



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE U. S.)

## THE TERMS

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

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

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree from the High Court of Chancery, to Elizabeth Allan directed. Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the 10th day of August next (if not sold before at private sale) a valuable tract or parcel of LAND, containing 405 acres clear of the water, situated on the mouths of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers, in Dorchester county, in the State of Maryland—has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake bay, and is commonly known by the name of "Hill's Point." The Land is fertile and adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and is at present in a very high state of cultivation; has a sufficiency of timber for the plantation use—is convenient & situated for fishing, fowling and oysters in their seasons, and has excellent drinking water. About one half of the cleared land is a high and light soil, the other half rather stiff and low. The land will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may best suit.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given on such instalments as will be made known on the day of sale, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the first day of January next.

This land was advertised for sale about twelve months ago, but for unavoidable reasons was postponed, but positively will be sold now. It is thought needless to say anything more about the above land, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will view the same, and pay attention to it, by applying to

Thomas Barnett, Attorney in fact for Trustee.

July 19 4

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale all the real estate of Mr. Samuel Wallis, dec'd in Kent county—viz:

The FARM in the tenure of Mr. Joshua Lamb, containing 105 3/4 acres situate near U. C. Church, and only 5 1/2 miles from Chester Town. There is on this farm a convenient two story brick dwelling, with cellar, and kitchen adjoining, beside other buildings, and a handsome apple orchard. About 1 1/2 of the whole tract is in wood—the soil is genial, and surprisingly adapted to the new system of Clover and Plaster.

The FARM called "Hackett's Fancy," containing one hundred and eighty-one acres, situate on the Still Pond road, within 3 1/2 miles of Chester Town.

Parts of several tracts of LAND (sold by John Back, as trustee for the sale of the undivided property of Col Isaac Perkins) situate on and at the head of Perkins's mill pond, containing 171 1/2 acres.

Two spacious and eligible Brick Towns, in Chester Town, long in the tenure of Mr. Francis Shirvin. Also—several other dwellings, a granary and wharf, and four or five grass lots on the environs of the town. For particulars apply to

Philip Wallis.

Easton, Md. July 12

## MILL & MILL SEAT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his MILL and MILL SEAT, situated on the head of Kings-Creek, in Talbot county, about five miles from Easton, and three from Choptank river. There are about 60 acres of land, 20 of which is meadow of the best quality—the residue is very productive, and may be made rich with little expense from the meadow, with cattle and the ditch banks, which has been tried and found to answer a very good purpose. The improvements are as follows: the Mill House 20 by 26 feet, one story brick, covered with cypress shingles, clap board and weather boarding—two pairs of stones—a rubble dam nearly new, and over-shot wheel 11 feet 4 inches diameter—peer head nearly new: one log dwelling house and kitchen, corn house, smoke house, and stable. The stream is short but very springy, and affords water to grind from 10 to 20 bushels a day in a drought. The terms will be one-fourth of the purchase money, the residue in three equal annual instalments, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. A good and indisputable title will be given when the property is paid for. Should this property not be sold by the 15th of September, it then will be to rent for the ensuing year.

Near Easton, July 19

William Scott.

## FOR SALE,

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

March 22 24 (Sept. 1)

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Caroline county, whereon he now lives, situated within three miles of Hillsborough, and containing upwards of six hundred acres of Land. It is unnecessary to say anything of the soil or convenience of this Farm, as it is expected that those who wish to purchase will view the Land. It is not sold at private sale, before Thursday the first of September next, it will be offered on that day at 12 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

Thomas Daffin.

June 21 11

## BLANK BOOKS,

For sale at the Star-Office.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

For the final adjustment of land titles in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person or persons, or the legal representatives of any person or persons claiming lands in the State of Louisiana, or the Territory of Missouri, by virtue of any incomplete French or Spanish grant, or concession or any warrant or order of survey, which was granted prior to the 20th December, 1803, for lands lying within that part of the State of Louisiana which composed the late Territory of Orleans, or which was granted for lands lying within the Territory of Missouri, before the 10th day of March, 1804, and where the claimant, or the person under whom he claims were resident in the province of Louisiana, at the respective times aforesaid, or at the time the said concession, warrant, or order of survey was granted, and whose claims have been filed with the proper register or recorder of land titles according to law, and are embraced in the report of the commissioners, or register, or recorder, for the district within which the lands claimed do lie, in every case when it shall appear by the said report of the commissioners, register, or recorder; that the concession, warrant or order of survey, under which the claim is made, contains a special location, or had been actually located or surveyed within the late Territory of Orleans, before the 20th day of December, 1803, or actually located or surveyed within the Territory of Missouri, before the 10th day of March, 1804, by a survey or duly authorized by the government making such grant, such persons shall be and they are hereby confirmed in their claims: *Provided*, That no claim shall be confirmed by this section which shall have been adjudged by either of the board of commissioners, or a register or receiver of public monies, or a recorder, acting as such, to be antedated or otherwise fraudulent: nor any one to claim a greater quantity of land than the number of acres contained in one league square, nor the claim of any person in his own right, who has received in his own right a donation grant from the United States, in said State or Territory: *And provided also*, That no confirmation made by this section shall affect the rights of any person claiming the same lands or any part thereof, whose claim has been confirmed by a board of commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting claims to land in said state or Territory, nor preclude a judicial decision between private claimants in such interfering claims.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person or persons claiming lands in the said State or Territory, by right of donation under any former laws, whose claims are contained in the report of any board of commissioners, or the report of the register and receiver of public monies, or of the recorders of land titles made, or hereafter to be made, under existing laws, and which claims shall appear by the said reports not to have been confirmed, merely because the tracts claimed were not inhabited on the 20th December, 1803, such person or persons shall be and they are hereby confirmed in their respective claims: *Provided*, That in every other respect such claims shall be embraced by the provisions, and conform to the limitations and restrictions prescribed by former laws for granting the right of donations in the said state or Territory.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several registers of the land offices, and of the recorder of the land titles in the State or Territory aforesaid, with whom the claims in their respective districts have been entered, which are confirmed by this act, in all cases where the land has not been surveyed according to law, to make it out for the principal deputy surveyor, or if the district in which the land lies, an order of survey for each tract of land confirmed under this act, with a proper description of the tracts to be surveyed, wherein the quantity, locality, boundaries, and connection, when practicable, with each other and the tracts which have been heretofore confirmed, shall be stated; and on the return of the plat of survey, or where an order of survey is not necessary, the said register or recorder of land titles shall, on application for that purpose, make out, for each claimant entitled thereto by the provisions of this act, a certificate of confirmation, directed to the commissioner of the general land office; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of said commissioner, that such certificate shall have been fairly obtained according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then, and in that case, patents shall be granted in like manner as is provided by law for the other lands of the United States. And the said register or recorder shall be entitled to receive from the person applying

therefor, where he shall have previously sued an order of survey and certificate, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, and for each certificate without an order of survey, the sum of one dollar.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the principal deputy surveyor, on receiving an order of survey from the register or recorder of land titles, and the surveying fees from the claimant, which shall not exceed three dollars for every mile to be surveyed and worked, to survey and cause to be surveyed, under the direction of the surveyor general, or surveyor of the lands south of the State of Tennessee, the several tracts of land confirmed by this act; and the said principal deputy surveyor shall make return of the surveys in separate plats to the register or recorder of the district within which the land lies, and also transmit to the surveyor general, or surveyor of the lands south of the State of Tennessee, as the case may be, a plat or plats of the surveys directed to be made by this section, who shall respectively transmit copies thereof to the commissioner of the general land office.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, and the legal representatives of every person, who has actually inhabited and cultivated a tract of land lying in that part of the State of Louisiana, which composed the late Territory of Orleans, or in the Territory of Missouri, which tract is not rightfully claimed by any other person, and who shall not have removed from said State or Territory, shall be entitled to the right of pre-emption in the purchase thereof, under the same restrictions, conditions, provisions and regulations, in every respect, as is directed by the act, entitled "an act giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the Illinois Territory," passed February 5th, 1813.

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

April 12, 1814.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the better organization of the Courts of the United States within the State of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the more convenient transaction of business in the Courts of the United States within the State of New York, the said State shall be, and the same is hereby divided into two districts, in manner following, to wit: the counties of Rensselaer, Albany, Schoenectady, Seneca and Delaware, together with all that part of the said State lying south of the said above mentioned counties, shall compose one district, to be called the Southern District of New York; and all the remaining part of the said State shall compose another District, to be called the Northern District of New York, and that the terms of the district court in the said Southern District shall be held in the city of New York, at the several times at which they are now by law directed to be held in the said City: and that the terms of the said Court in the said Northern District shall be held at the several times and places at which they are now by law directed to be held in that part of the State of New York including in the said Northern District, except that the term of the said Court now held at Geneva, shall hereafter be held at the village of Canandaigua.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That Matthias B. Talmadge, one of the District Judges of the District of New York be, and he is hereby assigned as the judge to hold the said district court in the said northern district of New York, and to do and perform all the duties appertaining to his office within the said northern district; and that Wm. P. Van Ness, the remaining district judge of the district of New York be, and he is hereby assigned as the Judge to hold the said Court in the said Southern District of New York, and to do and perform all the duties appertaining to his said office within the said Southern District.

And it is hereby also made the duty of the Judge of the said Southern District to hold the several District Courts herein before directed to be holden in the said Northern District, in case of the inability, on account of sickness or absence, of the said Matthias B. Talmadge to hold the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Circuit Court of the United States shall be held in and for the said Southern District of New York, at the city of New York, at the times and in the manner now directed by law to be held in and for the district of New York; and that the district court in the said northern district of New York, shall, besides the ordinary jurisdiction of a district court, have jurisdiction of all cases, except of appeals and writs of error cognizable by law in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit

court; and writs of error shall lie from decisions therein to the circuit court in the said Southern District of New York, in the same manner as from other District Courts to their respective Circuit Courts.

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

April 9, 1814.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the relief of Seth Russell and Sons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be refunded and paid to Seth Russell and Sons, of the town of New Bedford, State of Massachusetts, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and fifty three dollars and fifty seven cents, it being the amount of duties paid by Richard Blow for Seth Russell and Sons to the Collector of Norfolk, Virginia, on sixteen casks of head matter, and twenty one casks of oil, trans-shipped from the ship Walker on board the ship Harriot Norfolk from the Cape de Vera Island, by Stephen West, master of the said ship Walker, and which articles of merchandise were entered on the 7th of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve: *Provided*, That the same has not been exported with the benefit of drawback.

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

April 9, 1814.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph Brevard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle the account of Joseph Brevard, and that he be allowed the amount of a final settlement certificate, number ninety one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, dated the first of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, for one hundred and eighty three dollars and twenty three ninetieths, and bearing interest from the first of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and issued to the said Joseph Brevard by John Pierce, commissioner for settling accounts of the army; and that the amount due be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Joseph Brevard.

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

April 13, 1814.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act which passed the seventeenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled "an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia," be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the demand of a duty on tonnage, on vessels propelled by steam, employed in the transportation of passengers.

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

April 16, 1814.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the relief of William H. Savage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and required to settle and adjust the claim of William H. Savage, late agent of American scamen and commerce at Jamaica, and to allow him such compensation for office rent as may appear reasonable for the period he may have acted as the agent of the United States.

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

April 9, 1814.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

Making Elizabeth City the port of entry and delivery for the district of Canada in the State of North Carolina.

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 June next, the port of entry and delivery established by law at Plank Bridge, on Sawyer's Creek, for the district of Camden, in the State of North Carolina, shall be abolished; and the town of Elizabeth city, on Pasquotank river, shall be the port of entry and delivery for the said district. And the Collector for the said district shall, from the said first day of June, keep his office at the town of Elizabeth City aforesaid.

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

April 9, 1814.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Report of the killed and wounded of the Left Division, commanded by Major General Brown in the action of the 5th July, 1814, on the Plains of Chippewa, U. C.

Head Quarters, Camp Chippewa, 7th July, 1814.

### ARTILLERY.

Killed—4 privates; wounded severely, 3 corporals, 5 privates; 8 privates slightly.

### GEN. SCOTT'S BRIGADE.

9th Infantry—Killed, 2 musicians, 11 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 corporals, 10 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 19 privates.

23d Infantry attached—Killed, 8 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 8 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 33 privates.

11th Infantry—Killed, 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, 19 privates—wounded severely, 1 colonel, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, 23 privates—slightly, 3 sergeants, 19 privates.

28th Infantry—Killed, 1 sergeant, 4 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 2 corporals, 37 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 19 privates.

### OF GEN. RIPLEY'S BRIGADE.

21st regt. none—19th Infantry attached—Killed, 3 privates—severely wounded, 2 privates—missing 2.

23d Infantry—severely wounded, 1 private.

OF BRIG. GEN. P. B. PORTER'S COMMAND. Fenton's regt. of Pennsylvania militia. Killed, 3 privates—severely wounded, 1 private—slightly, 1 private—missing, 3 officers, 4 non commissioned officers and privates.

Corps of Indians—Killed, 9 privates—severely wounded, 4—slightly 4—missing 10.

GRAND TOTAL—2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 32 privates, killed. 1 colonel, 5 captains, 5 subalterns, 9 sergeants, 12 corporals, 105 privates severely wounded.

9 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 103 privates, slightly wounded. 3 officers, 16 non commissioned officers and privates missing.

Total non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 316.

Aggregate, 328.

Names and rank of officers wounded.

Col. Campbell, 11th Infan. severely; knee-joint fractured.

Capt. King, 22d Infantry, dangerously; shot wound in the abdomen.

Capt. Read, 25th Infantry, badly; flesh wound in the thigh.

Capt. Harrison, 42d, doing duty in the 9th Infan. severely; thigh amputated.

Lieut. Palmer, Adjutant of 9th Infan. severely; shot wound in the shoulder.

Lieut. Barron, 11th Infantry, severely.

Lieut. De Witt, 25th Infan. severely.

Lieut. Patchim, 25th Inf. badly; flesh wound in the thigh.

Lieut. Brimhall, 9th Inf. slightly.

NOTE. The slightly wounded are fast recovering.

C. K. GARDNER, Adj. Gen.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Head Quarters, Left Division, Camp, near Fort Erie, July 3d.

Return of the British prisoners of war who surrendered by capitulation with Fort Erie on the afternoon of the 3d July, 1814, to the Left Division of the United States army under the command of Major Gen. Brown.

8th or King's Regt. 1 Major. Royal Artillery, 1 lieutenant, 1 corporal, 1 bombardier, and 19 gunners.

100th Regt. 1 capt. 2 lieuts. 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 5 corporals, 2 musicians, 58 privates.

### RECAPITULATION.

8th Regt. 1 Major. Royal Artillery, 1 subaltern, 1 corporal, 1 bombardier, 19 gunners.

100th Regt. 1 capt. 3 sub. 4 sergeants, 5 corp. 3 mus. 58 privates. Aggregate 137.

AZ. ORNE, Asst. Ins. Gen.

Maj. Gen. Brown.



# FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 21.

From London Papers to the 25th, received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the General Armstrong.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF MAY 20.

The friends of Bonaparte, and the poor weak creatures, who some months since, urged the necessity of making peace with him now join in urging a peace with his tool, James Madison. They abused and vilified us then as members of the war faction, and they do nothing else now. We appeal to the common sense of the country. Is it, or is it not, the general and just feeling that Madison and his party should be reduced to their native insignificance? Is it, or is it not, the dictate alike of justice and policy, "not only to chastise the savages into present peace, but to make a lasting impression on their future fears?" This is Mr. Madison's own rule. He can't complain of us for adopting it. The Morning Chronicle is true to its old and British feelings, tells us, that we have obtained all that "we went to war for." Why, we did not go to war for anything. In common parlance, to go to war for anything, is to commence hostilities with a view to obtain some object not in our possession; but it was Mr. Madison who went to war with us, and that in June 1812. Mark the time, reader; for it speaks volumes, in explanation of the traitor's motives. It was, at the very moment, when Bonaparte crossed the Niemen, at the head of half a million of soldiers, professedly to put the last hand to the continental system, for the ruin of G. Britain. Then, when our fate (as this serpent thought) hung trembling on a balance, did he not let slip the dogs of war, to seize & bring us to the ground. The scene is completely and wonderfully changed. Bonaparte is fallen, Madison disgraced and discomfited, and G. Britain has the means of inflicting ample and deserved vengeance. Lo! the pupils of liberality, the philanthropists, the sworn advocates of foreign perfidy and treachery, step forth and deprecate the very idea of justice, or of prudent precaution against future insult; but they will no more be listened to now, than they were when they so urgently pleaded the cause of the monster Bonaparte. It is true, that negotiators of great respectability have been appointed on the part of Great Britain to meet the Genevese democrat Gallatin, the furious orator Clay, the surly Bayard, and Russell the worthy defender of the forged revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

We have however good reason to believe, that the British Diplomats will not condescend to discuss the impudent nonsense called an American doctrine, about the impressment and native allegiance, which was in fact a mere pretext for the war on the part of Mr. Madison, but they will enter into the true merits of the question, the unprovoked and unprincipled attack on Canada; they will demand full security against a renewal of this atrocious outrage; they will insist upon the safe & undivided possession of the Lakes, the abandonment of the Newfoundland Fishery, and restitution of Louisiana and the usurped Territory in Florida. If, after all, the Eastern States should consider, as they well may, that an amicable arrangement with Great Britain is more for their advantage than a subjugation to the tyrannical and usurped authority of their Southern neighbors, we see no reason to prevent our government acceding to a point in every measure of New so desirable. This object is very likely to be facilitated by the arrival of our triumphant army from the South of France, the embarkation of which is not stopped as was reported yesterday, but is proceeding with all diligence, and it is probable that we shall shortly have to announce its arrival on the shores of America.

LONDON, May 18. M. Lucien Bonaparte, who left his seat in Worcestershire in the early part of the week, with the permission of the British government to proceed to Rome, landed at Rotterdam on Wednesday last. Eugene Beauharnois has been created a Marshal of France, & the King is said to have assured him, that he hoped for peace; but that if occasion required, he would employ him with great confidence.

The French prisoners at Norman Cross to the amount of 4000 and upwards, continue to be very refractory, and peremptorily refuse to acknowledge the new government of France. *Morn. Chron.*

The expedition to America is upon a much larger scale than it was originally imagined, it is said it will be placed under a Lieut. Gen. not yet named, altho' it is supposed to be entrusted to Lord Hill; Sir Henry Clinton, Major Gens. Barnes, Robinson, Kempt, and several others are included in the arrangement. It will be composed of the 14th dragons, a detachment of artillery, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 39th, 50th, 58th, and several other regiments, composing the elite of the army, at present under the command of the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Hill, it is said, will command the expedition to America. The 14th light dragons are under orders for America. Lord Harcourt's fine regiment, the 15th, except a similar order, as they have always been brigaded together.

Jerome Bonaparte's second wife, who is daughter to the King of Wirttemberg, is gone to Switzerland, determined to follow the fortunes of her husband.

A committee of the Upper House is, we understand, about to be formed to consider of the present depressed state of agriculture in the three kingdoms.

The Gazette of last night contains a proclamation by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, declaring the cessation of hostilities between this country and France, by sea and by land, in virtue of the convention concluded at Paris on the 23d ult. and ratified on the 2d inst.

The new ship of the line, the Nelson, the largest and finest vessel ever known in the British navy, is now completed at Woolwich, and the launch of her is reserved as an interesting spectacle for the illustrious Sovereigns who are about to visit this Island.

May 20.—Ghent is now said to be fixed on for the scene of the American negotiation.

Capt. Broke, the gallant commander of the Shannon, attended yesterday at the Chamberlain's office, Guildhall, to receive the sword, valued at 100 guineas, which was voted him by the corporation of London, together with the freedom of the City, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by them of his valorous attack and capture of the Chesapeake, American frigate.—The Captain was in full uniform, and although not yet recovered from his wounds he received in the action looked extremely well. His head was bound with black silk. The sword is of exquisite workmanship, the handle is solid gold, beautifully embossed with naval trophies; on one side it bears a well executed enamel of the action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, on the other the city arms.

May 23.—The word peace has something so agreeable, so attractive, and so new to us, that we cannot avoid mentioning the reports which have been in circulation for some days past, though we cannot undertake to warrant their authenticity. If we may believe our politicians, we shall soon see our former relations restored with St. Domingo, Martinique, our possessions in the Antilles, and on the coasts of Malabar and Comorandiel.

Our territory, taking France as she was on the 1st of June, 1792, will obtain an increase of population when the definitive treaty shall have been signed. There will be no contribution for the expenses of the prisoners of war.

The French army will consist of 230,000 men, including the household of the King, which will not exceed 30,000.—Several other arrangements will soon, it is said, be known, unless the high contracting parties determine that they shall not be made public till after the signing of the definitive treaty, which will take place in London. At any rate what is already known of the terms of this treaty has produced a great sensation among all classes, and had a remarkable influence on the public mind.

Journal de Paris, May 18. According to the latest accounts from Italy, the Pope, accompanied by the Sacred College, was to make his solemn entry into Rome on the 10th of this month. Mr. Krantz arrived yesterday morning at the Foreign Office, with dispatches from Viscount Castlereagh, at Paris, which place he left on Friday.—The return of his Lordship is not known, nor is the departure of the Allied Sovereigns for this country. One of the Paris papers which we have received to the 20th inst. speaks of the departure of the Emperor of Germany, as near at hand, and likely to take place between the 25th and 30th. Private accounts represents the French capital to be the seat of endless intrigue; and it is not without great surprise that several notorious adherents of late Tyrant have recently been seen to arrive there, & even to be received with distinction.

Letters received in town on Saturday state, that Adm. Sir J. B. Warren had arrived off the coast of Ireland, after realizing a large fortune from his appointment of commander in chief on the North American and West India stations. The command is now divided between Admirals Cochrane, Durham and Brown; the former for America, the second for the Leeward Islands, and the latter for Jamaica.

May 24.—Bonaparte upon his arrival in the Isle of Elba, published some curious documents. They are in his usual style.—He selected the Isle for his residence "in consequence of the mildness of the manners of the people and the climate," so congenial to his own!!! The prefect desires the inhabitants to sing songs of joy and triumph!—and the Vicar General of the Isle declares that the Island will become more illustrious from possessing a Prince of such immortal fame!

The San Domingo, Sir J. B. Warren, has had a tedious passage, of six weeks from Bermuda. She left there Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, with the Asia, Ramilies, Loire, Dotterel, and Loup Cervier. The other ships of the fleet were either cruising in small squadrons on the American coast, or blockading the ports. Admiral Cockburn was in the Chesapeake; the Teunados and Junon were in Boston Bay, waiting the return of the Constitution from her cruise among the West India Islands, and the Essex from the South Seas. The Orpheus, Captain Hugh Pigott, and Shelburne sloop, had lately sailed from Bermuda under secret orders, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board, which it was conjectured were for the purpose of arming the natives of the Southern States.—The Superb 74, Hon. Capt. Paget, had also sailed, with a quantity of retrenching tools, and other military stores, which being intended for the service in the ensuing campaign, were to be deposited on an Island in the Chesapeake. It was understood that the President had been disappointed, and Com. Rogers and his crew

were gone to the Lakes. Sir A. Cochrane was to sail for Halifax in the Asia 74, Capt. Wainwright, on the 7th ult.—The Hon. Capt. H. Hotham is thus the Post of Captain of the North American fleet, until Captain Codrington shall arrive.

Paris, May 18. We are assured that Buonaparte, on his arrival in the Island of Elba, appointed Gen. Bertrand his Minister of the Interior—his other Ministers are not yet known.

May 19.—The peace is signed; at least it is the universal assertion; and every one pretends to have received his information from an authentic source. It has not yet been published; it is added, because the ratification of the Prince Regent of England is waited for. The following, according to report, are the principal conditions of a treaty which must constitute the happiness of nations:—Guadaloupe, Martinique and St. Domingo to be restored to France, who will also recover the Isle of France, and have two factories in the Malabar and Comorandiel coasts; one half of the ships and artillery in fortresses now occupied by the allied armies, to be restored to her; a part of Belgium to remain hers, together with all the districts enclosed within the territory, such as Mulhausen, the Constat, &c. There shall be no talk either of contributions, war expenses, or any other extraordinary imposition; no picture, nor any monument of the arts will be removed.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF THE 25TH MAY.

The latest private accounts which we have received from Paris lead us to believe, that the great work of pacific negotiation will not be brought to an end so soon as has for some time been expected. The chief basis, and indeed all the principal points in the Treaty, are understood to have been long since agreed upon, and the outline to be nearly the same as that which appeared in the Monitor; but the settling the boundaries of the new States, and weighing out the various indemnities, are works of nicety, requiring no small portion of time and debate.

It is now understood that these matters will not be settled at a Congress, but by Commissioners named by the late belligerents. Our correspondent writes that between 30 and 40,000 of the British troops are to be embarked in the Garonne for Ireland and a large body for America. We trust that the latter will be sufficiently numerous to terminate the war properly.

A more particular account of the capture of Eastport.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday evening, has communicated the following information respecting the capture of Eastport, by the British.

That on Monday the 11th inst. about 5 P. M. he was in the ferry boat, passing from Lubeck to Eastport; that when within about one mile of the harbor of Eastport he discovered 7 sail of armed vessels, (6 ships and a brig) two of them frigates, the rest smaller vessels, just anchoring, some of them abreast of Eastport, and some of Indian Island; that after handing their sails, a barge bearing a flag of truce, was dispatched from one of the frigates to the shore, which went alongside the wharf, near the Custom House; and about half an hour after the barge returned, and the American flag was struck at the Fort; that shortly after, 15 barges full of men, were sent from the ships to the shore, and soon after landing, the British flag was hoisted on the Fort; that not a gun was fired on either side, and it appeared that it was surrendered without opposition; that the Ferry Boat then returned to Lubeck, and during his stay (until the next morning) no person had any communication with nor was any information received from Eastport, although the distance is only 2 miles; that he saw at Jonesborough, on Tuesday, two soldiers, who informed him that they with 6 others, had made their escape from Eastport; that the officer that landed in the barge, bearing the flag, demanded of the commanding officer of the Fort to surrender; that he answered, when he surrendered he would strike the flag; that about half past 5 P. M. the flag was struck, when these soldiers immediately made off.

It was not known who the British ships were.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM OF JULY 22.

Quebec and Montreal papers of the 12th inst. are silent as to the arrival of a Messenger from England via Halifax, or otherwise; and as to any expectation of an armistice; but, on the contrary, are as warm in language as ever. A frigate had arrived direct from England in 35 day's passage.

MONTREAL, July 12. Chippewa Battle.—British Account.

We have the extreme mortification of transcribing into this number a general order published here yesterday, by which it appears that a severe battle had been fought on the Niagara frontier, on the 5th ult. between a small body of our brave troops, under the command of General Riall, and an American army of 5,000 men, which had landed in the neighborhood of Fort Erie; the gallantry of our officers and men, in this unequal contest was highly conspicuous, but they were under the necessity of retreating from such an immense disparity of numbers, to Chippewa, and we regret to find with considerable loss. The movement of the enemy for those some weeks past have strongly indicated, (as we have previously mentioned) that the Niagara frontier would be the scene of his operations; consequently we are not surprised at his attempt to gain a footing on our side; but we must confess that we were disappointed, in finding that our force was so

much divided in that quarter, which can be accounted for only by the adherence to the defensive system on our part, by which means the enemy must always have the advantage of concentrating his force, and choosing his point of attack.—However, as very large reinforcements have arrived, and are still expected from Europe, we hope that our force in Upper Canada will soon be augmented in such a manner as to relieve that ill-fated district from the presence of their unprincipled invaders, and prevent a recurrence of similar misfortunes.

GENERAL ORDER.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, Kingston, 9th July, 1813.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond has received a report from Major Gen. Riall, of the enemy having effected a landing in great force on the Niagara frontier on Sunday, the 3d inst.

Having advanced on the 5th for the purpose of attacking Major Gen. Riall, who had taken post at Chippewa, (waiting for reinforcements from York) the Major General most gallantly anticipated the enemy by attacking him in the afternoon of that day in the position which he had taken up at Street's Creek.

After an action highly creditable to the gallantry and efforts of the handful of troops engaged, viz. the 100th regt. under Lieut. Col. the Marquis of Tweeddale, and one wing of the Royal Scots, under Lieut. Col. Gordon; Major Gen. Riall withdrew his small force to Chippewa, after having sustained a very severe loss in killed and wounded, including a large proportion of officers.

Lieut. Col. the Marquis of Tweeddale, of the 100th regt. Lieut. Col. Gordon of the Royal Scots, and Capt. Holland, aide de camp to Major Gen. Riall, are among the wounded.

Major Gen. Riall has been reinforced at Chippewa by the king's regiment from York. (Signed) J. HARVEY, Lieut. Col. and D. A. G.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The leaders of Opposition in the Eastern States, and in this City, are, at this moment, playing a deep and hazardous game. They rest their security and success upon alternatives, both of which may fail them—and one of them is of so desperate and atrocious a character that they dare not yet divulge it to the uninitiated—the rank and file of their own party.

If, by any means short of overt acts of treason, they can so palsy the arm of government, so disgrace and degrade the administration, by compelling it to a dishonorable peace with Britain, as shall open to themselves the road to power and preferment—all is well. If not, if the war should be protracted, if the Administration, and a majority of the States continue faithful to themselves and to each other, then, whenever and wherever the enemy shall appear with an imposing force, these leaders are prepared for the second and last resort, which is to make terms, by putting themselves under the protection of the Prince Regent.

The first expedient, we feel a confidence, will fail them. The administration is so identified with the country, and has taken such high ground, that it cannot be driven from it by artifice and blustering. Already has it triumphed over the faction in the Eastern States in the abandonment of their doctrine respecting the service of the militia, and over the enemy in the exchange of all prisoners of war, including those detained for criminal trial, as natural-born subjects of the British dominion.

Nor can we think the second will be more successful. Yet that such is the calculation of the leaders of the party, we have no more doubt, than that Mr. Gouverneur Morris delivered an Oration on the 29th of June. As little do we doubt of the impossibility of convincing their infatuated followers, that men, upon whose sleeves they have so long pinned their political faith, are capable of such diabolical machinations. But we feel assured, that when time shall have fulfilled our predictions—when the crisis shall have arrived, a terrible reaction will ensue—that the well-disposed of this party (for such there are) will denounce, as Tories and Traitors, those who have so long deceived them with hollow professions.

They will not patiently hear the want of preparation assigned as a pretext for submission, by men whose cry of no danger has prevented preparation. When brought to the bank of the precipice they will shudder at the thought of political suicide. They will turn and interrogate—and wo to those who have misled them! British proclamations and promises will avail them as little as they did the Tories and Traitors of the Revolution.

FROM THE ONTARIO REPOSITORY OF JULY 19.

DEATH OF GEN. SWIFT.

We have received the orders of Major Gen. Brown and Brig. Gen. P. B. Porter dated Queenston Heights, July 12, announcing, that on Tuesday evening, July 12, Brig. Gen. JOHN SWIFT, of Palmyra, in this county, was killed in a most perfidious manner, by one of the enemy. The General had volunteered to reconnoitre the enemy's positions and works at Fort George, and took with him 120 men. In proceeding, he captured, without firing a gun, an outpost, with a corporal and 5 men, one of whom, after begging and receiving quarters, wounded the General by shooting him thro' the breast. The alarm occasioned by the discharge of the gun, brought to the spot 50 or 60 of the enemy, whom Gen. Swift, tho' mortally wounded instantly attacked with

success; but he soon fell exhausted.—His officers, however, animated by his example, led on the troops, beat & drove the enemy into Fort George, which they approached to within half a mile, and then returned, bearing their expiring general, who died before morning.

The General's body was taken to the American side of the Niagara, and on Wednesday last, at 6 o'clock, interred with the honors due to his rank.

General Swift served his country seven years in the war of the revolution; and "never was his country called on to lament the loss of a firmer patriot or a braver man."

In the steam-boat Car of Neptune, which arrived here on Sunday evening, came passenger, Col. Lear, who is on his return to Washington from Canada, where he had been on government business. We understand he met Majors Baynes and Baynton, commissioners on the part of the British, a few miles beyond the American lines, and in the course of 24 hours the business on which he went was adjusted to his satisfaction.

The British commissioners informed him, that just as they left Montreal, a messenger arrived from Quebec, who stated, that a vessel had arrived there from England, bringing London papers to June 14, but that nothing of their contents had transpired. Report states, that Col. Lear's business was to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, and that he has effected it for all prisoners in the land service, up to the 14th of April last.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

NEW YORK, July 23.

LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR, Argus Office, Albany, July 21.

A gentleman who left the Harbour on Monday morning, informs me, that on Saturday, 300 riflemen left it in boats, for Brown's army, conveyed by 2 brigades. On Sunday, the riflemen were compelled, by hard weather, to land upon Stony Island, and the brigades to return to the Harbour; and that on Monday morning, as the Stage left the Harbour, a firing was heard, supposed to be occasioned by an attack upon the enemy at Stony Island.

A gentleman directly from Montreal, who came in the Steam Boat, states, that immediately on its being made known at that place, that General Brown had made a descent upon Upper Canada, three thousand men were embarked for that quarter.

It was also reported, that Gen. Izard, had removed all the heavy baggage of his army from Plattsburgh to Whitehall, which is at the head of Lake Champlain, about 65 miles from Albany.

The arrival of the Steam Boat, did not furnish us with any news from General Brown's army.

JULY 27.

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

By the Steam Boat Richmond, we have received the Albany papers of the 25th instant, which contain the subjoined news.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER OF JULY 26.

A correspondent at Sackett's Harbor, under date of the 20th inst. informs us, that our fleet lies safe in that Harbour; that it has not its complement of men; and that Commodore Chauncey is so unwell as to be confined to his room. But why has not the fleet its full complement of men? The British, it is reported, are increasing their fleet with the utmost vigor and celerity, both in men & ships; and if we are correctly informed, will very soon be far superior to our force as to ensure their success in any collision that may take place.

On Sunday afternoon, passed through this place on their way to the Cantonment at Greenbush, about 160 British prisoners, taken in the late affair at Fort Erie.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS OF THE 26TH INSTANT.

FRONTIER NEWS.

An officer arrived in the Sunday evening western stage from our army on the Niagara. Nothing had transpired in the army which remained at Queenston, but some trifling affairs of out posts, which had terminated with various success.—On Friday se'night our reconnoitring parties were attacked by a detachment with six pieces of artillery from Fort George; some pieces of our artillery were bro't up, and the enemy were soon driven into their works. It was ascertained from intercepted letters written by British officers, and from the inhabitants, the enemy lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, at Chippewa between 580 and 600 men. A report came down by the Stage, that a cannonading was heard on Wednesday, in the direction of the Niagara.

Our fleet remained in Sackett's Harbor on Thursday. Com. Chauncey was very unwell. The riflemen who left the Harbor some days since, the Watertown paper informs us, were safe at Henderson's Harbor. A report was current at Utica on Sunday, that the fleet was to have sailed on Friday, under Capt. Jones. Private letters purport differently.

It is ascertained, that on the receipt of the news of the capture of Fort Erie, 3,000 men were immediately sent from Montreal to reinforce Gen. Riall, and that more were to follow. This reinforcement must by this time be at the head of Lake Ontario. Gen. Brown's movement was intended, without doubt, with the co-operation of the fleet, to attempt the reduction of Forts George and Niagara. Finding this, if disappointed in this co-operation, it is not improbable he may have been induced, ere this, by dictates of prudence, to retrograde across the Niagara.



# NEW YORK, JULY 27.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jones, of the Exchange Coffee House Books, received by last night's Enterprise stage.

Boston, July 25—1 o'clock, A. M.

"I got out of bed to carry to the Printer the definitive Treaty in Europe, which was signed in Paris on the 20th May, received by the schooner Com. Decatur, Capt. Brown, of Philadelphia, arrived at Castine, in 28 days from La Rochelle, Mr. —, the supercargo of the above vessel, has just arrived at the Exchange. There is some other news which will be translated and forwarded by the next stage.

A note enclosed in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday, states that Paris papers, 20 days later than before received, had reached Boston by the above arrival.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday morning.

**U. S. BRIG RATTLESNAKE CAPTURED.**

Extract of a letter from Newburyport, dated July 23—4 P. M.

A boat had just come in which was captured this morning off Cape Ann, and given up after a detention of 4 hours, by the barges from the British ship of war Leander, mounting 64 guns, Sir George Collier, commander, in co. with the Spencer, 50, and Nymph frigates.

The Lieutenant who commanded the barges stated, that the Leander & Spencer were 5 days out from Halifax; that on their passage up, the Leander captured after a short chase, the U. S. brig Rattlesnake, Lieut. Renshaw, and sent her to Halifax, that a cartel with 136 prisoners had sailed from Halifax for the United States, and that they were bound off New London. He further observed that the Leander was sent on this coast for the express purpose of meeting one of our 44's.—Made some inquiries respecting the Constitution and President, and expressed a desire to lay alongside of either of them.

The Leander and Spencer run into our Bay this afternoon; at 11 o'clock, being about 8 miles to the southward of the bar, and in plain sight of this town, they tacked and stood off S. E.

They captured a fishing boat, and took away her foresail, because she did not heave to until several guns had been fired at her.

The Capt. of the Leander said he should not molest fishing boats, unless they attempted to escape from him.

The Leander and Spencer are noble looking ships and when they first hove in sight were supposed to be 74's.

This morning's eastern mail has probably bro't the particulars of the capture of Eastport.

A gentleman from the eastward reports that several square rigged enemy's vessels were seen making for Castine.

On Sunday night, 12 o'clock.

This morning the supercargo of the schr. Commodore Decatur arrived at the Exchange Coffee House, from Castine, where that vessel has arrived, in 28 days from La Rochelle.—Through the vigilance of Mr. Jones, we obtained a few Paris Journals to June 4. They contain the Treaties of Peace & Amity between England & France; and between France, Austria, Russia and Prussia; which are in the hands of translators.

## IMPORTANT.

The following important article is communicated to us for a fact—if it should prove exceptionable in any part, we are ready to correct the statement.

"On Monday evening last a person on horseback, having the appearance of a naval officer, came to the house of Mrs. Mariner, inn keeper, near Harlem. He was armed with a brace of pistols, & had in his hand a bundle of maps and drawings. Having directed his horse to be well taken care of, he ordered supper and refreshments.—After finishing his repast he remained above an hour during which he manifested a great degree of anxiety. At length he offered Mrs. Mariner 100 dollars to furnish him with a boat and hands to take him a short distance up the Sound—to which Mrs. M. acceded.—Whilst preparation was making to get the boat in readiness a barge with an officer and four men came to the landing, took on board the above person and pushed off in great haste, giving 3 cheers, and shouting and laughing for a considerable distance.

"A short time after the above gentleman had taken their departure, two new visitors made their appearance. One the son of Col. Barclay, British Agent for Prisoners! and the other his servant, who demanded the horse which had been left by her guest. The animal was accordingly delivered to them, when they departed. Mrs. Mariner, her son, and servants, will testify as to the truth of the above circumstance. They are personally acquainted with the last named gentleman and knew the horse to belong to Col. Barclay.

## LATE FROM BERMUDA.

A gentleman who has lately arrived at Boston from Bermuda, where he has been for some time past, states, that when Com. Rodgers' official account of his statement that a British 74 gun ship had avoided a meeting with him. Captain Lloyd of the Plantagenet very honourably confirmed the whole statement, saying that it was strictly true; that he did avoid a meeting with Com. Rodgers, and he had demanded a Court of Enquiry to investigate his conduct. He stated that his crew had been in a state of mutiny for 3 days previous to his seeing Commodore Rodgers, and his ship was in such a state of confusion, that if the Commodore

had come up with him, he must have surrendered with very little resistance; the greatest part of his crew being then confined in irons. He was under the necessity of leaving the American coast the next day after he saw Com. Rodgers; a number of his men are now in irons, and it is thought that several of them will be executed.—It was supposed at Bermuda that Captain L. would be honorably acquitted.

Evening Post.

## FOR THE STAR.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LEVIN WINDER.

LEVIN WINDER, HOLD UP YOUR MAND.

You stand charged before the bar of the public, with the following high and shameful crime, viz: That you received from the public treasury, in addition to your salary as Governor, the sum of seventeen hundred and odd dollars, as compensation for services rendered in the year 1813, as Major General of the militia of this State—Say you, guilty or not guilty? The person who addresses you, acknowledges him. If your political opponent, but he abhors all dishonorable means of opposition, as much as the foul crime with which you stand charged; and for the honor of the State, for the honor of human nature, and a respect for the feelings of your family, he can but hope that you are innocent. And were he to judge you, from the character fame once gave you, (for you were acknowledged by all to be a proud man) he could suppose that your pride would not have suffered you to descend to the mean and pitiful act of filching from the public treasury, a sum of money as compensation for services never rendered, and which could not be constitutionally and legally rendered or claimed. But alas, sir, your pride has fallen, and your fame as an independent man, and honest politician, ceased to support you the moment you became the dupe and tool of a miserable faction, and ascended the chair of state, tramping under your feet, in your career of ambition, the fair and honest voice of Allegany county. With this fact glaring to my view—with feelings acutely alive to injuries and insults offered to the people, you must pardon me when I express my suspicions, that the man, or the party, who would violate the dearest rights of the people, to keep you in office, would be too apt to violate the constitution and laws of the State, to make that office profitable. Therefore, sir, without pronouncing you positively guilty, I must suspect you, until the charge is fairly and fully investigated before the public; and I must crave your answer. But, perhaps, puffed with pride, and practiced in the art of keeping in power contrary to the wishes of the majority of the people, you may deem it derogatory or unnecessary to notice this address. Let me advise you not to pursue this course—recollect you are a man, a husband, and a father, and yield to these considerations, if none other will actuate you, to explain this transaction to the State, and to the world. To live suspected of peculation and fraud, cannot be borne by an honorable mind.—To die suspected, would be to hand down to an innocent posterity a hat-full of guay.

Let me now, sir, examine your pretensions to the commission of Major General, which you have attempted (so modestly) for the first time, to unite and vest in the person of Commander in Chief.—First, then, as to the physical possibility of discharging the duties, (even by a Frederick or a Marlborough, much less by Gov. Winder). Be not surprised, sir, at this presumed inferiority of military fame, when I candidly assure you, that your best friends have never considered you a "a Sampson in war, or a Solomon in council." Excuse this digression—it is only intended to relieve you from a probable misconception of your own powers; and be assured, sir, nothing is more natural than to be deceived in ourselves. The presence of the Governor, particularly in time of war, is required at the seat of government—to attend the council board; to issue commissions; to attend to the numerous applications that are made from the state authorities, and the U. States; to arrange the different military preparations with the Adjutant Generals; to embody the militia, if necessary and advised thereto by the Council; to take the command, if advised by the Council, when so embodied, during their pleasure; and to discharge various other duties, which the limits of this address will not permit to be detailed. The duties of the Major General, whose place you have had the hardihood to take into your own safe keeping, and it would seem, to your own exclusive emolument, requires that he should be in his military district on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to attend to all orders which he might receive from the Commander in Chief, (and particularly at this time, as a draft of the militia is about to take place)—to call together the different Brigades, if the force of the enemy should render it necessary—to command them when collected—and to receive from the Brigadiers such communications, from time to time, as the public service might require. Now, sir, without touching, at this time, on the evils that do and may result from this military and unconstitutional monopoly of yours, I would ask any sane man, is it possible for any human being to discharge these various duties? Is it possible for you to be at Annapolis, as Commander in Chief, and on the Eastern Shore, as Major General, at the same moment? (But still the interest and security of the State may require the presence of the Commander in Chief on the Western Shore, and the Major General on the Eastern Shore.) Can you give

yourself ubiquity? No—it is almost folly to reason it.

Let me now, sir, examine the constitution, and see how far you have respected the provisions of an instrument you have solemnly sworn to support. And here, sir, permit me to remark, that charity and mercy compel me to hope that you are not guilty: a respect and an attachment to the institutions of the christian world, depending for their value on the sacred observance of oaths, forbid me to hope that a man of high official rank should be found, disregarding these solemn obligations that bind society together, and that "bind us to the throne of eternal justice." In the 32d article of the declaration of rights, it is declared, "that no person ought to hold, at the same time, more than one office of profit."—Again, in the 37th clause of the constitution, it is declared, "Nor shall any Governor be capable of holding any other office of profit in this State, while he acts as such." If, then, sir, you have received seventeen hundred and odd dollars, as Major General, and one thousand pounds, as Governor, how will you, how can you reconcile it to this article of the declaration of rights, and this pointed clause of the constitution? how can you reconcile it to an honest conscience?—A sophist would shrink from the former—a casuist from the latter.

It is as plain, then, as language can make it, that you cannot constitutionally hold two offices of profit; and if you cannot hold these offices, you cannot legally exercise the duties of them. If, therefore, you have received any compensation for any duties unconstitutionally rendered, you have received it contrary to the law of the land; for I know of no tribunal in this State, authorised to reward the violators of the constitution and the law. Your acts, sir, as Major General, (if any have been performed) have been contrary to law—they have originated from your love of power, from your wish to monopolize office—and if any money has been received as compensation, it must have been by the order of your Council. Thus the Council, once respectable and honorable in the State, have ceased to be the honest guardians of the people's money, and have sunk into a miserable, contemptible board of money-scriveners to your Excellency.

My domestic engagements compel me, for the present, to postpone the further consideration of this subject. Enough has been said to bring you before the public, to prove your innocence, or make your guilt apparent.—If the former, I shall feel some surprise, but, I assure you, no regret. It is enough for me, to find you rightly in your political constitution—and for the public good alone, I have attempted to shew your moral decrepitude. I anticipate the pleasure of again addressing you. In the interim, be pleased, sir, to accept the salutation of

## AN HONEST FARMER.

Talbot. TOASTS

DRANK AT CHESTER-TOWN, ON THE FOURTH OF JULY LAST

1. The 4th of July, 1776—May it be forever held in sacred veneration, and the principles be eternal
2. The United States—May their union and happiness be perpetual
3. The President of the United States—His firmness, patriotism and integrity will ensure him the support of the American people
4. The Vice President and Heads of Departments—They are faithful servants of the people
5. The memory of Washington and Franklin, and other heroes and sages of the revolution
6. The surviving heroes and sages of the revolution
7. Pike, Lawrence, Cornington, and the other heroes who have fallen in the present war
8. Thomas Jefferson, the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence
9. Our Naval Heroes on the ocean and on the lakes
10. The Army of the United States—Its determined valor will be found sufficient to sustain the American character
11. The militia of the United States—Gen. Jackson's army has proved to us what their efforts can accomplish when properly directed
12. The War—It is just and necessary, and the people are prepared to sacrifice their all in support of their rights and independence
13. Peace—May the embassy to Gottenburgh produce an honorable and permanent one
14. The Fair—In their smiles the hero forgets his labor, and meets his full reward
15. The manufacturer of our country—May they be protected by the government and encouraged by the people
16. Agriculture and commerce—The present contest for "free trade and sailors' rights" evinces our attachment to them
17. The British and Indians—Their exploits at Hampton and at Fort Mifflins prove them as nearly allied in habits as they are by treaty
18. The Washington Societies throughout the union—Oh, Washington! what crimes have not been committed in thy name?

A letter to a gentleman is this city, giving some particulars relative to the late engagement near Chippewa, states, that a British captain, prisoner, slightly wounded, observed, after the engagement, that "the Royal Scots never turned their backs upon an enemy, until they met with the dam'd Yankee!"

ERRATUM For mission to Russia, read Gottenburgh, among the volunteer toasts in our last. We are requested to say, that the volunteer toast to the officers from Queen Ann's county, published in our last, it should have been Major instead of Lieut. Morgan.

Departed this life on Tuesday morning last, in this place, Miss ELIZABETH TULL, in the 69th year of her age, a respectable member of the Methodist Church.—She lived a life of piety and died in peace with her God

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to sale on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, at the house lately occupied by Mr. John W. Callum, some household and kitchen furniture, consisting of one Side Board, Tables, Chairs, together with Beds, Bedsteads, &c. also some Bacon and Lard. Nine months credit will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date.

Jno. M. G. Emory, Agent for Jno. W. M. Callum.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, at Heyland, near Easton, on THURSDAY the 11th inst. (Aug.) the personal estate of the late Mrs. SARAH KEENE, dec'd—consisting principally of valuable household and kitchen furniture, beds, bacon, a good milk cow, and sundry other articles, which it would be too tedious to mention.—Also some young horses, sheep, &c. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale— by John Goldsborough, ex'r of Sarah Keene, dec'd

Easton, August 2 2

## LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on MONDAY the 15th August inst. (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) that valuable FARM situated on the waters of Tuckahoe Creek, and about three and an half miles from Hillsborough, on which Mr. John Hunt now resides, containing by estimation three hundred acres of land, more or less, a proportionable part of which is very well timbered. There is on the farm a new dwelling house, corn house, and carriage house, together with other necessary out houses. It is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will view the premises, it is therefore unnecessary to give a further description thereof.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale, which will be at eleven o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

Thomas C. Nicols, agent for Elizabeth Nicols.

August 2 2

## TREASURY OFFICE.

Annapolis, July 26, 1814.

150,000 DOLLARS WANTED ON LOAN. WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a Resolution at their May session one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms and at such periods as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof: Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum

And whereas the Executive of Maryland have authorized and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution

Be it known, that the undersigned, Treasurer of the Western Shore, will receive on loan in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole 150,000 dollars, upon the terms and conditions specified in said resolution.

B. Harwood.

N. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore; the Star and Monitor, at Easton; Baigis's Republican and Fredericktown Herald, at Frederick Town, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

August 2 4

## SHEEP FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, 250 country EWES of superior quality, and 100 EWES and WETHERS of the Merino cross; also, 3-4, 7-8, 15-16, & 31-32 Merino ram lambs.

Talbot county, Aug. 2

Ed- The Editor of the American Watchman, Wilmington, D. will publish the above advertisement for three weeks, and forward his account to the Star office.

## IN CHANCERY.

July 18th, 1814.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of George Black, dec'd, as mentioned in the report of the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 30th day of September next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 30th day of August next.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be \$929 62-100.

True copy. Test—

James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Can

August 2 3

## A TEACHER WANTED.

IN a private family, for five or six children, in a retired but very healthy situation. An elderly single gentleman, who is a good scholar, of gentle manners and moral character would be preferred. Liberal wages will be given.—Apply at the Star office.

June 21

## WORCESTER COUNTY, SS.

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Hill, of Worcester county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Hill having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application: and the said William Hill having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—and having appointed William Parker trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Hill—and the said William Parker having given bond with security, as is required by the said act. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Hill be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for four weeks successively, and also by causing a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at the door of one of the taverns in Berlin, three months before the first Saturday in November term next) to appear before the said court, on the said first Saturday in November term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Hill should not have the benefit of the act of assembly, as prayed.—Given under my hand this fourteenth day of May, 1814.

William Whittington, Associate Judge 4th Judicial District of Maryland.

August 2 4

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Cannon, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—indulgence cannot be given. Witness my hand, this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814

Jesse Colston, adm'r will annexed, of J. Christopher.

August 2 3q

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Cannon, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—indulgence cannot be given. Witness my hand, this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814.

Lovey Cannon, adm'r of Richard Cannon.

August 2 3q

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cooper, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—indulgence cannot be given. Witness my hand, this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814.

James Thompson, adm'r of John Cooper.

August 2 3q

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Edmondson, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d Monday of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—indulgence cannot be given. Witness my hand, this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814.

John C. Travers, adm'r of Samuel Edmondson.

August 2 3

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Stack, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1814.

Jacob Charles, ex'or of Peter Stack, dec'd.

August 2 3

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nehemiah Townsend, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 30th July, 1814.

Charles Tilden, adm'r of Nehemiah Townsend.

August 2 3

## SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, on or about the 22d of May last, a negro woman named Liza, (the property of William, James and Susanna Nice, minors) about 20 years of age, rather chunky made, with thick lips, her teeth white and full—she has been most lately brought up to house business. She carried with her two children, the oldest about 2 years of age, named Harry, the other about 8 months old. It is supposed that she is in the neighborhood of Camden, with a man passing for her husband, who calls himself Jake Elliott, as he stole his masters horse and other goods, and ran away about the same time. Any person taking up the said woman in Talbot, Caroline or Dorchester counties, and securing her in any jail, and giving the subscriber information of the same, or bringing her to the subscriber, shall receive thirty dollars reward—and if out of said counties, sixty dollars reward.

Peter Harris, guardian to the said minors.

August 2

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of July, last, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself Ediza, alias Ruth.—She is supposed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high. Her clothing when committed were a red calico jacket and linen petticoat, has a small scar on her forehead, also a small scar on her left wrist—says she belongs to Mr. Henry Clark, about 5 miles from Bladensburg, Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff Frederick county, Md.

July 25 (Aug. 2)





From the National Intelligencer.

### BADINAGE.

Upon the receipt of news of the late interesting events in Europe, the opposition writers appeared to think there might be no reason for the whole of that party to exert itself to save the country from perdition. Some of these writers, with a frankness that is commendable, stated the price at which they were willing to assist in saving their native land from subjugation by Great Britain. The republican part of the community, it is believed, have not had an opportunity of knowing what this price is. With a view of informing them thereof, I have taken the liberty of setting it forth below, in rhyme, by way of novelty, the old method of proving it having become a little tiresome.

### THE PATRIOTIC PIGS; OR, THE SQUEAK TERRIFIC.

Let us in, let us in, squeak the chief pigs of fact in:  
If you don't, be assur'd, there'll be wondrous distraction.  
Just behold how we baffle; and mark each pig's tail,  
How it whisks! Let us in, or your loans will all fail.  
Poor Boney is ruin'd—and by John Bull annoy'd—  
You'll be surely undone, unless we are employ'd.  
Give us office—give money—'tis these we are after,  
Then soon will our squeaking be turn'd into laughter.  
Our bristles well oil'd, our tails well annointed,  
We'll be pliant and sleek when to place we're appointed.

\* Pigs have wonderfully improved in modern times. We already have the learned pig, and why should we not have the philosopher pig?

### JOHN W. SHERWOOD,

At his Hat Factory, opposite the old Park, Boston.

HAS just received from Philadelphia, with a large assortment of trimmings and materials in his line which will enable him to execute such orders as he may be favored with. His workmen are good, added to his own attention, the utmost confidence may be placed in the quality of his work.

### LAND FOR SALE.

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

### MAIL STAGE.

From Easton to Chester-Town.

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

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

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

Thomas Henrix.

April 26

### ROCK HALL PACKET.

IN consequence of a late change in the Mail routes on the Eastern Shore, this Packet will change the days of sailing, and will run in future as follows, viz:

Leave Rock Hall on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Baltimore same days.

Leave Baltimore on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Rock Hall same days.

The Mail via Rock Hall leaves Chester-Town for Baltimore on Tuesdays and Fridays, and leave Baltimore for Chester-Town on Mondays and Thursdays, and arrives the same days.

The Stage between Rock Hall and Chester-Town forms a junction, in concert with the line of Wilmington and Easton Stages, at Chester-Town.

Be it observed, that under present circumstances, this is the most preferable route for crossing the bay, for shortness of distance and safety—and that the Packet now on this route is a fine vessel, for fast sailing, safety and convenience, as any on the bay.

All Baggage and Goods at the risk of the owners.

T. Harris.

July 12

### UNION TAVERN.

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

Solomon Lowe.

### WRITING PAPER,

For sale at the Star Office.

### COHEN'S LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, BALTIMORE.

THE Washington Monument, Ho paul, and Trinity Church Lotteries, having been concluded, the subscriber invites the attention of the public to the following abstract from the Schemes of the

### TWO NEXT LOTTERIES,

as directed in Baltimore

### MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES ARE—  
1 Prize of \$40,000 2 Prizes of \$5,000  
10,000 20 1,000  
10,000 25 500, &c  
Forty thousand Tickets—not two Blanks to a Prize

The first drawn Ticket is entitled to FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.  
Present price of Tickets TEN DOLLARS— with the usual discount to purchasers of 50 Tickets or more. The drawing will commence during the ensuing fall.

### LIBERTY ENGINE HOUSE LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES ARE—  
2 Prizes of \$20,000 1 Prize of \$2,000  
10,000 10,000 Besides \$1000's, \$500's,  
5,000 &c.  
1 3,000

This is one of the most approved Schemes which has been presented for some time past—it contains only 27,000 Tickets, and not 2 Blanks to a Prize.

The first drawn Ticket is entitled to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

And the first drawn 7000 Blanks are each entitled to a Prize of SIX DOLLARS—THE DRAWING WILL COMMENCE in a few weeks, and will continue rapidly until finished. Present price of Tickets only FIVE DOLLARS.

\* Order from distant places [enclosing the Cash, or Prize Tickets in any of the Lower Counties, addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly and punctually attended to, and with the same exactness as if a personal application—the earliest intelligence will be forwarded of success.

\* Companies and individuals who purchase any quantity of Tickets, will be allowed the usual deduction, and approved Notes, payable after the conclusion of the drawing, will be received in payment, as well as prize tickets and foreign bank bills.

J. I. Cohen, Jun.

No 115, Market-street, Baltimore.

COHEN'S "GAZETTE AND LOTTERY REGISTER" is published every week for the use of our customers, to whom it is sent gratis—others pay \$2 per annum. It contains the drawings of all the Lotteries, and a regularly corrected Price Current, &c.

### IMPORTANT MEMORANDA.

\$3-Without averting to the Prize of \$50,000, 20,000, 10,000's, &c. sold at this office in Baltimore, it will be sufficient to enumerate the following GREAT PRIZES which have been obtained at COHEN'S OFFICE, during the LAST MONTH, a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of Lotteries, and which establishes the singular good fortune resulting to adventurers at this office. The dates when the Prizes were drawn are given, as well as the numbers of the Tickets, viz:

May 31. No 2603 a Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 31. No 2019 a Capital Prize of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 9. No 1317 a Capital Prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 23. No 3011 a Capital Prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 23. No 3021 a Capital Prize of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 31. No 1032 a Capital Prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Besides a large number of Thousands, Five Hundreds, &c. &c. &c.

\* The \$40,000 Prize was divided and sold in one half and two quarters tickets, being the highest prize ever sold in shares in this country. The fortunate owners were persons in extreme want who by expending a trifling sum at COHEN'S OFFICE, were thus in a moment put in possession of affluence and independence.

Baltimore, June 20 (July 19) 6

### IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Thomas Sudley, deceased, made and reported by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of September next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star for three successive weeks before the 15th day of August next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$6331 82 100

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

July 19 3

### IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Samuel Abbott, deceased, as made and reported by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of September next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star for three successive weeks before the 15th day of August next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$6331 82 100

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

July 19 3

### WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers, for the accommodation of those who are disposed to favor them with their wool to card, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Sargison & Hardcastle, merchants at Denton, and William Hudson & Co. at Bridgeville, to receive the parcels of wool—where they will send and receive them, and return the rolls twice per month.

The rolls will be nicely carded, and packed so as to make them portable to any part of the peninsula.

Samuel & Allen Talbott.

Milford, Del. June 21 13

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Talbot county, have obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James B. Hopkins, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, for settlement. Those indebted to the said deceased, (whose accounts are now due) are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the same.

Elizabeth Hopkins, } adm'r's  
Charles Blake, }  
of James B. Hopkins, dec'd.

July 26 3

### WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY 11, 1814

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday, the 1st day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States from the first day of June, 1815, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1816, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinack, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire, and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinities.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the States of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

A ration to consist of one pound & one quarter of beef, or three quarters of mutton or salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several components of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the components of the ration as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and whole-some provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at the seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, as ascertained, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles to which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

John Armstrong.

### TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

24th day of June, A. D. 1814.

ON application of HENRY MEEDS, administrator of William Burgess, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 24th day of May in the year of our Lord 1814.

John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

July 19 3

### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

24th day of June, 1814.

ON application of HENRY MEEDS, administrator of William Burgess, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 26th day of June, 1814.

John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

July 19 3

### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

24th day of June, 1814.

ON application of HENRY MEEDS, administrator of William Burgess, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 24th day of June, 1814.

John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

July 19 3

### SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, sometime about the first of June last, an apprentice boy named John B. Seymour, aged about 8 or 9 years. His clothing is not recollected so as to particularize. Any person taking up said boy, and bringing him home, shall receive the above reward, but no other charges paid.

William Berridge, Attorney in fact for Richard Kinnamont, adm'r of J. Kinnamont.

July 26 3

### SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, sometime about the first of June last, an apprentice boy named John B. Seymour, aged about 8 or 9 years. His clothing is not recollected so as to particularize. Any person taking up said boy, and bringing him home, shall receive the above reward, but no other charges paid.

Henry Swiggott, Jun. Caroline county, July 12

### Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, WASHINGTON, 11th June, 1814.

### GENERAL ORDER.

The President has been pleased to issue the following Proclamation, of which due notice will be taken.

By the President of the United States of America  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the Army of the United States, have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall within three months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the seventh day of June, A. D. one thousand and eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-eighth.

James Madison.

By the President—James Monroe, Secretary of State.

All Officers and Soldiers of the Army are required to continue their exertions in detecting and bringing to trial deserters from the army.

A premium not exceeding fifty dollars for each deserter, will be paid by the commanding officer of the post, garrison or district to which he may be brought and delivered. All officers and soldiers are required to enforce the law against such citizen or citizens as shall entice, procure, harbor or assist a deserter. The words of the law are as follows, viz:

"Be it enacted, &c. That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier; or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.

John R. Bell, Asst. Insp't Gen'l.

NOTE—Those Printers of Newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States, are invited to give the said proclamation, and this order, three publications within each week, for two months.

June 28 9

### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

24th day of June, 1814.

ON application of MIRIAM FOLLEN and JOHN WILLIAMS, administrators of James Love, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that they give three months further notice for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the orphans' court of Caroline county, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 24th day of May in the year of our Lord 1814.

John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

July 19 3

### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

24th day of June, 1814.

ON application of HENRY MEEDS, administrator of William Burgess, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 24th day of May in the year of our Lord 1814.

John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

July 19 3

### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

24th day of June, 1814.

ON application of HENRY MEEDS, administrator of William Burgess, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 26th day of June, 1814.

John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

July 19 3

### SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of June, an apprentice to the hating business named John Conry, 13 or 14 years of age, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high—sandy hair, and blue eyes. Had on blue jacket and pantaloons, of domestic cotton, striped with white; his other clothes uncertain. Any person securing the above apprentice, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Henry Meeds, Adm'r of William Burgess, dec'd.

July 19 3

### SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of June, an apprentice to the hating business named John Conry, 13 or 14 years of age, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high—sandy hair, and blue eyes. Had on blue jacket and pantaloons, of domestic cotton, striped with white; his other clothes uncertain. Any person securing the above apprentice, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Enoch Sloan.

Cambridge, July 19 3

### APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

Star Office.

March 1

### THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING COMMENCED THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PROCLAMATION BUSINESS,  
UNDER THE FIRM OF  
JOHN & THOMAS P. RICAUD,

IN THE WARE-HOUSE, No. 2, BOWLY  
WHARF,

(Late occupied by A. Benjamin Ricard.)

Tender their services to their friends and the public in general, and hope, by their attention and punctuality, to merit a share of public patronage; they flatter themselves they will be enabled to furnish any article in the line on the lowest terms.

John Ricard.  
Thomas P. Ricard.

Baltimore, June 21 8

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the Orphans' Court of Dochester county, *Therese in gine notice*. That the subscribers, of Dochester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander Smith, late of Dochester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 2d Monday of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1814.

John Ennalls, Ex'or of Alex. Smith, dec'd.

July 5 6

### MARYLAND: Queen Anne's County, to wit.

ON application of WILLIAM LOVE, of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, in the county of Queen Anne's county, against a petition in writing, stating that he is actually confined in the goal of said county for debts which he is wholly unable to pay, and praying a discharge under the insolvent laws of this State; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as a condition, and he has received within the County of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the county court of said county, on the first Saturday of next October term, to answer the allegations of his creditors. I





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.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree from the High Court of Chancery, to Elizabeth Allan directed—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the 10th day of August next (if not sold before at private sale) a valuable tract or parcel of LAND, containing 405 acres clear of the water, situated on the "mouth of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers, in Dorchester county, in the State of Maryland—has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake bay, and is commonly known by the name of "Hill's Point." The Land is fertile, and adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and is at present in a pretty high state of cultivation; has a sufficiency of timber for the plantation use—is convenient for fishing, fowling and oysters in their seasons, and has excellent drinking water. About one half of the cleared land is a high and light soil, the other half rather stiff and low. The land will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may best suit.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given on such instalments as will be made known on the day of sale, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the first day of January next.

This land was advertised for sale about twelve months ago, but for unavoidable reasons was postponed, but positively will be sold now. It is thought needless to say any thing more about the aforesaid land, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will view the same, and may contract, by applying to

Thomas Barnett,  
Attorney in fact for Trustee.

July 19

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at Heyland, near Easton, on THURSDAY the 11th inst. AUGUST, all the personal estate of the late Mrs. SARAH KEENE, dec'd—consisting principally of valuable household and kitchen furniture, beds, bacon, a good milk cow, and sundry other articles, which it would be too tedious to mention.—Also some young horses, sheep, &c. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.—By John Goldsborough, ex'r of Sarah Keene, dec'd.

Easton, August 2

## LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on MONDAY the 15th August inst. (if not previously disposed of at private sale) that valuable FARM situated on the waters of Tuckahoe Creek, and about three and a half miles from Hillsborough, on which Mr. John Hunt now resides, containing by estimation three hundred acres of land, more or less, a proportionable part of which is very well timbered. There is on the farm a new dwelling house, corn house, and carriage house, together with other necessary out houses. It is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will view the premises, it is therefore unnecessary to give a further description thereof.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale, which will be at eleven o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

Thomas C. Nicols, agent  
for Elizabeth Nicols.

August 2

## TREASURY OFFICE,

Annapolis, July 26, 1814.

550,000 DOLLARS WANTED ON LOAN. WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a Resolution at their May session one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms and at such periods as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof: Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum. And whereas the Executive of Maryland have authorized and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution. Be it known, that the undersigned, Treasurer of the Western Shore, will receive on loan in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole 150,000 dollars, upon the terms and conditions specified in said resolution.

B. Harwood.

N. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore; the Star and Monitor, at Easton; Barritt's Republican and Fredericktown Herald, at Frederick Town, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

August 2

## IN CHANCERY,

July 18th, 1814.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of George Black, dec'd, as mentioned in the report of the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 30th day of September next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 30th day of August next.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be \$239-62-100.

True copy. Test—

James P. Heath,  
Reg. Car. Can.

August 2

## SHEEP FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, 250 country EWES of superior quality, and 100 EWES and WETHERS of the Merino cross also, 3-4, 7-8, 15-16, & 31-32 Merino ram lambs—Edward Lloyd.

Talbot county, Aug. 2

The Editor of the American Watchman, Wilmington, D. will publish the above advertisement for three weeks, and forward his account to the Star office.

## MILL & MILL SEAT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his MILL and MILL SEAT, situated on the head of Kings-Creek, in Talbot county, about five miles from Easton, and three from Choptank river. There are about 60 acres of Land, 20 of which is meadow of the best quality—the residue is very productive, and may be made rich with little expense from the meadow, with cattle and the ditch banks, which has been tried and found to answer a very good purpose. The improvements are as follows: the Mill House 20 by 26 feet, one story, brick, covered with cypress shingles, clap board and weather boarding—two pair of stones—a tumble dam nearly new, and over shot wheel 11 feet 4 inches diameter—peer head nearly new; one log dwelling house and kitchen, corn house, smoke house, and stable. The stream is short but very springy, and affords water to grind from 10 to 20 bushels a day in a drough. The terms will be one-fourth of the purchase money, the residue in three equal annual instalments, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. A good and indisputable title will be given when the property is paid for.—Should this property not be sold by the 15th of September, it then will be to rent for the ensuing year.

William Scott.

Near Easton, July 19

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale all the real estate of Mr. Samuel Wallis, dec'd. in Kent county—viz:

The FARM in the tenure of Mr. Joshua Lamb, containing 405 3/4 acres, situate near U. Church, and only 5 1/2 miles from Chester Town. There is on this farm a convenient two story brick dwelling, with cellars, and kitchen adjoining, beside other buildings, and a handsome apple orchard. About 1 1/2 of the whole tract is in wood—the soil is genial, and surprisingly adapted to the new system of Clover and Plaster.

The FARM called "Hockett's Fancy," containing one hundred and eighty-one acre, situate on the Still Pond road, within 3 1/2 miles of Chester Town.

Parts of several tracts of LAND (sold by John Black, as trustee for the sale of the undivided property of Col. Isaac Perkins) situate on and at the head of Perkins's mill pond, containing 171 1/2 acres.

That spacious and eligible Brick Tavern, in Chester Town, long in the tenure of Mr. Francis Skirvin.—Also—several other dwellings, a granary and wharf, and four or five grass lots on the environs of the town. For particulars apply to

Philip Wallis.

Easton, Md. July 12

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Caroline county, whereon he now lives, situated within three miles of Hillsborough, and containing upwards of six hundred acres of Land. It is unnecessary to say any thing of the soil or convenience of this Farm, as it is expected that those who wish to purchase will view the Land. If not sold at private sale, before Thursday the first of September next, it will be offered on that day at 12 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

Thomas Daffin.

June 21

## FOR SALE,

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

March 22

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING COMMENCED THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOHN & THOMAS P. RICAUD,

IN THE WARE-HOUSE, No. 2, BOWLY'S WHARF,

(Lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Ricard.)

Tender their services to their friends and the public in general, and hope, by their attention and punctuality, to merit a share of public patronage; they flatter themselves they will be enabled to furnish any article in the line on the lowest terms.

John Ricard.

Baltimore, June 21

## ROCK HALL PACKET.

IN consequence of a late change in the Mail routes on the Eastern Shore, this Packet will change the days of sailing, and will run in future as follows, viz:

Leave Rock Hall on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Baltimore same days.

Leave Baltimore on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Rock Hall same days.

The Mail via Rock Hall leaves Chester Town for Baltimore on Tuesdays and Fridays, and leaves Baltimore for Chester Town on Mondays and Thursdays, and arrives the same days.

The Stage between Rock Hall and Chester Town forms a junction, in concert with the line of Wilmington and Easton Stages, at Chester Town.

Be it observed, that, under present circumstances, this is the most preferable route for crossing the bay, for shortness of distance and safety—and that the Packet now on this route is as fine a vessel, for fast sailing, safety and convenience, as any on the bay.

All Baggage and Goods at the risk of the owners.

T. Harris.

July 12

## THE ENEMY WHO SPARES NEITHER AGE NOR SEX.

The following narrative we received from the gentleman whose charge the two unfortunate little orphans from whom it comes were bro't from Boston, and was taken down from the lips of the eldest by the magistrate who has signed it.—The case is so interesting a one, & marks so strongly the unfeeling and inhuman conduct of the enemy we have to do with, that we were induced to enquire further into it, and have been furnished in confirmation of the simplicity of these young sufferers, with the correspondence annexed. We have seen and conversed with the boys, they being yet here under the care of the Commissary General of Prisoners, waiting an opportunity to be sent to their friends.

The narrative, it will be seen, is taken down in the precise language of one of the youths, & tho' perhaps less intelligible is not therefore the less interesting.

Nat. Intel.

## NARRATIVE.

Thomas Duntun says and declares as follows:

We the first night, my father he went down aboard the little schooner, and he saw one of the Baltimore privateers—he took it to be—it wasn't a Baltimore privateer; it was the brig Sophia after one of the Baltimore privateers; and then he went up to home that night, then he went down next day alone to one of my cousins, cousin John Evans was his name.—Some people told him the brig Sophia was up the Bay, and then some others again told him she had come down the Bay and was gone out—and by his thinking so, he goes next day and gets his boat under way and went out. We, that is, my father, my brother, Robert Duntun, one year younger than me, & myself, got a good breeze that night right fair, and went before it, and next morning about day, we got a calm, and the Sophia was astern of us about two miles, and she fired a great gun, and the man at helm was so frightened that he jumped down below. My father was so sick that he could not get up to go to the helm, and then me and my brother, we could not work her, and so we drifted down to the fleet. Then the brig Sophia, she got out sweeps, and she caught us. Then when she caught us, she sent her barge on board, and took us to the Lacedæmonian, the Commodore's ship. Then they took us on board the Lacedæmonian, Captain Lockart of the Sophia came on board and asked the Commodore if he should let us go ashore, he said he didn't see the sense of keeping such small shallops, as they did no harm, and the larger ones they did, and they would get money for them—the Commodore said he would not let us go. We were then sent on board the Sophia, and went down the Bay in her, and then was put on board the brig Acteon, and then we went once out in chase of the Baltimore privateers, but took none, and then we came back again. My father asked the Captain of the Dragon to let us go on shore—no, says he, I have let so many go already, that I will not let you go.—We were kept in the Chesapeake Bay until cold weather, and it was snowy, and my brother and I was barefoot, and could not get any shoes.—At last they put us on board the brig Conflict, and sent us to Bermuda—they put us forward with negroes who had run away from their masters, and they were sea-sick and vomited over myself and father, who were laying on the bare deck, without beds or covering—then my father he crawled out on his bare knees, and went to the sergeant and told him, if he did not give him a better bed than he then had, he would die in a better way—the sergeant then gave him a blanket, and he lay down in another part of the ship, under a midshipman's hammock—myself and brother kept among the negroes, without any bed or covering, and without shoes during the whole voyage—while we were in the Chesapeake, we were every day in sight of home, and when they burnt our shallops, which was the first night after we were taken, they burnt her right before my father's face, after they had stripped her of her mast and sails. When we got to Bermuda, they put us on board a prison ship, where we stayed about five weeks, and my father was sick—they gave us about half a pound of salt beef, and a pint of peas, (about five years old and wormy) and a pound of dirty wormy bread and sour musty flour, each man a day. My father, though he was sick, drew'd the same provision, and nothing else at all—then they sent us to the hospital ship, and put us in a little cabin, where it was as dark, at twelve o'clock at noon, as it was out doors at night, and we could not see our hand before us, & they gave us fresh provisions which stunk so that we could not eat it, and threw it away, and this same provision was served to my father, though he was sick—my father never received any medicine, nor did any person nurse him but me and my brother, and no Doctor ever came to see him, only the night he died—we were allowed half of a little bit of a candle at night, and when my father died, which was about a week after we went to the

hospital ship, we were without candle—that night the carpenter, he goes right in, and nailed it, and made a box of it it was not like a coffin at all; and the nails where they banged them through, they stuck out, and when they put my father into the box, they stuck into his flesh. I then strait complained to them, and told them they oughtn't to put him in so, and then they took the dirt & trash which they swept off of the deck, and put in with my father, but did not alter the nails. The purser then came up, & said to my brother and me, "You cannot complain when you get home, but what I have done my best for you, and your father and brother too." I told him he did not do his best at all—and he then told the carpenter to nail down the top of the coffin, and me and my brother, we did not see him any more. The grave was so far from the edge of the earth, that the coffin was above the edge of the earth as much as the length of my hand; and they covered it up with dirt and rocks. My brother and I staid at Bermuda about two months after my father died—six weeks of which we were confined in the prison ship, with upwards of 500 other prisoners, French and English.—We were treated very bad, and they told me and my brother our father was a damn'd old rascal, and that we were damn'd rascals too; and that if we run about the decks, they would break our necks. We were then sent to Halifax & put into the goal, which was dirty, lousy and crowded. We got rather better provision at Halifax than we got at Bermuda; but the bread was wormy at Halifax; & we did not get enough meat. We staid at Halifax one month, and then were sent in a cartel to Salem, where we arrived in May. Mr. Webb took care of us at Salem, and got us wholly cleaned, and kept us at his house, and used us very kind indeed.—We then were sent to Boston, and Mr. Prince provided for us; he took my brother to his house, & put me to Mr. Skinner; provided us with clothes, and wrote a letter about us. He treated us very well indeed, and got us put under the care of a gentleman bound to Washington, who took us with him and gave us up to Gen. Mason, Commissary General of Prisoners. It was on the 4th day of July, 1813, we were taken, and the shallop was from the East Shore of Virginia, bound to Baltimore, where my father was carrying me & my brother to school. I was eleven years old when taken prisoner, and was a prisoner almost a year, and absent from home more than a year. My father owns a plantation at East Shore, and my grandmother owns a plantation at Magotty Bay, with about twenty slaves; my mother has been dead 3 years, and I have uncles who are called rich men, and own a great many negroes.

District of Columbia, } as.

Washington City, }

I do hereby certify that Thomas Duntun above mentioned this day personally appeared before me the subscriber, Mayor of the city of Washington, and voluntarily made the above and foregoing statement to me—and at same time was present his younger brother Robert, who had suffered with him during his capture and imprisonment, and confirmed the said statement—but owing to their tender years I have tho't proper to decline swearing them, altho' they declared their readiness to swear to said statement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand as Mayor, this 26th July, 1814.

JAMES H. BLAKE, Mayor.

Copy of a letter from the Marshal of Massachusetts, to the Commissary General of Prisoners, dated

Boston, June 4th, 1814.

SIR—By the Cartel Union two small boys, Thomas Duntun aged 11 years, and Robert Duntun aged 10 years, returned to this country. Mr. Mitchell wrote me, that these children were going with their father across the Chesapeake to school to Baltimore, when they were captured and carried to Bermuda, where their father died, and that it would be an act of humanity to see them to their friends; I have caused them to be provided with decent and necessary clothes, and I have directed the master of the guard ship to lodge the one, and have sent the other to the Commissary's, until I may be able to send them home. On examination of the boys, they state to me that their father's name was Thomas Duntun, that he was a merchant and ship owner on the Eastern Shore, Virginia; Northampton, their mother's name (who likewise is dead,) was Sukey Duntun; that they sailed from thence in the schooner Fox of Cherry Stone, their father being master from Richmond with a load of coal on the 5th day July last, and were captured in the Chesapeake by the Sophia brig, Capt. Lackyard, who took them to Bermuda; six weeks after arrival the father died, and these children have been tossed about from prison ship to prison ship, and finally sent to Halifax, and from thence here. They say their grandmother's name is Burroughs, and that she owns a farm on the Eastern Shore which raises much corn and oats, and is a good liver.

Being desirous to aid these children, I have transmitted this statement to you, in the belief that the government may think it proper to order them on to their friends, or, as you are in their neighborhood, that you would cause an enquiry to be made respecting them, and the grateful mother on being apprized of their distressed situation might be induced to send on for them. They are delicate charming children, and it seems a pity they should be left to the rude storm, at their tender and inexperienced years, without a pilot or rudder to direct their course. I shall take care of them until I may hear from you.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

J. PRINCE, Marshal.

Gen. John Mason, &c.

Copy of a letter from the Commissary of Prisoners to the Marshal of Massachusetts, dated

Office of Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, June 11th, 1814.

SIR—I am much gratified at the humane and proper course you have taken as to the two unfortunate and much to be pitied little boys you describe in your letter of the 4th inst. whom the cruelty of the enemy had torn loose from their family, and cast on the wide world at so tender an age. Poor little fellows, it is to us now to see that they suffer no more. I beg that you will at the public expense continue to take the best care of them, until you hear further from me. It shall be my duty to find out their friends, and to contrive them safely home to them, in which not a moment shall be lost. You will be pleased to inform the children of this intention, and to cheer their spirits by an assurance that they shall soon be restored, under the particular care of a kind attendant, to their surviving relations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. MASON,

James Prince Esq.

Marshal of Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter from the Commissary General of Prisoners, to the Hon. Thomas M. Bayley, dated

Washington, June 11, 1814.

"I beg permission to avail the government of your humane intervention to find out the friends in the county of Northampton, of the two unfortunate little boys described in the letter of the Marshal of Massachusetts of the 4th inst. a copy of which I have the honor to enclose; I send also a copy of my answer to the Marshal; from these you will be able to satisfy the relations of these ill-fated little travellers, that they are alive and at length in safe hands.

"I pray you to assure them, sir, that every care and attention which the case requires shall be given to them. I shall request the Marshal of Massachusetts to send them on in the stage, under the care of some respectable person to this place, I shall under my own eye have them provided for until they are sent for by their friends, which I suppose they might safely do by way of Annapolis. I beg the favor of you, sir, to inform me by mail if the boys have stated all that relates to them correctly, and particularly whether the vessel on which their father and themselves were taken, was a vessel which went to sea, and whether their father usually went to sea as a mariner."

Extract of a letter from Colonel Thomas M. Bayley to the Commissary of Prisoners, dated

June 23d, 1814.

"SIR—Your letter of the 11th inst. with copies of letters enclosed respecting the unfortunate Thomas Duntun and his sons, Thomas and Robert, came by the last mail (Tuesday night). Mr. Duntun lived in Northampton county, forty miles from me. Yesterday I saw a gentleman, Capt. John Joyns, of this county, who was well acquainted with Mr. Duntun and family, and to-day a gentleman from Northampton county, Capt. Henry Scarborough, came to my house and has given me ample information; he was neighbour to Mr. Duntun, was acquainted with him and his two children. The information therefore given by these gentlemen, the government may confide in. The children have stated their case correctly.—Thomas Duntun lived in Northampton county, and was a native of that county, was a respectable man of moderate fortune, usually kept a small bay shallop and a small grocery store. Having lost his wife, and having only these two children, he declined keeping house, and was taking the children to school when he was captured. He left Northampton the last summer, went to Richmond, obtained a load of coal, was blockaded in James River, Hampton or Norfolk, and in attempting to cross the bay was captured. The vessel in which he was captured was very small, navigated only by Thomas Duntun and one man, and was entirely a bay boat. Thomas Duntun was not a mariner, accustomed to go to sea. Occasionally he went in the bay, as most of our citizens do. Accomac & Northampton are accustomed to do. The mother of these children was a daughter of Mrs. Burroughs, a respectable widow lady, living near Arlington, (Mr. Custis's plantation), six miles from Capt. Charles, and has been in great grief for the fate of her grand children and their father. She will to-morrow be informed of their safety and is desirous of their return."



# FRENCH PAPERS, &c.

By the passengers in the ship Com. Decatur, arrived at Castine from France, we have been favored with Paris papers to June 14, and have made the interesting translations which will be found in the preceding columns.

The passengers inform that they left France on the 20th of June; that all was tranquil there; and the Bourbon family was becoming more and more popular.

That 10,000 British troops sailed from Bordeaux for Quebec, about the 6th of June, conveyed by the Warspite & York, 74's. Lord Wellington was at Bordeaux June 13, about to proceed to England. The Royal Oak, 74, Adm. Malcom, had sailed from Basque Roads, said to be bound to America.

American property, which had been seized in Bordeaux, by the British had been restored.

The papers are full of congratulatory addresses to Louis 18, from all parts of France.

The Treaty of Peace between France and the Allied Powers has been received. Its great length renders it impossible for us to insert it in our paper this day.

It is said Bonaparte's first wife, the Empress Josephine, died on the 1st of June.

Dispatches for government were brought by the Commodore Decatur.

## FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The new Constitution has been adopted in France, and put into operation. It provides a house of Lords and a house of Commons. Both branches had taken the oaths, and presented addresses to the King. The old Senators not of the Peers, were to receive pensions. The estate of the Senate had been restored to the domains of the Crown, the original proprietors of any part to be indemnified.

The Moniteur of June 7, contains a list of the members of the French house of Peers. It consists of 154—11 of them were Marshals of Bonaparte.

Extracts from the latest dates by the Com. Decatur.

LONDON, May 21.  
Mr. Bayard, one of the American Commissioners, has set out from London for Ghent, the place of negotiations. Mr. Gallatin will follow him in a few days. A third commissioner will repair thither immediately from Gottenburgh.

A morning paper announces the names of the Generals to command the expedition to America, reduces the force to 12,000 men. We are as well assured as it is possible for us to be, that it consists of 30,000 bayonets.

COURT.  
May 27.—Mr. Bayard and the two Secretaries, Milligan & Dallas, have quitted London for Ghent, where it appears the negotiations will not be delayed. Mr. Gallatin is yet here, but it is believed he will go immediately. The other Envoys proceed directly from Gottenburgh.

NEGOTIATION WITH AMERICA.  
May 28.—Government has decided that Lord Gambier shall be sent to the Hague to treat of peace with the American Envoys. Sir H. E. Stanhope accompanies him; and Captain Fabian, of the Navy, is named Secretary of Legation. The Provisional, Vansittart, is to conduct Lord G. and suite to the coast of Holland.

The brave Gen. Hill arrived in this City yesterday, and presented himself to the Minister, to receive instructions relative to the command which is given him in America.

May 30.—On Saturday last, information was received that the King was very seriously indisposed; but this day he is much better.

The Queen of England has notified to the wife of the Prince of Wales, that it will be unpleasant to meet her at Court.

June 6.—Lord and Lady Castlereagh arrived on Saturday last.

Lord Castlereagh was received with acclamations on landing at Dover, and greeted in the same manner all the way to London.

The City presents swords of 2,000 guineas value to Prince Schwartzburg and Gen. Blucher.

Funds—3 per cent. reduced 66 1-8 to 3-8.

Sir Charles Stuart is appointed Ambassador to the Court of France.

Licenses Refused.—Licenses for neutrals to ports of the U. S. north of Rhode Island, have been applied for and refused.

## GREAT EXPEDITION TO AMERICA.

The expedition for America, drawn from the army of Wellington, is prepared with the greatest activity. Tuesday last the first division of the expedition sailed from Bordeaux under the orders Gens. Robinson, Ross and Kempt. It consisted of the 5th, 27th, 28th, 42d, 44th, 58th, 60th, 76th and 88th regiments, and a detachment of artillery and equipage proportioned. Vice-Admiral Malcom has the command of the naval forces. The subjoined regiments are to follow as soon as possible, viz: the 14th mounted dragoons, the 1st battalions of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 37th, 48th, 57th, 81st, 83d and 85th regiments, with an immense quantity of munitions and a train of artillery proportioned. Lieut. Gen. Hill will command the whole. When they shall be united they will attack the most important part of the United States, having always in view to destroy the naval forces and the arsenals of the enemy.

The marine will co-operate in a decisive manner.

June 7.—About 1800 recruits, volunteers, and convalescents, of regiments which go for America, will be embarked in a few days at Portsmouth, will proceed directly for Long Island or Rhode Island, which ought to be taken for depots of the expedition against the American merchant vessels.

### ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS.

June 8.—Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, and the illustrious Princes and personages of their suites, entered London yesterday at different hours and by different routes, to avoid the public notice and attentions. The crowd was immense upon all points where they were expected, and if they had attempted to have entered upon one route, they could not possibly have advanced. The populace, however, were very much offended that there was not a public entry.

June 9.—Stock. Three per cents reduced to 66 3-8 to 67 5-8. Omnium, 20 5-8.

London, June 7.—In our preceding columns we have given the interesting details of the arrival of the illustrious strangers. In the British capital are now assembled—

The Emperor of Russia,  
The King of Prussia,  
The Prince Regent of England,  
The Queen of England,  
The Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal,  
Prince Henry of Prussia,  
The sons of the King of Prussia,  
The Prince of Orange,  
The Prince of Mactlenburgh,  
The Prince of Bavaria,  
The Prince of Wirtemberg,  
The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg,  
The Prince of Oldenburg,  
Marshal Blucher,  
The Hettman Platoff,  
General Barclay de Tolly,  
Generals Bulow and Yorck,  
Prince Metternich, &c. &c.

This morning at 7 o'clock, the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, went to Hyde Park, where he staid to see the recruits drilled, and afterwards returned to Politeney Hotel, where he received visits from the Prince Regent, Duke of York, and other illustrious characters. The King of Prussia also received visits from their Royal Highnesses and the Prince of Orange. An illumination is preparing in front of Carlton-House, as a compliment to their Majesties, who are expected in the evening at a superb entertainment to be given by the Prince Regent.

### "FRIENDS OF THE ENEMY!"

Part of a letter from one of the late hostages, who was confined at Worcester, to his father, in England, dated at Halifax, Feb. 4.

"We were ten in number, and placed in a miserable, dirty, close room, with two dirty palisades, and only four or five dirty rugs to cover us—here we ate, drank and slept, and being obliged to convert this one room to every purpose, without being allowed even half an hour for fresh air, and the privy in one corner, the room soon became very loathsome. In this horrid state we remained six weeks, and were about to be removed 300 miles into the country, for the purpose of carrying the horrid execution [hanging] into effect with more ease; the people of this State having openly declared that they would not suffer it to take place here. On the evening before we were to be removed, we succeeded in breaking out of the jail; we were all but one in regimentals, and that one myself. I, with three other officers, were fortunate enough, after much suffering and meeting with great difficulties, to succeed in getting to Boston, where we found friends to assist us, and secret us, until we finally succeeded in getting off.

"They supplied us with colored clothes, and found a man who engaged to take us to Halifax for 750 dollars; every thing was arranged for our leaving Boston. But by some ill luck the Marshal found out that we were to leave Boston on a certain night, and to go in the sloop we had hired: he placed himself and fifteen men on the road we were to go, and stopped and searched every carriage. Our friends had provided for us a carriage exactly resembling the mail, and the Marshal, thinking it was the mail, suffered it to pass: in a quarter of an hour he was undeceived, by the mail coming up, and he again pursued towards the sloop, out of which he had previously taken all the sails and all the stores of every kind. What our sensations were on finding her in such a state, are not to be described—the sails and stores had been put into a house at no great distance on the beach, we broke it open and carried off the jib and mainsail, and a small quantity of provisions, and threw them into the boat and got the jib fastened top and bottom, and pushed off the vessel; the men we had hired, all except one, forsook us, when they found we were so closely pursued, as they would certainly have been hanged if they had been taken. The Marshal and his men were on the beach in a quarter of an hour after we were afloat."

RICHMOND, (VA.) JULY 30.

### VIRGINIANS!

Your State is invaded—You are the sons of gallant Sires—You will fly to obey the call of your country. You will do every thing in your power to repel the merciless enemy who carries the sword in one hand, and the torch in the other—

an enemy who wars against the widow and the distressed—who plunders without pity—who, sometimes in the wantonness of his malignity, dares have recourse to lies, as pretences for his barbarities which would cast a stain upon your high and honourable reputation.—Remember the eyes of the world are now upon you. Virginia expects every man to do his duty.

The Governor of your State is taking every step in his power to clear your soil from the foot of the enemy. Promptitude and vigor are the order of the day.

We understand that the Secretary of War has paid a proper tribute to the wisdom and promptitude displayed by the Governor of this State, by adopting the troops which the Governor had ordered into immediate service for the defence of this Commonwealth.—They will of course be paid by the United States.

### OFFICIAL.

Adjutant General's Office,  
Richmond, July 23d, 1814.

SIR.  
Your letters of the 22d inst. (by Express) have been just received.—The commander in chief directs me to assure you, that he feels great satisfaction in approving the zeal, activity and prudence which you manifested in the late invasion of Westmoreland. You will present his thanks to the officers and men who repaired with such promptitude and alacrity to your assistance, as well as those of your own regiment.

As the force which may probably be necessary to repel the enemy, will be considerable, the command has been assigned to General Hungerford, by orders of this date, the contents of which will be made known to you. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. W. COOCH, D. A. Gen.  
Col. R. E. Parker,  
11th Regiment, Westmoreland.

Extract of a letter from General John P. Hungerford to the Adjutant General, dated

Camp near Mattox,  
July 25th, 1814.

"I yesterday had the honour of receiving your letter of July 23d, and the general orders of the same date—placing the troops in service in the Northern Neck under my command. I cannot forbear to express the pleasure I feel at this call into service, and the cheerfulness with which I shall exert myself to comply with the wishes of the government.

"At the very moment that I received your communication, I was unofficially accompanying a detachment of militia under the command of Colonel Smith of King George near the mouth of Mattox Creek, where 4 barges from the enemy's ship the Loire were approaching.—Upon the view of our forces they returned without doing any injury, except carrying off a negro who waded to them.—The Loire ascended the river as high as Rozier's Creek, but to day about 10 o'clock she moved down to join the squadron which lies off the mouth of Nominy, consisting of Admiral Cockburn's ship the Albion 74, the Regulus 64, Captain Ramsey—and the Melpomene 32, Capt. Rowley, and many tenders. I learn that they have on board at least 1500 choice troops, eager for prey and active in desolation. You have heretofore I presume been informed of their recent landing at Nominy, and the track of ruin which they have left upon its shores as they retired."

Extract of a letter from Col. Parker to the Adjutant General.  
"Wicomico Church, July 24th.

SIR,  
"I feel particular pleasure in being assured that the Commander in Chief is satisfied with my conduct and that of the troops under my command, on the late occasion.—Those who retreat, seldom meet with justice ever, except from liberal and enlightened minds. I trust I shall soon have an opportunity to prove, that his undiminished confidence is not misplaced, and that with a little training we know how to attack, as well as defend."

"The base and unmannerly conduct of the enemy, has united every one here, and called down upon them the curses of every honest man. Besides burning the houses I mentioned to you in my letter of the 22d, they took from every other within their reach every article they could carry away, destroyed what they could not, and broke the windows, doors, &c. and cut up the floors of the houses. Add to this the wheat stacks they burnt, the stock they killed, the tobacco and negroes they took away (of whom they were not less than 130) and you may well imagine the distress and ruin of the inhabitants of the Nominy. Some persons were left without one single dollar on earth."

"Some horses were carried away, and some wantonly shot. It is now very well ascertained that they had some cavalry."

"Mr. Spence a citizen of this county, was taken a prisoner from his house, and carried to their camp. He was told their force was greater than I made it, and that they intended to lay the country waste.—That those who remained at home, would be treated well and their property respected, but all who fled, or joined the militia, should become the peculiar objects of their vengeance. To several old negroes too, they stated, that they soon expected a much larger force and that they would not leave one house standing in the Northern Neck, or one hostile foot. They told them moreover, that they burnt Mrs. Thompson's houses, because she left them and because she placed poisoned spirit in her porch.—The truth is, in her hurry to get away, she had left some spirit and water in her

porch, of which General Hungerford and myself, and the troopers who attended us, drank afterwards, and neglected to throw away. The savages seeing it, pretended to imagine we were as void of honor as they are, and seized it as a pretence to do what they would have done at all events. To repel this imputation and to supply Mr. Pierce with clothes, I sent early yesterday morning a flag aboard with the enclosed letter. Captain Lomax has not returned."

"Yesterday morning early, a frigate and 5 or 6 tenders, moved up the Potomac, & I instantly detached all the force I had collected near Westmoreland Ct. H. to Mattox Creek, expecting a landing. To day 4 barges came ashore there and landed, but on the approach of the troops immediately retired, and the frigate and tenders got under way up the River, I believe to create a diversion and draw our troops and attention from below. I this evening arrived at this place and am preparing, &c. I hope, if they defer it a day or two, to give a good account of them. I am engaged in throwing up redoubts, &c. There are two 74's, a frigate and several tenders now opposite Ragged Point. The brig has gone out—perhaps after the Patuxent squadron."

"Your most obedient,  
RICHD. E. PARKER,  
Lt. Col. commanding 11th regt.

Extract of a letter from General John P. Hungerford to the Governor, dated  
Camp at Wicomico Church,  
Westmoreland, 27th July.

"The enemy was night before last increased by another ship, supposed to be a transport; which came to near the mouth of Wicomico, below the rest of the squadron. On yesterday morning the enemy landed, as I understand, about 22 barges and three tenders of their men from the upper part of the squadron upon a place called the Narrows lying between the mouth of Lower Machadoc and Nominy. Their force landed was supposed to amount to about 1200 men.—After remaining on shore, some hours, plundering some of the farms, they retired to their ships; and soon after returned in the evening to the same point. "I just learn that another sail has arrived, supposed to be a brig, which was dispatched from the fleet a few days ago, and I am told has the appearance of a troop vessel.—The force of the enemy consists much of light troops and flankers."

"Enclosed you have a copy of correspondence between Col. Parker and Adm. Cockburn, previous to my taking command; and the report of the officer who bore the flag. I shall immediately constitute a Court of Enquiry, into the subject of the poisoned spirit, deeming it essential to the character of our arms, as well as our persons, to wash off completely so vile an imputation. And I shall feel too, a great satisfaction in disarming the spirit of devastation of its pretext—though I believe no pretext is wanted."

To the commander of H. B. M. forces in the Potomac.

SIR,  
"I have granted a flag at the request of the friends of Mr. Ransdall Pierce, a prisoner on board of your squadron, conducted by Capt. Lomax, for the purpose of carrying him some necessaries."

"Mr. Pierce neither belongs to the militia or regular army of the U. States. He had joined the small force opposed to our troops, probably with a view of taking part in the contest, if circumstances permitted. If this act makes him a prisoner of war, could he not be paroled until his case could be represented to his government, and an exchange effected?"

"Captain Lomax is also charged to make a communication on the subject of some private books and papers taken from a citizen of the county, who does not belong to the military, and did not unite with them. He accompanies the flag, to identify the books if they can be restored."

"Mr. Spence, who was taken prisoner by your troops and released, represents, that Mrs. Thompson's house at Nominy Ferry was burnt, because as was alleged poisoned spirits in the porch."

"The remainder of this letter was not forwarded to the Governor. It was omitted no doubt by mistake."

"Lt. Col. R. E. Parker,  
"DEAR SIR—Your letter addressed to the commander of H. B. M. forces in the Potomac, which I was ordered to carry, I delivered to Adm. Cockburn, whom I found to be the commander on board the Albion 74."

"The subject of the poisoned spirit was the first to which he directed his conversation, and it appeared to have a considerable impression on his feelings. He remarked with much propriety on the horrors of such a mode of warfare, was glad to understand from you that you received it in the same light, and alluded to the suggestion in your communication, that I was possessed of facts that would repel the imputation. I remarked that the character of Virginians was a strong assurance that none of them could be found so base as to practise means so vile. That the particular facts which you had directed me to state to him, were—that the spirit had been brought out by Mrs. Thompson for the refreshment of a gentleman who had gone to her house upon the approach of the barges of which he drank.—That when the forces landed, Mrs. Thompson hurried from her house leaving the spirit, glasses, &c. standing out.—That you and some other officers entered the house as she retired, meeting at her at the gate, and discovered the liquor of which you all partook.—That you continued there until the nearness of the

forces rendered it unsafe longer to remain.—That upon retiring, some of the company, and I believe yourself, again drank.—That it was quite impossible, in the short interval between your leaving your house, and the arrival of the British at it, that any poison could have been infused in spirit. I learn that the name of the person, charged with the fact, was an individual in your regiment, named John Crabb. I told him you were not advised at the time you wrote your communication, who was the person charged.—That although not particularly instructed by you to say what course you would yet take, I felt no hesitation in saying, that as a Virginian, and an officer, you would feel equally interested to institute a rigid examination into the affair—such as should be satisfactory to him and to the world. He alluded to a similar occurrence in Maryland, as having excited a suspiciousness of such practices. I could not forbear remarking, that the honorable and prompt manner in which an individual had come forward on that occasion, to arrest the fatal effects, was a strong assurance of our abhorrence of the means, and that they would not be practiced or countenanced. He had stated that the information had come from a prisoner, but could not tell of what description.—I observed, that I had learnt on board the Albion, since my arrival, that a negro had given the information.—That it would be hard if credit were given to such testimony, to fix an imputation upon our people, which, for the honor of human nature, was almost incredible. That it was very probable that a slave, in the moment of his liberation, might wish to excite as angry and vindictive a spirit as possible, in the bosoms of the enemies to his former masters; and that no suggestion would be more effectual than the one under consideration. He said he knew not before that it was a prisoner of that description, and sent an officer to enquire in the ward room, if it was known what prisoner had given the information. The officer returned and said, that the officers stated, they received the information, or heard it as coming from a negro.—The conversation concluded upon that subject with my expressing my readiness and my wish, to receive any information from him, which could aid in an investigation.—Mr. Pearce, he would not consent to liberate.

"A search was ordered thro' the fleet for the books, &c. which Mr. Douglass wanted."

"I am, sir, your obdt ser'vt,  
"JOHN TAYLOR LOMAX."

H. B. M. ship Albion, in the Potomac, 24th July, 1814.

"Lieut. Parker, 41st Regt. U. S. Army,

"SIR—I am honored with your letter of the 22d inst. by Captain Lomax. Mr. Pearce having been taken in arms against us, must of course be considered by me as a prisoner of war, and detained as such until exchanged."

"I am most happy to learn by your letter, that you view the idea of poison having been left in the way of our people with the horror such an act ought to excite in every honorable breast."

"I have explained to Capt. Lomax the particulars respecting it, which were detailed to me, to enable you to make such further investigation relative thereto, as you may deem proper."

I have the honour to be,  
With high consideration,  
Sir, your obdt humble ser'vt,  
"G. COCKBURN."

From the high ground taken by Mr. Simmon's federal friends in relation to his official merits, we have tho't it would not be improper to publish for their information the following extract of a letter from an authority which they hold to be infallible, and therefore cannot question. The extract is furnished by a private gentleman who had occasion to use the letter in his own case, and obtained it before the records of the War office were burnt.

Nat. Intel.  
Extract of an official letter from General Alexander Hamilton, then in the army of the U. States, to James McHenry, Secretary of War, dated

New York, May 1800.

"It is a delicate matter, in my situation, to animadvert upon the conduct of officers in the civil departments of government; yet there are occasions in which it is proper to wave a scruple of this sort, and to state the tendency of their conduct towards the service.—Yielding to a sense of duty, I do not hesitate to say, that, in my opinion, the Accountant displays a spirit which tends to injure the service and to sour and dissatisfy all who are par's of or connected with the Army. This must either be corrected, or our military affairs must always be in disorder."

The work of "emancipation" has commenced at Eastport, and to progress westward. The inhabitants of that town are allowed four days to take the oath of adhesion, or leave their houses & homes for more loyal subjects. Whether it is the object of the British squadron, to "recolonize," or merely to "emancipate" the people of the east from "southern usurpation," remains yet to be seen. We trust, however, that the old-fashioned revolutionary spirit of resistance to our enemies, still actuates a majority of our citizens at the eastward, notwithstanding the doctrine of unconditional submission, so zealously circulated by Boston writers.

Columbian.

Commodore Perry arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, in the steam boat, on his way to Washington.—We understand that this gallant officer is appointed to the command of the Java, launched last Monday at Fell's Point.—Amr.



# WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. SECOND GLORIOUS BATTLE, Fought at Chippewa by Gen. Brown, and the Second Division of the North- ern Army.

The following letter yesterday reached this city at about 11 o'clock, A. M. by the Express Mail, there being no official letter received by that mail from the seat of war. The annals of our country, perhaps the later annals of Europe, afford no example; if we may judge from the indistinct lines of the following picture, of a battle more heroically fought, or a ground more bravely contested.—The battles of Chippewa have taught the enemy a lesson he had yet to learn.—We wait with impatience for more particular and official accounts.

Copy of a letter from J. B. Varnum, Jun. Esq. to Abraham Bradley, Jun. Esq. Buffalo, July 27, 1814.

I have but just time to inform you, that a most sanguinary battle was fought on the evening of the 23rd inst. near Chippewa. Major Gen. Drummond came up with a large reinforcement from Kingston, and immediately moved up against our army with a force nearly double our numbers. The battle commenced about 7 o'clock in the evening, and continued until 11 at night. Our army behaved most gallantly—fought to desperation—but the enemy were too numerous for them. The whole of the enemy's artillery was twice taken and retaken. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful. Our first brigade was almost annihilated; but one field officer in the whole brigade escaped death or severe wounds.

Gen. Brown and Gen. Scott were both severely wounded. One of General Brown's aids was mortally wounded, and both of General Scott's severely. Major M'Farland of the 1st was killed. Col. Brady, Majors M'Neil, Levenworth, Brooke, Jessup, and many other worthy officers wounded. It is impossible to say what is the full extent of our loss.—A small proportion of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy; besides, I fear, some prisoners. The enemy was so severely cut to pieces, that they did not pursue our army. Several most brilliant charges were made by Gen. Scott's brigade.—The enemy's lines completely broken, and upwards of 200 prisoners made, among whom are Major General RIALI and suite, one of General Drummond's aids, and 15 other officers. The prisoners are now here.—Riall badly wounded. I cannot say for certainty, but presume the remnant of our army will immediately re-cross the Niagara.

I will give you other particulars next mail. We shall lose the services of Gen. Brown and Gen. Scott the rest of the campaign.

J. B. VARNUM, Jr.  
Buffalo, 27th July.

P. S. Our army retreated two miles from the battle ground, and remained in good order for the night and yesterday. Our artillery and baggage are all safe.

[A day or two previous to the engagement, it ought to be stated, Gen. Brown had retired from Queenstown to the battle ground of the first engagement on the Chippewa.]

## CONFIRMATION. Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, dated Buffalo, July 27.

"Yesterday evening General Brown fought a hard fight. The best accounts say the reinforcement of General Drummond made it a fight to be regretted—terrible indeed the slaughter. Gen. Riall and aids, and one of Gen. D's aids, are taken prisoners & will be here to night. Generals Brown and Scott wounded, not dangerous; they are with the Army, on their way to Erie Fort. Many brave fellows are laid low, and will live forever in story.—The army advanced a small distance to day—looked on the battle ground; the enemy were on the heights, we could not advance.

"We burnt the bridge at Chippewa, and have retired. Perverse have been the winds, so that M'Arthur's men could not get down, as all the transports are here, and the wind is west. 2000 men would be invaluable; and it is feared the enemy will be here sooner than we wish. I hope it is not so. They have never been harder fought, and I suspect feel too sore to move immediately upon us."

August 5.  
Copies of letters from Maj. Gen. Brown to the Secretary of War, dated  
Head Quarters, Queenstown,  
July 23d, 1814.

DEAR SIR,  
On the 20th the army moved, and encamped in the rear of Fort George.—Gen. Scott with the van, had some skirmishing before the main came up; but as the enemy kept close to their works, nothing important occurred. No force was left in our rear; the Heights were abandoned to the enemy, and we did hope that the movement would have induced him to re-occupy them, or close in nearer to us, so as to bring on an engagement out of his works. In this we were disappointed. The army returned to-day, and found a body of militia and a few regulars in and about the Heights. Gen. Porter pursued them with his command and a few regulars, and was so fortunate as to come up with and capture 7 officers and 10 privates. They will be sent to Greenbush.

Very respectfully and truly yours,  
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Chippewa,  
July 25, 1814.

DEAR SIR,  
On the 23d inst. I received a letter by express from Gen. Gaines, advising of our troops from Detroit.

me, that on the 20th the heavy guns that I had ordered from the Harbor, to enable me to operate against Forts George and Niagara, were blocked in that port, together with the rifle regiment that I had ordered up with them. I had ordered these guns and troops in boats, provided the Commodore should not deem it prudent or proper to convey them in his fleet, not doubting but that he would have been upon the Lake for their protection, and that the enemy would have been driven into port or captured. As Gen. Gaines informed me that the Commodore was confined to his bed with a fever, and as he did not know when the fleet would sail, or when the guns and forces that I had been expecting would even leave Sackett's Harbor, I have tho't it proper to change my position, with a view to other objects. You know how greatly I am disappointed, and therefore I will not dwell upon that painful subject. And you can best perceive, how much has been lost by the delay,—& the command of Lake Ontario being with the enemy—reliance being placed upon a different state of things. The Indians all left me some time since. It is said that they will return, but this you will perceive depends upon circumstances. The reinforcements ordered on from the West have not arrived.

Yours, respectfully and truly,  
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Secretary of War,  
Washington.

## BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA. Copy of a letter from Capt. L. Austin, Aid to General Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated Head Quarters, Buffalo, 29th July, 1814.

I have the honour of addressing you by desire of Gen. Brown, who is now confined by wounds received in a severe and desperate engagement with the enemy, on the afternoon and night of the 25th instant.

Our army had fallen back to Chippewa. The enemy collecting every Regiment from Burlington and York, and meeting with no opposition on Lake Ontario, transported by water to Fort George, troops from Kingston and even Prescott, which enabled them to bring against us a force vastly superior, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Drummond & Maj. Gen. Riall. They were met by us near the falls of Niagara, where a most severe conflict ensued. The enemy disputed the ground with resolution, yet were driven from every position they attempted to hold. We stormed his batteries directly in front and took possession of all his artillery. Notwithstanding his immense superiority both in numbers and position, he was completely defeated and our troops remained on the battle ground without any interruption. As, however, both Gen. Brown and Gen. Scott had received severe wounds, almost every chief of battalion disabled, and our men quite exhausted, it was tho't prudent to retire to our encampment, which was done in good order, without any molestation from the enemy—our wounded having first been removed.

Maj. Gen. Riall, with the Aid de Camp of Lieut. Gen. Drummond and about 20 other officers, with 200 privates, are taken prisoners.

The loss on both sides is immense—but no account has yet been received. The Aid and Brigade Major of Gen. Scott are both severely wounded, and Capt. Spencer, an aid of Gen. Brown, most probably dead, having received two balls through his body. Both Generals Brown and Scott are on this side confined by their wounds. Gen. Ripley commands on the other.

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
L. AUSTIN, A. D. Camp.

Hon. Secretary of War,  
Washington.

P. S. Gen. Brown received his wounds at the same instant during a late part of the action, but still continued to keep his horse until exhausted by loss of blood.—This probably has rendered his wounds more painful than they would otherwise have been.

We understand from private letters that Gen. Brown's wounds are, the one in his shoulder, the other in the upper part of his thigh. Gen. Scott has also two wounds—in the shoulder and leg.—On the other side, Lt. Gen. Drummond is wounded, it is said dangerously, and Gen. Riall in the arm.

## NEW YORK, August 2. The steam boat Fulton, Capt. Bunker, arrived here at 6 this morning from Albany.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Albany, dated Buffalo, July 27.

"There was a dreadful battle fought yesterday evening between Chippewa and Queenstown. It commenced at six o'clock and continued till half after ten.—There then lay on the battle field 2400 men killed and wounded. We had in our whole army 4000 men. The enemy received during the action a reinforcement of 2500 men. They lost all their artillery (say 9 pieces) and 300 prisoners, among whom are the famous Gen. Riall with all his suite. The Gen'l is said to be badly wounded. Gens. Brown and Scott are both wounded, the former in two places."

Federal salutes were this morning fired from the arsenal in the Colonie, and from the depot at Greenbush—said to be in honor of the above victory, and for the recapture of Mackinaw by a detachment of our troops from Detroit.

FROM PLATTSBURGH.  
Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Argus, dated Plattsburgh, July 27.

"On Saturday last 2 of our gun boats captured a Raft near the lines, on its way to the enemy, consisting of an immense quantity of plank, several spars, and 27 barrels of tar. Eight persons were taken on the Raft, who are citizens of the U. States—they were detained on board the fleet. The enemy's new vessel, it is ascertained, is not in so great forwardness as heretofore represented. Our troops remain unmolested at Champlain. The enemy have drawn off their forces, it is believed, to the upper country.

"A Montreal paper of Saturday last, 23d inst. states that Gen. Riall had garrisoned Forts George & Niagara, & fallen back Twenty Mile Creek, where he was collecting reinforcements to attack Gen. Brown, &c. that Maj. Evans was sent out to observe the movements of the enemy, when he was ambuscaded by Gen. Scott, (Swift) but broke through the American forces, killed Gen. Scott (Swift) and 17 of his men and escaped. It states that Major Evans was at one time a prisoner. The British fleet was not out. Several small vessels had left Kingston with reinforcements, &c. from General Riall.—Several detachments of troops have arrived at Quebec.

Extract of a letter from Dennisville, July 16, to the Editor of the Boston Gazette.

"The principal particulars of the capture of Eastport, I presume you have already obtained. It is said the enemy intend fortifying the Island, and building a dry dock, at a place called Driver's Cove. It is now a place of rendezvous for their shipping.—There is now a great quantity of dry goods on the Island, belonging to merchants in Boston, New York, &c. brought over by the neutrals; and amounting, it is said, to \$300,000.—two hundred of the ninety ninth regiment arrived at Eastport yesterday, and were sent to St. Andrews; every precaution having been made to secure the peace and safety of the town. I send you a copy of the

## ROYAL PROCLAMATION. By Capt. Sir Thomas Hardy, Bart. commanding the Naval Forces, and Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Pilkington, commanding the Land Forces of his Britannic Majesty, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy.

WHEREAS, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been pleased to signify his pleasure, that the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy should be occupied in the name of his Britannic Majesty, and the said Island having been surrendered to the forces under orders by Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. & his Excellency Lieutenant Gen. Sir Jno. Sherbrooke, K. B.

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the Municipal Laws established by the American government, for the peace and tranquility of these Islands, are to remain in force until further orders.

All persons at present in these Islands are to appear before us on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the ground near the School House, and declare their intentions, whether they will take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty; and all persons not disposed to take said oath, will be required to depart from the Islands in the course of 7 days from the date hereof, unless special permission be granted to them to remain for a longer period.

## FORM OF OATH. I, —, do swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to his B. M. King George the Third, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, and that I will not directly or indirectly serve or carry arms against them or their allies by sea or land.

GOD SAVE THE KING.  
Eastport, July 15, 1814.

## ARRIVAL FROM HOLLAND. Last evening an alarm was raised at Marblehead by the approach into that harbour of two ships, which were supposed to be enemies, and the alarm was communicated from the Fort in that place by a signal gun to Fort Pickering; in consequence of which the Essex Guards with great alacrity repaired in arms to their assigned post. The alarm soon subsided, from ascertaining that the vessels were the Dutch sloop of war Ajax, Capt. Baker, and the merchant ship Prince of Orange under her convoy, bringing out his Excellency Myntner Chagunon (with his family and suite) as Minister from the Prince of Orange to the United States. The ships were destined to New York, but put into Marblehead in consequence of contrary winds.—They sailed from Holland, 22d May, and touched at Portsmouth, Eng. and being papers of that place to the 6th June, containing London dates to the 2d only, not so late as before received. They were yesterday boarded by H. E. M. ship Leander, one of the blockade squadron; and on the Grand Bank had been also boarded by the U. S. sloop of war Rattlesnake two days before her capture. The commander brings the pleasing report that a speedy PEACE was likely to take place between Great Britain and this country; but on this subject our recent English accounts probably give as much information as this vessel can afford. From the papers we can extract no article of intelligence we were not previously in possession of.

## THE ENEMY COMING UP. An express arrived this morning from Annapolis, to prevent vessels leaving this river for the day. We understand that the enemy's (small) fleet are within sight of Annapolis; they advance all night and lie to all day.

Extract of a letter to the Collector of the Port of Baltimore, dated Annapolis, Aug. 2, 1814.

Capt. Atkinson, who commands a pilot boat schooner from Baltimore, has just reported here, that a British frigate and brig, and two small schooners are coming up the bay; were at Sharp's Island at 12 o'clock this day, their barges then in chase of a schooner.

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1814.

In our preceding columns will be found, what of the late battle fought by General Brown, that has come to land, in which honor and victory have redounded to American valor.—The details may not come to hand before the end of the week. Also, of the devastating progress which the enemy is making in the lower part of the Chesapeake.—Of their progress up, nothing official warrant their being above James' Island, near to which some craft have fallen into their hands and been burnt.

What provision has been made by the proper authority for concentrating the forces for the defence of the Eastern Shore, on the appearance of the enemy, remains yet in embryo. Certain it is, that the appointment of a Major General for this division has not yet come to our knowledge. Will the people look at this, and by their votes this fall correct the procedure?—or longer submit to be thus trifled with by those who now misrule the affairs of the State?

## DEMOCRATIC PROCEEDINGS. [The following came to hand too late for our last.]

At a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Queen Ann's county, at Centerville, on Tuesday the 26th July, 1814, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of appointing a committee to meet at Hillsborough, on Monday the 1st day of August next, to act in conjunction with committees appointed from Talbot and Caroline counties, in nominating a suitable person as a candidate to be recommended to the republicans of the Seventh Congressional District, to represent us in the next Congress:—JAMES BROWN, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and JOHN BROWN, Esq. was chosen Secretary. The following resolutions were entered into and adopted by large majorities, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of 12 persons, to be chosen from the Upper and Middle districts of Queen Ann's county, be appointed to meet at Hillsborough on the 1st August, to act in conjunction with committees from Talbot and Caroline counties, in nominating a suitable person to be recommended to the democratic citizens of the Congressional District, to be supported at the next election as a candidate to represent us in the next Congress.

Resolved, That James Roberts, Edward Coppage, William Pryor, William Jacobs, Wincent Ischwy, and James Roe, from the upper district;—and Thomas Emory, Kenney Harrison, Philmon B. Hopper, Dr. John Thomas, William E. Meconkin, and Nathan Baynard, from the middle district, be appointed and are hereby constituted a committee, to meet at Hillsborough on Monday next, for the purpose of co-operating with the committees appointed by Talbot and Caroline counties, for carrying into effect the foregoing resolution.

According to notice, the several Democratic Republican Committees from Talbot, Caroline and Queen Ann's counties, met at Hillsborough on the 1st inst. for the purpose of recommending a suitable person as a candidate to represent the said counties in the Congress of the United States, at the ensuing election.—When Col. EDWARD LLOYD was called to the Chair, and KENNEY HARRISON, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The committee being organized, proceeded to make choice; when it was unanimously agreed that the Hon. ROBERT WRIGHT be recommended as a candidate to represent the said counties in the Congress of the United States, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the next Star.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET, for Queen Ann's County. SAMUEL BURGESS, THOMAS WRIGHT, (of Sol.) THOMAS EMORY, ROBERT STEVENS.

## FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR. Our accounts are to Friday, 29th. The fleet continued in port. Gen. Gaines had made a requisition of 1500 militia, part of which had arrived at the Harbor.

A gentleman from Sackett's Harbor, who left there a few days since, arrived in this city last evening, states that Com. Chauncey had recovered his health, and would positively sail on Sunday the 31st inst. and great hopes were entertained of his being able to meet Sir James at the Ducks, where it was presumed an action would ensue.

We understand the President of the U. States has conferred a brevet rank on the following gallant soldiers, for their distinguished merit in the present campaign in Upper Canada. Nat. Intell. Brigadier General W. Scott, Major General Major H. LEAVELAND, 9th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.

Major T. S. JESSUP, 25th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.

Major J. MCNEAL, 11th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain T. CROOKER, 9th Infantry, Major.

Captain N. FOWSON, Artillery, Major.

Captain T. HARRISON, 42d Infantry, Major.

Captain L. AUSTIN, 46th Infantry, Aid to Major General Brown, Major.

First Lieutenant W. J. WORTH, 23d Infantry, Aid to General Scott, Captain.

Second Lieutenant G. WATTS, Dragoons, do do. First Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Colonel G. E. MITCHELL, of Artillery, has received the brevet rank of Colonel, for his defence of Oswego, and

Major D. APRILE, 1st Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel, for his gallant enterprise in capturing the whole of the enemy's force at Sandy Creek.

As we look with fond anxiety to every thing that can be rationally construed into a symptom of returning peace, we consider the arrival of a minister from Holland as having an appearance that way.—We go on the principle, that the present government of that country is now so intimately connected with England, that it would not take so important a step without the concurrence of the English minister. But, as these diplomatic measures are extremely fallacious, the people of America will not be put off their guard, but continue to be every way prepared to meet the enemy—more especially whilst he continues to send strong reinforcements to his army in this country, and whilst he is shamefully continuing his most atrocious mode of warfare on our coast, and in our rivers from Eastport to the Potomac.

Philadelphia, August 1.

We understand from authority fully entitled to credit, that Admiral Cochrane has refused permission to the President of the United States to send a flag vessel with despatches to the American Commissioners in Europe. We state the fact without comment. The conclusion is inevitable, and cannot be mistaken.

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1814.

At a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Queen Ann's county, at Centerville, on Tuesday the 26th July, 1814, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of appointing a committee to meet at Hillsborough, on Monday the 1st day of August next, to act in conjunction with committees appointed from Talbot and Caroline counties, in nominating a suitable person as a candidate to be recommended to the republicans of the Seventh Congressional District, to represent us in the next Congress:—JAMES BROWN, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and JOHN BROWN, Esq. was chosen Secretary. The following resolutions were entered into and adopted by large majorities, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of 12 persons, to be chosen from the Upper and Middle districts of Queen Ann's county, be appointed to meet at Hillsborough on the 1st August, to act in conjunction with committees from Talbot and Caroline counties, in nominating a suitable person to be recommended to the democratic citizens of the Congressional District, to be supported at the next election as a candidate to represent us in the next Congress.

Resolved, That James Roberts, Edward Coppage, William Pryor, William Jacobs, Wincent Ischwy, and James Roe, from the upper district;—and Thomas Emory, Kenney Harrison, Philmon B. Hopper, Dr. John Thomas, William E. Meconkin, and Nathan Baynard, from the middle district, be appointed and are hereby constituted a committee, to meet at Hillsborough on Monday next, for the purpose of co-operating with the committees appointed by Talbot and Caroline counties, for carrying into effect the foregoing resolution.

According to notice, the several Democratic Republican Committees from Talbot, Caroline and Queen Ann's counties, met at Hillsborough on the 1st inst. for the purpose of recommending a suitable person as a candidate to represent the said counties in the Congress of the United States, at the ensuing election.—When Col. EDWARD LLOYD was called to the Chair, and KENNEY HARRISON, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The committee being organized, proceeded to make choice; when it was unanimously agreed that the Hon. ROBERT WRIGHT be recommended as a candidate to represent the said counties in the Congress of the United States, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the next Star.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET, for Queen Ann's County. SAMUEL BURGESS, THOMAS WRIGHT, (of Sol.) THOMAS EMORY, ROBERT STEVENS.

## FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR. Our accounts are to Friday, 29th. The fleet continued in port. Gen. Gaines had made a requisition of 1500 militia, part of which had arrived at the Harbor.

A gentleman from Sackett's Harbor, who left there a few days since, arrived in this city last evening, states that Com. Chauncey had recovered his health, and would positively sail on Sunday the 31st inst. and great hopes were entertained of his being able to meet Sir James at the Ducks, where it was presumed an action would ensue.

We understand the President of the U. States has conferred a brevet rank on the following gallant soldiers, for their distinguished merit in the present campaign in Upper Canada. Nat. Intell. Brigadier General W. Scott, Major General Major H. LEAVELAND, 9th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.

Major T. S. JESSUP, 25th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.

Major J. MCNEAL, 11th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain T. CROOKER, 9th Infantry, Major.

Captain N. FOWSON, Artillery, Major.

Captain T. HARRISON, 42d Infantry, Major.

Captain L. AUSTIN, 46th Infantry, Aid to Major General Brown, Major.

First Lieutenant W. J. WORTH, 23d Infantry, Aid to General Scott, Captain.

Second Lieutenant G. WATTS, Dragoons, do do. First Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Colonel G. E. MITCHELL, of Artillery, has received the brevet rank of Colonel, for his defence of Oswego, and

Major D. APRILE, 1st Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel, for his gallant enterprise in capturing the whole of the enemy's force at Sandy Creek.

As we look with fond anxiety to every thing that can be rationally construed into a symptom of returning peace, we consider the arrival of a minister from Holland as having an appearance that way.—We go on the principle, that the present government of that country is now so intimately connected with England, that it would not take so important a step without the concurrence of the English minister. But, as these diplomatic measures are extremely fallacious, the people of America will not be put off their guard, but continue to be every way prepared to meet the enemy—more especially whilst he continues to send strong reinforcements to his army in this country, and whilst he is shamefully continuing his most atrocious mode of warfare on our coast, and in our rivers from Eastport to the Potomac.

Philadelphia, August 1.

We understand from authority fully entitled to credit, that Admiral Cochrane has refused permission to the President of the United States to send a flag vessel with despatches to the American Commissioners in Europe. We state the fact without comment. The conclusion is inevitable, and cannot be mistaken.

## LARGE SUBJECTS. Portland, July 29.

At the capture of Eastport we understand that seven days were allowed the inhabitants to depart, or at its expiration to come forward and surrender to the base and perfidious go-

## FOR SALE. THE Lands which I purchased from Lewis and William S. Bush, said to contain, as per their deed to me, about one thousand acres, situated in Talbot county, on Great Choptank river.

Those lands have been lately marked, bounded and surveyed by commissioners appointed by Talbot county court.

The principal farm I have tilled under my own direction, and if a sale is made, the purchaser will have the privilege to seed in due time this season, and the entire possession on the first day of January next. The residue of these lands are tenanted out.

I will sell the said lands, as I now hold them, entire—and to a punctual purchaser, the terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to John Goldsborough, Esq. of Easton, or to the subscriber, near Greensboro', Caroline county.

W. Hughlett.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO all those indebted for officers fees, that I shall attend at my office in Easton, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and by deputies at St. Michaels, Trappe and Chapel, every Saturday until the 10th October next, for the purpose of receiving the same. All those persons who do not make payment by that time, may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons, as I am determined to close my books as speedy as possible.

Thos: Stevens, sheriff.

## THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Easton, Talbot county, State of Maryland, the following negroes, viz:

Negro FANNY, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, Esq. administrator, at the Chapel in this county, on or about the 1st of July 1813, and left my service on the 27th of August following. She had a variety of clothing—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of this State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if secured or brought home.

Also on the 27th of May last, (1814) a negro man, called and known by the name of JAMES RIDOUT, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a black complexion, small and regular features, his eyes of a reddish hue, has a kind of lip in his speech, and apt to nod his head when talking.—Short wool on his head, which he has been accustomed, generally, to keep up with a handkerchief.—He is excessively fond of smoking a pipe or cigar. When spoken to, he puts on a very sanctified look, and has for a year or two past pretended to be religious, and professed to be attached to the Methodist society, which he has repeatedly offered to me as an excuse for absenting himself from my service. Jim has been accustomed to working on a farm, and occasionally has been a waiter in my house; but for several years past has acted as my coachman and ostler, and been very much indulged. He carried off with him five or six suits of different kinds of clothing as good as new, and a plenty of money to bear his expenses for an hundred miles and more. Jim also carried off his wife Flora, a dark mulatto woman, the property of Mr. Anthony Ross, of this county.—He is about forty years of age, and Flora about thirty five. Whoever will secure the said negro Jim, shall receive one hundred dollars reward, it out of the State of Maryland, and fifty dollars if secured within this State, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home to me. Jim and Flora went off with a loaded cart, and it is supposed that they had procured passes from free negroes in and about Easton.

Likewise on the 29th of June last, a dark mulatto fellow, about 25 or 26 years of age, who calls himself NED ROBERTS, about five feet six or eight inches high, a stout, active, well set fellow, short wool on his head, and blackish beard, particularly around his mouth; has a full set of teeth, rather a large mouth, and uncommonly small ears, for a coloured fellow. Ned plays extremely well on the violin, and has been accustomed from his infancy to wait in a house, and always very much indulged. I bought this fellow, Ned, of John Lloyd Tighman, Esq. of Bennett's Point, Queen Ann's county; and he is the same coloured fellow that I advertised in the year 1811. He carried away six or seven different suits of clothing of various kinds, a violin of a light colour, a silver watch, and some money. I will pay twenty dollars and reasonable charges for apprehending Ned in this State, and bringing him home to me, and one hundred and fifty dollars if taken up and secured in any other of the United States.—All masters of vessels and other persons, are hereby warned not to harbor or carry off, any or either of the above negroes.

David Kerr, Jun.  
Talbot county, Md. Aug. 8





FROM THE PROVIDENCE PATRIOT.

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 1, 1815.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday, the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States from the first day of June, 1815, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1816, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinack, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire, and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinities.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of New York and its northern vicinities and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the States of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinities.

A ration to consist of one pound & one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of soap, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of salt, and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at the seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to bear the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the U. States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

John Armstrong.

July 26 9

JOHN W. SHERWOOD,

At his Hat Factory, opposite the old Bank, Easton.

HAS just returned from Philadelphia, with a general assortment of trimmings and materials in his line, which will enable him to execute such orders as he may be favoured with. His workmen are good, added to his own attention, the utmost confidence may be placed in the quality of his work.

July 26 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Stack, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of February next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1814.

Jacob Charles, ex'or of Peter Stack, dec'd.

August 2 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander Smith, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2d Monday of January next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1814.

John Ennalls, Ex'or of Alex. Smith, dec'd.

July 6 6

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nehemiah Townsend, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 30th July, 1814.

Charles Tilden, adm'r of Nehemiah Townsend.

August 2 9

## Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,

WASHINGTON, 17th June, 1814.

### GENERAL ORDER.

The President has been pleased to issue the following Proclamation, of which due notice will be taken.

By the President of the United States of America,

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the Army of the United States, have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall within three months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the seventeenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-eighth.

James Madison.

James Monroe, Secretary of State.

All Officers and Soldiers of the Army are required to continue their exertions in detecting and bringing to trial deserters from the army.

A premium not exceeding fifty dollars for each deserter will be paid by the commanding officer of the post, garrison or district to which he may be brought and delivered. All officers and soldiers are required to enforce the law against such citizen or citizens as shall entice or procure a soldier to desert. The words of the law are as follows, viz:

"Be it enacted, &c. That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.

John R. Bell, As't Insp'r Gen'l.

NOTE.—Those Printers of Newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States, are invited to give the said proclamation and this order three publications within each week, for two months.

June 28 9

### MAIL STAGE,

From Easton to Chester-Town.

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

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

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

Thomas Henrix.

April 26

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cooper, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in February next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—indulgence cannot be given. Witness my hand, this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814.

James Thompson, adm'r of John Cooper.

August 2 3q

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Cannon, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in February next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—indulgence cannot be given. Witness my hand, this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814.

Lovely Cannon, adm'r of Richard Cannon.

August 2 3q

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Christopher, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday of February next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—indulgence cannot be given. Witness my hand, this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814.

Jesse Colston, adm'r of Joseph Christopher.

August 2 3q

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of July, inst. as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself Eliza, alias Ruth—She is supposed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high. Her clothing when committed was a red calico jacket and linen petticoat; has a small scar on her forehead, also a small scar on her left wrist—Says she belongs to Mr. Henry Clark, about 5 miles from Bladensburg, Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

July 23 (Aug 2) 8

## WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers, for the accommodation of those who are disposed to favor them with their wool to card, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Kingston & Hardestie, merchants at Denton, and William Hudson & Co. at Bridgeville, to receive the parcels of wool—where they will send and receive them, and return the rolls twice per month.

The rolls will be nicely carded, and packed so as to make them portable to any part of the peninsula.

Samuel & Allen Talbott.

Midford, Del. June 21 13

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Edmondson, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2d Monday of February next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—indulgence cannot be given. Witness my hand, this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814.

John C. Travers, adm'r of Samuel Edmondson.

August 2 3

### TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

24th day of June, A. D. 1814.

ON application of WILLIAM BERRIDGE, attorney in fact for Richard Kinnamont, administrator of John Kinnamont, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that the said administrator give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony, that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1814.

Test—

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

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

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Kinnamont, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of November next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 25th day of July, 1814.

William Berridge, Attorney in fact for Richard Kinnamont, adm'r of J. Kinnamont.

July 26 3

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Talbot county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James B. Hopkins, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, for settlement. Those indebted to the said deceased, (whose accounts are now due) are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the same.

Elizabeth Hopkins, } adm'r  
Charles Blake, } of James B. Hopkins, dec'd.

July 26 3

### WORCESTER COUNTY, SS.

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Hill, of Worcester county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Hill having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said William Hill having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—and having appointed William Parker trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Hill—and the said William Parker having given bond with security, as is required by the said act. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Hill be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for four weeks successively, and also by causing a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at the door of one of the taverns in Berlin, three months before the first Saturday in November term next) to appear before the said court, on the said first Saturday in November term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Hill should not have the benefit of the act of assembly, as prayed—Given under my hand this fourteenth day of May, 1815.

William Whittington, Associate Judge 4th Judicial District of Maryland.

August 2 4

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of July, inst. as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself Eliza, alias Ruth—She is supposed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high. Her clothing when committed was a red calico jacket and linen petticoat; has a small scar on her forehead, also a small scar on her left wrist—Says she belongs to Mr. Henry Clark, about 5 miles from Bladensburg, Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

July 23 (Aug 2) 8

## UNION TAVERN.

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

SOLON LOWE.

Jan 4 m

### MARYLAND.

Queen Anne's County, Md.

ON application of CHARLES R. NICHOLSON, of Queen Anne's county, to me the subscriber, one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, in the recess of Queen Anne's county court, by a petition in writing, stating that he is actually confined in the goal of said county for debts which he is wholly unable to pay, and praying a discharge under the insolvent laws of this State; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition: And he having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided within the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application—and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the county court of said county, on the first Saturday of next October term, to answer the allegations of his creditors. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles R. Nicholson be forthwith discharged from his confinement, and do hereby appoint the said first Saturday of next October term of Queen Anne's county court, for the creditors of the said Charles R. Nicholson to be and appear before the said court, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles R. Nicholson should not be finally discharged under the insolvent laws of this State—I do further order the said Charles R. Nicholson to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of the said county, and to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once every two weeks, for three months successively, before the said first Saturday of next October term. Given under my hand this 15th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Lemuel Purnell.

June 28—ed3m. J. 12, 20: a 9, 23: s 6, 20: 4

### SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, on or about the 22d of May last, a negro woman named Liza, (the property of William James and Susanna Nice, minors) about 20 years of age, rather chunky made, with thick lips, her teeth white and full—she has been mostly brought up to house business. She carried with her two children, the oldest about 2 years of age, named Henry, the other about 3 months old. It is supposed that she is in the neighborhood of Camden, with a man passing for her husband, who calls himself Jake Elliott, as he stole his masters horse and other goods, and ran away about the same time. Any person taking up the said woman in Talbot, Caroline or Dorchester counties, and securing her in any jail, and giving the subscriber information of the same, or bringing her to the subscriber, shall receive thirty dollars reward—and if out of said counties, sixty dollars reward.

Peter Harris, guardian to the said minors.

August 2

### ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living to Dorchester county, Maryland, 20 miles below Cambridge, on the 28th of May last, a negro man by the name of Sam, the property of the subscriber. Sam is about five feet six or eight inches high, a dark mulatto, he has a down look, straight and well made—has a large scar on his elbow from a burn; he is 22 or 23 years of age—Took with him a tow linen pair of trousers, a heavy round jacket cross-barr'd with black and red, one nankeen jacket and pair nankeen pantaloons, a castor hat about half worn. It is probable he has procured a pass, and may be supposed to be free. If taken within this State, fifty dollars, if out of this State, the above reward, will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, or securing him in any jail in the United States, and information given so that I get him again.

William Andrews.

June 7

### THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Hall's Cross Roads, Queen Anne's county, Maryland, on Sunday the 10th inst. a negro boy named JOSEPH, aged 15 years, very black and slender made, he stammers when he speaks fast. His clothing were, linen shirt and trousers, and a new wool hat. Twenty dollars reward will be given if taken in this State, and the above reward if taken out of this State, and brought home to the subscriber, or lodged in the goal at Centreville.

Eliphalet Meeds.

July 26 3q

### RUNAWAY.

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

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, Dec. 7.

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself John Shorter. He is supposed to be about 45 years of age, five feet five inches high—His clothing when committed were an old far hat, black cloth great coat, blue cloth round about, striped cotton Bennett's cord vest, and blue cloth pantaloons; has some shins, likewise the first joint of the middle finger on his right hand cut off—Says he was manumitted by Benjamin Adams, seven miles from Alexandria, Fairfax County, State of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

June 23 (July 5) 4





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 Cents per square.

### FOR SALE,

THE Lands which I purchased from Lewis and William S. Bush, said to contain, as per their deed to me, about one thousand acres, situate in Talbot county, on Great Choptank river. These lands have been lately marked, bounded and surveyed by commissioners appointed by Talbot county court.

The principal farm I have tiled under my own direction, and if a sale is made, the purchaser will have the privilege to seed in during this season, and the entire possession on the first day of January next. The residue of those lands are tenanted out.

I will sell the said lands, as I now hold them, entire—and to a punctual purchaser, the terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to John Goldsborough, Esq. of Easton, or to the subscriber, near Greensboro', Caroline county.

W. Hughlett.

august 9 3

### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale all the real estate of Mr. Samuel Wallis, dec'd, in Kent county—viz:

THE FARM in the tenure of Mr. Joshua Lamb, containing 405 3/4 acres, situate near 1 U. Church, and only 5 1/2 miles from Chester Town. There is on this farm a convenient two story brick dwelling, with cellars, and kitchen adjoining, beside other buildings, and a handsome apple orchard. About 1-6 of the whole tract is in wood—the soil is genial, and surprisingly adapted to the new system of Clover and Plaster.

The FARM called "Hackett's Fancy," containing one hundred and eighty-one acres, situate on the Still Pond road, within 3 1/2 miles of Chester Town.

Parts of several tracts of LAND (sold by John Black, as trustee for the sale of the undivided property of Col. Isaac Perkins) situate on and at the head of Perkins' mill pond, containing 171 1/2 acres.

That spacious and eligible Brick Tavern, in Chester Town, long in the tenure of Mr. Francis Skirvin.—Also—several other dwellings, a grary and wharf, and four or five grass lots on the environs of the town. For particulars apply to

Philip Wallis.

Easton, Md. July 12

### MILL & MILL SEAT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his MILL and MILL SEAT, situated on the Head of Kings-Creek, in Talbot county, about five miles from Easton, and three from Choptank river. There are about 60 acres of land, 20 of which is meadow of the best quality—the residue is very productive, and may be made rich with little expense from the meadow, with cattle and the ditch banks, which has been tried and found to answer a very good purpose. The improvements are as follows: The Mill House 20 by 26 feet, one story brick, covered with cypress shingles, clap board and weather boarding—two pairs of stone—a tumble dam nearly new, and over shot wheel 11 feet 4 inches diameter—peer head nearly new; one log dwelling house and kitchen, barn house, smoke house, and stable. The stream is short but very springy, and affords water to grind from 10 to 20 bushels a day in a drough. The terms will be one-fourth of the purchase money, the residue in three equal annual instalments, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. A good and indisputable title will be given when the property is paid for.—Should this property not be sold by the 15th of September, it then will be to rent for the ensuing year.

William Scott.

Near Easton, July 19

### FOR SALE,

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

March 22 24 (Sept. 1)

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Caroline county, whereon he now lives, situated within three miles of Hillsborough, and containing upwards of six hundred acres of Land. It is unnecessary to say any thing of the soil or convenience of this Farm, as it is expected that those who wish to purchase will view the Land. If not sold at private sale, before Thursday the first of September next, it will be offered on that day at 12 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

Thomas Daffin.

June 21 11

### IN CHANCERY,

July 18th, 1814.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of George Black, dec'd, as mentioned in the report of the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 30th day of September next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 30th day of August next.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be \$929 62-100.

True copy. Test—

James P. Heath,

Reg. Cur. Can.

august 2 3

### BLANK BOOKS,

For sale at the Star-Office.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all those indebted for officers fees, that shall attend at my office in Easton, on Tuesday and Saturdays, and by deputies at St. Michael's Trappe and Chapel, every Saturday until the 10th October next, for the purpose of receiving the same. All those persons who do not make payment by that time, may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons, as I am determined to close my books as speedily as possible.

Tho: Stevens, sheriff.

august 9 3

### SHEEP FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, 250 country EWES of superior quality, and 100 EWES and WETHERS of the Merino cross; also, 3-4, 7 8, 15 16, & 31 32 Merino ram lambs.

Edward Lloyd.

Talbot county, Aug. 2

The Editor of the American Watchman, Wilmington, D. will publish the above advertisement for three weeks, and forward his account to the Star office.

### TREASURY OFFICE,

Annapolis, July 26, 1814.

150,000 DOLLARS WANTED ON LOAN.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a Resolution at their May session on one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following, to wit:

May Session, 1813.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms and at such periods as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof: Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

And whereas the Executive of Maryland has authorized and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution.

Be it known, that the undersigned, Treasurer of the Western Shore, will receive on loan in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole 150,000 dollars, upon the terms and conditions specified in said resolution.

B. Harwood.

N. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore; the Star and Monitor, at Easton; Baugis's Republican and Fredericktown Herald, at Frederick Town, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

august 2 4

### ROCK HALL PACKET.

IN consequence of a late change in the Mail routes on the Eastern Shore, this Packet will change the days of sailing, and will run in future as follows, viz:

Leave Rock Hall on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Baltimore same days.

Leave Baltimore on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Rock Hall same days.

The Mail via Rock Hall leaves Chester Town for Baltimore on Tuesdays and Fridays, and leaves Baltimore for Chester Town on Mondays and Thursdays, and arrives the same days.

The Stage between Rock Hall and Chester Town forms a junction, in concert with the line of Wilmington and Easton Stages, at Chester Town.

Be it observed, that, under present circumstances, this is the most preferable route for crossing the bay, for shortness of distance and safety—and that the Packet now on this route is as fine a vessel, for fast sailing, safety and convenience, as any on the bay.

All Baggage and Goods at the risk of the owners.

T. Harris.

July 12 13

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Cannon, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—indulgence cannot be given. Witness my hand, this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814.

Lovey Cannon, adm'r

of Richard Cannon.

august 2 3q

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cooper, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the second Monday in February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—indulgence cannot be given. Witness my hand, this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814.

James Thompson, adm'r

of John Cooper.

august 2 3q

### APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

Star-Office.

March 1

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

### THE TIMES.

We have often been asked our opinion of the probable event of the present important crisis. To this interrogation we are unable to give a definite answer. At one moment, rumors of a pacific nature, like the glimmerings of a sunbeam through a portentous cloud, seem to give a ray of hope that our differences may be honorably adjusted; at the next, our ill-grounded hopes are dashed by preparations, on the part of the enemy, to give to the war a more sanguinary character.—Those who made their calculations on the magnanimity of the British, it appears, are to be disappointed.—They have already, if we may credit their public journals, enjoying, by anticipation, the pleasure of beholding our cities, towns and villages in flames—our sons butchered by their hired mercenaries—our wives and daughters the victims of more than savage brutality—and our country subjugated to the will of a tyrant our fathers scorned to serve.

But from all their threats and menaces we do not experience half the pain, we receive from seeing some of our citizens elated at the event which has put it into the power of the enemy, to employ so large a force against us. Could we have supposed that the success of our enemy would have been cause for public rejoicings, and "religious festivals," with any, whose land of nativity is America? Yet such is the fact—to their shame be it spoken! We can hardly forbear clasping with the British and their red allies, and denouncing them enemies to their country. We feel gratified, however, that the number of these men is comparatively small; yet they are capable, unless strictly watched, of doing great mischief. We would not be understood to mean here, all those who attended at the late ridiculous farces—many of them were, no doubt, well meaning men, and friends to a republican form of government. It is the men who set in motion the political automations, that deserve and receive our most pointed disapprobation.

Will not the "notes of preparation" on the part of the enemy, rouse us from inactivity and supineness, and unite all honest men in our common defence? If not, we are unworthy to be called the descendants of the Heroes of the Revolution. If the fair fabric of our republican institutions are so soon to be overturned, as some have expressed their fears, (we do not say their wishes,) then did WASHINGTON fight and conquer in vain—in vain WARREN, MONTGOMERY, and host of worthies shed their blood and die for the security of Independence to their posterity.—If, after tasting the blessings of liberty, we are willingly tamely to surrender it—if we are willing by this to insult the names of our ancestors—then, indeed, do we deserve to be "beat into unconditional submission!"

But the people of America, are not ready to make a sacrifice of their rights and liberties—they are not ready for unconditional submission to tyranny.—There are hundreds of thousands of the Freeman of Columbia, who wish for the maintenance of FREEDOM, and we may add, who do not wish to survive its destruction—who, would the enemy make the rash attempt to put their threats into execution, would fly to the post of danger, and immolate them in their boats, ere the sand on the shore, should receive an imprint from the foot of a tyrant's myrmidon—who would need no greater stimulant, than the threats of the enemy to bring us again to that state of vassalage, from which, with the assistance of the God of battles, the heroes of '75 emancipated our country—and who, with the same assistance, will withstand the shock, which by some is thought to be ready to burst upon us.—These men, should there be no accommodation with the enemy, will find it their duty, and from their duty they will not shrink, to adopt the motto of the Revolution—"those who are not FOR US are AGAINST US." We are no friends to "gay laws," &c. but there is a point in toleration, to go beyond which is crime.—In peace, opposition may be allowed to "beat the air" with safety, but in war they may "raise a wind" that will blow them to destruction.

### BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

Adjutant General's Office,

H. Quarters, Montreal,

12th July, 1814.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and commander of the forces has received from Lieut. Gen. Drummond, the official report of Major Gen. Riall, of the sortie which took place on the 5th inst. from the lines of Chippewa.

His Excellency derives a proud consolation in the undaunted gallantry and exemplary discipline displayed by the troops in this unequal contest. Major Gen. Riall represents Lieut. Col. Pearson in command of a detachment of light

troops—Lieut. Col. Gordon of the Royal Scots—Lieutenant Col. the Marquis of Tweeddale, 100th regiment—Major Evans, 8th or King's regiment—Major Risle, 19th Light Dragoons—and Capt. Mackinnon, Royal Artillery, to have afforded the most able support in the zealous and judicious command of their respective corps; and that the zeal and intelligence, evinced by his aid-de-camp, Capt. Holland; Capt. Elliott, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general; Lt. Fox, Royals, acting Brigade Major, and Staff Adjutant Craig, merited his approbation; and that the conduct of Lt. Col. Dickson, Lincoln, was exemplary.

His Excellency laments the loss of so many valuable officers and men, but this sentiment is greatly aggravated by the disappointment and mortification he has experienced in learning that Fort Erie, entrusted to the charge Major Buck, 8th or King's regiment, was surrendered on the evening of the 3d inst. by capitulation, without having made an adequate defence.

Return of killed, wound-d and missing. Royal Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery drivers—1 subaltern wounded.

1st or Royal Scots—1 captain, 4 sergeants, 48 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 2 captains, 7 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 121 rank and file wounded; 30 rank and file missing.

8th or King's regiment—3 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file wounded.

100th regiment—2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 64 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 3 captains, 6 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 114 rank and file wounded; 1 subaltern missing.

Militia—3 captains, 1 subaltern, 9 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 3 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 11 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant, 14 rank and file missing.

Royal 19th light dragoons—1 sergeant, 5 rank and file wounded.

Officers killed.

Royal Scots—Captain Bailey.

100th regiment—Lieutenant Gibbons, and Ensign Rva.

Militia—Captains Rowe and Turney, and Lieut. M'Donnell.

Officers wounded.

General Staff—Captain Holland, aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Riall, severely, not dangerously.

Royal Artillery drivers—Lieut. Jack, slightly.

1st or Royal Scots—Lieut. Col. Gordon, slightly; Captains Bird and Wilson, severely, and prisoners; and Lieut. W. Campbell, severely, Lieuts. Fox, Jackson and Hendrick, severely and not dangerously; Lieut. M'Donald, slightly; Lieuts. A. Campbell and Connell, severely.

8th or King's regiment—Lieut. Boyle.

100th regiment—Lieut. Col. the Marquis of Tweeddale, severely but not dangerously; Capt. Sherrard, do. do.; Capt. Smith, severely; Lieut. Fortune, wounded and missing; supposed prisoner; Ensign Clarke and Johnson, Adj. Hings-ton.

Militia—Lieut. Col. Dickson, slightly; Lieut. Clement, severely; Lieut. Bowman, slightly; Ensign Kirkpatrick, dangerously. (Signed)

EDW. BAYNES, Ad. Gen. N. A.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

### THE CRISIS.

At this period of general alarm, every one is asking, what is to be done? Few think of submitting a proud and irritated foe; but what at our means of defence? The powerful state of Massachusetts, with an organized militia of above 70,000 effective men, was turned out a few hundred to defend our soil from invasion, our houses from conflagration and our towns from military contribution; a force utterly inadequate to any thing like defence. This course of conduct we cannot but think in the highest degree impolitic, because while it is out a shew of protection, it must fall before the first attack, and will necessarily produce a depression of the public mind, responding to the hopes it encourages. Should the enemy get possession of Boston, the contribution from this town alone would maintain a garrison that would make it secure for five years. Can we then be so besotted as to wait till our towns are plundered and our resources exhausted by the enemy, before we think of defence? Still every body ask, how are we to defend ourselves? We answer

Let the people be awakened to a sense of the real state of the country. Let all party feeling be buried in a determination to defend our land. Let no angry and sarcastic allusions be made to past differences of opinion. We shall have leisure to settle them on the return of peace. And first, let the State and General Governments set the example, by displaying a liberality of sentiment that shall make us forget that there are two parties in the country. If the enemy is determined to make no distinction of party, why should we among ourselves.

The undividedness of the country is required for its defence. Those who still think of peace, will soon be awakened from their dreams of security by the thunder of the enemy's cannon. But how few now think of peace? The most portentous sign of the times is, that though almost all are sensible of the greatness of the danger, hardly one dares tell his thoughts to his neighbor. We wander about the streets with looks of terror and amazement, and seem to think that whispering our fears will augment the general peril. We must learn to look the danger in the face, & accustom ourselves to contemplate its most frightful aspect. If this supineness continue, the country is lost.

Our military arrangements, says one man, are rendered ineffective by the incapacity of the government; another interrupts, and says they are thwarted by party opposition; a third start up, and attributes their failure to a general want of military knowledge in the country.—And what if it be true that all these causes contribute to the effect?—These mutual criminations will never remedy the evil, and give us security. They only embitter the minds of men towards each other: THEY MAKE US REMEMBER OUR PARTY AND FORGET THE REPUBLIC. Away, then, with these private quarrels at such a time, so full of danger and dishonor. Let the whole energy of the nation be bent to its defence.

But in what manner shall this be done, is the general question. We reply—Let 50,000 men be immediately called out, collected at suitable depots, and trained for service. Let all the militia be prepared to march at a moment's warning, and turn out with alacrity when their services are wanted. Let us show that we are resolutely determined on a desperate defence of our liberties, and peace will soon revisit our shores. Britain has not the smallest hope of success, if she finds us united. She will soon yield, when she finds the contest hopeless. But if we continue longer in our present lethargic state, the Republic is irretrievably ruined.

### AN AMERICAN.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Messrs. Editors.

A paper signed VERITAS in the National Intelligencer, gives a statement of facts which agree with the many reports and accounts which have been both heard and seen in Baltimore.—Every where on the banks of the Patuxent, there has been a shameful want of cohesion, adhesion and exertion among the people, whose immediate interest it was to oppose the enemy, and defend their own property.—If the Executive had no authority instantly to call out the Militia, why was he not empowered to do so in any case of threatened danger of actual invasion?—It is now more than two years since the commencement of the war, and our Legislators had sufficient time to make the necessary preparations against attacks which they must have known would be made by the enemy, who are now every where marauding in our Bay and in our Rivers.—The enemy, taking advantage of supineness and negligence in carrying on the war is more like Algerine corsairs, or West India buccaniers, than a civilized and magnanimous nation.—Parties of fifty, twenty, and even ten, have ranged through the country, burning, destroying and robbing wherever they go.—The war now rages (says the Federal Gazette)—the devouring flames, lighted up by the increasing activity of the enemy, consume alike private and public property.

It would be painful to relate half the stories told of this most disgraceful war, and the timid, unresisting conduct of the inhabitants—I shall give you only one instance of British magnanimity.—A party of the enemy came to a house where was lodged a parcel of tobacco.—The owners prayed that their property might be saved from destruction.—The officer told them, that he must burn the house, but they might carry away the tobacco.—With difficulty the people got carriages, drawn by oxen to take it off.—No sooner was this done, than the enemy burnt the house, drove the carriages to their boats and embarked both the tobacco and the oxen!

Here is a fine subject for Orator Morris.—'Tis done (he might say); the agony is over.—Both the oxen and the tobacco are safe on board of his Majesty's ships. They have become the property of our immortal Sovereign! It has been said and asserted, "that the State, had inhabitants of that part of the State, had a strong predilection for Britain"—This corroborated by a late letter from an officer belonging to Commodore Barney's fleet—He gives an account of the Commodore's sickness, caused by constant exposure and extreme fatigue, "that we should receive no information or assistance from the people among whom we are so fortunately placed, their inclination to give us is so great—However, (concludes he) they have already paid, and probably will still



pay more, by the capacity of their friends, and their own disinclination to defend themselves."

And is it to defend this disaffected and pusillanimous people that the Factionists wish to bring our army from Canada?—I hope not.—If any thing can cure them of their most unnatural attachment to our enemies, their indiscriminate plunder and depredation must. To do our enemies justice, they are impartial in their vengeance.—No favor is shown to either friend or foe.—Whether Royalists or Republicans, Federalists or Democrats, "all is fish that comes into their nets."

CANIDUS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

### THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

ME-SRS. EDITORS,

If some of the presses in this City or elsewhere, be the organs of their respective patrons or partisans, is it not correct to infer that the uniform, unqualified abuse of the Chief Magistrate has become a federal principle? We remember that during the Presidency of JOHN ADAMS, especially while imposed upon by the arts of Hamilton, Pickens, and their other file leaders; at that time, Federalists, falsely so called, were loud and vehement in behalf of the respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the Union.—They then denounced, as a democratic principle, all invective, nay even involved in his defense. They then declared that any obloquy against him or his measures, was a spirit derived from the Devil, Tom Paine and infidelity.—The reverend clergy in particular, were vociferous for the support of the "powers that be." This was their favourite text—or at least topic, even on national fasts, &c. Nothing, it was argued and enforced by every Federalist, can be a greater proof of the prevalence of irreligion, as well public and civil degeneracy and corruption, than the levelling & disorganizing spirit of abuse and obloquy against the Chief Magistrate and those in authority. Hence the famous, or rather infamous, gag-law, or sedition bill—even during peace.

I appeal to the recollection of every honest federalist in the country, whether this was not the fact.

If so, how comes it that now every fresh editorial champion of Federalism tries to recommend himself by "Billingsgate" abuse, in every print he issues, against the Chief Magistrate? Does this so highly please their patrons? Is it for this purpose they receive from Federalists the most profuse support and encouragement?—Or is it for this—our most opulent nabobs of the federal order, combine in establishing printing presses?

If it be, who will say that Federalism, during JOHN ADAMS' Presidency, was the same it is now, under that of JAMES MADISON? Indeed it is impossible any honest consistent Federalist can say so.—During JOHN ADAMS' administration, every Federalist would, to a man, have denounced all such Editors, as the basest and most profligate tools of corruption.—Nay, so far did they carry their Presidential loyalty, at that time, that they provided legally against all animadversion on any measure the President could adopt, however free the writer might be from any personal disrespect.

Why, then, has not Federalism retained this principle ever since? Is it less honorable, or less virtuous, or less dignified now than it was then? Is it less becoming those who boast themselves, the most unsullied adherents to the principles of WASHINGTON.—Or, in other words, those who assume to themselves a sort of exclusive claim to national honor, national patriotism & public virtue—and whose blood, if you believe them, flows in a more uncorrupted current than that of those of opposite sentiments?

FACTS speak louder and stronger than all selfish or partial pretensions—and to these let those, who want information on this subject, resort.

The responsible situation in which the nation has placed our present worthy Chief Magistrate—the trying and arduous duties that devolve upon him, at such a crisis as this—the talents, vigilance, and exertions, which it demands, and faithfully and honestly receives—might well merit and command the sympathy, the generosity, and liberal countenance and co-operation of any virtuous, enlightened or civilized society—and I am bold to say, that there is no such community of men, under Heaven, where JAMES MADISON'S long-tried integrity, public service and patriotism would not meet with these, in the most ample manner such a people could confer.

How deep, then, the guilty stain on our national honor and virtue, to see the present such a time as this, team with a cessless lava of low, rancid rivalry against the man invested with the unsullied robe of the nation's dignity—and placed at the head of her just defence against sanguinary and invading foe?

If any thing could aggravate the enormity of such disgraceful conduct, it is the consideration that its principal patrons are men who seem inclined to fall prostrate at the shrine of hereditary magistracy in Europe. Yes, the men who have been taking the lead in celebrating the restoration of hereditary royalty, and the "powers that be," several years past, have patronized abuse, obliquity, and even personal defamation on the "powers that be," at home.

AMERICA! Let men of any or every faculty of intellect, or observance, mark this principle of federalism. The whole

host of its advocates, whether as patrons or mercenaries, are challenged, and hereby called on, either to deny its guilty existence, or to vindicate its atrocious, disloyal and treasonable spirit, in this respect.

If this be FEDERALISM, let any own it, if they can, without a blush of conscious guilt. If this be pure, untarnished American republicanism, or the principle inculcated by WASHINGTON, and the sages of the revolution, then might we as well curse as bless their memory. If this be federalism, then ought WASHINGTON never to have borne an office, so soon to be subjected to the vile invectives of every tool of faction, or relentless, disappointed ambition.

Had that great man foreseen, that so many of his honored and beloved countrymen of those, too, who affected to be his peculiar admirers, followers and disciples, would so soon have incurred such a mark of public depravity or national turpitude, he would, certainly, never have considered it an office worthy of his great and heroic services—nor that country entitled to such services, where that office, unimpeachably executed, could be so wantonly defamed—or where such licentious scope would be given by the press, however free, to such nationally dishonorable debasement and corruption.

### HONESTUS.

ALEXANDRIA, August 8.

Copy of a letter from an Officer in the Army, to his friend in this town, dated

Fort Erie, U. C. July 28.

On the 23d I found myself so far recovered as to join the army on Queenston Heights, although that part of my foot which was fractured will never be of much service. On the 24th we retired to Chippewa, and on the 25th at half past 4 P. M. our first brigade commanded by General Scott, engaged the enemy's advance, about 2 1/2 miles from Chippewa; the main body of both armies soon supported the advances, and a tremendous battle was fought lasting 3 hours and 23 minutes, mostly within half musket and sometimes within half pistol shot, which ended in the enemy's total defeat, leaving 2 brass 24 pounders and 1 brass 6 pounder in our possession. We kept the battle ground until midnight, when having removed our wounded and part of our dead, and retired to Chippewa, taking with us his brass 6 pounder. We were unable to bring off his two 24 pounders from a want of horses; almost all ours being killed, and our pieces were generally taken off with bricoles. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners must be about 12 or 1300. Of prisoners we have taken Major Gen. Riall, Gen. Drummond's aid de camp, 19 officers and 340 or 400 men. His force engaged was by their own account about 4500 regulars, besides his Indians, &c. commanded by Lieut. Gen. Drummond and Major Gen. Riall. We had not an Indian engaged and our force did not exceed 2800 men; our loss is severe.—Generals Brown and Scott, and an aid of each with several field officers are wounded—several other officers killed, among whom was my Captain [Riall] he was wounded in the body, but refused to quit his piece, when a cannon shot took most of his head off. All the men at his piece were killed or wounded. He was brother to the Editor of the Enquirer, and formerly lived in Alexandria.

My horse being killed when our army was before Fort George, a few days before the action, and not having received another I was obliged from my lameness to get into a waggon from which I rode a mile from the action, from which with my crutch I hobbled on, but of action was nearly over before I got off. We retired to this place on the 24th, where we may soon expect another action.—Should I come off safe you will hear from me, if not God bless you—I took Gen. Riall with 4 of his officers up to Buffalo. He is wounded in the shoulder and will remain there for some time. The British officers and men not wounded have been sent into the interior.—They have all been surprised at the obstinate valor of our troops in the late actions. The last one is said to be the greatest ever fought in this country.

Lieut. Kincaid is well, but was nearly done over a piece of a shell which carried away part of his hat. Herald.

### CHELSEA, AUGUST 1.

#### THE WEATHER.

Thrust month, has been uncommonly mild, not so much so as June. The general degree of heat at mid day was 80 to 84, in three instances only rising to 90 and 91. Frequent showers in the course of the month, particularly the last week, when there was an excess of rain with high wind. The latter are apprehensive may have done some damage among the cotton plantations on the seaboard. All accounts from the interior agree that the crop of wheat was uncommonly fine, and well got in. The corn crop, which is now out of reach of harm, is abundant beyond any thing known before. The cotton and rice promised equally well, particularly the former, which, should it escape injury from gales will be the greatest ever made from the quantity planted.

### AMERICAN HEROISM.

Could every instance of individual heroism, which has occurred during the present war be collected and recorded, they would form a subject of proud satisfaction for the contemplation of the American patriot, and transmit a page to posterity, unsurpassed by the brightest annals of Grecian and Roman glory.—Every gallant deed of our ocean warriors, from the most skillful commander down

to the rudest and humblest tar, adds alike to the lustre of our national character, and equally demands our admiration and lasting remembrance. But in the action between the Phoebe and Essex, how many of our brave seamen, sunk as it were, in a blaze of glory, whose individual names must be forever shrouded in darkness! To redeem them from this fate, and hold them up as examples for the emulation of their countrymen in arms, would be a pleasing task. Though they fell in their country's cause, far from their kindred and homes, yet their relatives and friends would then, while mourning their death, feel a bright consolation in their transition to perpetual fame.

From a friend who took part in the engagement, we have received the following anecdotes, exemplary of that fearless and patriotic spirit which animated the whole crew of the Essex, and which characterized our hardy sailors in all their combat with the tyrant of the seas. To the memory of the brave fellows mentioned therein, their publicity is due; and we do not doubt but that many more instances of chivalrous heroism, resulting from a noble love of country, might be obtained and recorded to the lasting honor of the American name.

John Ripley, after losing a leg—said, "Farewell, boys, I can be of no use to you," and leaped out of the bow port.

John Alvison, received a cannon ball (18 pounder) through the body; in the agony of death, he exclaimed, "Never mind, shipmates! I die in defence of 'Free Trade and Sailors' Rights!'" and expired with the word rights quivering on his lips.

James Anderson, had his left leg shot off, and died animating his shipmates to fight bravely in defence of Liberty.

After the engagement, Benjamin Hazen, having dressed himself in a clean shirt and jerkin, addressed his remaining mess-mates, and telling them he never could submit to be a prisoner to the English, threw himself into the sea.

N. Y. Columbian.

The gentlemen who manage the Diving Bell and who, last summer, were daily bringing up curiosities from sunken wreck of the British frigate Hussar, C. M. Pole commander, at Hell Gate, are now employed in diving into the hull of the sloop of war Mercury, J. Montague, commander, sunk in 1777, in the North River, opposite Mr. Roullet's seat, several miles from the City. From the wreck of the Mercury have been brought up, most of her guns in a perfect state, some diminutive of liquor, bottles of wine, rum, porter, china bowls rivited with silver, &c. attached to which are oyster & clam shells. These articles, particularly the liquor, sell for enormous prices, & win, no doubt, to their improvidence from nearly 40 years seclusion from air.

A friend having put in our possession Steel's List for October, 1782, we find that the Hussar was sunk, by running on the rocks at Hell Gate in 1779; and that the Mercury went down in consequence of running foul of a cheveaux de frize in 1777.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Camp Champlain, July 20th, 1814.

On the 15th inst. at two o'clock at night, one of our picket guards, under the command of the gallant Lieut. CHARLES F. SHELBOURNE, of the 4th regt. infantry, was attacked by about 70 Voltigeurs and Indians; ours consisted of about 20 men. The Indians commenced the attack by surprising and shooting a sentinel; upon which Lieutenant Shelburne paraded his guard and received the fire of the whole British force with great bravery, and returned it; on the first fire, he had 2 killed and Lieut. S. received a wound in the hip; nevertheless, he kept up a well directed fire, and stood his ground until he received two other wounds, one in the neck the other in the breast; he then made a retrograde movement, in good order, but kept a well directed fire on the enemy, until a reinforcement arrived to his assistance from camp, upon which they made a charge upon the enemy, Lieut. S. accompanying them, although against the express command and wish of the officers present; but in the pursuit he fell on account of the great loss of blood. We drove the enemy, & took two prisoners, from whom we learn that Lieut. S. with his spartan band, killed 20 and wounded 6, including 1 Lt. We found 15 killed on the field and 3 wounded. We only had 3 killed and 4 wounded, including our hero, who is now doing well, and will be out in a day or two. It is only necessary to add, that Lieut. Shelburne, after having received his 3 wounds, and while in pursuit of the enemy, was attacked by an Indian, who sprung upon him from the bushes & gave him a slight cut upon the head with his tomahawk.—After a slight skirmish, Lieut. S. succeeded in dispatching him with his sword, by a thrust thro' the body. He then fell for want of blood, and was carried from the field.

Last night, two of the enemy's patrolling parties met and attacked each other, and did not discover their mistake, until they had killed seven of their own men.

### FROM THE YANKEE.

#### ABDICATION AND EXILE.

We have no objection to give circulation, as far as our paper goes, to the hints contained in the prints of the British faction to the abdication or resignation of our two high officers, provided we be allowed to recommend to congress to pass an exile law, by virtue of which we

should rid our land of a few men who would long since have suffered the ultimatum suppelium in any country but ours. It is our deliberate opinion, that if less than 20 men; some say less than half a dozen, were sent from a certain national town to within the British lines, as our fathers sent Gov. HUTCHINSON, ARNOLD, and others, we should shorten the road to peace.

A British officer, of no mean rank in Canada, said to an American officer, who had resided some time at Quebec:

"You Bostonians, were once poor and brave, and all the world respected you; but since then you grew very rich by trade and speculation, and your character is changed, for all your thoughts run upon your riches, and you are become a set of cowards, and your town the headquarters of rebellion; & every body despises you. You appear also a set of hypocrites—you pretend to us to abhor the war, and to be our friends, when you are feasting, toasting and carousing those men who have done us the most mischief. We esteem a man that acts openly and honestly and fights us bravely; but we despise the men who are continually black-guarding their own government, only because they want to get into office themselves."

You speak my own sentiments, said the American Colonel to the Briton.—We wish, said the former, that we could send about a dozen of our leading men of Massachusetts here to assist you in Canada. "We would not take them as a gift," said the Briton: "We have traitors enough already enjoying the protection of the British constitution;—'Alay every honest heart, whether Briton or American, be every where honoured; and every traitor meet the reward of a HALTER!'" To which the American Colonel drank with a hearty AMEN!—And so far a couple of honourable soldiers, belonging to nations at war with each other, agreed perfectly as it regarded honorable and dishonorable motives. It is an undoubted fact that the commanders of the ships blockading our ports feel an increasing contempt for the leading people of a certain town, remarkable for more show than substance; and for never being easy under any government, Royal or Republican.

### LATEST FROM THE NIAGARA.

From our Correspondent at Utica, August 4.

In this evening's stage, arrived two of the British captains taken at the battle of Bridge-water, and Capt. —, of our army. Capt. — was sick with the measles, and not in the battle at Bridge-water, which he states to have been as sanguinary as heretofore represented, and the British loss much greater than ours. Capt. Kinne, son of Mr. Newcomb Kinne, Norwich, Ct. was among the slain. Capt. — states that he met Gen. Riall at Canandaigua, on his way to assume the command of the army, which was so far from being in danger of surrendering to the enemy, that no intention of retreating the Niagara existed; that the army had received reinforcements since the last battle, equal to the number lost in that engagement. The armed vessels which lately arrived from Erie, Pa. remained at Buffalo. Gen. Brown was in good spirits, and intended to resume the command of his force, as soon as his wounds would permit. Capt. A. Spencer, jun. was living when Capt. — left Buffalo. Gen. Riall was at Buffalo, but about 200 British prisoners were on their march for Greenbush.

Notwithstanding the number of brave men who have fallen in the two battles, the spirit of the troops was rather elevated than depressed.

Columbian.

### INDIAN TREATY.

Cincinnati, July 25.

By a gentleman from Greenville, we learn that the Indian Treaty was concluded on Saturday the 16th inst. There were present the whole of the Shawanoe, Delawares, Miamies and Weas, and about three fourths of the Wyandots, and fragments of the Potawatamies, Kickapoos, Ottoways, Nanticokes, Muncees, Miugoes and Senecas, making in the whole, as estimated by the Agents, four thousand souls. None of the Winnebagoes or Chippeways attended. Of those which were present, the Miamies only objected to join in the war. Some of their principal chiefs proposed to remain neutral. They were reminded by the commissioners, that our government, at the beginning of the war, had earnestly enjoined neutrality on them; but as they had thought proper to become parties in the contest, they must now continue such. When the council opened the next day, that tribe, except the two chiefs alluded to, came forward and received the tomahawk. The treaty was terminated the same evening by a war dance in the usual style. An express has been dispatched to the President, and the agents intend keeping the Indians embodied till the expected orders of the President for organizing the warriors, arrive. They will form a corps of 800 or 1000 effective men.

### FROM LAKE ONTARIO.

We may at length daily expect to hear of the arduous and bloody tug of war. It seems that the British fleet left Kingston on Sunday last, and was followed by the American squadron 24 hours after, on Monday the 1st inst. We have 8 square rigged vessels, besides sch'rs. and fire ships—the enemy's force about equal.—Ere this, a dreadful battle may have decided the mastery of the Lake, and much of the issue of the current campaign.—Our seamen were in high spirits, and eager for the opportunity they have at last obtained. May they avenge the murder

of their comrades at Valparaiso, and add the proudest trophy yet obtained in cause of "free trade & sailors' rights!"

N. Y. Columbian.

### GENERAL ORDER.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Head Quarters, Montreal,  
18th July, 1814.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces announces to the troops under his command, that having at the invitation of the American government, deputed, Col. Baynes, Adjutant General, and Lieut. Col. Brenton, Provincial Aid de Camp, to meet on Thursday last at Champlain, Col. Lear, late Consul General of the U. States at Algiers—for the purpose of reconsidering the convention for the Exchange of Prisoners, which had been entered into on the 16th of April last, between Col. Baynes and Brig. Gen. Winder; and of removing whatever objection might be made to the due execution of it.—And the said meeting have taken place accordingly, all objections to the said convention were then, and there, completely removed; and the same was, on the 16th inst. fully and definitively ratified by Col. Lear, on the part of the U. States, (he having full powers for that purpose,) with a supplementary clause, by which the 23 British soldiers, and the 46 American officers and non-commissioned, the hostages mentioned in the first article of the said convention, are declared to be included in that convention, and are to be released and exchanged, in the same manner as other prisoners of war, mentioned in the said articles, notwithstanding the exception to them therein contained.—And His Excellency is pleased hereby to direct this General Order be considered in explanation and confirmation of the Generals Orders issued on the 16th April, and 2d July, 1814.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES,  
Adj. Gen. North America.

### BALTIMORE, August 12.

#### FROM THE ENEMY.

The Flag of Truce which sailed on Sunday last for the British fleet returned yesterday morning. Mr. Skinner, the flag officer, is bearer of dispatches from Rear Admiral Cockburn to His Excellency the Russian Minister, and the Hon. Secretary of State; also to Gen. Mason and Col. Barclay, Commissioners of Prisoners. Mr. Skinner was politely favored by Adm. Cockburn with a file of the late English papers received in the fleet—they are however understood to be no later than 26th May. The force of the enemy below is said to be the Admiral's ship, 2 two-deckers, 3 frigates, 1 troop ship, and 15 or 20 craft in the Potomac; 2 frigates, 1 brig, and several small craft in the Patuxent. The Menelaus and another frigate arrived on Monday last from Bordeaux. The Loire frigate sailed on Tuesday on a cruise. A brig was lying off Little Choptank.

C. H. Lusk.

### WASHINGTON, August 10.

Letters from Buffalo, received at the War Department by the mail of yesterday, are of the 3d inst. They state that the whole of the enemy's force moved up towards Fort Erie, and took a position about a mile from that of our army; that on the morning of the 3d, before day light, they passed over the Niagara a body of 500 men, who landed below Black Rock, evidently with a design of attacking Buffalo and destroying our stores at that place; that they were met, engaged for some hours and compelled to recross, by a corps of 200 riflemen and some volunteers, under the command of Major Morgan of the 1st Rifle regiment; that we had 3 men killed and several wounded, among was Captain Hamilton, 1st Rifle regiment; that we had taken in the affair several prisoners; that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is considerable, and there is frequent skirmishing between the armies on the Canada side.

Nat. Intlg.

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter dated Buffalo, August 3, 11, A. M.

The whole of the enemy's forces have moved up within about one mile of our army—this morning at day light he crossed over about 500 men, just below Black Rock; his object, no doubt, was to attack Buffalo and destroy our store, &c. He was gallantly met by 200 Riflemen and a party of Volunteers under Major Morgan; after contending nearly 5 hours, he recrossed the Niagara. The loss or gain by either party was not great. We lost 2 or 3 killed and several wounded. Capt. Hamilton is supposed to be mortally wounded.

"We took several prisoners—the enemy's loss was much greater than ours. The armies are still skirmishing."

Extract of a letter from Danville, New York, dated August 4.

"The Post rider from Buffalo states, that yesterday morning a heavy cannonading was heard; supposed that Fort Erie was attacked—our troops at Fort Erie confident of their ability to maintain their position."

Extract of a letter dated Chillicothe, August 2.

We have just learned that Col. Croghan is in possession of Mackinaw and St. Joseph's. He went first to St. Joseph's and took possession of that post; from which he went to Mackinaw, and found it evacuated, and took possession of it also. The British and Indians robbed the inhabitants of all the provisions, &c. they had, and government has sent up a considerable supply for their relief.

Ibid.



WASHINGTON, August 11.  
Extract of a letter from Dr. Buchanan,  
Surgeon in the Navy, dated  
Sackett's Harbor, Aug. 3, 1814.  
"The squadron were seen last evening (by an Oswego boat arrived here this morning) to the westward of the Gallows, standing up the lake."  
We learn by letters received in this city, that Gen. Gaines past Batavia on the 3d inst. on his way to join Gen. Brown's army, which he would reach by the 4th. He, with Gen. Ripley, will ably support the campaign, which has been so brilliantly opened by Brown and Scott.

August 12.  
There was no mail received from Buffalo yesterday by the express. It is stated that the rider on the extreme stage of the line has disappeared, in what manner not known, and no traces have been discovered of him or the mail. It is owing to this circumstance, probably, that we have received no further report of Gen. Brown's late battle.

Letters as late as the 5th inst. have, however, been received from Presque Isle, through which we derive the following intelligence:

Eric, (Pa.) Aug. 5.  
This morning the captain of a small trading vessel which sailed from Buffalo at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, came on shore. He confirms the information of an attack on Port Erie by the British; and adds, that after heavy cannonading for two hours, the enemy were repulsed at all points, and left the ground before night; no damage sustained on our part—that of the enemy not known. Two soldiers who crossed to Buffalo after the action, stated that "enemy were cut to pieces—driven at all points, and our troops in the highest spirits. It was generally believed the attack was supported by nearly the whole force of the enemy on the peninsula."

From the Buffalo Gazette, Aug. 8.  
The enemy have advanced from Chippewa, and have taken a position near Frenchman's Creek, about 4 miles below Port Erie.

Our correspondent sends us some account of the disposition and movement of troops, &c. &c. and adds, "A late Canada hand bill states that 12,000 men were in the river, 400 of whom had arrived at Quebec," &c. A skirmish of out posts took place on the lines on Monday, in which we had three men wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, August 12.  
A friend has favored us with the perusal of a letter dated Kinsale, August 7, which states, that the enemy came up to Kinsale on the 3d and destroyed all the buildings and vessels at that place except one schooner & a whale boat, which they carried off. They also destroyed every vessel inside the mouth of Yeocomico. They were opposed in their landing by Captain Henderson's company of militia, which was finally obliged to retreat after having one man killed. Several dead bodies of the enemy have floated ashore since the engagement. The enemy's fleet got under way on the 5th and proceeded down as far as Cone.

After the above was put in type we were politely favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

Kinsale, 8th August.  
"Seven ships, 2 brigs, and 15 tenders, exclusive of barges, are off this place. They do not confine themselves to their element, the water, but go in the country. They have been 10 miles up in the forest, have burnt and destroyed almost every house in their way and about the River. Mr. Henderson's store and all houses within five miles of Farnham Church are in ashes. Kinsale & all the houses with the warehouse and all the tobacco in it (yours with the rest) are this moment in ashes. Yesterday they were up and burnt a number of houses in their route. They went within one mile of Northumberland C. H. I have this moment returned from viewing the fleet, which, from the passing of barges, shew a disposition to land in Yeocomico neck. We are all in the utmost confusion; houses and farms deserted, women and children living in tents in the woods. Every one has either deserted his house in the neighborhood of the water, or is in the militia, and we have a considerable good force too. General Parker worked narrowly; he is not in command here—he was reconnoitring, when a party in the forest woods fell slip at him having cut him off—his horse in leaping the fence fell; but the General escaped, with a wound in the hand and another in his thigh. He is yet up and going about with the army, his wounds being slight."

Since writing the above, another ship has joined the fleet at present here."

Annapolis, August 6.  
Appointments by the Executive of Maryland, August 2d, 1814.

WILLIAM BATES, assistant adjutant general of the draughted militia of Maryland, under the late requisition of the President.  
BASIL BOWLING, assistant deputy quarter master general, ditto.  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

NOTICE.  
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself John Skutter. He is supposed to be about 45 years of age, five feet five inches high—His clothing when committed was an old hat, black cloth great coat, blue cloth round about striped cotton Bennett's card vest, and blue cloth pantaloons—has sore shins, likewise the first joint of the middle finger on his right hand cut off—Says he was manumitted by Benjamin Adams, seven miles from Alexandria, Fairfax County, State of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.  
Morris Jones, Sheriff, Frederick county, Md.

aug 23 (July 5)

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.  
EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1814

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LEVIN WINDER.

Is the Star of the 2d inst. I had the honor of addressing you. A respect for the honor, and an attachment to the welfare of the State, induced me to it—and I wish it now distinctly understood, by yourself and the public, that no personal considerations induce me again to call the public attention to the odious acts of your administration. I wish them to be viewed by an impartial eye. No predisposition is necessary, to make them hideous to candid men; and no political feeling should exist, to veil their moral and political depravity. You have been charged, sir, with the receipt of 1700 and odd dollars, in addition to your salary as Governor, for services rendered in the year 1813, as Major General. From a statement made in the Monitor of the 13th inst. which I presume must be considered official, it appears that you received the sum of \$1643 63 cents, the pay of a Major General, in addition to your salary, not as Major General, but as Commander in Chief in actual service. This, sir, in substance, and in sum, amounts nearly to the charge which has been made against you. It is certainly immaterial to the public, under what title you received the money. The questions worthy of attention are: Did the troops called out compose a Major General's command? Did you render services equivalent to the money received? If it should appear that you have claimed more than your services merited, you have been guilty of extortion: If you have received more through the good graces of your Council, then you have been guilty of meanness in accepting it. It is easy, very easy indeed, sir, to detail, on paper, an active, laborious and perilous campaign; and on this shore, where your conduct as Commander in Chief in actual service has not been witnessed, not indeed in any way perceived, it might be believed, from the last Monitor, that such was your campaign of 1813: But when facts are known, every candid man I am sure will agree with me on the following points:—

First—That the forces called into service did not amount to a Major General's command:

Secondly—That not having a command, a regard to the public treasury, and a respect to your character, should have induced you to refuse any consideration, further than expenses incurred:

Thirdly—That your conduct, while on duty in Annapolis, or since Governor of the State, has not deserved, as a military man, the confidence or approbation of the public, Gen. Sam. Smith's eulogy to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sir, will you condescend to inform the public at what time you took the command, and when you relinquished it; and the number of troops under your command at Annapolis, during the time you received the pay of a Major General?—The fact is, if I am not very much mistaken, and I request you, sir, to correct me if I am, that at no time did they exceed a Colonel's command in the regular service, and very frequently did not amount to a Majority: for, sir, recollect, that neither Col. Carberry's men, Col. Watkins's men, or the men under the gallant Morris, acknowledged you as their commander. Sir, do you honestly believe, that such a collection of the militia as took place at Annapolis, was to embody the militia in the spirit and meaning of the Constitution—that it was necessary for the public service—that you should have buckled on your sword. You have received \$1643 63 cents for commanding the militia, when hardly a Colonel's command was in service. That no important services were rendered, time has disclosed. Subtract, then, the pay of a Colonel from what you received, and it will shew the clear loss of the State, which has been pocketed, much to the honor of your Excellency—a sum almost equal to six months' salary as Governor.

It may, indeed, sir, be said, and you may take all the honor of it to yourself, that you are the first Governor in the State of Maryland, who could devise ways and means to make the office profitable. Sir, let me request you to tell the people of this State, what extra expense did you incur? how many sleepless nights have you passed on the silent watch? how many perils, how many dangers have you passed? Tell them, I pray you. They will say,—"Tis strange, 'tis passing strange; 'tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful," that our General, in actual service, should have done so little—that our public servants, in times like these, should squander our money to so little purpose.

Tell us, sir, was it to make way for your command, that Gen. Williams was sent from Annapolis? Tell us, sir, if the accounts of some of our militia officers have not been rejected, on the ground that they had not a sufficient command—If so, on what ground, with what consistency, have you received \$1643 63 cents as Major General? Tell us, sir, why you did not receive the pay of Commander in Chief, instead of Major General; for you must have ranked as a Lieut. General at least, when the other Major Generals in the State, older officers than yourself, were under your command. Did your conscience tell you it was too much? for it seems, from the Monitor, that your delicacy was so acute, so sensitive, that you would not receive the \$1643 63 cents, "until there should be an expression of the State Legislature upon it"—Indeed,

and can any man call the report of Messrs. Bailey, Mason, and Leconte, an expression of the State Legislature? In the first place, the Legislature is composed of the Senate and House of Delegates: and no man can be stupid enough to believe, that the report of two of your personal and political friends, assented to by a majority of your friends in the House of Delegates, is the expression of the State Legislature. In the second place, the report decides nothing material to your claim, even admitting it had passed both branches of the Legislature. It states, that "the existing laws of the State have provided a mode for the settlement of all claims arising from the employment of the militia."—This is a plain fact, which no one in the Legislature could deny. But does this support the idea, that the Council should call you into actual service, when you have not embodied a sufficient number of militia to give you a command, or that you should receive the pay of a Major General for the services you had performed. Certainly not Sir—but there is a mystery in this business, that has very much the appearance of juggling to me, and I have no doubt of its making the same impression on many honest men in the State. Sir, it gives you too much the appearance of *Punch in the Puppetshow*, to redound either to your honour or your praise. But, Sir, to exemplify the folly, the injustice and the meanness of this proceeding, let us suppose a case. Suppose Col. Lloyd should call out Captain Goldsborough's troop on the approach of the enemy to aid in the defence of the county, that he should take the command, and afterwards present his account under the existing law of the State to the Council for payment, and demand the pay of Lieutenant Colonel, do you suppose it would be allowed—No Sir? His meanness and his folly would be announced, and every lounge that paces the State House yard would hoot him as he passed as a public extortioner and fool. Where is the difference; is it because you are Governor that the Treasury doors should fly open to you when they are almost hermetically sealed to every other militiaman in the State, or is it because the Council have strained the Constitution & called upon you to command a handful of men, to the exclusion of their proper officers, that this "extravagance, this profusion should be countenanced. Sir, I speak hypothetically; but if our Council or a majority of them should be corrupt, what a pretty gingham you may make with the dollars of the State—on every alarm the Governor may be graciously advised to take the command. A Major General's pay may be allowed him in addition to his salary. A favorite committee may make a report that it is unnecessary to discuss the propriety of this allowance; this may be called as it has been an expression of the Legislature.—Be so good, Sir, as to inform us now and when did you discover that this allowance was not reasonable by members of both parties in the Legislature. The time allowed me, Sir, before the publication of the next Star, is so limited, that I am compelled to close this number of my address before I have progressed as far as I intended in the examination of your attempted defence which appeared on the 13th inst. in the Monitor; be assured, Sir, I shall pay your acts due respect & due attention—of course you will hear from me again, but before I close let me call your attention to the conduct of Washington when appointed Commander in Chief by President Adams. In his letter to the President he observes, "that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment, before entering into a situation to incur expenses."—You now, Sir, have an opportunity of comparing your conduct with his, and when it brings to your recollection the memory and the virtues of this once great and good man; suffer yourself to take a view of his valedictory address, and examine how far other parts of your political conduct accord with his principles or precepts, that this reference will afford a wholesome lesson to you, I am most sure; and be assured, should it prove salutary to yourself or to the State, it will very much gratify

AN HONEST FARMER.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.  
Whereas great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents appoint Monday the 19th day of September next, for their meeting at the City of Washington, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand Done at the City of Washington, the 8th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.  
By the President—JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

By our paper of this day, it will be seen that Congress is called upon to convene at an earlier day than that fixed on by the last session. The reasons for this call will be disclosed by the President at the proper time, and an attempt to anticipate them would be useless, if not unbecoming in us. They mention changes which have recently taken place in the political state of Europe, affecting as they do, our interests and our prospects, will present to the mind of every reader, at least one of the considerations which probably induced the measure.

New York, August 11.

IMPO. T. N.

Extract of a letter from New London, dated August 8th.  
"There is now in Gardner's bay and vicinity of that island, 8 ships and a brig of the enemy Mr. James Stewart came up yesterday in a flag, and was stopped at the Fort to obtain permission to take away his wife and family. Gen. Cushing informed him it was not in his power to grant his request, but that he would write to the Secretary of War, to endeavour to procure permission."

"The ships we are informed are from Bermuda, and one of 90 guns."

Extract of another letter from a gentleman in New London, to his friend in this city, dated August 8th.

"There is a large force now off our harbour, two 74's, 4 frigates, 1 sloop of war, 2 gun brigs and a schooner James Stewart is with them.—He was on board a flag which came up yesterday, requesting permission to take his family to Halifax. This looks something like a continuance of the war, and possibly has a little squinting to an attack on this place." Merc. Ado.

THE ENEMY REINFORCED.

Reinforcements have arrived in the month of Long Island Sound. Our informant counted, on Sunday, in Gardner's Bay, 2 ninety gun ships, four 74's, 4 frigates, and 1 brig—total 11 sail.—Other accounts increase the number, by smaller vessels, to 13 sail in the neighbourhood of New London. There was no transports or troops on board the shipping, the crews of which were sickly, and were to be landed on Montauk Point, it was said, to the number of 5 or 6 hundred, to recover and recruit.

Whether the ships were direct from Europe, or gathered from other parts of the coast, was not known. [Montauk is common pasture for about 1500 cattle, 1400 sheep, and 200 horses, belonging to the citizens of East Hampton, and would furnish refreshment for the well, as well as the sick, if not removed by the owner.] Columbian.

LANDING OF THE ENEMY ON LONG ISLAND.

A letter from Hartford of the 4th inst. 8 o'clock P. M. states, "that a report had reached there from N. London, advising, that the British have landed a force at the east end of Long Island; and at Montauk Point, had ordered the inhabitants to fall back 10 miles."

Washington City, August 8.  
We have awaited with much anxiety the arrival of the detailed report of Gen. Brown's late glorious but bloody victory. Contrary to our expectation it was not received on Saturday, tho' the Buffalo express brought private letters from Erie as late as the 1st inst. an extract from one of which we subjoin.

Erie, Aug. 1, 1814.  
"Our army still remains at this place, and are busily employed in entrenching. The enemy's advanced parties are daily skirmishing with our pickets and foraging parties; nothing of material consequence has yet occurred. We have just received a reinforcement of 200 riflemen from Sackett's Harbour. I am happy to find that our loss on the 25th ult. was not so great as was at first apprehended; the battle being fought at night, many of our men scattered and secreted themselves in the woods, and have not, until within a day or two, all been collected."

Extract, dated Fort Gratiot, Rapids, River St. Clair, July 13th 1814.

Dear Sir—The land forces arrived here yesterday, having marched by land 15 miles through a very ugly and wet country, and without even a path the quarter part of the way. The vessels were detained by head winds, to day they have a fair wind, and the Niagara and Lawrence have just past over the Rapids, and anchored in Lake Huron; the Caledonia, Porcupine and Tygress are now passing the Rapids. The troops are ordered to be ready to embark in one hour. If the wind is good we will be before Mackinaw in three days. Our force will be 550 or 600. Reports say that of the enemy is 400 regulars and 1000 Canadians and Indians.

Nat. Intel.

DEFENCE OF MARYLAND.

We learn from a source entitled to full credit, that the commander of this district, Brigadier General Winder, has called into service 3000 of his drafted militia, to be stationed near Biadensville. He has, also, authority from the Secretary of War, in case of exigency, to call in from the adjacent counties of Pennsylvania, 5000 in addition; who are already in readiness to march at a moment's notice. These, with Gen. Stansbury's brigade, the regulars and the Baltimore volunteers, will form a force of 15 000 men, that can meet the enemy at any one point between Washington and Baltimore, in a few hours.

Balt. Pat.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, Delaware, August 6, 1814.

"I received yesterday a letter from Mr. Bayard at London, in which he says he does not despair of peace; tho' he remarks, that if the sentiments of the Ministry correspond with those of the People, there is little prospect of accommodation. The delay which has taken place in the arrival of their forces destined for this part of the coast, and the apparent tardiness of Sir A. Cochrane afford some slight expectation of a Peace. Otherwise I should think there was not the least prospect of it. During the continuance of this state of uncertainty, which should be terminated as soon as possible, a systematic and vigorous prosecution of the war, is, in my humble opinion, the safe and correct course."

Am. Intell.

YANKEE RETORT.

As two or three companies of militia from the county of Worcester, were passing through State street on Wednesday some federalists of the Boston stamp, together with a number of Englishmen, were laughing at their dress, and making degrading remarks respecting them—when a bystander, who is a real American, observed, "that BURGESS's army was captured on the 17th of October, 1777, by the same kind of troops." The effect was quite visible on the countenances of John Bull's calves, and they ceased bellowing.

Yankee.

DIED, last week, JOSHUA POLK, Esq. Clerk of Somerset county court.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,  
PROMPTED by the very generous support you were pleased to give me last fall, and the solicitations of my friends, I offer myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

I am, respectfully, your obdt. servt.  
August 16 Daniel Martin.

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber will give Fifty Three Cents per pound for clean washed WOOL, delivered at his Store.

James Thomas.  
August 16.

FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I again solicit your suffrages as a Delegate to the next General Assembly. Should you again condescend in me so far as to honour me with your support, be assured that my utmost skill and judgment shall be exercised in the support of your best interests.

Jonathan Spencer.  
August 16

VOTERS OF TALBOT.

Fellow-Citizens,  
I solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election, as a Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Samuel Stevens, jun.  
August 16

NOTICE.

The members of the MARYLAND AND DELAWARE JOCKEY CLUB, are requested to meet at the subscriber's Tavern, on Tue day, the 23d inst. on business of importance.

Thomas Henrix, Sec'y.

August 16

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale, at Capt. Campbell's tavern, in Chester Town, on FRIDAY the 23d of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M.—her Farm in Kent county, Maryland, near Black's Roads, and six miles from George Town & Roads. It contains upwards of 370 Acres, about 60 of which are woodland, the remainder arable. The improvements are, a dwelling house, barn, granary, corn house, stables, carriage house, meat house, &c. and a young orchard. This land is so well known, and in such high repute for fertility, that a further description is thought unnecessary; especially as persons disposed to purchase will probably view it previous to the sale, which they are invited to do, and may have it shewn them, by calling on James Welch, Esq. near the premises, or Doct. Edward Scott, George Town & Roads. Possession will be given the first of January next, and the purchaser, if he requires it, may have a crop of wheat with it, seeded in due season in a farmer-like manner, and under his own inspection. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Mary Scott.  
Elkton, August 16 6

WANTED FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

THE subscriber wishes to hire 3 men hands, who are good ploughmen and two smart boys or women; for whom the usual wages, clothing and provision will be given. During my absence, Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough will treat for me with any one, who has hand to let.

Tench Tilghman.

Pinblimmon, August 16 6

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

May Term, 1814.  
ORDERED, upon applications, that JOHN WALLIS, administrator of Charles Kankey, deceased, give three weeks notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," printed at Easton, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—Richard Barroll, Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Kankey, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the said estate, are required to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1814.

John Wallis, adm'r of Charles Kankey.

August 16 3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1814.

ON application of DANIEL STUART, administrator of Henry Maddy, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony, that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the said Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I, J. S. I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of August 1814.

Daniel Stuart, Adm'r of Henry Maddy, dec'd.

August 16 3q

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. Thomas Cray, living in Easton, (to whom she was hired for this year) a dark mulatto woman, called FLORA, about 5 ft. 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 Richards, of Caroline county, lately deceased, and upon the 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 do domestic service for several years past, and has a husband by the name of Jim Ridout, David Kerr, Jun'r, and who belongs to Florida is about 35 or 40 years of age, and Jim is about 40.—They went 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 a reasonable charge paid if brought home—30 dollars and like charge paid, if taken and secured with this Star. All persons are warned not to harbor the said slave FLORA, at their peril.

Ant. Ross.  
Talbot county, Md. August 16



## LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

**AN ACT**  
Directing the disposition of money paid into the Courts of the United States.  
*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That upon the payment of any money into any District or Circuit Court of the United States, to abide the order of the Court, the same shall be deposited in such incorporated Bank as the Court may designate, and there remain till it shall be decided to whom it of right belongs: *Provided*, That if in any judicial district there shall be no incorporated Bank, the Court may direct such money to be deposited according to its discretion. *Provided also*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the delivery of any such money upon security, according to agreement of parties, under the direction of the Court.

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

Approved, JAMES MADISON.  
**AN ACT**  
For the relief of Augustus M'Kinney and Layzel Bancroft.

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to remit the fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by Augustus M'Kinney and Layzel Bancroft, who imported, in an open and public manner, into the District of Whitehall, on the twenty seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, from Montreal, nine barrels of tallow.

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

Approved, JAMES MADISON.  
**AN ACT**  
For the relief of John P. Williamson and Thomas Rice.

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to adjust and settle, on equitable principles, the accounts of Benjamin Wall, late Marshal of the State of Georgia, and to allow any credit which the said Wall might have claimed against the United States as an offset to a judgment obtained at the suit of the United States against John P. Williamson and Thomas Rice, as securities of the said Wall.

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

Approved, JAMES MADISON.  
**AN ACT**  
Granting pensions to the officers and seamen serving on board the Revenue Cutters in certain cases.

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the officers and seamen of the Revenue Cutters of the United States who have been or may be wounded or disabled in the discharge of their duty whilst co-operating with the Navy by order of the President of the United States, shall be entitled to be placed on the navy pension list, at the same rate of pension, and under the same regulations and restrictions as are now provided by law for the officers and seamen of the navy.

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

Approved, JAMES MADISON.  
**AN ACT**  
Supplementary to an act entitled 'an act for the relief of Thomas Wilson.'

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That nothing in the act to which this is [a] supplement shall be so construed as to prevent the accounting officers of the Treasury Department from inspecting and revising the account of Thomas Wilson as settled by the Accountant of the Department of War.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
March 28, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.  
**AN ACT**  
For the relief of Mary Phillip Le Duc.

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the sum of six hundred dollars be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to Mary Phillip Le Duc, as an additional allowance for his services as translator to the board of Land Commissioners at St. Louis, and as a full compensation therefor.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
March 8, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 14, 1814.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday, the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States from the first day of June, 1815, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1816, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinack, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire, and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the States of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

A ration to consist of one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles to each hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commanders of fortified places or posts, to call for, at the seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the U. States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed; and, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

John Armstrong.

JULY 26 9

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—*Notice is hereby given*, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Samuel Edmondson*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814.

Jesse Colston, adm'r  
will annexed, of J. Christopher.

august 2 3

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Reheiah Townsend*, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1814.

Charles Tilden, adm'r  
of Nehemiah Townsend.

august 2 3

### WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers, for the accommodation of those who are disposed to favor them with their wool to card, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Sangston & Hardeste, merchants at Denton, and William Hudson & Co. at Bridgeville, to receive the parcels of wool—where they will send, and receive them, and return the rolls twice per month.

The rolls will be nicely carded, and packed so as to make them portable to any part of the peninsula.

Samuel & Allen Talbott,  
Milford, Del. June 21 18

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—*Notice is hereby given*, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Samuel Edmondson*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2d Monday of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—indulgence cannot be given. Witness my hand, this 27th day of July, Anno Domini 1814.

John C. Travers, adm'r  
of Samuel Edmondson

august 2 3

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and an order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—*This is to give notice*, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Peter Stack*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1814.

Jacob Charles, ex'or  
of Peter Stack, dec'd

august 2 3q

## COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.  
BALTIMORE.  
THE Washington Monument, Hospital, and Trinity Church Lotteries, having been concluded, the subscriber invites the attention of the public to the following abstract from the Schemes of the

TWO NEXT LOTTERIES,  
To be drawn in Baltimore.

MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES ARE—  
1 Prize of \$40,000 7 Prizes of \$5,000  
1 - 20,000 20 - 1,000  
1 - 10,000 25 - 500, &c.  
Forty thousand Tickets—not two Blanks to a Prize

The first drawn Ticket is entitled to FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.  
Present price of Tickets TEN DOLLARS—with the usual discount to purchasers of 50 Tickets or more. The drawing will commence during the ensuing fall.

LIBERTY ENGINE HOUSE LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES ARE—  
2 Prizes of \$20,000 1 Prize of \$2,000  
1 - 10,000 10 - \$1,000's, \$500's,  
1 - 5,000 &c.  
2,000

This is one of the most approved Schemes which has been presented for some time past—it contains only 27,000 Tickets, and not 2 Blanks to a Prize.

The first drawn Ticket is entitled to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and the first drawn 7000 Blanks are each entitled to a Prize of SIX DOLLARS—THE DRAWING WILL COMMENCE in a few weeks, and will continue rapidly until finished. Present price of Tickets only FIVE DOLLARS.

\* Orders from distant places [enclosing the Cash, or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries,] post paid, addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly and punctually attended to, and with the same exactness as if a personal application—the earliest intelligence will be forwarded of success.

\* Companies and individuals who purchase any quantity of Tickets, will be allowed the usual discount, and approved Notes, payable after the conclusion of the drawing, will be received in payment, as well as prize tickets and foreign bank bills.

J. I. Cohen, Jun.  
No 110, Market St. Baltimore.

COHEN'S "GAZETTE AND LOTTERY REGISTER," is published every week for the use of his customers, to whom it is sent gratis—others pay \$2 per annum. It contains the drawings of all the Lotteries, and a regularly corrected Price Current, &c.

IMPORTANT MEMORANDA.

\* Without advertising to the Prizes of \$50,000, 20,000 10,000's, &c. sold at this office in former Lotteries, it will be sufficient to enumerate the following GREAT PRIZES which have been obtained at COHEN'S OFFICE, during the LAST MONTH, a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of lotteries, and which establishes the singular good fortune resulting to adventurers at this office. The dates when the Prizes were drawn are given, as well as the numbers of the Tickets, viz:

May 3d—No. 26073, a Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 10th—No. 26119, a Capital Prize of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 9th—No. 13117, a Capital Prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 17th—No. 23161, a Capital Prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 24th—No. 30801, a Capital Prize of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 31st—No. 10321, a Capital Prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Besides a large number of Thousands, Five Hundreds, &c. &c. &c.

\* The \$40,000 Prize was divided and sold in one half and two quarter tickets, being the highest prize ever sold in shares in this country.

The fortunate owners were persons in extreme want, who, by expending a trifling sum at COHEN'S OFFICE, were thus in a moment put in possession of affluence and independence.

Baltimore, June 20 (July 19) 6

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, on or about the 22d of May last, a negro woman named *Liza*, (the property of William James and Susanna Nicks, minors) about 20 years of age, rather chunky made, with thick lips, her teeth white and full—she has been mostly brought up to house business. She carried with her two children, the oldest about 2 years of age, named *Harry*, the other about 3 months old. It is supposed that she is in the neighborhood of Cambridge, with a man passing for her husband, who calls himself *Jake Elliott*, as he stole his masters horse and other goods, and ran away about the same time. Any person taking up the said woman in Talbot, Caroline or Dorchester counties, and securing her in any jail, and giving her to the subscriber information of the same, or bringing her to the subscriber, shall receive thirty dollars reward—and if out of said counties, sixty dollars reward.

Peter Harris, guardian to the said minors.

august 2

## MAIL STAGE,

From Easton to Chester-Town,

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

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

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

Thomas Henrix.

april 26

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,  
WASHINGTON, 1th June, 1814.

## GENERAL ORDER.

The President has been pleased to issue the following Proclamation, of which due notice will be taken.

By the President of the United States of America,

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the Army of the United States, have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall within three months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the seventeenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty eighth.

James Madison.

James Monroe,

Secretary of State

All Officers and Soldiers of the Army are required to continue their exertions in detecting and bringing to trial deserters from the army.

A premium not exceeding fifty dollars for each deserter will be paid by the commanding officer of the post, garrison or district to which he may be brought and delivered. All officers and soldiers are required to enforce the law against such citizen or citizens as shall entice or procure a soldier to desert. The words of the law are as follows, viz:

"Be it enacted, &c. That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.

John R. Bell,

Asst. Insp'r. Gen'l.

NOTE.—Those Printers of Newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States, are invited to give the said proclamation and this order three publications within each week, for two months.

June 28 9

## MARYLAND:

Queen-Ann's County, to wit.

ON application of WILLIAM LOVE, of Queen Ann's county, to me the subscriber, one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, by a petition in writing, stating that he is actually confined in the goal of said county for debts which he is wholly unable to pay, and praying a discharge under the insolvent laws of this State; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition; And he having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided within the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application—and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the county court of said county, on the first Saturday of next October term, to answer the allegations of his creditors. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said WILLIAM LOVE be forthwith discharged from his confinement, and do hereby appoint the said first Saturday of next October term of Queen Ann's county court, for the creditors of the said WILLIAM LOVE to be and appear before the said court, to show cause, if any they have, why the said WILLIAM LOVE should not be finally discharged under the insolvent laws of this State.

I do further order the said WILLIAM LOVE to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of said county, and to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once every two weeks, for three months successively, before the said first Saturday of next October term. Given under my hand this 12th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Lemuel Purnell,  
July 19—eo3m...A.2.16.30's 13.27.0 11.25

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, 20 miles below Cambridge, on the 28th of May last, a negro man by the name of *Sam*, the property of the subscriber. Sam is about five feet six or eight inches high, a dark mulatto, he has a down look, strait and well made—has a large scar on his elbow, from a burn; he is 22 or 23 years of age—Took with him a tow linen pair of trousers, kersey round jacket across-barr'd with black and red, one nankeen jacket and pair nankeen pantaloons, and a castor hat about, half worn. It is probable he has procured a pass, and may be supposed to be free. If taken within this State, fifty dollars, if out of this State, the above reward, will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, or securing him in any jail in the United States, and information given so that I get him again.

William Andrews.

June 7

## UNION TAVERN.

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

SOLON LOWE.

Jan 4—m

## WORCESTER COUNTY, SS.

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the courts, as Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *William Hill*, of Worcester county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said William Hill having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said William Hill having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—and having appointed *William Parker*, trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Hill—and the said William Parker having given bond with security, as is required by the said act. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Hill be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for four weeks successively, and also by causing a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at the door of one of the taverns in Berlin, three months before the first Saturday in November term next; to appear before the said court, on the said first Saturday in November term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Hill should not have the benefit of the act of assembly, as prayed—Given under my hand this fourteenth day of May, 1814.

William Whittington,  
Associate Judge 4th Judicial District of Maryland.

august 2 4

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Easton, Talbot county, State of Maryland, the following negroes, viz:

Negro *FANNY*, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, Esq. administrator, at the Chapel in this county, on or about the 1st of July 1813, and left my service on the 27th of August following. She had a variety of clothing—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of this State, fifty dollars; and all reasonable charges if secured or brought home.

Also on the 27th of May last, (1814) a negro man, called and known by the name of *JAMES ROBERTS*, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a black complexion, small and regular features, his eyes of a reddish hue, has a kind of rasp in his speech, and apt to nod his head when talking—Short wool on his head, which he has been accustomed, generally, to keep tied up with a handkerchief. He is excessively fond of smoking a pipe or cigar. When spoken to, he puts on a very sanctified look, and has for a year or two pretended to be religious, and professed to be attached to the Methodist society, which he has repeatedly offered to me as an excuse for absenting himself from my service. Jim has been accustomed to working on a farm, and occasionally has been a waiter in my house; but for several years past has acted as my coachman and ostler, and been very much indulged. He carried off with him five or six suits of different kinds of clothing as good as new, and a plenty of money to bear his expenses for an hundred miles and more. Jim also carried off his wife *Flora*, a dark mulatto woman, the property of Mr. Anthony Ross, of this county—He is about forty years of age, and *Flora* about thirty five. Whoever will secure the said negro Jim, shall receive one hundred dollars reward, if out of the State of Maryland, and fifty dollars if secured within this State, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home to me. Jim and *Flora* went off with a loaded cart, and it is supposed that they had procured passes from free negroes in and about Easton.

Likewise on the 29th of June last, a dark mulatto fellow, about 25 or 26 years of age, who calls himself *NED ROBERTS*, about five feet six or eight inches high, a stout, active, well set fellow, short wool on his head, and blackish beard, particularly around his mouth; has a full set of teeth, rather a large mouth, and uncommonly small ears, for a coloured fellow: Ned plays extremely well on the violin; and has been accustomed from his infancy to wait in a house, and always very much indulged. I bought this fellow, Ned, of John Lloyd Tighman, Esq. of Bennett's Point, Queen Ann's county; and he is the same copper coloured fellow that I advertised in the year 1811. He carried away six or seven different suits of clothing of various kinds, a violin of a light colour, a silver watch, and some money. I will pay twenty dollars and reasonable charges for apprehending Ned in this State, and bringing him home to me, and one hundred and fifty dollars if taken up and secured in any other of the United States. All masters of vessels and other persons, are hereby warned not to harbour or carry off, any or either of the above negroes.

David Kerr, Jun.

Talbot county, Md. aug 9

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of July, inst. as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself *Eliza*, alias *Ruth*. She is supposed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high. Her clothing when committed were a red calico jacket and linen petticoat; has a small scar on her forehead, also a small scar on her left wrist—Says she belongs to Mr. Henry Clark, about 5 miles from Bladenburgh, Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff

Frederick county, Md.

July 23 (aug. 2)

8







FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.  
TO THE AMERICAN FEDERALISTS.

It is no time to enquire into the why and wherefore of the present war. It is enough to know that we are actually at war, and with whom? Consider well of what materials the armies consist who are destined to oppose us. Look at their varied colours, and then remember Malden and Hampton, and then tell us we are at war with a christian nation. You are to fight against a soldiery of which Britain herself stands in fear, and dares not again receive them to her bosom. They are therefore destined to be thrown upon the shores of America. They have been accustomed for twenty years to blood-shed and rapine, and are lost to every tender emotion, or honorable feeling. Their hearts are shut against all those sentiments which distinguish Men from brutes, they are in short adepts in all the dread iniquities, that have their birth in camps, and their growth and maturity in protracted war. Will you yet contend that this magnanimous nation is fighting to give peace and liberty to the world? No, you cannot now do it, and the stale accusation of French influence has vanished like a dream. The scale is now turned, and there can be but two influences, with which to accuse one or the other. These are American and British. The government and majority, will with truth and justice lay to the account of your opposition—the protraction of the war to the present period, with all its accumulating horrors and evil. But for this; negotiation, fair and honorable, would have done away the necessity of declaring war. But for this, we should have been feared and respected, as an united and powerful nation. The enemy having now no other power to contend with, is gathering all her strength, and aims a deadly blow at the liberty and independence of your country!—she calculates upon your division as a principle to aid her, while some of her own statesmen are almost petrified with astonishment at this dereliction of principle, and shudder on hearing some who shelter themselves under the name of your party, as ready and willing to aid in reducing your country to "British Colonies" and your brethren to "unconditional submission."—And can you thus yield to such degrading accusations? Accusations that have grown out of oppositions that have originated in an unfounded jealousy of your government.

It is of small account that I as a Republican, have too high an opinion of the most of your party, to believe you either willing or capable of such dereliction of principles, or that you would "damn yourselves to everlasting fame"—but unhappily such a charge has been publicly announced, particularly against the Federalists of the Eastern States, by a writer in the *London Times*. Thus an awful responsibility rests upon you, and should the threats of the enemy be put in execution, you yourselves will tremble at the wrongs you have done your injured country. It will be in vain for you to attempt to excuse yourselves, by urging that you did not vote for war—the public opinion and the public voice are already against you—because, when the government sought the redress of wrongs, long and imperiously called for, without being able to obtain them by tedious and renewed negotiations—at length appealed to arms—You did then and do now loudly and publicly oppose the war, and as citizens you have violated the political compact by which you were in common bound with your brethren. By withholding those means which has been amply in your power to afford, you have hereby indirectly encouraged the enemy to believe us a divided and consequently a weak people, and have courted the destruction not of the Republicans alone as such, but the destruction of your native land.

FROM THE AURORA.  
No. 1.

We have read, with infinite satisfaction, the official dispatch of Gen. Brown, detailing, in some measure, the heroic exploits of his gallant army; and every man who fought and bled under this distinguished and enterprising officer, deserves all the applause a grateful country can bestow. Both officers and men, although surpassed as to numbers by the enemy, seem determined to resist to the utmost, and if victory could not be attained, to purchase for themselves an honorable death. A cloud was lowering over the destinies of your youthful army; but it has been entirely dispelled by the thunder of our cannon. Thus, during the campaign, nothing has occurred disastrous to our arms. Performed and his gallant little band. Major prodigies of valor at Ocho. Major Appling taught the men of Sir James L. Yeo, that there is no safety on shore.

In two hard fought battles, General Brown and Scott, of the enemy, that were brave in action, & merciful in victory. Ye gallant officers of the Navy, welcome with your hearts, the no less gallant officers on shore—your companions in glory—heroes and protectors, what has liberty have procured for themselves. The illustrious have reached that mansion, no storms molest—none of the nations of life disturb their repose—both the living and the dead, have

given a sacred lesson of duty to every American, and have erected to the country a monument of eternal fame. History will record the operations of the day, and posterity will judge whether wisdom or folly predominates. A record of the lives destroyed by the sanguinary government of England, for the last 30 years, will astonish after ages.—Not only Ireland, but Spain, Portugal, the Indies, Holland, Denmark, North & South America, and in truth, every part of the world, has been stained with British blood. The history of her Navy, since the time of Elizabeth, is a continued narration of plunder. What nation in Europe can boast of having escaped her piratical decrees. Miraculous to relate, she delights in expensive & cruel wars; and now, when the old world reposes for a moment in the arms of peace, she sends her soldiers 3,000 miles from their homes, to find for themselves graves in a foreign soil.

It is reasonable to suppose, that the beneficent creator of the universe, will much longer allow the corrupt & wicked ministry of England, to destroy, thus profusely, the humane race? Important events are no doubt hidden in the womb of futurity, and the lapse of a short time may inflict on her, all the evils which she has so liberally awarded to other nations.

The sword, and the bayonet of the enemy are not to be feared; but intrigue, the pioneer of the blood-thirsty monster, who, while smiling in the face, plunges a dagger in the breast, is most to be dreaded.

The hired presses of England have said that an unrelenting war is to be waged against America, unless Mr. Madison is deposed. This expression has produced among their friends in this country a sensation as joyous as the gentle zephyrs of spring; and do you not meet an insolent British agent, or a violent federalist, who does not re-echo this rapturous proposition.

If we had been desirous to be governed by England, we should not have proclaimed our independence. Lord North, and his instruments of despotism, would have imposed on us the yoke of bondage without opposition. We should have been at this day the high subjects of a crazy King, or a profligate Prince. Our children would have been torn from our bosoms, and transported over the earth, in confinement with the manumission of the British ministry. We, however, have creased the privilege of thinking for ourselves, because we have always thought opinion was a property dear to man. For this crime we were to have been exterminated the last war, and a like terrible punishment threatened the present. British power, British vengeance, is held up to us, as a *terrible*. We have the feelings, the strength, the nerves, the courage of men—and are not readily frightened at high sounding words. As yet, we are not surrounded with the implements of tyranny, nor have we the horrors of slavery. Our fellow citizens are active and laborious, whose habits early befit them for war; and our recent battles have demonstrated, that if peace cannot be had, we can triumph in the bloody strife. Let us recommend energy to the government, union & patriotism to the people.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FROM THE FANKEE.

WELLINGTON'S VETERANS.

The British prints, and their servile copyists in America, have been up to the terror of Wellington's veterans, to frighten the people of this country into base submission. During the revolutionary war, the same threats were held up by their corrupt Parliament. They tho't a British grenadier's cap sufficient to appal the Yankees, and make them keep peace on any terms. The fact is, the world has been completely deluded by the boasting of those idle people.—They now sing the pae of Wellington, and his army, as if they had conquered every thing on the continent of Europe; when it is well known, bringing about the late changes in Europe, except with British gold.—They have never had more than 40,000 English troops in the peninsula in Spain, and these were backed by 100,000 Spanish, and 50,000 Portuguese. If Spanish troops alone, had to combat the French, a very difficult result could have happened in Spain; and it will be recollected, that Marshal Soult, with a handful of French troops, kept the whole British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces at bay for more than two years. It will also be recollected, that even at the close of the war on the continent, a small French army entirely defeated the British troops with immense slaughter. Soult's official account of that affair, from the present state of things in Europe, will never be known; at least for some time.

The terror of the British naval power has been entirely done away by the brilliant exploits of our gallant tars. And the heroic Brown and Scott, with their American veterans, have also shown the British invincibles of all the imaginary laurels they acquired in Spain. The battles at Chippewa and Bridge-water, like the battle on Lake Erie, have convinced every true hearted American soldier, that the fame of British warriors on the land, as well as on water, is but a phantom a name conjured up for base purposes. This contemptible delusion has been prostrated by the proud sailors and soldiers of America. Therefore, let the haughty Britons send all their nominal veterans to our shores, their whole

Let them distribute them as follows—10,000 to New York, 5,000 to Boston, 5,000 to New-Haven, 10,000 in the Chesapeake, and the remainder to Canada, and before twelve months we should have every mother's son of them safely lodged in the interior of our country as prisoners of war, where they would be allowed liberty and freedom to cultivate the wilderness. The State of New York can manage 20,000 of them, instead of 10,000—Massachusetts can secure 20,000—and old Virginia would capture and defeat 30,000.—The 5,000 at New-Haven, might possibly entrench themselves in security for a few weeks, but must inevitably make their escape, or be captured.—And if our armies in Canada, with such men as Brown, Scott, and Ripley, to lead them, do not soon drive the remainder of Wellington's veterans in the Lakes, or put them to hors de combat, we shall think that they are more disposed to prolong the war for their own amusement than to close it by a vigorous assault upon the whole of the British forces.

We have taught the enemy a lesson on the land as well as on the water. The British warriors, taken in Brown's last battle, have declared that they never saw such fighting in France or Spain. Col-bett told us to remember that these British veterans were the same men that had conquered French troops. This is a mistake—but admit the fact, & we have acquired additional glory in defeating them and capturing their commander and 200 prisoners, and compelling the rest of them to fly to their strong holds to avoid Yankee bayonets.

Americans, rejoice! You have great reason to exult. The long agony is over.—The British lion again crouches to the American eagle!—The long agony of John Bull is just begun.

BOSTON, August 10.

ADM. COCHRANE ARRIVED.

We state as a fact, that letters were received in town yesterday from New London, written on the last Sabbath, stating—that Admiral Cochrane had arrived in the Sound, in the Northumberland, 74 guns; and that the vessels of war which arrived with him, with those before on the station, amounted to ten in number; and that on that day they were all in sight of Plum Island. We learn also that a flag of truce sent up from the Northumberland to Gen. Cassin, on a domestic errand, confirms the preceding particulars.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Editors of the Boston Palladium for the following British account of the battle of Bridge-water.

Montreal Herald Extra, August 2, 1814. We are authorised to announce to the public that accounts have reached H. Q. of another action having taken place on the Niagara Frontier, most glorious to our arms, and terminating in the complete defeat of the enemy. Light Col. Tucker, with part of the Garrison of Fort George and 400 of the 80th Regiment under Lieut. Col. Morrison, moved on the morning of the 25th, drove them from it and bro't away 100 tents, their baggage and provision, without losing a man.

Major Gen. Brown began on the same day to retire with his army from Queens-ton towards Chippewa, and finding himself closely pressed by the advance of the right division under Major Gen. Riall, consisting of 1500 men, exclusive of Indians, attacked at 6 o'clock in the evening with his whole force this small body of our troops, which maintained the unequal contest with the most determined and desperate bravery until 9, at this time being reinforced by the 103d Regt. and a detachment from the Royal's and Kings not exceeding 1300 men, the conflict was continued with unabated spirit on both sides until past midnight, when the enemy were compelled to retreat precipitately, leaving vast numbers of their dead on the field, and several hundred prisoners, together with a 6 pounder & a 12 inch mortar, and two tumbrils, in our possession.

Their loss in this obstinate and sanguinary contest is estimated at between 12 and 1500 men, whilst ours does not amount to half that number.

Lieut. General Drummond is slightly wounded in the neck; Major General Riall being severely wounded in the arm, was proceeding, attended by Captain Loring to the van, when both unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. Lieutenant Colonel Morrison is slightly wounded.

The conduct of the troops, both regulars and militia, is spoken in the highest terms of admiration, for their coolness and intrepidity in the most trying situations.

The enemy on the 27th had retired across the Chippewa towards Fort Erie, pursued by the militia and Indians, having previously burnt Street's Mills, and destroyed the bridge over that River.

Reinforcements were rapidly advancing to the right division, and the left wing of Watteville's regt. would join it about the 28th.

The same handbill announces the arrival in the River of the 43 transports from Bordeaux mentioned in our paper of yesterday, with Major Generals Kempt and Robinson, and troops estimated at 9,000.

We are informed that the two waggons loaded of goods from Canada, which we mentioned yesterday were seized, are not given up, and that they will not be until trial is had upon them.

LATEST NEWS RESPECTING THE ATTACK ON STONINGTON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated

New London, Aug. 12, 1814.

"I wrote you on the 10th, and informed you, that the British had made an attack on Stonington. They have not yet withdrawn, nor have they effected their purpose. Since Wednesday they have remained quiet until towards evening yesterday, when they renewed the attack, with shells and rockets, which they kept firing until about 8 o'clock. At daylight this morning the Ramilies and a razee commenced the cannonade, (out of reach of the battery) which they continued until about 10 or 11 o'clock, it is said to have been tremendous in sound, though trifling in effect. They have riddled many of the buildings, and have wounded, by explosion of shells, a Lieut. and 4 or 5 men, slightly. This is said to be the amount of the injury sustained. It is now believed they will not dare to land, and what they will next attempt I cannot conjecture—for this town I feel no apprehension, without an increase of force."

SECOND ATTACK ON STONINGTON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New London, Aug. 12.

The force of the enemy at Stonington this morning, consisted of one 74, one razee, one frigate, one bomb-ship, a sloop of war, and 2 brigs. The bomb-ship renewed throwing shells yesterday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the firing [from the other vessels] commenced this morning, at four o'clock, which was renewed with the same spirit, as on the first attack. The brig which lay nearest in was obliged to draw off in consequence of the injury received from our 19 pounders. After the 74 opened a fire upon the town, the little battery was evacuated and the guns removed back, as the enemy's over-reached guns. The enemy ceased firing about 11 o'clock this forenoon, and I have been informed have this afternoon got under way, standing to the westward.

I am happy to relate that during the contest, we have not lost a man. In addition to the 2 or 3 wounded, which I mentioned in my first communication, 4 or 5 more were slightly injured this morning, by the bursting of a shell. Two houses were fired by shells, but soon extinguished. The buildings of the Point are all standing, tho' materially injured. Whether they will make a third attempt is uncertain; by their coming this way, I am of opinion they have no idea of it at present. I intended to mention before, but during the first attack, all the resistance was made by less than 20 men (but they were not Pettipaugers, but real Washingtonians) and that they were short of powder and ball.

This is one of the most extraordinary and serious events which has taken place in this quarter during the war; and the spirit and firmness of our country ought to be duly appreciated. What an overwhelming force had the enemy, compared with our little battery! And how little we have gained, or we lost, by their wanton and unprovoked attack! The only pretence for their savage conduct is, the refusal to send off the family of Mr. Stewart, the British consul, which the Commandant at New London declined doing until he received instructions, or passports from government, which he had applied for. I understand this from a report that two gentlemen of Stonington, without any authority but their own (Col. J. Williams and Dr. W. Ford) went off to the enemy with a flag, and procured from Com. Hardy a written agreement that he would spare the town if Mrs. Stewart was given up. This I am told by a gentleman who saw the instrument with the signature of Sir Thomas. But how could the citizens of Stonington comply with the condition, or why should they be made so dreadfully responsible for its failure? What a magnanimous foe, &c.

Same date—(Friday).

I have been credibly informed that the British squadron quit the neighbourhood of the Point this afternoon, and that it is conjectured the expedition will here cease. I, however, have my doubts. They have removed some distance towards the Hommocks [near Fisher's Island] to be sure—but it may be, as their situation would be dangerous in case of common storm, that the Commodore chose to be safe during the night, to sit leisurely and eat his dinner, and return in the morning to his murderous sport. But be assured he cannot succeed, further than to pierce the buildings with bullet-holes. His bomb shells, his 32 pounders, his Congreve rockets, have all failed him. He dare not land, and without it, the place cannot be burnt. The disgrace of Pettipaug is wiped out forever.

Another letter says—"They are blazing away at Stonington again, but Com. Hardy [the generous enemy]" toasted at New London some time ago, will get his belly full from them. Our two-gun fort demolished one of their barges," &c. Columbian.

DEFENCE.

The ardor of the citizens in rendering their services at the works of defence now constructing at Brooklyn and vicinity never was exceeded. Yesterday near 1500 volunteers, from the different associations in this city and Brooklyn, were employed. The quantity of work performed exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Engineers—and we state with pleasure, that the utmost good order prevailed; each association appearing anxious to render itself most conspicuous

in their patriotic endeavours. The destruction of a new work on Copple-Hill was commenced, and in honor of the Engineer was called Fort Swirt. A salute was fired on the occasion by the Brooklyn artillery. This day an equal number of fresh hands will evince their determination not to capitulate. N. Y. Nat. Adv.

LATEST FROM NEW LONDON AND STONINGTON.

Yesterday arrived at this port the pilot boat Little Dick. She left New London Sunday afternoon, at which time the enemy's squadron, consisting of 16 ships, 2 brigs, and several schooners, were at anchor off New London light house and Gull Island; that they had not appeared off Stonington since the drubbing they received there on Friday last—that the inhabitants of New London were under no apprehension in case of attack; and that they were amply supplied with every necessary to give them a welcome reception. Ibid.

LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

Extract of a letter dated Sackett's Harbor, August 10.

Information reached here yesterday that 4 of the enemy's brigs left Kingston two days previous to the sailing of our fleet from this place, in company with some transports, for the relief of their garrison at Fort Niagara, who were much in want of provision. By this you will perceive there is some prospect of the Commodore's having a touch at a part of their fleet at least.

FROM THE HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN ARMY.

August 11. The prisoners taken on the 20th, by Gen. Brown, passed this place yesterday. Another strong reinforcement of troops is said to have arrived at Quebec from Europe.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Sackett's Harbor, Aug. 6. Our fleet, after lying some days in sight of Kingston, have taken a cruise up the Lake. It was off the mouth of Genesee River yesterday.

Several boats and merchant schrs have been captured by the enemy's gunboats since the 1st of the month.

I am now satisfied that the enemy's fleet will not meet ours till they have a superior force, which will not be long.

Report says from 50 to 90 boats passed Prescott on Wednesday last, loaded with troops for Kingston.

ONE DAY LATER.

August 7. 4 o'clock P.M. A flag of truce, has just arrived from Kingston with 13 prisoners, citizens, taken on board a small scho'r, and sundry boats.

One of them reports that they were kept 3 days, 2 days in the town, and one day on board the Prince Regent—that all the enemy's fleet, excepting four ships, had gone up the Lake with troops, and there are not to exceed twelve hundred troops at Kingston, and that the news ship would not be ready under five or six weeks.

We have information from Kingston, which is believed to be correct, that the commanding officer at Prescott has notified the inhabitants of that place, that they must leave the place & remove every thing they wish to have within five days, as they should then take possession, and finally, and should convert the houses into barracks for the reception of troops.

A Mr. Wells, silversmith of this place, is said to have gone to Canada via Oswego, and has carried with him one of our newly invented repeating guns, which he has learnt to make.

RICHMOND, August 16. CAPTAIN RITCHIE.

For the information of the numerous friends of Captain Ritchie, who may ask how he fell, we publish the following letter to the Editor of this paper, from Major Hindman of the Artillery. It is a pleasure to do so; for how sweet is the incense which it breathes to his memory.

To the Editor of the Engineer, dated

Richmond, July 29th/1814.

"SIR—It is my painful duty to communicate to you the loss of that brave and accomplished soldier, Capt. Ritchie, your brother. He fell in the action of the 25th, near the Niagara Falls. Although his country and friends will long deplore the loss of his services—yet it is pleasing for me to say that he behaved nobly, and that his gallantry would not permit him to quit the field whilst he could ride.—He received a severe wound in the early part of the action, but my earnest solicitations for him to retire, had no effect. In two hours afterwards, having lost all his men at his piece, his ammunition wagon blown up, he received his mortal wound, and soon expired.

The British General Riall, our prisoner, has written for his sword, and promises that I shall return it to his friends. Yours, very respectfully, J. HINDMAN, Maj. Com. Art'y.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of July, inst. as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself *Bliss, alias Ruth*. She is supposed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 12 inches high. Her clothing when committed was a red calico jacket and linen petticoat; has a small scar on her forehead, also a small scar on her left wrist. Says she belongs to Mr. Henry Clark, about 5 miles from Bladenburgh, Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will hold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff Frederick county, Md. July 23 (Aug. 2)



From the Buffalo Gazette, Extra, of August 5.

It is with pleasure we announce a brilliant affair to our readers.

On Wednesday morning last, the enemy crossed the Niagara river, below Squaw Island, a mile below Black Rock, with a force said to be rising, 1000 regulars, under Lieut. Col. Tucker. They approached Black Rock, and were met at the Conjocketa creek, before day light, by Major Morgan, with less than 300 riflemen; a part of the enemy crossed the bridge over the creek, but were repulsed, and the bridge taken up. The fighting continued nearly three hours, when the enemy finding every effort to cross the creek unavailing, he crossed the river.

During the action the enemy threw a number of shot and shells across the river.

The loss of the enemy must have been rising 50, killed, wounded and missing. Several were found dead, and there were appearances of a number of bodies having been taken away during the battle. Our prisoners taken and three deserted. Our loss was 2 killed and 6 or 7 wounded; among which were Capt. Hamilton and Lt. McIntosh, dangerously, and Lt. Wadsworth, severely.

In this action Major Morgan and his corps, have covered themselves with honor. The Major has been joined by Captain Birdsall, with 150 riflemen since the action.

The enemy having been disappointed in gaining Buffalo, made a movement on our position at Fort Erie. They opened a fire on the Fort, from a large piece of artillery placed on the point about a mile below, which was answered from the Fort and a schooner in the harbor. The enemy attacked our pickets with a large force, and marched into the open ground in front of the Fort, and commenced a heavy fire of musketry, which was warmly returned, and a brisk discharge from several pieces of artillery, soon compelled them to retreat in great confusion, leaving a number of his men on the field, as the price of his temerity. The actual loss of the enemy we have not ascertained. We had a few wounded.

Monday morning, August 8.

SIR,

The line notified in my communication of 1st August, having left the River, and proceeded down the bay, returned up Potomac in the evening of Monday last. On Tuesday the whole fleet came down the River as low as St. Mary's and anchored, viz. two 74's, 3 frigates, one brig, 1 topsail schooner, and 1 craft, with the exception of one of the latter, who proceeded down the Bay. At day light on Wednesday, 1 frigate, the brig, topsail schooner and craft were in motion. They stood close under the Virginia shore, opposite the Yeocomico, and commenced a most incessant fire, which was warmly returned from the shore; and continued for about 45 minutes, at the expiration of which time the firing ceased upon both sides, the vessels above mentioned frigate excepted, who proceeded up Yeocomico river; the consequence was very soon obvious, several large fires were distinctly observed, which continued to burn during the day, and apparently originated from houses and vessels. The large neck of woods, lying between the Rivers Gun and Yeocomico, was immediately fired upon the enemy's landing, which kept till Thursday night, & then was fortunately extinguished by the rain. In the morning of Thursday the squadron left Yeocomico accompanied by 4 captured ships and rejoined the shipping lying off St. Mary's. Late in the evening of Saturday, the fleet dropped down opposite Cone River, in which the small vessels effected a landing at day light yesterday after a severe engagement, supposed to be with the militia. The enemy then, as usual, proceeded to destroy the houses situated contiguous to the River, which were seen to burn throughout the day.

Yesterday morning the fleet was augmented by an additional force of two frigates, each pierced for 30 guns, 1 large merchant brig, probably a victualing vessel; and 5 small schooners, one of the latter being from Patuxent, the remainder of the squadron came up the Bay. The fleet is now increased to two 74's, 5 frigates, 2 brigs, and 17 sch's (including those captured in Yeocomico, on Wednesday last) making in all 26 sail, including vessels of all descriptions. I imagine Cockburn's next movement will be up the Bay, which may be expected this evening or to-morrow.

The blacks are constantly deserting from this county, as many as 25 went over to the enemy on the night of Friday last.

I have the honor to be,

With respect, yours, &c.

THOS. SWANN.

The Hon. John Armstrong.

(Washington City Gaz.)

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the

Baltimore American, dated

Wicomico River, St. M. C. Aug. 4.

"The British landed at Leonard Town, in this County, the 19th of last month; and, out of curiosity, I visited the town the next day. Every house keeper was plundered except one—in the Court House they did great injury; not a sash nor a pane of glass but what they destroyed; much of the inside work cut to pieces; all the tobacco, about 70 hids, carried off, and property belonging to individuals and the United States, to the amount of \$4,000. Although Admiral Cockburn gave to some of the inhabi-

lants a guard, yet his men, plundered almost within reach of the guards' muskets. The Admiral and his officers, I hear, conducted themselves politely to a Mr. Key and his daughter, and to most of the inhabitants; in this way they were honorably remunerated for the loss and destruction of their property—no houses were burnt. On the 30th, the same worthy body of men landed at Chaptico, in this County—(except a few that the Virginia militia killed and wounded when they landed near Namony, on the 20th and 21st)—In this little village they got about 80 hids. of tobacco and no other plunder; the inhabitants having removed all their property out of their grasp. Yet here they made a most furious attack on every window, door, & pane of glass in the village; not one was left whole; the place was given up to the fury of their men, and if the Prince Regent had commanded in person, the victory and destruction could not have been more complete. They picked their stolen goods in the Church—dashed the pipes of the Church Organ on the pavement, opened a family vault in the Church yard, broke open the coffins, stirred the bones about with their hands in search of hidden treasure—all this in presence of their worthy Admiral. During all this havoc, not a man was in arms within fifteen miles of them, and they worked until 10 o'clock at night, before they got the tobacco off board their vessel, owing to the shallowness of the Creek that leads up to Chaptico warehouse; they rolled more than half the tobacco one mile. Gen. Stewart was encamped with the militia near 10 miles from these freebooters. I presume he is waiting for a regular field action with the British. He has no confidence in our trees and bushes, as our militia had in the Revolutionary War."

NEW YORK, August 13.

COM. DECATUR.

It is with great pleasure we learn, that the gallant Commodore Decatur has been directed by the Secretary of the Navy, to take command of all the naval force in this Harbour and to remain here for its defence. He has, under him, upwards of 1,000 hardy seamen, and well acquainted with artillery duty, who will be employed with the other troops in manning our numerous forts and other defences. We hasten to announce this fact as one calculated as much as almost any thing that could occur to inspire an universal confidence. Where is the American sailor in this City that would not hasten to place himself under this accomplished officer? Where is the soldier or citizen who will not be inspired with additional ardor and courage from knowing that Decatur and his gallant tars will share with them, in honor, of defending this City.

The Ward Meetings, held on Thursday evening at the request of the Committee of Defence, were generally well attended. It was indeed highly gratifying to see our fellow citizens, assembling together without distinction of party, and unitedly adopting measures for the interest and safety of the whole. We cannot but hope that this union of concert and of action will, in some measure, golden down that excessive party spirit, which has, long disturbed and disgraced our City.

REWARDS OF TREACHERY!

An extract from Rollin's Ancient History, which is truly applicable to the faction within the U. States; more especially to those "rebels" in Boston, who visit the enemy, and encourage them in prosecuting the war by their traitorous publications.

"The Olynthians being vigorously attacked by Philip, and hitherto being very ill served by success, required a body of troops, consisting of true Athenians, men inspired with a sincere ardor for the interest both of their own glory, and the welfare of their country. The Athenians at the earnest solicitations of Demosthenes, sent Chares, a second time, with a reinforcement of 17 galleys, of 2,000 foot, and three hundred horse, all citizens of Athens, as the Olynthians had requested."

"The year following, however, Philip possessed himself of Olynthus. Neither the succors nor efforts of the Athenians could defend it from its internal foe and domestic enemies. It was betrayed by Euthocrates & Lasthenes, two rebels within the City, & who gave the enemy every information, by personal intercourse and epistolary communication. Thus Philip entered by the breach his gold had made. Immediately he plunders this unfortunate city, lays one part of the inhabitants in chains, and sells the rest for slaves; and distinguishes those who had betrayed their fellow citizens by their treason, no otherwise than by the supreme contempt he expressed for them. This king, like his son Alexander, loved the traitors, but abhorred the traitor. And, indeed, (says the historian) how can a prince rely on a villain who has betrayed his country? Every one, even the common soldiers of the Macedonian army, reproached the two traitors, Euthocrates and Lasthenes, for their perfidy; they complained to Philip upon that account; he only made them this sarcastic answer:—'Do not mind what a pack of vulgar fellows say, who call every thing by its right name. If they call you traitors, can I say you are not? Let the gold which I have given you, console you amidst the universal detestation of all honest men.'"

Norfolk, August 12.

There has been a reinforcement of the enemy's squadron on the 4th before yesterday and yesterday, of 11 sail, four on the first and six on the second day.

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1814.

### ENEMY UP THE BAY.

On Friday last a ship, two schooners and a large sloop anchored off the mouth of the Eastern Bay. In the evening two barges put off from town, ran close in the Eastern Shore, captured a small boat and canoe, fired four guns, and after amusing themselves on the beach, returned to their vessels.

On Saturday morning the ship got under way and came to off Annapolis, since which, contrary to our expectation, we have not been able to hear of their movements, or whether additional force has come up—but have reasons to believe the above force have moved further up the bay.

The mail from the westward being thus intercepted, leaves us this morning out short of our usual late dates by that route; they will come to hand—and whatever of moment, shall not be withheld from our readers. Cut off as we are at present, from our intercourse by packets and mails, can only plead our apology for this morning's appearance of the Star.

On political matters it is unnecessary to present to say much; suffice for the present, that our friends at a distance may rely on one fact, that the friends of the people are paramount to the present misable government of the State, and that neither attempts at bribery, purchases, &c. can avail them. Kent has done itself honor by its nomination, and the people will be honorably protected in their rights and privileges by its adoption.

On Saturday evening last Gen. Benson had his barn, wheat stacks, two houses, farming utensils, &c. burnt by lightning. The amount of property destroyed (as it was not discovered until flames, and the roof and sheds falling in) is estimated at little less than \$4000.

Cut-throats are striving with all their sophistry to alarm that portion of our citizens on whom the late draft has fallen, that they will be called to Annapolis to the City of Washington—to Canada—to the—Will they reflect for a moment that the leaders of rebellion have once before deceived the People on that score; and having done thus much, that they are not now worthy of belief. Not long since the People were told that they would put certain factions in power they should have peace in six months! They did put their ill power! What did they thwart the views of government by every means in their power, by withholding both supplies and men from that prosecution of the war, and protection of the State to which the exigencies of the times required.

### AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

(7th District—Talbot, Queen Anne's & Caroline.)

Robert Wright.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Unit Alder.

Baltimore, August 15.

By yesterday's northern mail we have a confirmation of further proofs of the bravery of our gallant soldiers on the Frontiers. The British have been repulsed both at Fort Erie and at Buffalo; also at Stonington in Connecticut. Our army has at length got into the way of fighting, and they will grow better at it every day. Bravery and discipline, strong arms and sharp bayonets—this is the way, the only way, to obtain a speedy and honorable peace.

No intelligence as yet of the missing post rider. The first account we shall hear of him, will probably be from the Montreal or Quebec Gazette—it will make a choice article for Castle-Neagh's Courier or Canning's Times—perhaps it may make a figure in the London Gazette.

Washington City, Aug. 13.

MARINE CORPS.

The President of the United States has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Marine Corps:

John Hall, to be major of marines.

Anthony Gale and Richard Smith, captains, majors by brevet.

William Anderson, Thomas R. Swift, Samuel Miller, John Crab, Henry H. Forde, John M. Gamble, Charles S. Hanna, Alex. Sevier, Alfred Grayson, William Strong, John Heath, and Samuel Bacon, first lieutenants, to be captain of marines.

Francis B. Bellevue, T. Raymond Montegut, Philip B. de Grandpre, Benjamin Hyde, Lymon Kellogg, Samuel Watson, William L. Brownlow, Leonard J. Boone, Thomas W. Legge, Joseph L. Kuhne, William H. Freeman, Henry O. Cote, Charles R. Broome, Thomas W. Bacon, Benjamin Richardson, Francis W. White, William Nicol, William L. Boyd, Charles Lord, Levis Twigg, Edmund Brooke, and John Harris, second lieutenants, to be first lieutenants of marines.

Samuel P. Johnstone, appointed a first lieutenant of marines.

THE BATTLE OF NIAGARA.

Commands, like the achievements of our naval heroes, the admiration of all classes of the American people, a few exceptions; and the most bitter revilers of the army are impelled, by the strong current of applause, to admit that the heroes of Niagara merit the warmest thanks and gratitude of their country. The captured officers of the enemy, with an ingenuous candor which reflects upon them honor, declare, that there was exhibited on our part not only the most undaunted bravery, but a proficiency in tactics and military skill, seldom surpassed by the most veteran armies. The charge of Col. Miller upon the enemy's artillery, is represented by one of these gentlemen, who has served in the campaigns of Spain, to have surpassed any thing of the kind he ever saw, except the storming of St. Sebastian. "Tactics, said he, we repulsed them, with a carnage which we thought would deter them from another attempt; yet to our uttermost astonishment, they rallied a fourth time, charged and drove us from the heights. The moment we were vanquished, and prisoners in their camp, we were treated with the humanity and friendship of brothers by the American officers."

Such, we are credibly informed, have been the spontaneous declarations of some of the British officers now in town—declarations which indicate a magnanimity on their part worthy of imitation.

Albany Argus.

It is stated on authority deemed correct, that

Gen. Toledo's army on the frontier of Mexico, amounts to 2000. A short time since the General took, without permission, six pieces of American artillery from Red River. The French General Humbert accompanies Toledo. Dr. Robinson has proceeded with a party to take Santa Fee.

Kon. Gaz.

From a late London paper.

The number of French troops scattered over France, and in garrisons in other countries, is stated to amount, even now, to nearly 500,000 men; a prodigious mass for which the new government has to provide. Nor is this the greatest of its difficulties: for Bonaparte has not only saddled his successors with pensions for 60,000 officers, but has diminished their means, by anticipating the revenue to the amount of fourteen hundred millions of livres!!!

HIGH TREASON.

We understand that the grand jury have found bills against several persons in this city, who are charged with having furnished the enemy's squadron off the coast with supplies of provisions at sundry times since the declaration of hostilities; and that the offenders have been committed to Bridewell to take their trials for high treason.

N. Y. Merc. Adv.

The Montreal papers of the latest dates are full of abuse of the federal party, since they have ascertained that their to laborer is a libeller, when he says the federalists will not fight in defence of ANY RIGHTS whatever, so long as the present administration were in authority. We shall publish some of the Montreal articles on Monday. They will do something toward uniting all hearts and hands against the common enemy.

Dem. Press.

SHIFTING OWNERS!

The prize schooner to the General Armstrong, (late arrived at an Eastern port) was formerly the Matilda, American privateer. She was captured on the Brazil coast, some months since, by the Lion, British privateer ship, of 28 guns, after a severe action, & captured going into England, by the late U. S. brig Argus, & re-captured going into France, by a British 74, and re-re-captured by the American privateer General Armstrong!!!

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

I solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

William G. Tilghman.

August 23.

VACCINE MATTER.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent for Vaccination, hereby gives notice, that Genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by the post, and the requisite fee (five dollars) in the current bank paper of any of the middle States, forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use it, will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person who can read and write to secure his own family from the Small Pox with the greatest certainty, and without any trouble or danger.

All letters on this subject, to or from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail free of postage. In conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage Vaccination."

James Smith,

U. S. Agent for Vaccination.

N. B. The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to insert the above notice in a week for three weeks, and forward a paper containing it to the Agent for Vaccination, who will remit payment for the same by post.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

### HILL'S POINT LAND.

ADVERTISEMENTS for sale on the 10th instant.

August, is proposed on the 12th day of September next, at Sarah Bradshaw's tavern, in Cambridge, on the terms as formerly advertised.

Thomas Barnett,

Attorney for Trustee.

August 23.

### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Thursday, 16th of Aug. A. D. 1814.

IT is ordered by the orphans' court of Caroline county, that ANN FOUNTAIN and THOMAS COOPER, administrators of William Fountain, late of Caroline county, deceased, proceed to make distribution of the said deceased's estate; and that public notice be given in both the papers printed at Easton, to the creditors of the deceased, to meet at the tavern of Joseph Harrison, in Denton, on the second Tuesday in September next, to receive their dividend of the assets in hand.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of Caroline county, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r.

Will for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons having claims against the estate of William Fountain, late of Caroline county, deceased, that the subscribers will attend at the tavern of Mr. Joseph Harrison, in the town of Denton, on Tuesday the 13th day of September next, for the purpose of striking a dividend of the assets in hand; at which time and place the creditors of the said deceased are desired to attend for the purpose of receiving the same—otherwise they may after that date be barred all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of August, 1814.

Ann Fountain, adm'r.

Thomas Cooper, adm'r.

of Wm. Fountain, dec'd.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.

August 23.



# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expense of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; for defraying the expenses of surveying the public lands; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, two hundred and fifty two thousand two hundred and fifty five dollars.

For the expense of fire wood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, fifty two thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks, and persons employed in that department, including a clerk on old records, and a clerk and messenger in the patent office, fifteen thousand nine hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in said department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act entitled "an act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads and for other purposes," one thousand and seventy two dollars and fifty cents.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said department, including the expense of printing and distributing ten thousand four hundred copies of the laws of the first and second sessions of the thirteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, twenty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, thirteen thousand two hundred and ninety nine dollars and eighty one cents.

For expense of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, and for stationery and printing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixty six dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the auditor of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty one dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the auditor's office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks & persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, seven thousand two hundred and twenty seven dollars and forty five cents.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the Treasurer's office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the general land office, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses of the general land office, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks, and persons employed in his office, nine thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses of the revenue office, including the sum of five thousand three hundred and twenty five dollars and thirty three cents, the amount of expenditures for these objects during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for which no appropriation has been made, nine thousand nine hundred and seventy eight dollars and thirty six cents.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty two dollars and two cents.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the Treasury Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act entitled "an act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand four hundred and one dollars and seventy five cents.

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of the

public roads, and for other purposes, six thousand six hundred and thirty four dollars and nine cents.

For compensation to the messenger of the register's office, for stamping and arranging ships' registers, ninety dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing, and contingent expenses of the register's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, four thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps and charts for the treasury department, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent, and two watchmen, employed to secure the buildings and records of the treasury department, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including expenses and repairs of two fire engines, buckets and lanterns, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of April twenty first, one thousand eight hundred & six, fifteen thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of war, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, twenty five thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the war department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act entitled "an act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," two thousand two hundred and twenty six dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the paymaster of the army, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the superintendent general of military supplies, clerks, and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the superintendent general of military supplies, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the adjutant and inspector general's office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, eleven thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of the navy, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including seven hundred and fifty dollars for a deficiency in the appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and a further sum of three thousand dollars in addition to the sum allowed by the act of April twenty first, one thousand eight hundred and six, fourteen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the navy, one thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the navy department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act entitled "an act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand nine hundred and thirty five dollars.

For compensation to the postmaster general, assistant postmaster general, clerks and persons employed in the general post office, including one thousand two hundred and three dollars and twenty five cents for deficiencies in the appropriations for the years one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty five dollars in addition to the sum allowed for the compensation of clerks by the act of April twenty first, one thousand eight hundred and six, twenty three thousand and one hundred and sixty three dollars and twenty five cents.

For contingent expenses of the general post office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the general post office, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand four hundred and one dollars and seventy five cents.

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of the

Commissioners of loans, including a sum of two thousand dollars in addition to the amount heretofore allowed by law, and for allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, seventeen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor general, and his clerks, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of lands south of Tennessee, and the clerks employed in his office, and for stationery and other contingencies, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers of the mint, viz:

The director, two thousand dollars:

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars:

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars:

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars:

One clerk, at five hundred dollars:

For wages to persons employed in the different operations of the mint, including the sum of one thousand dollars allowed to an assistant coiner and die forger, and six hundred dollars allowed to an assistant engraver, eight thousand five hundred dollars:

For repairs of furnaces, cost of iron and machinery, rents, and other contingent expenses of the mint, three thousand seven hundred dollars:

For allowances for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For cost of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For cost of stationery, office rent and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For cost of stationery, office rent and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For cost of stationery, office rent and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the district of Columbia, and the attorney general, sixty two thousand dollars.

For like compensations granted to the several district attorneys of the United States, including those of the several territories, four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For like compensations granted to the several marshals for the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, East and West Tennessee, and of the several territories of the United States, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, ninety eight thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, stakeages of channels, bars and shoals, including repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, sixty nine thousand one hundred dollars and twenty eight cents.

For the following objects, being the balances of former appropriations, for the same purposes, carried to the surplus fund, viz:

For erecting light houses at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and at or near the pitch of Cape Lookout, in North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For building a light house on the south point of Cumberland Island, in Georgia, four thousand dollars.

For building a light house on the south point of Sapelo Island, in Georgia, and placing buoys and beacons on Doboy bar and Beach point, four thousand four hundred and ninety four dollars and eighty one cents.

For placing buoys and beacons at or near the entrance of Beverly harbour, in Massachusetts, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For erecting two lights on Lake Erie, viz: on or near Bird Island, and on or near Presque Isle, four thousand dollars.

For placing two beacons and buoys at or near the entrance of the harbour of New Haven, in Connecticut, one hundred dollars.

For placing buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Edgarton in Massachusetts, one thousand four hundred and forty three dollars and forty three cents.

For placing buoys at or near the main bar and New Inlet bar off Cape Fear, in North Carolina, two thousand dollars.

For erecting a beacon on a point of land near New Inlet in North Carolina, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For completing the fitting up of all the light houses with Winslow Lewis's improvements, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, forty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands within the several territories of the United States, sixty thousand dollars.

For the support and safe keeping of prisoners of war, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of government, twenty thousand dollars.

For the expense of printing one thousand copies of the digest of manufactures, pursuant to a resolution of the house of representatives of the ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support of sick and disabled seamen, in addition to the funds already appropriated by law, twenty thousand dollars.

For the salaries, allowances, and contingent expenses of ministers to foreign nations, and of secretaries of legation, eighty nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, ten thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, thirty thousand dollars.

For expenses of agents at Paris and Copenhagen in relation to prize causes and captures of American vessels, four thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, four thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States, and out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 24, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Tuesday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1814.

ON application of DANIEL STUART, administrator of Henry Madley, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony, that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance with the above Order Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of August 1814.

Daniel Stuart, Adm'r of Henry Madley, dec'd.

august 16 34

MARYLAND: Queen Ann's County, Sec.

ON application of CHARLES R. NICHOLSON, of Queen Ann's county, to the subscriber, one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, in the records of Queen Ann's county court, by a petition in writing, stating that he is actually confined in the goal of said county, for debts which he is wholly unable to pay, and praying a discharge under the insolvent laws of this State; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition: And he having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided within the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the county court of said county, on the first Saturday of next October term, to answer the allegations of his creditors. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles R. Nicholson be forthwith discharged from his confinement, and do hereby appoint the said first Saturday of next October term of Queen Ann's county court, for the creditors of the said Charles R. Nicholson to be and appear before the said court, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles R. Nicholson should not be finally discharged under the insolvent laws of this State—I do further order the said Charles R. Nicholson to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of the said county, and to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once every two weeks, for three months successively, before the said first Saturday of next October term. Given under my hand this 15th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Lemuel Purnell.

June 23—adms. s. 12, 26: a. 9, 23: s. 6, 20: a. 4

WRITING PAPER.

For sale at the Star Office.

BLANK BOOKS.

For sale at the Star Office.

## ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Easton, Talbot county, State of Maryland, the following negroes, viz:

Negro FANNY, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly teeth, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, Esq. administrator, at the Chapel, in this county, on or about the 1st of July 1813, and left my service on the 27th of August following. She had a variety of clothing—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of this State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if secured or brought home.

Also on the 27th of May last, (1814) a negro man, called and known by the name of JAMES RIDOUT, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a black complexion, small and regular features, his eyes of a reddish hue, has a kind of flap in his speech, and apt to nod his head when talking—Short wool on his head, which he has been accustomed, generally, to keep up with a handkerchief—He is excessively fond of smoking a pipe or cigar. When spoken to, he puts on a very sanctified look, and has for a year or two pretended to be religious, and professed to be attached to the Methodist society, which he has repeatedly offered to me as an excuse for absconding himself from my service. Jim has been accustomed to working on a farm, and occasionally has been a waiter in my house; but for several years past has acted as my coachman and cater, and bee. Very much indulged. He carried off with him five or six suits of different kinds of clothing as good as new, and a plenty of money to bear his expenses for an hundred miles and more. Jim also carried off his wife Flora, a dark mulatto woman, the property of Mr. Anthony Ross, of this county—He is about forty years of age, and Flora about thirty five. Whoever will secure the said negro Jim, shall receive one hundred dollars reward, if out of the State of Maryland, and fifty dollars if secured within this State, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home to me. Jim and Flora went off with a loaded cart, and it is supposed that they had procured passes from free negroes in and about Easton.

All masters of vessels and other persons, are hereby warned not to harbour or carry off either of the above negroes.

David Kerr, Junr.

Talbot county, Md. aug 9

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. Thomas Cray, living in Easton, (to whom the law was filed for this year) a dark mulatto woman, called FLOA, about 3 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 impatient 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 about to be sold to the subscriber, who intermarried with one of the deceased's daughters. She has been hired to 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, Junr. and is also now advertised—Flora is about 35 or 37 years of age, and Jim is 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 tedious 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 five 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

## SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, on or about the 28th of May last, a negro woman named LARA, (the property of William James and Susanna Rice, minors) about 20 years of age, rather chunky made, with thick lips, her teeth white and full—she has been mostly brought up to house business. She carried with her two children, the oldest about 2 years of age, named Fanny, the other about 8 months old. It is supposed that she is in the neighborhood of Camden, with a man passing for her husband, who calls himself Jake Elliot, as he stole his masters horse and other goods, and ran away about the same time. Any person taking up the said woman in Talbot, Caroline or Dorchester counties, and securing her in jail, and giving the subscriber information of the name, or bringing her to the subscriber, shall receive thirty dollars reward—and if out of said counties, sixty dollars reward.

Peter Harris, guardian to the said minors.

August 2

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, 20 miles below Cambridge, on the 28th of May last, a negro man by the name of Sam; the property of the subscriber. Sam is about five feet six or eight inches high, a dark mulatto, he has a down look, straight and well made—has a large scar on his elbow, from a burn; he is 22 or 23 years of age—Took with him a tow linen pair of trousers, a round jacket cross-bar'd with black and red, one mackeen jacket and pair mackeen pantaloons, and a castor hat about half worn. It is probable he has procured a pass, and may be supposed to be free. If taken within this State, fifty dollars, if out of this State, the above reward, will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, or securing him in any jail in the United States, and information given so that I get him again.

William Andrews.

June 7

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 31st inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself John Shorter. He is supposed to be about 35 years of age, five feet five inches high—His clothing when committed was an old fur hat, black cloth great coat, blue cloth round about, striped cotton blanket a cord vest, and blue cloth pantaloons; has some shins, likewise the first joint of the middle finger on his right hand cut off—says he was committed by Benjamin Adams, seven miles from Alexandria, Fairfax County, State of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment at the law direct.

Morris Jones, Sheriff.

Frederick county, Md.

June 23 (July 3) 8





PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, AT

**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.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

## GEN. BROWN'S SECOND BATTLE.

General BROWN'S Report of the Battle of the 25th ultimo, at the Falls of Niagara.

SIR,  
Confined as I was, and have been, since the last engagement with the enemy, I fear that the account I am about to give, may be less full and satisfactory, than under other circumstances it might have been made. I particularly fear, that the conduct of the gallant men it was my good fortune to lead, will not be noticed in a way, due to their fame and the honor of their country.

You are already apprised that the army had on the 25th ult. taken a position at Chippewa. About noon of that day, Col. Swift, who was posted at Lewistown, advised me by express, that the enemy appeared in considerable force in Queenstown, and on its heights; that four of the enemy's fleet had arrived during the preceding night, and were then laying near Fort Niagara, and that a number of boats were in view, moving up the straight. Within a few minutes after this intelligence had been received, I was further informed by Capt. Denison, of the Quarter Master's Department, that the enemy was landing at Lewistown, and that our baggage and stores at Schlosser, and on their way thither, were in danger of immediate capture. It is proper here to mention, that having received advices as late as the 20th from Gen. Gaines that the fleet was then in port, and the Commodore sick, we ceased to look for co-operation from that quarter, and determined to disencumber ourselves of baggage, and march directly for Burlington Heights. To mask this intention, and to draw from Schlosser a small supply of provisions, I fell back upon Chippewa. As this arrangement, under the increased force of the enemy, left much at hazard on our own side of the Niagara, and as it appeared by the before-stated information, that the enemy was about to avail himself of it, I conceived that the most effectual method of recalling him from this object, was to put myself in motion towards Queenstown.

Gen. Scott, with the 1st brigade, Townson's artillery, and all the dragoons and mounted men, were accordingly put in march on the road leading thither, with orders to report if the enemy appeared, and to call for assistance, if that was necessary. On the General's arrival at the Falls, he learned that the enemy was in force directly in his front—a narrow piece of woods alone intercepting his view of them. Waiting only to give this information, he advanced upon them. By the time Assistant Adjutant General [Jones] had delivered his message, the action began, and before the remaining part of the division had crossed the Chippewa, it had become close and general between the advanced corps. Though Gen. Ripley with the 2d brigade, Major Hindman with the corps of artillery, and Gen. Porter at the head of his command, had respectively pressed forward with ardor, it was not less than an hour before they were brought to sustain Gen. Scott, during which time his command most skillfully and gallantly maintained the conflict. Upon my arrival I found that the General had passed the wood and engaged the enemy on the Queenstown road and on the ground to the left of it, with the 9th, 11th, and 22d regiments and Townson's artillery. The 25th had been thrown to the right to be governed by circumstances. Apprehending that these corps were much exhausted, and knowing that they had suffered severely, I determined to interpose a new line with the advancing troops, and thus disengage Gen. Scott and hold his brigade in reserve. Orders were accordingly given to Gen. Ripley. The enemy's artillery at this moment occupied a hill which gave him great advantages, and was the key of the whole position. It was supported by a line of infantry. To secure the victory, it was necessary to carry this artillery and seize the height. This duty was assigned to Col. Miller, while, to favor its execution, the 1st regiment, under the command of Col. Nicholas, was directed to menace and amuse the infantry. To my great mortification this regiment, after a discharge or two, gave way and retreated some distance before it could be rallied, though it is believed the officers of the regiment exerted themselves to shorten this distance.

In the mean time, Col. Miller, without regard to this occurrence, advanced steadily and gallantly to his object and carried the height and the cannon. General Ripley brought up the 23d (which had also faltered) to his support, and the enemy disappeared from before them. The 1st regiment was now brought into the line on the left of the 21st, and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, Gen. Porter occupying, with his command, the extreme left. About the time Colonel Miller carried the enemy's cannon, the 25th regiment, under Major Jessup, was engaged in a more obstinate conflict with all that remained to dispute with us the field of battle. The Major, as has been already stated, had been ordered by Gen. Scott, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank—had captured (by a detachment under Capt. Ketchum) Gen. Riall, and sundry other officers, and showed himself again to his own army, in a blaze of fire, which defeated or destroyed a very superior force of the enemy. He was ordered to form on the right of the 2d regiment. The enemy rallying his forces, and as is believed, having received reinforcements, now attempted to drive us from our position, and regain his artillery. Our line was unshaken, and the enemy repulsed. Two other attempts, having the same object, had the same issue. Gen. Scott was again engaged in repelling the former of these; and the last I saw of him on the field of battle, he was near the head of his column, and giving to its march a direction that would have placed him on the enemy's right. It was with great pleasure I saw the good order and intrepidity of Gen. Porter's volunteers from the moment of their arrival, but during the last charge of the enemy, those qualities were conspicuous. Stimulated by the examples set them by their gallant leader, by Major Wood of the Pennsylvania corps, by Col. Dobbin of New York, and by their officers generally, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy's line, and made all the prisoners which were taken at this point of the action.

Having been for some time wounded, and being a good deal exhausted by loss of blood, it became my wish to devolve the command on Gen. Scott, and retire from the field; but on enquiry, I had the misfortune to learn, that he was disabled by wounds; I therefore kept my post, and had the satisfaction to see the enemy's last effort repulsed. I now consigned the command to Gen. Ripley.

While retiring from the field, I saw and felt that the victory was complete on our part, if proper measures were promptly adopted to secure it. The exhaustion of the men was however such as made some refreshment necessary. The particularly required water. I was myself extremely sensible of the want of this necessary article. I therefore believed it proper that Gen. Ripley and the troops should return to camp, after bringing off the dead, the wounded and the artillery; and in this I saw no difficulty, as the enemy had entirely ceased to act. Within an hour after my arrival in camp, I was informed that Gen. Ripley had returned without annoyance and in good order. I now sent for him, and after giving him my reasons for the measure I was about to adopt, ordered him to put the troops into the best possible condition—to give them the necessary refreshment—to take with him the picquets and camp guards, and every other description of force—to put himself on the field of battle as the day dawned, and there to meet and beat the enemy if he again appeared. To this order he made no objection, and I relied upon its execution. It was not executed. I feel most sensibly how inadequate are my powers in speaking of the troops, to do justice either to their merits, or to my own sense of them. Under able direction, they might have done more and better.

From the preceding detail, you have new evidence of the distinguished gallantry of Gens. Scott and Porter, and of Col. Miller and Major Jessup.

Of the 1st brigade, the Chief, with his Aide-de-Camp Worth, his Major of Brigade Smith, and every commander of battalion, were wounded.

The 2d brigade suffered less; but as a brigade, their conduct entitled them to the applause of their country. After the enemy's strong position had been carried by the 21st, and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, the 1st and 23d assumed a new character. They could not again be shaken or dismayed. Major M'Farland of the latter fell nobly at the head of his battalion.

Under the command of Gen. Porter, the militia volunteers of Pennsylvania and New York stood undismayed amidst the hottest fire, and repulsed the veterans opposed to them. The Canadian volunteers, commanded by Col. Wilson, are reported by Gen. Porter as having merited and received his approbation.

The corps of artillery commanded by Major Hindman behaved with its usual gallantry. Capt. Townson's company, attached to the 1st brigade, was the first and the last engaged, and during the whole conflict maintained that high character which they had previously won by their skill and their valor. Capt. Biddle and Ritchie were both wounded early in the action, but refused to quit the field. The latter declared that he never would leave his piece; and, true to his engagement, fell by its side, covered with wounds.

The staff of the army had its peculiar merit and distinction. Col. Gardner, Adjutant General, though ill was on horse back and did all in his power; his assistant, Major Jones, was very active and useful. My gallant Aide-de-Camp, Austin and Spencer, had many and critical duties to perform, in the discharge of which the latter fell: I shall ever think of this young man with pride and regret—regret, that his career has been so short; pride, that it has been so noble and distinguished. The Engineers, Majors McRee and Wood, were greatly distinguished on this day, and their high military talents exerted with great effect—they were much under my eye and near my person, and to their assistance a great deal is fairly to be ascribed. I most earnestly recommend them, as worthy of the highest trust and confidence. The staff of General Ripley and Porter discovered great zeal and attention to duty. Lieut. E. B. Randolph of the 20th regiment, is entitled to notice, his courage was conspicuous.

I enclose a return of our loss; those noted as missing, may generally be numbered with the dead. The enemy had but little opportunity of making prisoners. I have the honor to be, sir, &c. &c.

JACOB BROWN.

Hon. John Armstrong,  
Secretary at War.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing of the Left Division of the Army commanded by Major Gen. Brown, in the action of the afternoon and night of the 25th July, 1814, at the Falls of Niagara.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort Erie,  
30th July, 1814.

General Staff—wounded, 1 Major General, 1 Aid de Camp.

Light Dragoons—killed, 1 corporal—wounded, 2 privates.

Artillery—killed, 1 captain, 1 corporal, 8 privates—wounded, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 28 privates—missing, 1 private.

2nd or Brig. Gen. Scott's Brigade.

Brigade Staff—wounded, 1 brigadier general, 1 aid de camp, 1 brigade major, 9th Infantry—killed, 1 captain, 11 privates—wounded, 1 major, 1 quarter master, 1 paymaster, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 5 corporals, 6 privates—missing, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant major, 2 sergeants, 11 privates.

11th Infantry—killed, 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 21 privates—wounded, 1 major, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 1 sergeant major, 1 chief musician, 7 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 musician, 82 privates—missing, 1 subaltern, 2 privates.

23rd Infantry—killed, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 33 privates—wounded, 1 colonel, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 9 sergeants, 11 corporals, 1 musician, 63 privates—missing, 3 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 12 privates.

25th Infantry—killed, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 26 privates—wounded, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 subaltern, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 50 privates—missing, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 19 privates.

2nd or Brig. Gen. Ripley's Brigade.

1st Infantry—killed, 11 privates—wounded, 2 subalterns, 18 privates—missing, 1 corporal, 1 private.

21st Infantry—killed, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 11 privates—wounded, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 63 privates—missing, 19 privates.

23d Infantry—killed, 1 major, 2 sergeants, 7 privates—wounded, 1 captain, 6 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 43 privates—missing, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 22 privates.

Brig. Gen. Porter's Command.

Brigade Staff—1 brigade major missing.

Canadian Volunteers—killed, 1 private—wounded, 2 privates—missing, 8 privates.

Pennsylvania Volunteers—killed, 1 adjutant, 1 sergeant, 9 privates—wounded, 1 major, 1 quartermaster, 1 subaltern, 21 privates—missing, 1 captain.

New York Volunteers—killed, 1 captain, 1 corporal, 2 privates—wounded, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 9 privates—missing, 1 subaltern.

Grand Total.

Killed, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 4 captains, 4 subalterns, 10 sergeants, 10 corporals, 140 privates. Total 171.

Wounded, 1 major general, 1 brig. general, 2 aids de camp, 1 brigade major, 1 colonel, 1 lieut. col. 4 majors, 1 adjutant, 3 quartermasters, 1 paymaster, 7 captains, 32 subalterns, 1 sergeant major, 1 chief musician, 34 sergeants, 29 corporals, 3 musicians, 419 privates. Total 572.

Missing, 1 brigade major, 1 captain, 6

subalterns, 1 sergeant major, 8 sergeants, 5 corporals, 98 privates. Total 117.

C. K. GARDNER, Adj. Gen.

Officers Killed.

Major M'Farland, 23d Infantry.  
Capt. Ritchie, corps of artillery.  
Capt. Hull, 9th Infantry.  
Capt. Kinney, 25th do.  
Capt. Goodrich, 11th do.  
1st Lt. Bigelow, 21st do.  
2d Lt. Burghardt, 9th do.  
Ensign Hunter, 25th do.  
Capt. Hooper, N. Y. Vol.  
Adjutant Poe, Penn. Vol.

Officers Wounded.

Major Gen. Brown, severely wounded thro' the side and in the thigh.  
Capt. Spencer, aid to the maj gen thro' the body, supposed to be mortal.  
Artillery—Capt. Biddle, slightly, shot wounds in the neck and arm.  
2d Lt. Campbell, badly, thro' the leg.  
2d Lt. Schmuck, severely.

First Brigade.

Brig General Scott, severely, shoulder fractured and wound in the side.

Lt J. D. Smith, 6th inf'y. brig. major, badly thro' the leg.

Lt Worth, 23d inf'y. aid de camp, severely, grape shot in the thigh.

9th inf'y—Maj. Leavenworth, slightly, contusion in the side.

Capt. W. L. Foster, slightly, in the shoulder.

Lt. and Paymaster Fowle, slightly, shot in the foot.

Lt. and Qr. master Browning, slightly, shot in the face.

2d Lt. Fisher, severely, shot in the head and wrist.

2d Lt. Cushman, slightly, in the thigh and shoulder.

Ensign G. Jacobs, severely, shot wound in the knee.

Ensign J. P. Jacobs, slightly, in the shoulder.

Ensign Blake, slightly, in the knee.

11th inf'y—Maj. M'Neil, severely, canister shot in the thigh.

Capt. Bliss, badly, shot in the leg.

1st Lieut. Hall, slightly, shot in the thigh.

2d Lieut. Cooper, slightly, contusion in the breast.

3d Lieut. Stephenson, slightly, in the thigh.

Ensign Bedford, slightly hurt in the abdomen by a splinter.

Ensign Thompson, (26th, doing duty in the 11th) severely, shot wound in the side.

22d inf'y—Col. Brady, severely, shot wound in the side and hip.

Capt. Pentland, severely wounded and a prisoner.

Capt. Foulk, severely, shot wound in the side.

1st Lieut. Culberston, severely, shot wound in the leg.

1st Lt. Ferguson, severely, shot in the hand from a canister.

2d Lieut. Armstrong, dangerously, shot wound in the shoulder.

3d Lt. Bean, slightly, shot in the foot.

25th inf'y—Maj. Jessup, severely, shot wounds in the hands and shoulder.

Lieut. and Adj. Shaylor, severely, shot wounds in the arm and side.

Lieut. & Qr. Mas M'Glassi, badly, shot wounds in the shoulder.

3d Lt. Gifford, severely, shot wounds in the hip.

Second Brigade.

1st inf'y—1st Lt. Vasquez, slightly, shot in the thigh, and bayonet in the leg.

1st Lt. Bissel, slightly, in the leg.

21st inf'y—Captain Burbank, severely, shoulder fractured.

1st Lieut. Gilley, severely, thigh fractured.

2d Lieut. Fisk, (of the 19th attached) slightly, in the breast.

Ensign Jones, slightly, flesh wound in the wrist.

Ensign Camp (2d Rifle Regt. serving with the Regt. attached) flesh wound in the ankle.

Ensign Thomas, slightly, contusion in the back.

23d inf'y—Capt. Odell, severely, shot wound in the arm.

1st Lieut. H. Whiting, severely, in the neck.

2d Lt. Ingersoll, slightly, in the foot.

2d Lt. Frappan, slightly, in the head.

3d Lieut. Abeal, slightly, in the leg.

3d Lt. Deiterich, slightly, in the arm.

3d Lieut. Lamb, severely, in the leg.

Brig. Gen. Porter's Command.

New York Volunteers—Lt. Col. Dobbin, slightly, shot in the breast.

Lieut. O'Fling, slightly, spent common shot in the shoulder.

Pennsylvania Volunteers—Maj. Wood, severely, musket shots in the arm and foot, and bruised by his horse being shot and falling on him.

Quarter Master MacLay, severely, musket shots in the head, and twice thro' the leg.

Lieutenant Dick, severely, shot in the hand.

Brig. Gen. Porter was slightly wounded, but declined being reported.

Officers Missing.

1st Lieut. Perry, 9th Infantry—a prisoner.

3d Lieutenant Webster, 11th Infantry, severely shot in the head, and taken prisoner.

Lieuts. Sturgis, Keps and Davison, 22d inf'y supposed to be killed.

Volunteers—Brig. Major Stanton, of New York, taken prisoner.

Capt. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, taken prisoner.

Lt. Hunt, of N. York, supposed to be killed.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Head Quarter's Left Division, 2

Fort Erie, Aug. 1, 1814.

Return of the prisoners of the enemy taken in the action of the 25th ult. fought at the Niagara Falls between the left division of the U. States' army commanded by Maj. Gen. Brown, & the English forces under the command of Lt. Gen. Drummond.

Prisoners—1 Major Gen'l.—1 Aid de Camp—1 Capt. and 2 Subalterns of the 103d Regt.—1 Capt. 89th Regt.—1 Capt. provincial dragoons—2 Captains and 2 Subalterns of incorporated militia—one Captain of militia—1 Lieutenant of Royal Engineers—3 Subalterns of Royal Scots—1 Subaltern Glengary Corps—Quarter Master of 8th or King's Regiment—Qr. Master of 41st Regiment—And 150 Rank and File.

RECAPITULATION.

1 Major General,

1 Aid to Lieut. Gen. Drummond,

6 Captains,

11 Subalterns,

150 Rank and File,

Aggregate 169

Major Gen. Riall severely wounded to the arm.

AZ. ORNE, Asst. Ins. Gen.

Maj. Gen. Brown.

ROCK HALL PACKET.

IN consequence of a late change in the Mail routes on the Eastern Shore, this Packet will change the days of sailing, and will run in future as follows, viz:

Leave Rock Hall on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Baltimore same days.

Leave Baltimore on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Rock Hall same days.

The Mail via Rock Hall leaves Chester Town for Baltimore on Tuesdays and Fridays, and leaves Baltimore for Chester Town on Mondays and Thursdays, and arrives the same days.

The Stage between Rock Hall and Chester Town forms a junction, in concert with the line of Wilmington and Easton Stages, at Chester Town.

Be it observed, that, under present circumstances, this is the most preferable route for crossing the bay, for shortness of distance and safety—and that the Packet now on this route is as fine a vessel, for fast sailing, safety and convenience, as any on the bay.

All Baggage and Goods at the risk of the owners.

T. Harris.

July 12 13

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

Tuesday, 16th of Aug. A. D. 1814.

IT is ordered by the orphans' court of Caroline county, that ANN FOUNTAIN and THOMAS COOPER, administrators of William Fountain, late of Caroline county, deceased, proceed to make distribution of the said deceased's estate; and that public notice be given in both the papers printed at Easton, to the creditors of the deceased, to meet at the tavern of Joseph Harrison, in Denton, on the second Tuesday in September next, to receive their dividend of the assets in hand.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of Caroline county, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r

Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons having claims against the estate of William Fountain, late of Caroline county, deceased, that the subscribers will attend at the tavern of Mr. Joseph Harrison, in the town of Denton, on Tuesday the 13th day of September next, for the purpose of striking a dividend of the assets in hand; at which time and place the creditors of the said deceased are desired to attend for the purpose of receiving the same—otherwise they may after that date be barred all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of August, 1814.

Ann Fountain, } adm's

Thomas Cooper, } of Wm. Fountain, dec'd.

August 23 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice—That the subscribers, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of *Moses Jacob*, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the last Saturday in March next; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Mary Jacobs, ex'x of

Moses Jacobs, dec'd.

August 23 3

APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

Scam Office.

March 1



WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,  
Washington, August 13, 1814.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

For the government of those who have claims for pay and bounty, half-pay pensions and bounty land, under the act of Congress relative to the existing military establishment of the United States.

#### 1st.—PAY AND BOUNTY.

Those persons who have claims for pay and bounty, as the legal representatives of such non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, as die in the service of the United States, must make application to the pay master general of the army, or to his sub-paymasters, who act as his agents. All balances of pay and bounty, at the time of the decease of a non-commissioned officer, &c. will be paid by the paymaster general, or his sub-paymasters, to the widow, child or legal representative of the deceased, who must produce written and legal evidence of his or her authority to demand any receipt for the same.

When administration is granted to a creditor, solely as a creditor, no more will be paid than is barely sufficient to cover his claim, and the balance, if any, will be reserved for benefit of the kindred or relations of the deceased. Affidavits of respectable persons, knowing the legitimacy of the representative of a deceased soldier, will be sufficient evidence to be produced, provided the deceased died a minor, unmarried, and no administration has been granted on the estate. If any person administers for the purpose of receiving the balance due, a copy of the letters of administration must be produced. Should the deceased leave a widow, and no administration has been granted on the estate, the balance will be paid to her on her producing a satisfactory evidence that she was his wife at the time he died.

#### 2d.—HALF-PAY PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Widows and orphans, who have claims to 5 years half pay according to an act of Congress, must establish the following facts, before they can receive the above pension:—1st. The date of the decease of the officer or soldier, under whom they claim; this fact may be established by the records of the War Department, by the proper rolls of the army, by the testimony of military officers, or by that of other respectable persons. 2d. The legitimacy of the marriage, the names of the children, under 16 years of age, at the father's decease, and the county, state or territory, in which she and they reside. 3d. That the widow at the time of allowing this half pay, was not married; she must also repeat that she is not married, at the time of receiving each payment, and establish the fact, by testimony of respectable persons knowing the case, as, in the event of the marriage, the half pay reverts to such of her children as are under 16 years of age. In cases of orphans only, the guardians will act for them, establish their claims as above, and receive their pensions. All these evidences must be produced to and filed in the office of the paymaster general of the army; and orders will be issued to the several district paymasters to pay the pensions on the spot where it falls due.

#### 3d.—BOUNTY LANDS.

Claims for bounty land must be substantiated; and this must be done by the regular discharge of the original claimant, from the public service, the best voucher that can be produced. Certificates from the pay office, should be carefully preserved, as inducements to the records of the original right.—If the original claimant does not personally apply for his land warrant, he must prove his identity before a magistrate, by his own affidavit, and the affidavits of two witnesses, whose credibility the said magistrate will certify; and must execute a power of attorney to whoever applies for the warrant in his behalf; the quality and signature of the magistrate, before whom the said affidavits are made, or the power of attorney is acknowledged, must be attested by the signature and seal of the county clerk, or other equivalent authority of the district in which he resides.

The power of attorney, to authorize the delivery of a land warrant, may be dispensed with, in case a member of congress, while that body is actually in session, will call at the war department, and sign a receipt for it upon the record. In this case, a letter or order in his favour, from the person who has the right to receive the warrant, addressed to the secretary of war, will be deemed sufficient authority for its delivery.

If the original claimant be dead, and an heir applies in his right, he must produce legal certificates from competent authority, to prove that he is the legitimate heir by law; in which case, although there may be other heirs existing, a warrant will be issued in that name, adding thereto "and other heirs at law of" &c. &c.

A land warrant will not be issued to an executor or administrator.

All claimants, for bounty lands, must make application to the war department.

JOHN R. BELL,  
Ass't Insp'r. Gen'l.

#### BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15, 1814.

This morning at 2 o'clock the enemy attacked our army, and after two hours hard fighting, they had 500 killed and wounded, and we took 200 prisoners—and we lost 40 or 50 killed and wounded. Lieut. General Drummond is among the slain.

J. B. VARNUM, Junr.

CHESTER, (Penn.) Aug. 13, 1814.

SIR,  
I beg you will do me the favor to insert the enclosed letters in your paper, in order that the persons to whom they relate may govern themselves accordingly.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,  
D. PORTER.

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

(COPY.)

Office of Commissary Gen'l of Prisoners,  
August 10, 1814.

SIR,

"I beg leave to transmit you, herewith, copies of three letters, of the 3d, 4th, and 9th inst. which have passed between Col. Thomas Barclay, the British agent for prisoners of war, and myself, in relation to an exchange, proposed by me, of Capt. Porter, and the officers and crew of the U. S. 'late frigate Essex.'"

"You will remark, sir, that the British agent, although he considers, under the practice of his government, that their paroles 'are null, and the officers and men at liberty to serve, in like manner, as if they had not been made prisoners,' declines to exchange them against British officers and crews similarly situated.—For these and other reasons given in my letter to him of the 9th inst. I have been instructed by the Secretary of State to declare the officers and crew of the Essex discharged from parole."

"I have, therefore, the honour to announce to you, that Capt. David Porter, and other officers, and the crew of the U. S. late frigate Essex, 'captured in March last by the British ships of war under the command of Capt. Hillyar, are accordingly discharged from their paroles, taken by the said Capt. Hillyar, and as free to serve in any capacity, as if they had never been made prisoners.'"

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect, Sir,  
Your most obt'd servant,  
(Signed) "J. MASON."

The Hon. WM. JONES,  
Secretary of the Navy.

(COPY.)

The foregoing is a copy of a letter this day received from the Commissary General of Prisoners, in conformity with which the commander and the other officers, and the crew of the U. S. late frigate "Essex," are hereby declared "discharged from their paroles, and are as free to serve in any capacity, as if they had never been made prisoners." You will, therefore, govern yourself by this declaration, and communicate it to every officer and man concerned, in order that they may hold themselves in readiness for such service as may be required of them by this Department.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. JONES.

Navy Department, Aug. 11, 1814.

Captain DAVID PORTER,  
U. S. Navy, Chester, Penn.

The officers and crew of the U. S. frigate Essex are hereby informed, that the foregoing are copies of letters sent to me by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy of the U. States—and they are directed to govern themselves accordingly.

D. PORTER.

Chester, (Pa.) Aug. 12, 1814.

The different Editors in the U. States are requested to give the above a place in their paper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

HEAD QUARTERS, LEFT DIVISION,  
Camp, Fort Erie, August 14.

SIR,

It has become my painful duty to announce to you the loss of that brave and excellent officer, Major Morgan, of the 1st Rifle Regiment. He fell at the head of his corps in an affair with the enemy on the 12th inst. after a display of gallantry worthy of the corps, and meriting the gratitude of his country.

I had desired him to send a detachment of from 80 to 100 men to cut off a working party, supported by a guard of the enemy's light troops, engaged in opening an avenue for a battery in our rear, having directed to have his corps ready to support in case the enemy should be reinforced. The detachment was commanded by Capt. Birdsall, who attacked and drove the enemy; but when about to retire to camp he discovered a large force approaching. The firing having continued longer than the Major expected, he moved up the moment the enemy's reinforcement had made their appearance.

A warm conflict ensued, in which they were forced back, but discovering additional reinforcements, and having received my order to fall back on the appearance of a large force, the Major gave the signal with his bugle to retire; at this moment he received a ball in the head; he was brought from the field together with his men who were killed & wounded. Of the former were two riflemen and a New York volunteer, who, unsolicited, accompanied the Riflemen with a small party of his corps under the command of Lieut. Goodfellow, who, I am informed has distinguished himself on several occasions, and for whom, permit me to request a commission in one of the Rifle Regiments.

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Brig. Gen. Com.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Secretary of War.

#### THE CRISIS.

The prompt and energetic measures adopted by the commanding General for the security of this District are rapidly progressing. The 1st Columbian brigade under Gen. Smith, comprising the

volunteer corps of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, with the militia companies advanced from this City on Saturday; and yesterday the 2d brigade commanded by Gen. Young, crossed the Potomac from Alexandria. On Saturday, also, the finest body of dragoons ever seen in this City, passed thro' from Carlisle, under Lieutenant Colonel Laval.—The Baltimore brigades are under arms in readiness to act, and troops are assembling below from various quarters. In a few hours thousands of brave men will be prepared to resist the host of mercenaries that now threatens us. Arrayed in defence of all that renders life a blessing, and for protecting from insult and desolation the metropolis of their country, every arm will be nerved with a vigorous irresistible. Great as the public anxiety must naturally be at such a time, all look with confidence to the capacity of the commanding general, and we feel not a doubt that his foresight and activity will leave nothing undone that our security requires.

Of the enemy's strength and movements we have as usual an abundance of absurd and contradictory rumors. From correct resources, however, we learn, that the division of their shipping which had advanced up the Bay have ascended the Patuxent as high as Benedict, where they have debarked a large body of men, estimated from three to four thousand—and that they have inflated the peninsula, by establishing a line of pickets from Benedict to a point on the Potomac, at which lies another squadron of ships.

Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter dated at Norfolk, on the 16th inst. from Capt. Charles Gordon, commanding the U. S. naval force on that station, to the Secretary of the Navy.

"At noon this day I received a dispatch from my officer at Lynnhaven, stating the arrival in the Bay of 22 sail of enemy's vessels, supposed as follows—two 74's; a 64 and raze; 7 frigates, and as many transports, with 2 or 3 brigs and sch'rs.; and that they were standing up the Bay. With such a force added to what is already up the Bay, and the circumstance of their passing this place, induce a belief that some place up the Bay is their object."

#### IMPORTANT FROM BELOW.

Extract of a letter received yesterday morning by Express from Point Look Out.

"The fleet at Point Look Out was augmented on the evening of the 16th by 30 sail. There are now 46 sail in all at the Point, viz. 25 ships, 2 gun brigs, and 18 schooners—6 ships appear to be transport ships. Besides this force, there are 3 frigates off St. George's Island, and two on the Patuxent river, making the whole squadron at and near the Point to consist of 51 sail. Two of the line of battle ships are Admirals—one carries a red the other a blue flag. A part of the fleet stood up the Bay on the 17th (Wednesday) at 5, A. M."

#### CHAUNCEY'S FLEET.

The letter from which the following interesting extract is copied, reached town by the Express Mail on Tuesday; but did not fall into our hands until yesterday. The news is authentic as any unofficial information can be, and we have little doubt of its correctness.

"Buffalo, Aug. 10.

"Gom. Chauncey, a few days since, fell in with one of the enemy's brigs mounting 18 or 20 guns, and pursued her so closely, that he compelled the crew to avoid capture, to run her on shore above Niagara, where she was set fire to and abandoned by the enemy—she blew up shortly afterwards. Chauncey has 2 of the enemy's vessels blockaded in the Niagara River."

#### INSIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

Several of the federal papers have named, in a sarcastic way, a democrat of New York, who is indicted on a charge of high treason, for supplying the enemy with provisions—and have suppressed the names of two federalists, indicted at the same time for the like offence. It is immaterial what are the professions of such scoundrels—they are in fact neither federalists nor republicans, in the strict meaning of those terms—and should be recognized by no other name than that of TRAITORS.

Albany Arg.

#### LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

A correspondent of the editor writes: "I have seen a gentleman who left Sackett's Harbour on Monday (the 5th). Our fleet was then blockading Kingston, excepting the vessels up the lake, as before stated."

Columbian.

We are sorry to state, that previous to the above attack on Fort Erie, Major Morgan, who so nobly repulsed the enemy at Black Rock, was killed in a skirmish with a party of the enemy near the Fort.

An express arrived in town last night from Washington, with accounts that six 74's, 3 frigates, and a number of transports, to the number of FORTY-SIX SAIL in all, came into the bay on the 16th and 17th, and proceeded up.—It is said 3 sail were in sight of Annapolis yesterday.

An express to General Smith from the President, requesting him to hold half of his brigade in readiness to march in fifteen minutes upon the order of General Winler.

Balt. paper.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

The Buffalo express has this moment brought the following glorious news: Copy of a letter from Brigadier General GAINES to the Secretary at War, dated

Head Quarters, Fort Erie,  
U. C. August 15, 1814.  
7 A. M.

DEAR SIR,

My heart is gladdened with gratitude to Heaven and joy to my country, to have it in my power to inform you that the gallant army under my command has this morning beaten the enemy commanded by Lieutenant General Drummond, after a severe conflict of near three hours, commencing at 2 o'clock A. M. They attacked us on each flank, got possession of the salient bastion of the old Fort Erie, which was regained at the point of the bayonet, with a dreadful slaughter.

The enemy's loss in killed and prisoners is about 600—near 300 killed. Our loss is considerable, but I think not one-tenth as great as that of the enemy. I will not detain the express to give you the particulars. I am preparing my force to follow up the blow.

With great respect and esteem,  
Your obedient servant,  
EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Brig. Gen. command'g.

Hon. John Armstrong,  
Secretary of War.

From the Columbian Extra, Aug. 21.

#### THIRD GLORIOUS VICTORY ON THE NIAGARA.

The first information of the event of which the following are details, was received by last evening's mail, from the Utica Gazette extra, and is confirmed this morning in a variety of accounts by the steam boat. Colonel (or rather lieutenant colonel) G. Drummond, stated to be killed or wounded, is a major general in the line, as well as lieutenant colonel of the 8th regiment, and commanded a party of the 104th in the battle of Bridgewater: he is said to be a nephew of lieutenant general A. J. Drummond. In the blowing up of our battery, the example set at York by the enemy, is repaid with interest, and the death of Pike and his fellow heroes greatly avenged.

#### FROM THE UTICA GAZETTE EXTRA.

Buffalo, August 15, 1814,  
5 o'clock P. M. (Monday.)

Our army gained a most brilliant victory over the enemy this morning. Lieutenant general Drummond attacked our troops at Fort Erie, about half past two o'clock. The battle was obstinately contested for more than two hours. The British fought hard, but were beaten at every point, with a loss of more than 500 killed and wounded, besides nearly 300 prisoners. Colonel Drummond and many other officers are among the slain.—Our loss does not exceed 50, killed and wounded.

#### FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS EXTRA.

Saturday, A. M. August 20.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF ERIE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Argus, dated

Buffalo, August 15.

An express has just arrived to general Scott, at this place, stating that the British, under lieutenant general Drummond, last night at 3 o'clock, or rather this morning, attacked Fort Erie. General Drummond marched up in two columns. The fire from our men was tremendous. Seven times the enemy attacked and was repulsed. Finally he succeeded in taking our principal battery—Lieutenant M'Donough cleared it of our men, and with the most intrepid heroism, put a match to the magazine, and blew up himself with three hundred of the enemy. The enemy immediately retreated, leaving between 7 and 800 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Lieutenant colonel Drummond was killed.—Our Spartan band lost only from 15 to 20. A gentleman per mail has informed me, he saw our troops this morning following the enemy down the river.

The enemy took two of our schooners at Erie the night before, by stratagem. Finding our provision boats were permitted to pass, they came down with boats—our schooners hailed them—they answered provision boats, and drifted across the bow of the schooners, cut their cables, bearded them, and took them down the river.

Postscript to a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

Buffalo, August 15, 1814.

I have only time to mention, that we were attacked about 3 o'clock this morning, at Fort Erie, by the whole British force on the peninsula, and repulsed them with a loss, on our part, not exceeding twenty, in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy left on the ground, in killed and wounded, somewhere near 300. We have between 2 and 300 prisoners.—They leave this to-day for Greenbush. Thus have they suffered for their temerity.—General Gaines will probably pursue him this evening.—His aggregate loss is said to be near 1000.

Messenger Office, August 16,

9 o'clock P. M.

By this evening's western mail, we have received the glorious and heart-cheering intelligence of a splendid victory obtained on the 14th instant, by our heroic army at Fort Erie, under generals Gaines and Porter. It appears that, after a bombardment of more than 48 hours, without intermission, the enemy made a

most desperate attempt to carry Fort Erie by storm; but they were met by the heroes of Chippewa and Niagara, with the most determined bravery and characteristic valor of American soldiers, and defeated them with the loss of nearly ONE THOUSAND, killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was from 15 to 20 killed and wounded—among the former, the brave lieutenant M'Donough, 2d artillery. This information is contained in a letter from the postmaster at Buffalo to the postmaster in this village. It is given below.

Buffalo, August 15.

The enemy have kept a constant fire from their batteries upon Fort Erie, for 48 hours past—This morning, half past 3 o'clock A. M. they commenced a general attack on Fort Erie, with their whole force. The result is glorious to the arms of the United States. He left SIX HUNDRED killed and wounded on the field—Three hundred prisoners are now passing from Fort Erie to this place.—The enemy must be weakened at least ONE THOUSAND.

The above information is from major Hogan, who was sent over this morning by colonel Miller, and has just returned. A colonel Drummond, of the enemy, is among the wounded.

We have to lament the loss of Lieut. M'Donough, of the artillery, otherwise our loss is not great, but the particulars we have not obtained.

Colonel Miller, who commands on this side, has this moment received an order to cross with the regulars to Fort Erie. It is supposed general Gaines means to follow up the victory. It will take nearly all the militia at this place to guard the prisoners to the eastward. Now is the time for the militia to rise en masse, and follow up the stroke.

On the night of the 13th instant, two of our armed vessels, carrying one gun each, and lying off Fort Erie, were boarded by the crews of six boats, fitted out at Long Point for the purpose, and made prizes without the loss of a man on either side.—The vessels were towed down the river below Squaw Island, where they lie at anchor.

Batavia, August 13.

A considerable reinforcement from up the lake joined our army at Erie a few days since—8 or 10 hundred more are daily expected from that quarter.

General Brown's family arrived in this village a few days since, and on Thursday were visited by the general, who left here this morning for Canandaigua.—The general is fast recovering from his wounds, and in a few days calculates to conduct, in person, the operations of the army. Gen. Scott continues in this village—his wounds are doing as well as can be expected.

Two deserters from Fort Niagara, came in here yesterday—they state the force in the Fort to consist of 120—that provisions are very scarce, and the army on short allowance—that there was not five rounds of cartridges per man—that the vessel which Chauncey run on shore was said to contain the ammunition intended for the fort.

In the British official account of the battle of Bridgewater, the number of prisoners lost, is stated at forty-two! It is a fact, that upwards of two hundred prisoners, taken on that occasion, have passed through this city, and are now at Greenbush. Is this a fair sample of British official intelligence? Or have they chosen the softer term of "missing," to conceal the number actually taken?

Albany Register.

Extract of a letter, dated

Utica, August 15.

"The main body of our fleet is blockading the British fleet in Kingston—part of it is watching the force of the enemy at Niagara—one of the vessels of the enemy bound thither, with stores and ammunition, was run on shore, near Niagara, and destroyed—She mounted 15 guns."

The editor has received a letter from the postmaster at Utica, corroborating the above. The express who must have brought down this information, stated at Geneva, that the British army were falling down to Fort George. It is understood the enemy are very much pinched for provision, and he probably resolved on a desperate effort against Fort Erie, ere famine, or the arrival of reinforcements under M'Arthur, should compel him to retire. A small reinforcement had arrived at Buffalo, from Erie, Pa.

Albany Argus.

We learn from various sources, that an extreme scarcity of provisions prevails in Upper Canada—Beef is said to be \$40 per Cwt. We have recently had satisfactory information of two droves of cattle being on their way towards Ogdensburg, to feed the enemy's forces that are devastating our frontiers! And yet these drovers and their friends are constantly declaiming against the government for not affording efficient protection to the frontier inhabitants. If martial law was enforced ten miles on our frontiers, it would stop this business, and add much to our security. Honest and patriotic men would not complain, because it would contribute to their safety; the admirers of "legitimate fringes" ought not to murmur, because in Canada, every man and beast has been subject to martial law for more than two years; and have been kept in almost constant requisition, to the neglect of agriculture and personal interest.

Idid.



**WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 22.**  
The following eloquent appeal to the duty and patriotism of our citizens was issued by Gen. Winder on Saturday. It was read to the regts. of the first brigade under arms, and received with the greatest enthusiasm.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

Adj. Gens. Office, Head Quarters,  
Military District, No. 10.  
Washington City, August 20, 1814.

#### SOLDIERS!

The enemy threaten the capital of your country, and are now pressing towards it with a force which require every man to do his duty, without regard to sacrifices and privations. The zeal and promptitude evinced by those now in the field, with the reinforcements which are rapidly pressing to your aid, afford the fairest promise that the enemy will receive the just chastisement of his temerity. Besides those legally called to the honorable and glorious task of defending from insult and devastation the capital of your country, hallowed by the venerable name of Washington, thousands, animated by the warmest zeal for the honor, liberty and independence of their country, will voluntarily flock to its standard, and teach our haughty foe, that freemen are never unprepared to expel from their soil the insolent foot of the invader.

Let no man now allow his private opinions, his prejudices or caprices in favor of this or that particular arm or weapon of annoyance, to a pretended excuse for deserting his post—but seizing on those which can be furnished him, or he can command himself, resolutely encounter the enemy, and prove that the bravery of freemen fighting for their families—their liberty—their country—can render every weapon formidable.

Let obedience and alacrity in discharge of the duties required, however irksome or painful, prove their title to the appellation of defenders of their country.

By order of the General commanding,  
R. C. HITE.  
Assistant Adjutant General.

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
Head Quarters, Military District No. 10.  
Washington City, 20th Aug. 1814.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander of the 10th Military District has made requisitions on the proper officers for such militia aid as the present threatened pressure on his district demands—and he relies with confidence that this demand will be obeyed with the utmost promptitude and alacrity.

But since the formal proceedings of regular demand may be too slow for the urgency of the occasion, and will certainly be too tardy for the zeal and patriotism of the freemen of America, who see their capital threatened by an insolent foe, who insists upon dictating terms to them, there, after having desolated their shores and sacked their cities, the spontaneous efforts of the people are demanded. In this momentous period, therefore, the Commander of the District appeals with confidence to the people within and contiguous to his command, and calls upon all, not included in the requisition already made, who wish to avert the calamities which threaten us, voluntarily to rally round the standard of their country, without waiting for the slower progress of legal calls. Organized companies, or individuals, who will hasten to the scene of action, and will perform the services which may be required, armed in the best manner possible, will be received, and may finally enjoy the satisfaction of reflecting that they have contributed to save their country from devastation and plunder.

By order of the Commanding General,  
R. C. HITE, Asst. Adj.  
Gen. 10th Mil. Dist.

#### MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 10.

We were not deceived in the opinion we lately expressed respecting the temper and probable conduct of the Creek Indians. They have again attacked our frontier, and in a quarter which, though much exposed by its vicinity to the lower towns, had hitherto escaped their ferocity—By what tribe of Indians this outrage was perpetrated is not yet discovered. We are suspicious it is the work of those who heretofore had been the friendly party. They are said to have expressed strong dissatisfaction at the limits about to be prescribed them by the United States. The appearance of a British force in Florida, and the evacuation of the Forts occupied by the Georgia militia, will give confidence to the hostile party and perhaps increase their numbers.

The particulars of the late acts of hostility are detailed in the following official letter from Col. Allen Tooke to his Excellency the Governor, dated

Hartford, 6th Aug. 1814.

Sir—It is with great pain I have to communicate to your Excellency, that we had a very serious alarm from the Indians yesterday evening at 2 o'clock, in the field of Mr. John Rabun, which is between 7 and 8 miles below Hartford, and immediately on the river. The said Rabun being in his field, three Indians arose out of the corn, and one of them fired on him and wounded him severely in the back—He immediately took to flight—They pursued him with the most horrid yells, and as he crossed the fence both the others fired on him and wounded him slightly in the shoulder—They continued to pursue him near his house, where he got his gun and would have fired on them but for the interference of his wife, who clung around him and prevented him. The Indians then proceeded to the house of Mr. John Bolling, which was in view, and plundered it of almost every article, they took his horse, and also plundered the house of Mr. Isham Frelock.

I have ordered detachment in pursuit of them, and could anything occur from the expedition, I will immediately transmit to your Excellency with the least possible delay.

I have also ordered Lieut. A. command to Forts Pike, Mital, and Greene, in order to protect the defenceless frontier of this county.

I herewith transmit affidavits relative to the foregoing fact, and also one of their red clubs, which was found on the ground where they said Rabun.

I am, sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ALLENDOKE, Lt. Col.

35th Regt. Geo. Militia.

Since the above was put in type, information has been received at the Executive Office, which leaves little doubt but the perpetrators of the mischief were a party of the hostile Creeks who had joined the British at palatkaicola Bay.

Journal.

#### NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

#### ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY.

The packet sloop *ardware*, captain Weller, arrived here last evening from Albany, which place left on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Two passengers he down in the sloop, who stated, that about 2 P. M. an express arrived in Albany, from Plattsburgh, with the high important news, that a very brilliant victory had been obtained by the army over the command of Major General Izard over the enemy's army. The enemy made the attack, and was defeated with the loss of six hundred killed and wounded, and one thousand prisoners, loss not stated, but said to be trifling. The passengers further stated, that the express delivered his despatches to Mr. Burford, who immediately sent orders to the commanding officer at Greenbay, to fire a national salute on the occasion.

The passengers likewise stated that after they had proceeded several miles down the river, they had a heavy firing in the direction of Albany.

[We give the above news as we received it, without any other comment than heartily wishing a speedy confirmation.]

#### MORE TROOPS ARRIVED.

Yesterday afternoon, six sloops came down the North River from New York, and proceeded to the navy yard, where they debarked and marched to the encampment near Fort Green, Brooklyn Heights.

We understand, from good authority, that orders were sent several days since, to our commanding officer at Buffalo, to call out all the militia between that place and Utica, if he should deem it necessary.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship *Superior*, to his brother, in this city, dated U. S. Superior, near the Dues, Lake Ontario, 17th August, 1814.

You have no doubt heard of our sailing. We have blockaded four of the British vessels in Niagara with three of our smallest vessels, and the rest we are now blockading with four of our Kingston. We have chased an hermaphrodite brig, called the *Berresford*, on shore; she had 12 guns and 90 men, besides soldiers; she was set on fire and blew up. We came very near taking one of their ships called the *Royal George*; we merely escaped by our not having wind and the approach of night. We are in high spirits, and are anxiously waiting for an opportunity of paying them in their perfidious conduct to our gallant Porter. The commodore is fast recovering. We had the report here of captain Jace applying for the command, and a great deal more stuff, for which there is a foundation whatever.

The reports you have had respecting general Brown, are all very correct; and if he had not been wounded, I have no doubt ere this, they would have taken Niagara and George. However, they are, I believe, again moving forward, and we are ready to co-operate.

Phi. Am. Den. Herald.

As the British frigate *Leander* and the United States' frigate *Constitution* are now lying in sight of each other, it may not be an unfit occasion to give the following statement, which we believe to be correct, of their comparative force:

#### LEANDER.

30 24 pounders on the gun deck,  
28 42 pound carronades on the spar deck.  
520 her complement of men.

\* These are mistakes—the *Leander* carries long 32 pounders on her main deck, and 48 pound carronades on her spar deck.

#### CONSTITUTION.

30 24 pounders on the gun deck,  
24 32 pound carronades on the spar deck.  
480 her complement of men.

The size of the two ships is about the same. The *Leander* is new, but is built of fir, and is not considered so strong and durable as the British serviceable ships. Her weight of metal was designed to match the President and United States, which carry 42 pounders on the spar deck.

Boston pa.

#### BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.

From the *Merchants' C. H. Books.*

#### THE ENEMY.

A gentleman arrived in this city this morning, from Upper Marlborough, which place he left yesterday at twelve o'clock, from whom the following information is derived. The number of vessels in the Patuxent is 46 of all descrip-

tions—they are mostly at Benedict (west side of the river) where they landed their troops. There are 4 or 5 sail of Port Tobacco, on the Potomac; they had not made any landing from them. At 8 o'clock yesterday, an express was received, that the enemy were advancing by land and water, and were within 2 miles of Nottingham.

The Flotilla moved thence to Mount Pleasant, a few miles in advance of Queen Ann's. The 35th and 38th regiments, with a large body of militia, are on their march down to meet the enemy; but it was supposed they would not reach Nottingham in time to save it. Large bodies of troops were continually marching down to support them.

P. S. Accounts later than the above state, that the enemy have actually left Benedict, and were on Sunday marching for Washington. From the best information we are induced to believe their force does not come up to 5000, notwithstanding the many vague reports.

#### THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

#### EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1814.

#### MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

To the last hour the departure of the mail would permit, we kept our columns open with the hope of receiving some news relative to the late movements of the invading enemy near the seat of government; but nothing but the most harassing yet contradictory reports, yet such is the distressing aspect they wear, that our feelings are so harrowed, action itself stunned, and reason by no means prepared to follow them. At one moment the City is lost—the West, contradicted—so that nothing like the truth can be drawn from the materials now on hand. We have, therefore, concluded to let rumor with its thousand tongues pass on, until it is in our power to give facts as they occurred, and exist; which, though too late for this paper, shall not be delayed by us, from that portion of our fellow citizens who are for their country's wrongs, while they can but despise its enemy's.

Gen. Brown's official account of the battle at Bridgewater, on the 25th ult. was issued from this office on Wednesday last—now introduced on our first page, for the satisfaction of distant readers.

We have received the British official account of the same battle, in which they acknowledge a loss, in killed, wounded and missing, of 878—We may give the particulars in our next.

#### COMMUNICATED

Departed this life, on Tuesday morning last, at Oakland, (his seat near Easton) in the 32d year of his age, DAVID KERR, Jun. Esq. a citizen beloved by his friends, and highly esteemed in a very extensive circle of acquaintance. He was seized, on Sunday, with a violent bilious fever, which quickly overcame the efforts of nature and baffled all professional skill.

The deceased was distinguished for a warm and generous heart, which was constantly exercised in acts of beneficence, from which it was not diverted by the volatility of youth, amidst the most alluring scenes of pleasure. In all the transactions of business, and in the intercourse of social life, he was frank and manly, and thereby equally inspired confidence and commanded respect. He was ardently attached to a few particular friends, whose knowledge of his character entitled them to bear testimony to his worth, and by whom the sweet remembrance of his virtues will long be cherished. Yet, almost in the gay morn of manhood, he has been snatched by the gay morn of death from the delightful task of rearing a tender offspring, from society and loved friends, and from all the joys and pleasures of the world.

How striking and melancholy is this example of the instability of human life, and of the flattering illusion of its brightest prospects!

#### BANK OF CAROLINE,

Denton, August 27, 1814.

RESOLVED by the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, that each and every Stockholder in the capital stock of said Bank, who have not paid on their stock (ten dollars on each share, are required to pay into the said Bank, on the seventh day of November next, so much on each and every share by him, her, or their held, as shall complete the payment on each share to ten dollars.

It is ordered by the President and Directors, that for the convenience of the Stockholders, the above required payment will be received at Bank, at any time previous to the seventh day of November. The dividend will be calculated from and after the said seventh day of November next.

Thos. Culbreth, cashier.

august 30 9

#### TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE dwelling plantation of David Kerr, Jun. dec'd. It is in the best state of improvement, and has on it every kind of convenient buildings, both for the residence of a genteel family and the securing of crops. I desire very much to contract with some good farmer for a long lease. Those gentlemen who have already intimated a wish to take this place, will be pleased to communicate with me immediately.

I want immediately an honest man to take charge of the crops, and act as an Overseer till the end of the year.

John L. Kerr.

Easton, august 30

#### TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE farm called "Fox Hill," near the Hole-in-the-Wall, belonging to David Kerr: Also the farm lately purchased of Mr. Thomas Harrison, adjoining the first mentioned farm.

John L. Kerr.

Easton, august 30

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber has begun the collection of the county tax for the present year, and will attend at the Court House in Easton (in the large room upstairs) on Tuesdays for that purpose; his appointments will attend at Trappe, Chapel, and St. Michaels on Saturdays; being anxious to complete the collection at an early period, he earnestly solicits all those who are charged with assessments, to discharge the same immediately.

Joseph Darden, Collector  
of the Tax for Talbot county.

august 30 4

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Ann Fountain and Thomas Cooper, administrators of William Fountain, use of Samuel Harrison and Barroll & Ricard, against James M'Cotter, Matthias Alford, and James Faulkner—

Will be sold, at the dwelling-house of James Wright (of John), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September next, all James M'Cotter's undivided right in a tract or parcel of land called "Farris's Farm." Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Also—On THURSDAY, the 22d, at the house of Matthias Alford, 400 acres of Land, six head of horses, one yoke of oxen and cart, 17 head of cattle. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

And on FRIDAY, 23d, at James Faulkner's, 106 acres of land, where the said Faulkner lives, one horse, 3 head of cattle, and 2 feather beds and furniture; taken as the property of the aforesaid James M'Cotter, Matthias Alford, and James Faulkner, to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and will be sold for cash.—Attendance will be given by

Thomas Saulsbury,

late Sheriff.

Denton, august 30 4

#### EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the parents and guardians of young persons residing in Talbot and the neighboring counties, that this Seminary will be opened on the second Monday of September next, for the reception of Scholars, under the direction of Messrs. QUINN and M'CONNELL, whom the Trustees have engaged as Professors of the Languages and Mathematics for the ensuing year. The Greek and Latin Language, the several branches of the Mathematics, Geography, History, Logic and Rhetoric, and the knowledge of the English Grammar, will be taught in the Academy. Due attention will be given to the discipline and government of the School, and to the morals and deportment of the Scholars. Conveniences of every kind, and reasonable accommodation for Scholars, may be had in Easton.

By order of the Board

Nicholas Hammond,

President.

Easton, august 30 6

#### NOTICE.

William Cooper & Thomas Harper  
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the *Tailoring Business* at the old stand, at present occupied by the said Cooper, in Easton, where all kinds of work in their line will be thankfully received, and punctually executed, in the nearest manner, and on the shortest notice. By their knowledge of the above business, and united exertions to please, and their strict attention to the newest fashions, they hope to obtain the patronage of a generous public, and to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Cooper & Harper.

august 30

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, for property purchased at the vendues of either of the subscribers, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to Peter Harris, who is legally authorized to receive the same, as no indulgence will be given; and those having claims against him, are requested to present them to the said Peter Harris, for liquidation.

Edward Needles,

Tristram Needles.

august 30 3

#### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Tuesday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1814.

ON application of CHARLES TILDEN, administrator of Nehemiah Townsend, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

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

I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r

of Wills for Caroline county.

august 30 3

#### IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August 1814.

Charles Tilden, adm'r

of Nehemiah Townsend.

august 30 3

#### TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,  
I solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

William G. Tilghman.

august 23

#### FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

Fellow Citizens,  
I again solicit your suffrages as a Delegate to the next General Assembly. Should you again confide in me so far as to honour me with your support, be assured that my utmost skill and judgment shall be exercised in the support of your best interests.

Jonathan Spencer.

august 18

#### TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,  
PROMPTED by the very generous support you were pleased to give me last fall, and the solicitations of my friends, I offer myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

I am, respectfully, your obdt. servt.

Daniel Martin.

august 16

#### VOTERS OF TALBOT.

Fellow Citizens,  
I solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election, as a Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Samuel Stevens, Jun.

august 16

#### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Tuesday, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

ON application of Jacob Wainwright, administrator of Elizabeth Wright, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered by the court, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

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

I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r

of Wills for Caroline county.

august 30 3

#### IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, 1814.

Jacob Wright, adm'r

of Elizabeth Wright.

august 30 3

#### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Tuesday, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

ON application of Jacob Wainwright, administrator of Jacob Wainwright, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

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

I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 23d day of August, 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r

of Wills for Caroline county.

august 30 3

#### IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August 1814.

Jacob Wright, adm'r

of Nathan Wright, dec'd.

august 30 3

#### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Tuesday, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

ON application of JOHN M'MULLAN, administrator of John Wright, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

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

I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r

of Wills for Caroline county.

august 30 3

#### IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August 1814.

John M'Mullan, adm'r

of John Wright, dec'd.

august 30 3

#### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Tuesday, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

ON application of SAMUEL CULBRETH, executor of Thomas Broady, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

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

I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r

of Wills for Caroline county.

august 30 3

#### IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,



# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

To incorporate the directors of the Washington Library Company.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That James Laurie, Joseph Street, William Parker, Jonathan S. Pindley, Geo. Way, Moses Young, and Thomas H. Gillis; and their successors duly elected or appointed in manner hereinafter directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever by the name, style, and title of "The Directors of the Washington Library Company," and by such corporate name, style, and title, shall be hereafter forever able and capable in law and equity to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in any court or courts, or other places, and before any judge or judges, justice or justices, or other persons whatsoever, within the District of Columbia or elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands of whatever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all and singular the goods, chattels, and other effects of what kind or nature soever heretofore given, granted, or devised to the said library company, or to any person or persons for the use thereof, or that may have been purchased for or on account of the same, be, and the said goods, chattels & other effects, are hereby vested in and confirmed to the said corporation. And the said corporation may take and receive any sum or sums of money, or any goods, chattels, or other effects of what kind or nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted or bequeathed unto them by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate capable of making such gift, grant, or bequest: Provided, That the goods, chattels, and other effects vested in and confirmed to the said corporation, and the monies, goods, chattels, and other effects which by this act the said corporation is authorized hereafter to receive, shall not in the whole exceed in value fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have, and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure: to appoint a librarian and such other officers as they may from time to time deem necessary to assign them their duties, fix their compensation and remove him or them from office, and appoint another or others in his or their place as often as they shall think fit: to make, ordain, establish & execute such by-laws & ordinances as may be deemed useful to the institution, and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate at pleasure: to fix the price of new shares and annual contributions on each share: to direct how transfers shall be made and certified: to procure, by purchase, rent or otherwise, a suitable place for keeping the library: to appoint the times for keeping the library open, and for taking out and returning books to fill up vacancies that may happen in their own body between two annual elections; to levy and collect fines and forfeitures; and to determine upon, do, and transact all business and matters appertaining to the said corporation and library company, agreeably to the rules, ordinances and by-laws thereof, during their continuance in office: Provided, That not less than a majority of the said directors be a quorum to do business, that no rule, ordinance or by-law be made repugnant to the laws of this district or of the United States; and that no contribution be laid on any one share in any one year exceeding three dollars, without the consent of a majority of the shareholders.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That an election for seven directors of The Washington Library Company shall be held on the first Monday in April next, and on the first Monday in April annually thereafter, at the library room, under the direction of such persons as the present directors and their successors may appoint; which appointment shall be at least five days previous to the day of election. They shall also publish the names of the persons so appointed to hold the election, in some newspaper printed in the city of Washington, at least three days previous to such elections being held; the polls for which shall be kept open from three o'clock until six o'clock P. M. and no person shall be eligible as a director, or have a right to vote for a director, who is not at the time of voting, or being voted for, a shareholder in the said company, or who shall be in arrears to said company, for any annual contribution, fines or forfeitures; and all persons qualified to vote, may vote either personally or by proxy, by ballot.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act may at any time be altered, amended or repealed by the Congress of the United States.

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

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Dennis Clark.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the receiver of public monies for the district of lands offered for sale at Cincinnati, be required to pay Dennis Clark the full amount of monies, with interest, paid by the said Dennis Clark to the receiver aforesaid, in discharge of the purchase money for fractional section number ten, in the first township, and first range east.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Dennis Clark shall be permitted to enter with the register of the land office, at two dollars per acre, one hundred and sixty acres of land, in any section or part of a section within the Cincinnati district, which has been reserved and offered for sale, but not sold, to be paid for as the other lands of the United States.

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

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## HILL'S POINT LAND,

ADVERTISED for sale on the 10th instant. (August) is postponed to the 12th day of September next, at Sarah Bradshaw's tavern, in Cambridge, on the terms as formerly advertised.

Thomas Barnett, Attorney for Trustee

August 23 3

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale, at Capt. Campbell's tavern, in Chester Town, on FRIDAY the 23d of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M. her Farm in Kent county, Maryland, near Black's Roads, and six miles from George Town. It contains upwards of 370 Acres, about 60 of which are woodland and the remainder arable. The improvements are a dwelling house, barn, granary, corn house, stables, carriage house, meat house, &c. and a young orchard. This land is so well known, and of such high repute for fertility, that a further description is thought unnecessary; especially as persons disposed to purchase will probably view it, previous to the sale—which they are invited to do, and may have it shown them, by calling on James Welch, Esq. near the premises, or Doct. Edward Scott, George Town & Roads. Possession will be given the first of January next, and the purchaser, if he requires it, may have a crop of wheat with it, seeded in due season, in a farm-like manner, and under his own inspection. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Mary Scott.

Elkton, August 16 6

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Caroline county, whereon he now lives, situated within three miles of Hillsborough, and containing upwards of six hundred acres of Land. It is unnecessary to say anything of the soil or convenience of this Farm, as it is expected that those who wish to purchase will view the Land. It is not sold at private sale, before Thursday the first of September next, it will be offered on that day at 12 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

Thomas Daffin.

June 21 11

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale all the real estate of Mr. Samuel Wallis, dec'd. in Kent county—viz:

The FARM in the tenure of Mr. Joshua Lamb, containing 405 3/4 acres, situate near 1 U Church, and only 5 1/2 miles from Chester Town. There is on this farm a convenient two story brick dwelling, with cellars, and kitchen adjoining, beside other buildings, and a handsome apple orchard. About 1/6 of the whole tract is in wood—the soil is genial, and surprisingly adapted to the new system of Clover and Plaster.

The FARM called "Hackett's Fancy," containing one hundred and eighty acres, situate on the Still Pond road, within 3 1/2 miles of Chester Town.

Parts of several tracts of LAND (sold by John Black, as trustee for the sale of the undivided property of Col. Isaac Perkins) situate on and at the head of Perkins' mill pond, containing 171 1/2 acres.

That spacious and eligible Brick Tavern, in Chester Town, long in the tenure of Mr. Francis Skirvin. Also—several other dwellings, a granary and wharf, and four or five grass Lots on the environs of the town. For particulars apply to

Philip Wallis.

Easton, Md. July 12

## MILL & MILL SEAT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his MILL and MILL SEAT, situated on the Head of Kings-Creek, in Talbot county, about five miles from Easton, and three from Choptank river. There are about 60 acres of Land, 20 of which is meadow of the best quality—the residue is very productive, and may be made rich with little expense from the meadow, with cattle and the ditch banks, which has been tried and found to answer a very good purpose. The improvements are as follows: the Mill House 26 by 26 feet, one story, brick, covered with cypress shingles, clap board and weather boarding—two pair of stones—a tumble dam nearly new, and over-shot wheel 11 feet 4 inches diameter—peer head nearly new; one log dwelling house and kitchen, corn house, smoke house, and stable. The stream is short but very springy, and affords water to grind from 10 to 20 bushels a day in a drought. The terms will be one-fourth of the purchase money, the residue in three equal annual instalments, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. A good and indisputable title will be given when the property is paid for.—Should this property not be sold by the 15th of September, it then will be to rent for the ensuing year.

William Scott.

Near Easton, July 19

## WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers, for the accommodation of those who are disposed to favor them with their wool to card, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Sangston & Hardesty, merchants at Dighton, and William Hudson & Co. at Bridgeville, to receive the parcels of wool—where they will send and receive them, and return the rolls twice per month.

The rolls will be nicely carded, and packed so as to make them portable to any part of the peninsula.

Samuel & Allen Talbott.

Milford, Del. June 21 13

## FOR SALE.

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

March 22 24 (Sept. 1)

## WOOL WANTED.

THE subscriber will give Fifty Three Cents per pound for clean washed WOOL, delivered at his Store.

James Thomas.

Frederick, August 16

## WANTED FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

THE subscriber wishes to hire 3 men hands, who are good ploughmen and two smart boys or women; for whom the usual wages, clothing and provision will be given. During my absence, Mr. Nicholas Golshorough will treat for me with any one, who has hands to let.

Tench Tilghman.

Pinchinnon, August 16 6

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 13, 1814.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday, the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States from the first day of June, 1815, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1816, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinack, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire, and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the States of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

Attention to consist of one pound & one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one egg of tallow, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at the seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the U. States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

John Armstrong.

July 26 9

## SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, on or about the 22d of May last, a negro woman named Lora, (the property of William James and Susanna Nice, minors) about 20 years of age, rather chunky made, with thick lips, her teeth white and full—she has been mostly brought up to house business. She carried with her two children, the oldest about 2 years of age, named Harry, the other about 3 months old. It is supposed that she is in the neighborhood of Camden, with a man passing for her husband, who calls himself Jake Elliott, as he stole his masters horse and other goods, and ran away about the same time. Any person taking up the said woman in Talbot, Caroline or Dorchester counties, and securing her in any jail, and giving the subscriber information of the same, or bringing her to the subscriber, shall receive thirty dollars reward—and if out of said counties, sixty dollars reward.

Peter Harris, guardian to the said minors.

August 2

## UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having in the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Cox, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Peacock, lately opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his former customers, and others, that he is determined to keep the best that can possibly be procured. Private room, and the best accommodation in respect of dining, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the provender; and every reasonable attention to all who may call upon him.

JOHN LOWE.

Jan. 4—m

## MAIL SIGE,

From Easton to West-Town,

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

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

His Hotel is large, and at all times enables him to furnish private men to Travellers—his liquors of the best quality, his table spread with the varieties of the sea, and his servants and far from horses surpass none on the shore—added to his own personal attention, he flatters himself in being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

Thomas Henrix.

April 26

## CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

Tuesday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1814.

ON application of KIEL STUART, administrator of Henry Madgill of Caroline county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for editors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony, that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of office, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1814.

John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county

August 16 3

## KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

May Term, 1814.

ORDERED, on application, that JOHN WALLIS, administrator of Charles Kankey, deceased, give three weeks' notice in the "Star" and "Monitor," dated at Easton, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—Richard Barroll, Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

August 16 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 FLORA, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, of a slender and delicate form, and a sly 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, Jin and is also now advertised.—Flora is about 35 or 37 years of age, and Jim is 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 8th day of July, inst., as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Eliza, alias Ruth. She is supposed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high. Her clothing when committed were, a home made dark cotton cross bar'd frock, dark calico jacket, and light cotton striped petticoat—Has several marks on her face and neck. Says she belongs to Mr. George French, about one and a half miles from George Town, in the District of Columbia. Her owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, sheriff of Fredk. county, Md.

August 11 (23) 8

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 15th day of July, inst., as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Nancy Jefferson. She is supposed to be about thirty five years of age, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high.—Her clothing when committed were, a blue and white cotton check frock, and a black satin bonnet; has a mole on her chin—no other discoverable marks. Says she belongs to Gen. Joshua Wallace, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, sheriff of Fredk. county, Md.

July 30 (Aug. 23) 8

## MARYLAND.

Queen Anne's County, to wit:

ON application of WILLIAM LOVE, of Queen Anne's county, to me the undersigned, one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, in the recess of Queen Anne's county court, by a petition in writing, stating that he is actually confined in the goal of said county for debts which he is wholly unable to pay, and praying a discharge under the insolvent laws of this State; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition: And he having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided within the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application—and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the county court of said county, on the first Saturday of next October term, to answer the allegations of his creditors. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said WILLIAM LOVE be forthwith discharged from his confinement, and do hereby appoint the said first Saturday of next October term of Queen Anne's county court, for the creditors of the said WILLIAM LOVE to be and appear before the said court, to show cause if any they have, why the said WILLIAM LOVE should not be finally discharged under the insolvent law of this State.

I do further order the said WILLIAM LOVE to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of the said county, and to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once every two weeks, for three months successively, before the said first Saturday of next October term. Given under my hand this 12th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Lemuel Fumell,

July 19—eo3m...a. 2, 16, 30s 13:27 to 11:25

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Snow Hill, Md. on the 10th of August, 1814, a negro man by the name of David, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexioned, aged 25 years, a little stoop shouldered.—He has a remarkable scar on his right foot, occasioned by the cut of an axe.—He is very much in the habit of saying "O yes," and "yes indeed." He had on when he went away, a long blue cloth coat, velvet pantaloons, oil cloth cover on his hat—he is a likely smart fellow. He formerly belonged to William Sellers, of Accomack, Virginia.—It is thought he will try to get to the State of Pennsylvania. Any person who will take up said negro, and deliver him to Isaac P. Smith, in Snow Hill, shall receive the above reward, and all reason at his own expense.

W. Campbell.

August 29 3q

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, 20 miles below Cambridge, on the 28th of May last, a negro man by the name of Sam, the property of the subscriber. Sum is about five feet six or eight inches high, a dark mulatto, he has a down look, straight and well made—has a large scar on his elbow, from a burn; he is 22 or 23 years of age. Took with him a tow linen pair of trousers, Kersey round jacket cross bar'd with black and red, one musket jacket and pair musket pants, and a castor hat about half worn. It is probable he has procured a pass, and may be supposed to be free. If taken within this State fifty dollars, if out of this State, the above reward, will be paid on delivering him to the subscriber, or sending him in any jail in the United States, and information given so that I can find him again.

William Andrews.

June 7

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm in Caroline county, on Wednesday the 16th inst. a negro fellow by the name of Richard Smith, who was free born, and had been bound to the subscriber until 21 years of age—which said negro was in the county court at November term eighteen hundred and ten, convicted of felony, and sold for expenses, by order of the court, and I became the purchaser for five years, with a promise to him, if he behaved himself, I would give him two years of his time. The day after leaving the farm he went to Easton, and obtained from the Clerk of the county court, a certificate of his being free born, of which the subscriber is a copy. Whoever will take up said fellow, and deliver him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbidden harboring or employing the said runaway at their peril, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

Anthony Banning.

Talbot county, Aug. 23 3

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Rebecca Cox, of the County and State aforesaid, came and proved to my satisfaction, that the bearer hereof, (negro Richard, alias Richard Smith, who is now about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 3/4 inches high, of a black complexion, has one scar in his forehead near the edge of his hair, one other scar partly on the top of his left wrist, said to have been occasioned by a burn,) was born free, and raised in the County and State aforesaid.

In testimony, &c. this 11th day of August, 1814.

J. Lookerman, Clk.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 26th July, inst., as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself Chor.—She is supposed to be about 18 years of age, four feet ten and a half inches high. Her clothing when committed were, a home made dark cotton cross bar'd frock, dark calico jacket, and light cotton striped petticoat—Has several marks on her face and neck. Says she belongs to Mr. George French, about one and a half miles from George Town, in the District of Columbia. Her owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, sheriff of Fredk. county, Md.

August 11 (23) 8

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of July, inst., as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself Eliza, alias Ruth. She is supposed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high. Her clothing when committed were a red calico jacket and linen petticoat; has a small scar on her forehead, also a small scar on her left wrist.—Says she belongs to Mr. Henry Clark, about 5 miles from Bladensburg, Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her