, when she hauled down the light, and we hailed demanding if she had surrendered, the reply was in the affirmative, and the firing instantly ceased. The *Tenedos* was not more than 3 miles off, afterwards came up and assisted the *Pomone* in securing the prize and removing the prisoners. At three quarters past 12 the *Endymion* came up, & the *Majestic* at 5 in the morning.

The *President* mounts 20 long 24 pounders on the main deck, 14 42 pounder carronades on the qr. deck, 1 long 24 pounder do, 1 brass howitzer 24 pounder do, 6 42 pound carronades, fore-castle, 1 long 24 pounder do, and 53 53

Of the officers, her 1st, 4th, and 5th Lieutenants were killed by the *Endymion*'s fire, and Com. Decatur received a severe contusion in the breast, from a spent ball; the sailing-master and one midshipman wounded. The number of seamen & marines killed and wounded, is not yet ascertained; but from the firing of the two ships (*Endymion* and *Pomone*) must be considerable.

* NOTE.—This alludes to the time when the *Pomone* commenced firing.—The *President* was boarded precisely at the same time by the boats of the *Tenedos* and *Pomone*.

SPAIN AND AMERICA. Extract of a letter just received in this city, from an American gentleman in Cadiz, dated

“Cadiz, Jan. 16, 1815.

“As to the political relations between Spain and the United States, I have very little at present to add to the information contained in my last. Mr. Erving lately appointed our minister near King Ferdinand, wrote from Paris to the Spanish secretary of state, and asked for a passport to come to Madrid in his official capacity; but I understand he received for an answer, “That his Catholic Majesty would not receive any minister or ambassador from America, so long as the minister from Spain to the United States was not received or acknowledged there, although his Catholic Majesty was desirous to strengthen the bonds of a sincere and generous amity with the United States.” The answer given to Mr. Morris, at Cadiz, by the late Regency of Spain, and the one he received afterwards at Madrid from the king's ministers, were predicated on the same grounds—and it is said that instructions have been sent to the Spanish Minister in America, to make known to the President this resolution of his Catholic Majesty.”

NEW-YORK, APRIL 14. On Wednesday arrived a *Sandy Hook*, from Philadelphia, the U. S. frigate *Guerriere*, and the same day arrived and came up to the City, the U. S. sloop of war *Ontario*, Capt. Elliot from Baltimore, both new vessels, never yet on a voyage.

Yesterday the *Guerriere* came anchored off the west battery.

One of our harbour now presents a respectable warlike and active appearance, there are lying in the North River, besides merchantmen, the *Guerriere* of 44 (54) guns, the *Constellation* of 38 (50) the *Ontario* of 22, the prize *Cyane* of 20 (34) and the light squadron of brig and ships, the *Spirifer*, *Fir-fly*, *Torch*, *Flambeau* and *Spark*, and some gun-boats—in the East River the *Epervier* lies in the stream, and the *Alert* at the Navy Yard. The *Cyane*, *Alert*, & *Epervier*, are sloops of war captured from the English, who we believe, are not so fortunate as to possess so many hulls of our public vessels in any one of their ports.

LATE FROM ST. BARTS. Mr. Chamberlain, passenger in the scho. *Little Bill* that arrived this afternoon in 13 days from St. Barts, informs us that he had a Barbadoes paper containing the British account of the action between the frigate *Constitution* and the sloops of war *Cyane* and *Levant*, also a particular account of the re-capture of the latter. Mr. Chamberlain states, that after the escape of the *Cyane*, the *Constitution* made signals for the *Levant* to tack and stand into port, which she immediately did, and reached the Island of St. Jaco, in order to be under the protection of the Forts, and from which she was immediately cut out, without respecting the neutrality of the port. The squadron consisted of the *Leander*, *Newcastle* and *Piche* frigates. The last that was heard of them they were in close chase of the *Constitution*. The Barbadoes paper that contained the above account, was either destroyed or mislaid.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. (BY AUTHORITY.) AN ACT Authorizing the Board of Navy Commissioners to appoint Clerks.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Board of Navy Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint two Clerks, to be attached to their office, who shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars each per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for this purpose the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, JAMES MADISON. MARCH 5, 1815.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1815.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of Examiners for the Eastern District, held in Easton on Wednesday the 19th inst. the following gentle men were admitted to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in this State, agreeably to law.

ROBERT F. TUBMAN, SAMUEL JAMES, JAMES TILGHMAN.

Washington City, April 20. This city is now honored by the presence of several of our Military and Naval Heroes: Among the former, besides Gen. WILKINSON, already announced, are Gen. SCOTT, RILEY, MACOMB, and SEYMOUR; and among the latter, Gen. JACKSON, and Commodore ROBERTS, two of the Commissioners of the Navy Board.

Gen. Brown, Com. Hull, and other officers of rank and standing, are daily expected.

Judging from the aspect of the Virginia elections, as far as heard from, so far from an accession of federalists to the representation of that state, which had been generally anticipated, there will probably be a change in favor of republicanism.

It is worthy of remark, that at the recent election for Governor in Connecticut, the town of STONINGTON gave the federal candidate 123 votes, and the republican only 20. The complexion of the votes furnishes a natural reason why so noble a sacrifice of the place was made. The number of the federalists was strikingly exemplified by the different modes in which the event produced their votes, and STONINGTON, in which we were gathered all the time, in England & North is the late contest, was true, because it was joyful.

MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT. The following, we learn, is the organization of this highly respectable military school:

Chief, Gen. Joseph G. Swift, superintendent— Jared Mansfield, Esq. professor of natural and experimental philosophy—David B. Douglass, assistant—Andrew Elliott, professor of mathematics—John Wright, assistant—Allen Partridge, professor of engineering—Wm. Freely, a student—Cassius B. The her teacher of French language—Christian F. Zoeller, doctor of drawing—Piece Thomas, assistant sword maker—Adam Emig, chaplain and professor of ethics—A. Walsh, surgeon. The number of cadets is 250.

Captures made between latitudes 22 and 30, N and west of longitude 36 W. were legal till the 2d of March; in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean, N. of the Equator, in the British and Irish channels, Gulf of Mexico, and West Indies, till March 16; in the North Sea, Baltic & Mediterranean, till March 26; in the Atlantic, south of the Equator, and north of lat. 34, 29, S till April 16; in every part of the world south of the Equator, till May 16; and in every other part of the world till June 15.

VALUABLE ARRIVAL. Arrived the British ship *Clarendon*, from Barbadoes, prize to the private armed ship *Young Wasp*, of Philadelphia. The *C* was captured 22 days ago, off the Cape of Good Hope, and was put in, being short of provisions, &c. She was on board, a cargo of *One Million, One Hundred and Fifty Thousand* pounds of Coffee. There is \$83,000 insured on her in this City in lat. 32, spoken a northern schooner from whom they heard of Peace, previous to which had seen nothing.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRUTUS. Arrived and sailed the town, the privateer schooner *BRUTUS*, Austin, commander, from a cruise of six months, having made 11 prizes, and brought in a valuable cargo of raw silk, dry goods, furs, &c.

The Algerine cruizers do not come out of port during the winter season. The Admiral of their fleet is a Scotchman, and his name is believed to be Smith.

Advertisements omitted this morning, shall be attended to next week.

PUBLIC SALE. By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Talbot county, will be exposed for public sale on THURSDAY the 4th day of May next, if it should be the next fair day, at the dwelling of J. B. Bush, in the last part of the personal estate of *Robert Bush*, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of the following valuable property, to wit: several excellent Breeds and Furniture, Maryland Tables, Patent, an elegant silver Watch and jewel, a very valuable Sny Glass, a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, two very fine Milch Cows with Calves, one Negro Man, one Negro Woman, and several small Negro Children, a handsome and well chosen assortment of valuable Books; also, a large quantity of Sates, Ink Stands, and Lesson Books, suitable for the tuition of young children in the late and most approved Lancasterian plan, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. All of which will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums of six dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security; and on all sums under six dollars the cash will be required, agreeably to the orders of the above court.

Thomas Denny, adm'r of L. Bush, dec'd

NOTICE. By virtue of a writ of *fi fa*, to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, in Centerville, on WEDNESDAY the 10th of May next, all the right and title of *Joseph Rachel* and wife to a tract of Land called *the Potter's Folly*, containing ninety-three acres and a half, as per plat, lying and being in *Tockahoe* Block, Queen Anne's county; sold to satisfy a debt due to *Richard Hedges*, agent of *Wm. Griffith*. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock.

Richard Moffett, sh. R.

TO THE SPORTSMEN. Of *Caroline, Talbot & Dorchester*. Understanding that the Sportsmen of those counties, requested not having secured the offer of a *COCK FIGHT*, that appeared in the *Eastern Star* some time since; a few gentlemen of Queen Anne's county, now offer to meet at Centerville, at any time between the 21st of May and 10th of June, showing from 15 to 21 days, and fields for any sum not more than \$200, nor less than \$50, the day to fight, and on 20 to 25 the fight. Any persons feeling disposed to accept the above offer, by writing a line to Mr. Cowling, Treasurer of Centerville fixing a day when they will meet there to enter into the necessary arrangements, will be met by persons authorized for that purpose.

Sportsman. N. B. A main annually of five years, can be had on the above terms.

F. D. MALLETT'S DANCING SCHOOL. F. D. MALLETT, grateful for the liberal encouragement and the friendly reception he met with from the most respectable inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, offers his services this summer. He will open his DANCING SCHOOL, at Mr. Barrows, on FRIDAY 25th of April. Under such auspices as those with which the School was composed last season, there is little doubt of the full success of the present one. Several fine dances will be taught.

THE SUBSCRIBER. Has the pleasure to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has opened a new establishment at No 236, Baltimore, three doors below Howard street, where he intends carrying on the wholesale *TEA* and *CHOCOLATE* business. He has new in store, and intends keeping a large, general and choice assortment of OLD WINES and LIQUORS, *TEAS* and *CHOCOLATES*. His present stock has been purchased since the blessed return of peace, and will be sold at reduced prices for *Cash*. He therefore, particularly and respectfully invites merchants and the heads of private families and public houses, to call and examine his goods, both as to quality and price. If his determination to sell his goods at small profits, and to do a *cash* business, pleases him, he will sell his Wines and Liquors genuine as imported.

Orders attended to with fidelity & promptness, and goods so recently packed up as to warrant their going to hand in safety; also all goods liable to be returned, if on trial they are not found as recommended.

Wm. Norris, jun. Baltimore, April 25 79

GENERAL ORDER. Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, War Department, April 11, 1815.

Officers who have received monies for the remaining service, all Quarter-masters of every grade, and all other officers and agents who have money on hand, or balances of public money, received from the War Department, or on account of military service, will forthwith deposit the same in some bank in their vicinity, to the credit of the Paymaster of the Army, taking duplicate receipts for such deposits; one of which will be transmitted to the Accountant of the War Department, to be immediately sent to the Paymaster, Robert Brent, Esq. at this place, to give him the control of the money, for the payment of the troops; and one will be kept for the security of the War Department, in case of casualty.—of all which the War Department will be promptly advised. All Officers of the Army, and Commissioners, Contractors and Agents, and all other persons whomsoever, having unsettled accounts with the War Department, are requested forthwith to settle and transmit the same to the Accountant, for settlement and report a brief thereof to the Secretary of War. In all cases where this order is not complied with in a reasonable time, further steps will be taken to accomplish the object. By order of the Secretary of War, D. Parker, Adj. & Insp. Gen.

NOTE. Printers of newspapers employed to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above order in their respective gazettes. April 25

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, War Department, April 17, 1815.

ARRANGEMENTS for making by the War Department with a view to the execution of the act of Congress of March 3, 1815, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, as far as circumstances shall permit. The commissioned officers who are discharged by virtue of that act, in the first of May next, will be paid, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they will be entitled by law, the advance of three months pay. The soldiers who enlisted to serve during the war, and who have not been previously paid and discharged, shall be then notified, paid and discharged at their proper stations. The non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who shall not be retained in service with the peace establishment, will also be then notified, paid and discharged; and the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who shall be retained in service upon the peace establishment, will then receive the advance of their pay. No soldier, whatever may be the term of his enlistment, can be permitted to leave his corps until fully discharged, for which a reasonable time must be allowed after the termination of the war; and the discipline of the army must be strictly observed, as to all corps which it embraces at this time and for other orders. Any paymaster, or other officer, who shall purchase on a discount, due bills, or other evidences of a soldier's title to pay or bounty, shall be held responsible for such misconduct, and the amount to arise from the purchase will not be allowed to be retained by the paymaster on the settlement of his accounts. All officers possessed of any books, charts, plans, surveys, correspondence, accounts, vouchers or other documents whatsoever, belonging to the military department, and not necessary to be retained for the performance of their respective duties, will deposit the same in the Adjutant General's office for the military district within which the officers respectively are stationed; and forthwith transmit to the War Department an account of such documents. By order of the Secretary of War, D. PARKER, Adj. & Insp. Gen.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THE TALK OFFICE, A few copies of the OLIVE BRANCH, OR FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES. 11 William's, 2 vols. ALSO ON DELIVERY THE TALK OF THE LATE GENERAL EATON. Subscribers who please to call for their books, April 25

W. S. APOTHECARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

18th March 1815.
Sergeants and messes, or other officers attached to the United States, or State's service, or all other persons holding supplies of any description whatever, belonging to the United States Army, are hereby required to report the same without delay to this office, or to either of my Assistants at the following stations, viz: Burlington, [Vt.] Williamsville and Brownsville, [N. Y.] Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, [Va.] Charleston, [S. C.] and New Orleans. Each article of medicine, surgical instruments, regimental medicines and store chests, hospital stores, furniture, bedding, or equipments, not immediately wanted, must be forthwith returned to this department, and placed in either of the above named depositories; receipts will be given for the same, which will exonerate the present possessor for further responsibility, and enable him to settle his accounts with the government. All expenses incurred in the transportation of these articles from their present situation to the nearest of the above mentioned depositories, will be paid by the quartermaster's department, such accounts being previously certified by myself or either of my Assistants.
Francis Le Baron, U. S. Apoth. Gen.
The printers employed to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert this notice six times in succession in their papers, and present their accounts to the quartermaster general's department for payment.
April 13 6

EDWARD NEEDLES AND HENRY TROTHER,

HAVING entered into co-partnership under the firm of HENRY TROTHER & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS. Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Joseph Lehman, Druggist, No. 222, Market Street, 5th door below 7th Street, PHILADELPHIA, where they have on hand a general assortment of Drugs, & Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. of the best quality, which they will sell at the lowest market prices. All orders from the country for any article in their line of business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
March 28—5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday 11th day of April, and will continue to sit Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, in each week for five weeks successively if necessary, for the purpose of making such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.
Nicholas Martin, Clk.
Apr. 4—4

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

K E N E W E D.
The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henix, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced the Tavern Keeping Business. Hoping from his own attention, and bar-keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public. He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that are proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be prepared, with every other thing necessary in this line of business.
Richard Barrow, N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken for the year. R. B.
Easton, January 3, 1815

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

6th day of April, A. D. 1815.
On application of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. administrator of Impey Dawson, 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, and in the Baltimore Federal Gazette.
In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of April, anno domini 1815.
Ja: Price, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.
In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, For the creditors of Impey Dawson, late of Talbot county, dec'd. to bring in their claims properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
Samuel Harrison, adm'r of Impey Dawson, dec'd.
April 11 3

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The following negro slaves broke jail at Easton, and ran off on Saturday night last, 15th instant, viz:—
JACOB, about 31 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high—he is a dark copper coloured negro; rather a round face and bony, but slender for his height. He had on a pair of pantaloons of light grey domestic cloth, somewhat worn, a round jacket of domestic gingham, a country linen shirt—he had no hat, shoes or stockings when he started. He formerly belonged to Charles Goldsborough, Esq. of Cambridge, and was committed as a runaway. He was taken up in Philadelphia, and brought down to Easton.
STEPHEN is a young likely black negro, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made. He had on a light dark colored short coat with a blue collar, a pair of light colored corduroy pantaloons pretty much worn, shoes and white stockings, but no hat.
WILL is a short well set black negro, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkable for his bow legs, and down cast look. He had on an old felt hat, and very old and indifferent clothing.
Jacob was put in for safe keeping—the other two for stealing.
A reward of fifty dollars will be given for Jacob, safely delivered in Easton jail, if taken up in the State, and eighty dollars if taken up out of the State; and forty dollars for each of the other two negroes, delivered safe in Easton jail.
Thos. Stevens, sheriff of Talbot county.
Easton, Talbot county, April 18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Centreville, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Daniel Galt, late of the county aforesaid, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this fourth day of April, fifteen hundred and fifteen.
Robert Harrison,
Easton, Talbot county, April 18

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1815.
In pursuance of powers, which have been duly vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, under an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions four hundred and fifty thousand, eight hundred dollars," approved by the President of the United States on the 3d of March, current, proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury from this time, until the first day of May next, (unless the amount required should be previously subscribed for a loan to the United States, of the sum of twelve millions of Dollars, or any part thereof on the following terms, and in the following manner:—
1.—The proposals must state the amount to be loaned; the rate at which the stock will be received; the instalments in which the party will make the payments, not exceeding for the whole, ninety days from the date of subscription, and the banks into which the payments will be made.
2.—The payments will be received either in money, or in approved bank notes, or in treasury notes actually issued before the 3d of March current, under the acts of Congress, passed, respectively, the 30th of June, 1812, the 24th of February, 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814, at their par value, with the interest accrued thereon at the time of payment. The kind of payment intended to be made must be stated in the proposals; and where the terms of subscription are equal, a preference will be given to offers for paying in Treasury Notes, which have become due and remain unpaid, with allowance of the interest upon such notes, as well since as before they became due.
3.—On failure to pay any instalment at the time stipulated, the next preceding instalment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States.
4.—Scrip-certificates will be issued by the Cashiers of the banks into which the payments shall be made, to the corporations or persons making the payments; the cashiers will also, endorse the payments of the successive instalments; the scrip-certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; and will be funded at the Loan Office of the state in which the bank is situated, where the payments have been made.
5.—For the amount loaned, stock will be issued, when the instalments are completed, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. The stock will be reimbursed to the pleasure of the United States at any time after twelve years from the last of December next; and the Sinking Fund is charged with the punctual payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal, according to contract.
It is desirable, as far as the public interest will admit, to reduce the amount of the Treasury Note debt, and, particularly, the portion which is due and unpaid; and therefore an early subscription is recommended to the holders of Treasury Notes. But, in order to save time and trouble, it may be proper to observe, that the terms of the proposals should bear some relation to the actual fair price of stock in the market of Philadelphia or New York.
A commission of one-fourth per cent. will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them into one proposal to the amount of 25,000 dollars or upwards, provided such proposals shall be accepted.
N. B. The printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish this notice three times a week until the 1st of May; and the Commissioners of Loans in the respective States will, also, be pleased to give it an early and general circulation.
March 21 6

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined business for the present year, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for their patronage during the time he kept the Eastern Hotel;—and would suggest to all those indebted to him the propriety of immediate payment, or if impossible, to send him to make use of such measures as may be disagreeable to all parties.
Thomas Henrix.
Easton, Jan. 10

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office, Denton, Md. April 1, 1815.
A—Mary Anderson, 2
B—Michael Bateman
C—Hutton Covey
D—Thomas Dapin, 3
E—Wm. Daiter
F—Laac Frampton
G—Abel Gowley
H—Alexander Hands
I—Wm. Hobkins
J—George Jenkins
K—Wm. Knight
L—Wm. Lucas
M—Philip Legompts
N—Andrew Manship
O—Charles Ross
P—Levi Dukes
Q—Wm. Richards
R—Thomas Salsbury
S—Azh S. Evans
T—James Shields
U—Elizabeth Sullivan
V—Robert Sylvester
W—Susan Wilson
X—John Wright
Y—Geo. A. Smith, P. M.
April 11 3

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, Md. April 1, 1815.
A—John Leatherbury—2
B—Thomas Mann
C—Hugh Maguire
D—Elizabeth M'Claskey—2
E—John Miller
F—M. Jane Milton
G—John C. Moore
H—Lambert Nicholson
I—Sarah D. Neil
J—Sally Oldson
K—James Rumney
L—Roxeet Ruth
M—Araminta Rasia
N—Rebecca R. Stearns
O—Thomas Smith
P—John Seward, 2
Q—Samuel Saddlead
R—Marmaduke Tilden
S—Joseph J. Thomas
T—Philip Thomas—2
U—Capt. Thomas Taylor
V—Henry Tenant
W—Wm. U. Upton
X—M. Vickers
Y—Elizabeth Vickers
Z—De-B. Wakeman
A—An. Watson
B—Wm. Womer
C—James Welch, jun
D—Wm. Woodland
E—Milkey Wicks
F—Edward Woodfall
G—Thomas Wilson
H—Martha A. Worth
I—Public Wells
J—Isaac Cannell, P. M.
April 11 3

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, Md. April 1, 1815.
A—Edward Harris
B—Nathan Ireland
C—Jonathan Jerfiers
D—Elen Kennard
E—John Kennard
F—Thomas Lowman
G—Stephen Lowrey
H—Ann M. M. Levey
I—James Blassey
J—James Meredith
K—Martha Nevitt
L—Zach. Phillips
M—Wm. Pollitt
N—Josias Pinkard
O—Margaret Rogers
P—Ann Kae-ell
Q—Wm. Kinggold
R—Thomas Kinggold
S—Rebecca Rainin
T—Wm. Stoodly
U—Joseph Sutterfield
V—Joseph Thompson
W—Richard C. Tilghman, 2
X—Wm. Tate
Y—Rachel Thompson
Z—Doct. Troup
A—Maria Tucker
B—Wm. Wren
C—Sally L. Wilson
D—James Watson
E—Wm. Watson
F—John T. Watson
G—Clinton Wright
H—W. G. Elbert, P. M.
April 11

OSCAR.

Will cover the ensuing season, at Church Hill on Saturdays and Mondays, at Chester Town on Tuesdays and Fridays, and at near the Trappe, in Kent county, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, at twelve dollars the season—but if the money is paid on or before the first day of September next, eight dollars will be received in full.
Oscar is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands three inches high, elegantly formed, and of great bone and sinew. The following evidence of his pedigree and performances places him in the first rank in the annals of the turf.
He was got by the imported horse Gabriel, (sire of Post Boy and Harlequin); his dam was Vixen, by Old Medley; grand dam Colonel Taylor's Penelope, by Old Yorkick; great grand dam by Banter; great great grand dam by Old Gill.
Gabriel (bred by Lord Ossory) was got by Dormont; his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherds Crab mare, (the dam of Chalk Stone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet, and other good runners); her dam was Miss Meredith by Gade, out of the little Hurdley mare.
Medley was got by Gimerack, (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian); his dam was Aminda, (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle); by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grand dam Midge, by Bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Battler's Childers; great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the True Blue.
Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.
It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other stallion that has been bred into it; & to this day with gentlemen of the turf his blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, is always sought for.
Gabriel was a capital runner in England; in three weeks won 15 races, out of which number, gave king's shales, proving himself a good horse for long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.
It is also to be observed that Oscar is not him self a chance horse, his dam having produced but 3 foals, 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at four years old, Oscar won with ease, the 3 M. H. The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the City and Town purse, two mile heats, beating Col. Taylor's Clermont, by Spread Eagle; Mr. Ludlow's Nap; and by Pouch, a capital horse, a bay gelding of Dr. Edelin's, and others.
On the 22d of Oct. 1805, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heat, beating Col. Taylor's Legation, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, & Mr. Lloyd's Diana.
That day was started for the Jockey Club purse at the City of Washington, and was second time being, but by the Maid of the Oaks, being Mr. Allen's famous horse Sir Solomon. Dr. Edelin's celebrated mare Floretta, Col. Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant, and several others.
The first heat of the race & the course measured a full mile, was run in 2 m 24 s—the 2d heat in 2 m 30 s—the last 2 miles was run in 2 m 40 s. Oscar was not in contention.
In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Baltimore.
In the fall of 1806 Mr. Bond's son, First Genl. challenged the consent, and was taken up by Oscar, to run at Baltimore on the 13th of Oct. the 4 mile heats, \$2,000—the Oscar won in great style, running the 2d heat in 2 m 40 s which speed has never been equalled, except by Flying Childers, who ran the same course at New Market in the same time.
Two weeks after, Oscar again beat Consul's heat, at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Edelin's Floretta. Oscar beat 2d, beating besides Consul, Col. Taylor's Top Gallant, and Mr. Browne's Nancy, by Spread Eagle.
In some fall, Oscar travelled to Lancaster Penn. where he won the 1st day's purse with greatest ease, beating Mr. Bond's Soldier by Pouch, and five others.
James Parker.
March 23

BLACK KNIGHT

Is a beautiful bay horse, four years old next May, is fifteen and a half hands high, and was got by the celebrated Black Knight horse called Janus; his dam was a half hunter—her sire was a Black Knight, and are supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country, for saddle and gear of any kind.
Black Knight will be let to mares this season at the moderate price of five dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first of September next, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case. Black Knight will stand at Easton on Tuesdays, at Bryan Town, near the Head of Wye, on Thursdays, and can make another stand if agreed on by the subscriber. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June.
James Denry.
March 21

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 26th February last, as a runaway, a negro lad who calls himself Charles Anderson; is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—had on when committed, a blue cloth round about, coarse shirt, grey cotton pantaloons, and wool hat, &c. He has a pleasing countenance, and very talkative; Says he belongs to his father Samuel Anderson, living at Mount Vernon; also says his father bought him of Thomas Peter, Esq. and bound him to Thomas Brodick, (a black man) of Alexandria. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.
Arnold T. Winsor, Sh'ff Montgomery county, Md.
March 23 9

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th March inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself BILL, alias FREDERICK. He is supposed to be about 23 years of age, and well made. He is five feet five inches high—his clothing when committed were blue corduroy vest and white kersey pantaloons, and a worn linen shirt—Has two scars on his left arm, which he says was caused by the bite of a dog. Says he belongs to Mr. Paul Leons, city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.
Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff Frederick county, Md.
March 25 (4) 8

DIOMED.

This elegant full bred horse will stand at Easton on every Tuesday, at the Head of Wye on Thursdays and Fridays, and at the subscriber's stable the rest of the week, unless some other stand should be required; and be let to mares this season at the price of ten dollars the spring's change, payable on the first of September, and fifty cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June.
Diomed is rising five years old, nearly sixteen hands high, and equal bone and figure to any horse on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
Diomed was got by Col. Lloyd's celebrated horse Vingt Un, out of Miss Medley's. Miss Medley was got by Fitz Medley, out of a Diomed mare—Fitz Medley was got by old Diomed. This colt was one of the best crosses in the United States, being a triple Diomed. The name of Vingt Un, Fitz Medley, and Diomed, is so well established, that no observations respecting them are necessary. Those gentlemen who live at a distance, and may wish to breed from Diomed, can have pasture, and grain (if required) at the customary rates, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.
James Denry.
Talbot county, March 21

RATHAY.

The celebrated high bred horse Rathay will cover the ensuing season, at the Head of Wye on Saturdays and Mondays, at the money is paid on or before the first day of September, eight dollars will be received in full discharge. He will stand at the Head of Chester on Saturdays and Mondays, at Edward Simms's, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at the Head of Sasquas on Thursdays and Fridays.
Rathay is rising thirteen years old, a dark chestnut sorrel, upwards of fifteen hands high, perfectly sound, elegant and active. He was got by the imported horse Clifton, his dam by Fitzpatrick out of Arriminta, who was got by Bannister, out of Mr. Peyton Randolph's celebrated mare Lorely Lass.
His pedigree is given by Col. Miles Seldon and Wade Mosby, Esq. of Virginia. Mr. Mosby, his late owner, says in his certificate that his performances on the turf are too well known to need any eulogy, having won seventeen or eighteen races; but as he did not keep a stud book, he could not give the particulars. And since Mr. Mosby sold him to Mr. Badger, he has won several races. He has won upwards of twenty purses. Clifton, the sire of Rathay, was a fine imported horse, and the same horse that ran the great match race against Dragon, in England. Clifton was sired by Sir John Ladd, and Drago by the Duke of Bedford.
James Parker.
Hd. Chester, March 28 60

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

ON application of JAMES OZMON, of Talbot county, to use 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 November session of eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, 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 James Ozmon, be discharged from imprisonment, & that he appear before the county court of Talbot county on the first Saturday in May Term next, to answer such allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct, that the said James Ozmon give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star at Easton, once every three weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the first Saturday in May Term next. Given under my hand this 18th day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty three.
Lemuel Pellum.
Feb. 21 1853 m. r. 21 m. 18 4. 25 m. 16.

REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, a negro woman named MARY. She is rather a handsome black mulatto, of a middle size—Her clothing is not known. It is supposed she went off during the Easter holidays, with a negro man being in major John Dawson. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, thirty dollars if on the Western Shore or out of the county, & twenty dollars if taken in the county.
Joseph Martin.
Talbot county, April 18

REWARD.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself SAMUEL RICHARD. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 12 inches high. His clothing when committed were, a striped cotton coat, pantaloons and vest, and homemade linen shirt. Has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Mr. Stephen M'Comack, living about seven miles from Partridge Court House, in the State of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.
Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff Frederick county, Maryland.
April 5 (18) 8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOE—supposed to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 12 inches high. His clothing when committed were a blue cloth great coat, black velvet pantaloons, Ozarkburg shirt, good shoes and stockings; has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Mr. Jacob Rehner, living about three miles from Hagerstown, Washington county, in the State of Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, agreeably to law.
Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff Frederick county, Maryland.
March 21, 1815 (28) 8

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 28th of March last, two negro men, one named Bob Roberts, and the other Haze Burns or Ben Thomas; Bob is a black fellow, about 34 or 35 years of age, and has remarkable white teeth, & has a mark on the leader of his heel cut with an axe, but do not recollect which heel, but rather inclined to think it is on the left; he took with him an over jacket and trousers of black and white kersey, a London brown coat, fur hat about half worn, and his other clothing unknown. Ben is a bright mulatto, very stout, and very little difference in their height, and is upon being questioned or examined apt to be confused, he has a very round full face and high cheek bone, when he laughs he shows his teeth very much, he has a very clumsy walk, and his little finger as well as I recollect on his left hand, is very crooked, occasioned by the cut of a reap-hook—he took with him the same kind of clothing, a pair of boots, and his other clothing, if any, is unknown. Ben is about 33 or 34 years of age. A reward of one hundred dollars each will be given if taken out of the State, and put in any jail so that the owner can get them again, if in the county six dollars each, and all reasonable charges paid.
JOHN DAWSON.
N. B. All masters of vessels are forbidden harboring or employing said runaways at their peril.
April 11 3