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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.

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OWNERS OF CARRIAGES

Are desired to take notice, that the subscriber will attend, for the purpose of receiving entries of Carriages and the duties thereon, at the following places within the Second Collection District of Maryland, and on the following days, viz:

At Dixon's Tavern, on the 3d and 4th days of January next:
At Broad Creek Ferry, Kent Island, on the 7th January:
At Easton, on the 10th and 11th January:
At the Chapel, on the 12th and 13th:
At the Trappe, on the 14th and 15th:
At St. Michaels, on the 17th and 18th:
At Haskins's store, near Hunting Creek, on the 19th and 20th:
At Denton, on the 21st and 22d:
At Greensborough, on the 25th and 26th—
And the remainder of the month at his Office in Centreville.

As this arrangement is made with a view to the convenience of the Public, it is hoped all persons concerned will be punctual in their attendance at such place as shall be nearest and most convenient to them.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector
Revenue, 2d Maryland District.
Centreville, dec. 28 — 3

FOR SALE,

A pair of handsome well matched BAY HORSES,
Six years old—run double, single or tandem;
A PAIR OF SORREL PONIES,
well matched, unbroken, three years old next spring.

AN EXCELLENT GIG HORSE,
Sorrel, six years old.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE,
Five years old next spring.

A PHAETON,

The body of which is occasionally fitted on Gig wheels, and can be used either as Phaeton or Gig; can be changed in a few minutes. Apply to
J. E. RINGGOLD, Esq. or
JOHN CONGRYS.

Near Head of Chester, Kent county, Md. dec. 28 — m

FOR SALE,

About 500 acres of LAND, situated in Talbot county, adjoining the lands of William Roberts, being a part of the estate of the late Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq. deceased. Those lands have a full proportion of Timber, and all other advantages of forest lands. A tract of one, two and three years will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, one third thereof being paid on the sale; or BANK STOCK will be received in payment for the whole or in part. Apply to
JOHN L. KERR.

dec. 28 — m

To be Rented to the Shares,
1,400 ACRES OF

BANKED MEADOW LAND,

Situate in New-Jersey, 55 miles below Philadelphia, on tide-water. The soil is rich and melior, and produces Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. with much less labour than upland. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years—The owners will keep the banks, sluices, ditches and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find houses, pasture and fire-wood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the field—Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred; others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have boarding at reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to
JOHN R. COATES, or
JOHN H. BRINTON.

No. 217, Arch-st. Philadelphia.

nov. 23 — 11q

IN CHANCERY,

November 24th, 1813.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of A. ABRAHAM LEWIS, deceased, made and reported by William Wooten, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 5th day of February, 1814: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the *Star*, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before the 5th day of January, 1814.

Truecopy. Test—
JAMES P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur. Can.

dec. 21 — 3q

WANTED,

For the ensuing year, an Overseer with a small family—One well recommended will receive liberal wages from
WM. H. NICHOLSON.

Near Centreville, Queen's county, dec. 21

Not received, and for sale at the Star office.

AN ADDRESS

OF

WILLIAM PERRIN.

A member of the late Grand Jury of Baltimore County.

LUTHER MARTIN, ESQ.

On the subject of his REJOINDER (of 40 pages MS.) to the Reply of that body, to the Charge delivered at the opening of the Court; in which are extracts of such parts of the Rejoinder, as exhibit most completely the objectionable and disapproved stamp.
dec. 25 — 5

ALMANACKS FOR 1814.

For sale at this office.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an embargo be, and hereby is laid on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States and the territories thereof, cleared or not cleared; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel, except vessels in ballast, with their necessary sea stores, under the immediate direction of the President of the United States; and that the President be authorized to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy, and of the private armed vessels and revenue cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, in ballast, with her necessary sea stores, and with the goods, wares and merchandise, other than provisions, military and naval stores on board of such foreign ship or vessel when notified of this act, whose officers and crew shall consist wholly of such foreigners as did belong to nations in amity with the United States at the time of the arrival of said ship or vessel in the United States, and which shall not have nor take on board for the voyage any citizen of the United States, except such as may produce a passport therefor, to be furnished under the authority and direction of the President of the United States. And all public armed vessels possessing public commissions from any foreign power, are not to be considered as liable to the embargo laid by this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall put, place or load on board any ship, vessel, boat or water craft, or into any cart, wagon, sled, or other carriage or vehicle, or in any other manner attempt to convey any specie, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, provisions, naval or military stores, or any kind of live stock, with intent to export, transport or convey the same without the United States or the territories thereof, to any foreign place, kingdom or country, or with intent to convey the same on board any foreign ship or vessel within or without the limits of the United States, or with the intent in any other manner to evade the provisions of this act; all such specie, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, provisions, naval or military stores, live stock, and also the ship, vessel, boat, water craft, cart, wagon, sled, or other carriage or vehicle, on board, on or in which the same may be put, placed or loaded as aforesaid, and also all horses, mules and oxen, used or employed in conveying the same, shall be forfeited, and the person or persons so putting, placing or loading the same as aforesaid, and also the aiders and abettors therein, shall tip on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and fined a sum, by the court before which the conviction is had, equal to four times the value of such specie, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, provisions, naval or military stores, or live stock: *Provided*, however, That this section shall not be construed to extend to any person or persons not being the owner or owners of such specie, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, or provisions, naval or military stores, who shall first inform and make complaint to the collector of the district of any such offence committed within the same district; and any informer or informers, not being the owner or owners as aforesaid, upon conviction of the offenders, shall be entitled to one half of the fine aforesaid, when the same shall be received by the United States, and shall be entitled to a certificate for that purpose from the court before whom the conviction shall be had.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner or owners, consignee or factor of any ship, vessel or boat, which may, at the time when notice of this act shall be received at the several custom houses respectively, be laden in whole or in part, small, on notice given by the collector, either discharge such cargo or give bond with two or more sufficient sureties, in double the value of such vessel and cargo, not to proceed on the intended voyage or trip, until permitted to do so, agreeably to the provisions of this act; and if the cargo shall not be discharged within ten days, or the bond given as aforesaid, the ship, vessel, or boat and cargo shall be wholly forfeited. And the several collectors are authorized in the mean while, and until the cargoes shall have been discharged, or the bond given as aforesaid, to take possession of such vessels, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to prevent their departure.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the United States

may authorize the collectors of the customs, (when in his opinion it can be done without danger of the Embargo being violated, and under such limitations as he may deem expedient) to grant permission to vessels or boats, whose employment has uniformly been confined to the navigation of bays, sounds, rivers or lakes within the jurisdiction of the United States, or the territories thereof, to take on board at any time such articles of domestic or foreign growth as may be designated in such permission, bond with one or more sufficient sureties being previously given to the United States by the owner, owners, consignee or factors of such vessel or boat, and by the master thereof, in an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each ton of the said vessel or boat, that such vessel or boat shall not during the time limited in the condition of the bond, depart from any district of the United States without having previously obtained a clearance, nor until the master or commander shall have delivered to the collector or surveyor of the port of departure a manifest of the whole cargo on board; that the said vessel or boat shall not during the time above mentioned proceed to any other port or place than that mentioned in her clearance, nor put any articles on board of any other vessel or boat, or be employed in any foreign trade; and that on every voyage or trip, the whole of the cargo shall be landed in a port or place of the United States, or the territories thereof, within the bay, sound, rivers or lakes to which the navigation of such vessel or boat is confined, or in the port or place mentioned in her clearance, shall in case of any suit or prosecution institute on such bond for a breach of the conditions thereof, lie upon the owner or owners, consignee, or factors of such vessel or boat, or the master thereof, as the case may be, *Provided*, Such prosecution or suit be instituted within two years after such breach shall have been committed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any vessel or boat, not having received a permission, and a bond not having been first given in the manner provided for in the next preceding section, shall take on board any article or articles prohibited by this act, such vessel or boat, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owner or owners, agent, freighter, or factors, master or commander of such vessel or boat, shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the vessel or boat, and of the cargo put on board the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the person or persons, whose names do or may appear as owner or owners of any ship or vessel either on the certificate of registry, enrolment, or license of any such ship or vessel, or if neither registered or licensed, on the last clearance or custom house documents issued before the passage of this act for such ship or vessel, shall be reputed as the true owner or owners of such ship or vessel, and be liable to the payment of all penalties which may be incurred by the owners of such ship or vessel, by reason of any violation of any of the provisions of this act. *Provided* always, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to release any person or persons from the payment of any penalty incurred by virtue of this act. And in case of any new register or license being granted during the continuance of this act, or in case of the sale of any ship or vessel neither registered or licensed, a bond with one or more sureties to the United States shall, previous to the granting any such new register or license, or to recognizing the sale of such vessel not registered or licensed, be required by the collector, in an amount equal to three hundred dollars of each ton of such ship or vessel, that such ship or vessel shall not, during the continuance of this act, contravene or infringe any of the provisions thereof: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to extend to the owner or owners of any ship or vessel who shall have made a bona fide sale of such ship or vessel, in any port or harbor of the United States, before notice of this act at such port or harbor respectively, nor to the owner or owners of any ship or vessel, in any foreign port or place, who shall have made a bona fide sale thereof before notice of this act: *And provided also*, That such bond shall not release the owners and master of such ship or vessel, or any other person from the obligation of giving every other bond required by this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner or owners of all vessels licensed for fisheries, or those bound on a whaling voyage, and having no other cargo than necessary sea stores, salt, and the usual fishing tackling and apparel, shall give a general bond in four times the value of the vessel and cargo, that they will not, during the continuance of this act, proceed to any foreign port or

place, and will return with their fishing gear to some port or place within the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, depart from any port of the United States, without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade with or put on board of any other ship or vessel any article or articles prohibited by this act, such ship or vessel, goods wares merchandise, produce provisions naval or military stores shall be wholly forfeited; and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors of any such ship or vessel shall, for ever such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never thereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares and merchandise imported by him or them into any of the ports of the United States; and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in any such violation of this act, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not; and shall be imprisoned for a term not less than six months, nor exceeding one year; and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander knowingly offending against the provisions of this section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any foreign ship or vessel shall during the continuance of this act, take on board any specie, or any goods, wares, merchandise, produce or provisions, other than the provisions and sea stores necessary for the voyage, such ship or vessel, and the specie and cargo on board, shall be wholly forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction; and every person concerned in such unlawful shipment shall forfeit & pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of all districts of the United States and the territories thereof shall, and they are hereby authorized to take into their custody any specie, goods, wares, merchandise, provisions, naval or military stores, or live stock, found on board of any ship or vessel boat or other water craft, when there is reason to believe that they are intended for exportation, or when in vessels, carts, waggon, sleighs, or any other carriage, or in any manner apparently on their way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or the vicinity thereof towards a place whence such articles are intended to be exported, or place in the possession of the enemies of the United States; and not to permit such articles to be removed until bond with sufficient sureties shall have been given for the landing or delivery of the same, in some place of the United States, whence, in the opinion of the collector, there shall not be any danger of such articles being exported or placed in the possession of the enemies of the United States.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the powers given to the collectors by this act, to refuse permission to put any cargo on board of any vessel, boat, or other water craft to detain any vessel, or to take into their custody any articles for the purpose of preventing violations of the embargo, shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the President may give, and such rules as he may prescribe for that purpose, made in pursuance of the power aforesaid; which instructions and rules, the collectors shall be bound to obey. And if any action or suit be brought against any collector or other person, acting under the directions of, and in pursuance of this act, he may plead the general issue, and give this act and the instructions and regulations of the President in evidence for his justification and defence. And any person aggrieved by the acts of any collector, in either of the cases aforesaid, may file his petition before the district court of the district wherein the collector resides, stating the facts of his case, and thereupon, after due notice given to the district attorney and the collector, the said court may summarily hear and adjudge thereupon, as law and justice may require; and the judgment of said court, and the reason and facts whereon it is pronounced, shall be filed among the records of said court; and if restoration of the property detained or taken in custody, or permission to load as aforesaid, shall be decreed, it shall be upon the party's giving such bond with sureties as is or shall be required to be taken in similar cases by the collector, and not otherwise; but if the said court shall adjudge against such petition, the collector shall be entitled to treble costs, which shall be taxed for him, and execution awarded accordingly by the court.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he

shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces or militia of the United States, or of the territories thereof, as may be judged necessary in conformity with the provisions of this act, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or of taking into custody and guarding any specie, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, provisions, naval or military stores, or live stock, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assemblage of persons, resisting the custom house officers in the exercise of their duties or in any manner opposing the execution of this act, or otherwise violating or assisting and abetting violations of the same.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the public and private armed vessels of the United States to capture and seize on the high seas or elsewhere any ship or vessel which shall have violated any of the provisions of this act, and to send the same into any port of the United States for adjudication.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered by action of debt or by indictment or information, as the case may require, and if recovered in consequence of any seizure made by the commander of any public armed vessel of the United States, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for the government of the navy of the United States," and if in consequence of any seizure made by any private armed vessel of the United States, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the "act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods," and the act in addition thereto; and if otherwise, shall be distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred; and any officer or other person entitled to a part or share of any of the fines, penalties or forfeitures aforesaid, may if necessary, be a witness on the trial thereof, but in such case he shall not receive any part or share of the said fine, penalty or forfeiture, but the part or share to which he would otherwise be entitled shall belong to the United States.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the time during which this act shall continue in force, shall not be computed as making part of the term of twelve calendar months, during which goods, wares or merchandise imported into the U. States must be exported in order to be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid on the importation thereof.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, shall prevent the sailing of any private armed vessel duly commissioned by any foreign power in amity with the United States, nor any vessel of the U. States, duly commissioned by virtue of an act, entitled "An act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods," passed the twenty sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve: *Provided* always nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for, and the duty of all officers of the customs and revenue officers of the United States, and they are hereby enjoined, to examine, search and effectually ascertain, the amount and kind of articles all such vessels, about sailing may have on board, so as to prevent their taking any cargo or other lading than the stores, provisions, armament, furniture and equipment, generally proper & necessary for such vessels.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall appear, on report made to any collector of the customs, revenue officer or other person, that any private armed vessel has on board any article or articles, whatever, goods, wares, merchandise, or cargo of any description, intended for trade or traffic with the enemies of the United States, either directly, or indirectly through any neutral or other person or persons, or for exportation, it shall be the duty of the said collector, and he is hereby authorized to seize all such articles, goods, wares, merchandise, and cargo of every description, and to have the same landed forthwith, to be proceeded against as forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That in all such cases it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States, for the district within which the said proceedings shall take place, to proceed in due form of law for the condemnation and forfeiture of the said articles to the use of the United States.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That

either having gained any material advantage. On the 17th Oct. they prepared for the more important battle that was to take place on the next day.

Third battle.—On the 18th the allies having collected and concentrated all their forces under the Crown Prince and Blucher, the Prince of Schwartzburg, attacked Bonaparte in all his positions. He fought with the discrimination, the desperation, that a man may be supposed to have, who feels that his Crown perhaps depends upon the issue of the conflict. But his obstinacy, his talents, his skill, were unavailing. He was defeated with the loss of forty thousand men, and nearly two hundred pieces of cannon.

Leipsic stormed, without giving the enemy a day's respite. The allies advanced to Leipsic the day after their glorious victory, and after a most bloody resistance took it by storm, with 30,000 prisoners, a great number of cannon, ammunition, &c. &c.

Thus in 4 days, Bonaparte's army was reduced one half, a more rapid and enormous loss than he sustained in the same space of time even in his calamitous campaign in Russia.

Loss on 16th, by Ney, 12,000
do. 18th, by Bonaparte, 40,000
do. 19th, storming Leipsic, 30,000

Total, 82,000

Driven from Leipsic, Bonaparte attempted to retreat by Erluth, the direct road to the Rhine. He failed—the road was already occupied by his conquerors. His retreat to Erluth was cut off. He then, with the wreck and remnant of his army, took the road towards Brunswick, thus removing further from his resources and his reinforcements. The allies are in pursuit of him, and he is destined, we trust, to experience fresh disasters and defeats.

The last dispatch from Sir Chas. Stuart, is dated at Leipsic, Oct. 19th, from which the following are extracts.

My Lord,

"Europe at length approach her deliverance; and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitles her to receive.

"I wish it had fallen to the lot of some able pen to detail to your Lordships the splendid events of those two last days; but in endeavoring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall best do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a first opportunity."

"The victory of Gen. Blucher, upon the 16th, has been followed, on the 18th, by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Bonaparte in the neighborhood of Leipsic.

"The collective loss of above 100 pieces of cannon, 60,000 men, an immense number of prisoners, the destruction of the whole Saxon army, also the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, many generals, among whom are Regnier, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand and Latreton, are some of the first fruits of this glorious day."

"The capture, by assault of the town of Leipsic, this morning; the magazines, artillery and stores of the place, with the King of Saxony, and all his court, the garrison and rear guard of the French army, all the enemy's wounded (the number of which exceed 30,000 men); the narrow escape of Bonaparte, who fled from Leipsic at 9 o'clock, the allies entering at 11 o'clock; the complete overthrow (deroute) of the French army, who are endeavoring to escape in all directions, and who are still surrounded, are the next objects of exultation.

"The further result your lordship can best arrive at from an account of our military positions.

Here follows an account of the situation of the allied armies.

P. S. To the above dispatch.

On the field of battle this day, an officer arrived from Gen. Tottomborn, bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders, and keys of the town, which were presented Royal to the Emperor of Russia."

Signed
C. STEWART.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28:

A SMACK FIGHT.—By the smack Hornet, capt. Harris, from New London, we have the particulars of a gallant little combat off that port, with one of the enemy's barges, on Tuesday afternoon last. The smack Jefferson, capt. Mason, went from this place on Sunday afternoon, and carried back, as passengers, 10 or 12 men who had brought down the schooner Jonquil from that place, with two 3 pounders and a number of muskets. At the mouth of the harbor, and within gun shot of the British squadron, the wind died away, and the smackmen took to their oars, keeping their passengers below; when a barge with 25 men put off from the 74, and came within musket shot of the smack and ordered the Captain to heave too. At this moment capt. Mason stamping with his foot, the men rushed upon deck with lighted matches, the pieces being ready loaded, commenced a fire upon the barge, and succeeded in driving her off, without loss or injury to a man. Of the enemy it is understood 8 dead were buried on Fisher's Island the next day, and a considerable number were wounded. The man of war fired round shot at the smack, many of which passed her and lodged on the shore. The smack consequently arrived safe with her freight and cargo.

Commodore Hardy, in the Ramilies, has taken command off New London, in

place of the Valiant, Capt. Oliver, who has gone to port for repairs and recruits.

Columbian.

CONGRESS FRIGATE.

Boston, December 17.

The safe arrival of this Frigate, at Portsmouth, N. H. from a cruise of more than seven months, is another proof that John Bull has not entire command of the ocean. This frigate has travelled the wide seas in search of the enemy—crossed the Equator, sailed along the Brazil coast, then to the Eastward after Indianmen, as far as 18 W. from 6 S to 6 N—made the Island of St. Pauls, and until her return to Fernando-de Noronha, which was nearly three months never saw a vessel. What other proof is wanting than this that British commerce has been driven from the ocean by our privateers and cruisers. Give us 30 such frigates and 150 privateers, and England can no longer boast of her being a great commercial nation. We can ferret them out even in their very ports and harbors, sail round their 74's, and laugh at the levitations of the ocean—and let the John Bulls know, that before they presume to command the seas, and collect toll there, they must erect turn-pike gates on the ocean, and every toll-gatherer must be an Admiral that will compel such men as Rodgers, Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, & Jones to pay toll to John Bull, until they have fired every shot in the locker.

Yankee.

COMMODORE PORTER'S FLEET.

We should like to see a caricature of the curious faces on the exchange in London, when they read Capt. Porter's account of his cruise. We think John Bull will consider him a recruiting agent for the American navy—and many a pot of Porter will be drunk in London, before the merchants will have done talking of Porter's cruise. We have often heard of a fleet of ten sail leaving port, and but one returning; but who ever heard before of a single ship magnifying her number one to ten sail. What do you think of such naval tactics? This is a Yankee trick for you Mr. John Bull, to the tune of two million dollars.—Ibid.

CALENDAR FOR 1814.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
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| MARCH | | | | | | |
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| OCTOBER | | | | | | |
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| NOVEMBER | | | | | | |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |
| DECEMBER | | | | | | |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | | | | | | |

I DO CERTIFY,

That Richard Willoughby brought to me a stray Mare, about seven or eight years old, and about fourteen hands and one inch high; a bright sorrel, with a blaze in her face, and her left hind leg white nearly half way.

WM. HASKINS.

Caroline county, Dec. 21—3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERVED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 25th August, a recruit by the name of Edward Corrier, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of genteel appearance, and by profession a Silversmith. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT.

Lieut. U. S. Art. Dragoon.

August 31—m

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1814.
GREAT NEWS REPORTED.

A gentleman passed through town yesterday from Annapolis, who stated, that so much of the contents of the despatches from England (via Annapolis) to our government, had transpired, by express to Baltimore, that the late speculators were in great consternation; and that between the contents and non-contents, the city was quite in motion, from the rapid fall in those articles in which speculation had been carried to such a pitch. Those mentioned being of moment to our readers, they are annexed, viz.—Sugar had fallen 5 to 6 dollars in the hundred; Coffee down to 23 dollars, with other articles in proportion;—and that Wheat had got up to \$1 50, and Flour to \$8—All of which took place in a few hours.

It was also reported that the ship Neptune had arrived to the Eastward, with Mr. Gallatin, leaving Mr. Bayard in Russia.

This evening's mail will bring us the particulars of the above reports.

Washington City, Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from Com. Stephen Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
New London, Dec. 20, 1813.

Some few nights since, the weather promised an opportunity for this squadron to get to sea, and it was said on shore that we intended to make a dash. In the course of the evening two blue lights were burning on both the points at the harbor's mouth, as signals to the enemy, and there is not a doubt, that they have, by signals and otherwise, instantaneous information of our movements. Great but unsuccessful exertions have been made to detect those who communicate with the enemy by signal. The Editor of the New London Gazette, to alarm them and in the hope to prevent the repetition of these signals, stated in that newspaper, that they had been observed, and ventured to denounce those who had made them, in animated and indignant terms. The consequence is, that he has incurred the express censure of some of his neighbors. Notwithstanding these signals have been repeated, and have been seen by twenty persons at least in this squadron, there are men in New-London who have the hardihood to affect to disbelieve it, and the effrontery to avow their disbelief.

I am, Sir,
With the highest consideration & respect,
Your very obedt. and able servt.,
(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR.
Honorable Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Washington, Dec. 31.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Tompkins to the Secretary of War.

Albany Dec. 23, 1813.

"Upon my arrival at this place to-day, I was met by an express bringing despatches, of which I send you a copy.

"The express further informs, that on his arrival at Batavia he learned from major Allen (the contractor's agent at Niagara) and from Lieut. Loomis, who, with two or three others, had made their escape, that Fort Niagara had been taken by the British. The garrison was surprised. Capt. Leonard (1st regiment of artillery) had the command; but it is rumored that he was not in the Fort at the time, but with his family some miles off. What became of the rest of the garrison, those who escaped do not know.

"In consequence of this information, Major Gen. Hall has been ordered to repair to that frontier with as many of his division as may be necessary to expel or destroy the invaders. The British have with them a number of Indians and continue to sanction their massacres."

Extract of a letter from Brig. Gen. T. Hopkins, of the N. York militia, to Daniel D. Tompkins, Commander in Chief, &c.

Head Quarters, Buffalo, N. Y.
Dec. 20th, 1813.

SIR—I would respectfully represent to your excellency, that on the morning of yesterday, the enemy crossed over a little below Lewistown—they have burnt Lewistown, and every house from that place to within two miles and a half of Schlosser, the Tuscarora village is also burnt.

The last express stated, that the enemy were fortifying on the mountain below Schlosser. The force of the enemy is differently represented—it is stated to be from four to eight hundred regulars, and six hundred Indians—it is further stated that the enemy are still crossing. The force the enemy can bring is not precisely known, it is probably from 1500 to 3000, including regulars, militia and Indians. Our force is about 200 regulars at Fort Niagara, and about 150 near that place. I have ordered out my brigade to repel the invasion. I am in hopes of success with the assistance of the militia of Genesee.

I am, respectfully, &c.
TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Brig. Gen.

The committee of Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, have at length reported two bills, in consequence to the message of the President recommending such measure; the one prohibiting the delivery of cargoes of libelled vessels on bond, pending their trial, to those who claim a right to them; and the other, a bill to prohibit the practice of arming vessels from the enemy. These bills are made the order of the day for Monday next. [Nat. Intell.]

The Editor of the Star most respectfully presents the compliments of the season to its Patrons, and hopes the reported contents of its columns this morning, may be the forerunner of glad tidings.

MARRIED, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Col. WILLIAM KING, of the U. S. Army, to Miss CATHERINE BLAIR, of this town.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Stokes, Mr. JOHN WORK, to Miss ELIZABETH VICKARS, daughter of capt. Clement Vickers, Easton Point.

IN CHANCERY.
December 29th, 1813.

The creditors of WILLIAM DRAPEL, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Register, or leave them with the Trustee, before the 15th day of February, 1814.

By order—
JAMES P. HATH, Reg. Cor. Can.

Jan. 4—3

PUBLIC SALE.
According to the last Will and Testament of JOHN TILLOTSON, Esq. late of Hillsborough, in Caroline County, deceased—
Will be exposed to public sale, at his late dwelling, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th of January, all the personal property of the deceased, (negroes excepted), comprising some valuable Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, Farming Utensils, Wheat, in the ground, Corn and Corn Blades: And at the same time, at private sale, two NEGRO BOYS, for a term of years—All which property will be sold on six months credit, for the purchasers' note bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security: except for sums under ten dollars, when the money will be required.

HENRY D. SELLERS, Esq.
Hillsborough, Jan. 4—3

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That on the first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, the Assistant Assessors within this district, will proceed throughout the same, for the purpose of taking lists of LANDS, LOTS OF GROUND WITH THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, DWELLING-HOUSES, and SLAVES, subject to the United States direct tax, and for valuing and assessing the same. All persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such property, are required by law to deliver to the Assistant Assessors, written lists containing a true and accurate description of the same; and are hereby notified and warned to be prepared on said first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, to deliver the same, under the penalty provided by law, for neglect or refusal in this respect.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, Principal Assessor of the second district of the State of Maryland.
Jan. 4, 1814—4

ROBERT SPENCER,
Informs the public that he has removed his Store to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. L. W. Spencer, the second door above his old stand and the second below the Bank, where he continues to sell GOODS at small advance.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1814—3

EASTON HOTEL.
The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where from his arrangements, every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with a call.
THOMAS HENRIX.
January 4, 1814—m

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

SOLOMON LOWE.
Jan. 4—m

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

WILLIAM FERNELL.
Jan. 4—m

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

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

CHARLES BLAKE.
Easton, Jan. 4—m

BOARDING HOUSE.
The subscriber informs her friends, and the public generally, that she continues to keep accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year. As it is presumed that private lodgings are preferred by travelling ladies, she hopes to be favoured with their company particularly. She is well assured that more genteel entertainment cannot be had in this place.

SUSAN TRIPPE.
N. B. She has a vacancy at this time for 6 or 8 boys or girls.
Easton, Washington st. 7
opposite the Bank, Jan 4—m

By order of the Orphans Court of Queen Anne's county—
This is to give notice that the subscriber of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Williamson, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 20th day of June, 1814, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of December, 1813.

ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, Adm'r.
January 4, 1814—3q

NOTICE.
Having already sustained much injury on my wheat sowed on Royston's Island, by persons gunning thereon—to prevent like injury, I am constrained to give this public notice, warning all persons from hunting, with dog or gun, on said Island, or on any property now rented by me. A violation of this caution will be treated according to law by me.

ROBERT DAWSON.
Jan. 4—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Willcox, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third Monday in June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of December, Anno Domini 1813.

LEVIN SMITH, Adm'r.
of Thomas Willcox, dec'd.
Dec. 21—3q

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, at Easton, (Md.)
December 31st, 1813.

A.
Rev. James Aikens, 2
Howell Powers
Mary Derridge
Lieut. Daniel Bartling
William Bryan
Charles Berry, 2
John W. Boidley
Cevin Blades
Mary Henry
Henry Buckley
Isaac Bowdle
N. Beckwith

B.
Sarah Kucne
Soley Kenneman
Joseph Ledochow
William Meloy, 4
James Martin
John C. Mullikin
Edward P. Mullikin
John Merrick
Thos. Martin, jun. 2
Rev. Thos. D. Monnelly

C.
Edward McCrea
Sarah Clark
Margaret Cox
Richard Cray
Mary Catrup
Henry Casson
William Cooper
Maj. Jabez Caldwell
Rev. John M. Claker, 2
Lt. Cornelius Comegys

D.
Nicholas Dawson
William Dobson
John Dudley
Stephen Dawley
John Dehany
Daniel Dickinson, 2
Joseph Edmondson

E.
Capt. Joseph Farland
F. Fogle
Thomas Frazier
William H. Fitzhugh
Nathan Frantom

F.
Elizabeth Gipeon
James Goldsborough

G.
John Holmes
Capt. Wm. Hunings, 3
Thomas Harrison
Sarah Hambleton
George Higgins

H.
James Jester
January 4, 1814—3

I.
Wm. Nelson
Thos. C. Nicols
Sarah Price, 2
Joel Page
James Pursey
Rebecca Parrott

J.
Benjamin Roberts
F. Rolle
Joshua Richardson
R. B. Ruth
John Ruth
Anthony Ross, jun. 3
Elizabeth Ratliff

K.
Wm. Seymour, 3
Robert K. Smith
Alexander Stuart
Jonathan Spencer
Ann Sharpless

L.
John Tillotson
N. Thomas
Robert Tubman
Mary Talbot

M.
Sarah M. Ute
N. Valiant, 2
Henry Willis
William White
Isannah Welby
Luther Williams, 2

NOTICE.
Upon application made to me the subscriber Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, in the recess of Somerset county court, by ROBERT COULBOURN, of the said County, he being in actual confinement in the goal of the said county, under execution for debt, by his petition in writing praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, the said Robert Coulbourn having been brought before me by the Sheriff of said county; and I having been satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and he having taken the oath required by the act of Assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance in Somerset county court before the Judges thereof, before the Saturday next after the second Monday in April next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Robert Coulbourn be discharged from imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, and one printed at Baltimore, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and to be continued for four successive weeks, and also that a copy thereof be set up at the Court House door in Princess Anne town, and one copy at the most public place in the Election District in which the said Robert Coulbourn resides, thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court at the time and place aforesaid to show cause (if any they have) why the said Robert Coulbourn should not have the benefit of the acts of Assembly aforesaid, according to his petition. Given under my hand this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JOHN DOKE.

True copy, Test—
JOSIAH FOLK, Clerk
Somerset county court
January 4, 1814—4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
TO CREDITORS,
That in obedience to the law and order of the orphans' court, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Burn, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, Anno Domini 1813.

HENRY BURN, Adm'r
of Samuel Burn, dec'd.
Dec. 21—3q

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
December the 14th 1813.
On application of SOVEREN DAWSON, administratrix of James Jones, 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 a newspaper printed in Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the County aforesaid, I do hereby set my hand, and affix the public seal of my office, this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1813.

Test—
J. RICHARDSON, Reg'r
Willis for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—
Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Jones, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 14th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1813.

SOVEREN DAWSON, Adm'r
of James Jones, dec'd.
Dec. 21—3

A BLACK SMITH
Wanted the ensuing year—generous wages will be given for one that can do good country work. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Caroline county, near Hunting Creek.

DANIEL LEVINTON,
Dec. 21—3



From the Democratic Press.

The following Song, sung by the author, Mr. John B. Goodwin, at the late dinner in honor of General Harrison, was so much approved, that the author was requested by the company to furnish a copy to the editor of the Democratic Press for publication.

SONG—PERRY'S TID-RE-L.

Sure won't you hear,
What glory there
Was on the Lake with Perry, O;
And how so snug,
He did them drub,
Who Yankees wish'd to conquer, O;
When first I'm told,
The Lawrence bold,
Led on the van with glory, O;
She done her part,
And made Bull smart,
And tickled him gently, O.

O, had you been there to see our brave Tars
Engage these blood-hounds, these, the "Bulwark
of our religion," I'm sure you would not, with
the tory gang of Boston, think it is unbecom-
ing a moral and religious people to rejoice at such
a victory as was there; if you had beheld the gal-
lant Perry fighting on board the Lawrence, un-
til every gun was rendered useless, and our brave
fellows dying around him, and still with a con-
science firm as a rock giving orders, I'm sure
you would say, 'curs'd be the traitor who had
not sound his praise.

Niagara next,
She gave her Text,
And then began her Sermon, O;
Then through their line
She did incline,
And pour'd destruction round her, O;
Now the small fleet,
Rond'd from their sleep,
Which Elliott led so boldly, O;
Began their fun,
Which made some run,
But soon they stop'd their scampering, O.

And this gallant Commander left his own ves-
sel almost in a sinking condition, and going on
board the Niagara, with a determination to con-
quer or die, shew'd these marauders of the
world that Americans would be free, that the
Tars of Columbia, fighting in a just cause, would
teach them to respect "Free Trade and Sailors'
Rights."

For Barclay's name,
A man of fame,
Amongst these pirates sounded, O;
Detroit his ship,
They soon did whip,
His crew cried out for quarters, O;
The Queen Charlotte,
She was a sot,
She wish'd a sup of Perry, O;
She got a drink,
That made her wick,
And down then came her colors, O.

O, it would have done your hearts good to see
this fleet of robbers doubt their flags, down they
dropp'd like hot potatoes, and our brave heroes
lifted them up again, (which the British scound-
rels hadn't the heart to do,) and laughing hoist-
ed a few stars and stripes over them, then taking
off their hats gave three cheers with a loud huzza,
singing a little bit of a

Lady Prevost—
She got a dose,
That cur'd her of her scolding, O;
She drank so deep,
It made her weep,
And stop'd her wind so neatly, O;
The Perry at last,
Went round so fast,
They all got drunk a drinking, O;
Down fell their flags,
Which our brave lads
Pick'd up, and so it ended, O.

O, how it will make old Bull scratch when he
hears of it—What, says he, will they not be satis-
fied with stinging us with Wags and Hornets,
and with their dam'd Enterprise giving us such a
Boxing, but they must make us all drunk with
their Perry—It won't do, it must be had policy, so
I'll have no more of it, but a little bit of a

OHIO.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Convened at a period interesting to your constituents—and delegated to the discharge of the most important duties—you may find in the general health & fruitfulness of the last season, ample causes for congratulation and motives for gratitude to the Great Dispenser of every good gift.

The Ohio States have not been so fortunate as to be exempted from the calamities of war, which for a long time has convulsed and continues to agitate the nations of the old world.

War, tho' ever to be deprecated, is not the greatest of evils, and when compared to national anarchy, and the degradation of independence appears less obnoxious—and when founded on justice, to conduct, to support, and invigorate it, becomes a duty.

Compelled to this justifiable resort for the maintenance of rights essential to the sovereignty of the nation, and which cannot be abandoned without their sacrifice—peace must be redeemed by the sword. In the progress of the American arms, benevolence has added honor to victory. Wanton severities, cruel depredations, and remorseless ferocities have stained the banners of the enemy with a crimsoned inhumanity. Regretful indeed as are these considerations to a peace-loving nation, there are, nevertheless, consolations to be found in the justice of our cause—in the prosecution of the war, as well as the inevitable urgency of the occasion.

Since the last session of the Gen'l Assembly, urgent requisitions have been made on me by the commanding General of the Eighth U. States Military district, for the aid of the Militia of Ohio. Upon every call to arms the militia have marched with a prompt and cheerful alacrity, conducted with a commendable subordination, and acquired no inconsi-

derable degree of improvement in good order and discipline—and altho' unable to reach a retreating enemy, the troops were of essential service to the North West Army—by furnishing large transportation, and escorts of its provisions, artillery and munitions of war.

Two thousand of Ohio militia are now on duty in the service of the U. States, and are stationed at Forts St. Mary's, Amanda, Jennings, Winchester, M'Arthur, Findlay, Meigs, Upper Sandusky, Lower Sandusky, and Portage, within the bounds of the State, and at Detroit in Michigan.

The gallant repulse at Lower Sandusky—the splendid and auspicious victory on Lake Erie—the capture of a British force in a contiguous section of Upper Canada—the dispersion of many savages, and the conclusion of an armistice with others as precursory to peace, afford a brighter prospect in the western horizon, heretofore obscured with disappointment and disaster.

These successes promise a greater exemption from the cruelties of the infuriate savage & his inhuman instigator—yielding a degree of relief from those apprehensions which have been truly afflictive to our frontier inhabitants.

An extinguishment of a considerable portion of the Indian titles to lands lying within the bounds of the State may soon be expected; and, under the act of Congress to 'authorize the President of the United States to ascertain and designate certain boundaries,' it is hoped that the Western and Northern boundaries of the State may, at an early season, be demarked and established; and that a retarded emigration will redouble its pace to our healthy climate & fruitful soil.

The 53d section of the Militia law, providing for the assessment of fines for neglecting or refusing to march, on tours of duty, has received various and contradictory constructions by the Militia Boards of Inquiry; the merits or demerits of the delinquent, in regard to neglect or refusal, seem, in many instances, not to have been considered; but the highest possible penalties have been adjudged. It will be perceived that such decisions must press heavy on those whose circumstances are unprosperous or unfortunate; and that a more uniform rule ought to be prescribed, while shielding from too much rigor, should guard against too great relaxation of the principle of duty.

The resolution of the General Assembly respecting the mounting and equipping artillery, has been complied with.

During the last and the present year, several articles of property were advanced by individuals, and others impressed for military purposes, it will be proper to provide the means of compensation for those articles.

To facilitate the payment of Ohio militia, in the service of the United States, I recommend the immediate creation of the office and making the appointment of Paymaster General of the Militia of Ohio, through whose hands all monies for militia pay, which shall be received from the Paymaster General of the Armies of the U. States, shall pass to the Regimental Paymasters, conforming in his duties to the regulations of the U. S. as they may be prescribed. The great delays and difficulties which have occurred in the payment of the Militia, have almost precluded a compensation for their services. Should such officer be appointed I can instantly furnish him with the public regulations, laws, forms and instructions on the subject of his duty.

An account of the disbursement of monies drawn from the Treasury by authority of the law 'to provide Blankets for the Ohio Militia,' then in the service of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, and an account of sums drawn from the contingent fund, will soon be presented for your examination.

Conformable to a resolution passed the last session, 'relative to the jurisdictional right of the State of Ohio over the Ohio river,' I have transmitted copies thereof to the Executive authorities of Virginia and Kentucky. To these communications no answer has been received, but have been officially informed that the Legislatures of those States had entered on their consideration, but had not come to any decision.

Permit me, gentlemen, to turn your peculiar attention to a subject of superior importance.

The act of the U. States, "to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States," passed the 2d of August, 1813, apportioned the quota of the state of Ohio at one hundred four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and fourteen cents. The seventh section of this act provides that where a State pays its quota into the Treasury of the U. States, before the tenth day of February next, such State shall be entitled to a deduction of 15 per centum—or if paid before the 10th day of May next, to a deduction of ten per centum.

Many reasons both of state economy and general policy might be presented in favor of the expediency of availing the State of the benefits derivable from the proposition.

I will, however, but remark, that in addition to the value of the deduction proffered in the seventh section of the law, will be the amount of taxes impossible on lands, purchased under any law of the United States, in a just and equal proportion of the state's quota of the direct tax—which lands have heretofore been exempt from taxation, the now rendered liable by the 8th section of the

fore-said act, provided the state shall pay its quota by either of the days specified in the section next preceding.

The ability of the state to advance its quota to me appears unquestionably competent. You will by the Auditor's report, perceive that there is now in, and shortly will be accruing to the state treasury, a surplus of monies, beyond the ordinary exigencies of the state. If the subject shall be considered, it will require an early attention.

By the act of the U. States, 'laying duties on sales at auction, of merchandise, and of ships and vessels,' duties are payable to the U. States. By a reference to that act it will appear necessary that you should provide, by law, for the appointment, or license of auctioneers.—The laws of the United States, which are quoted, will be furnished the General Assembly.

The globe at this period, exhibits the singular spectacle of but one nation (self-governed by the voice & will of free citizens) contending amid the storms of a tempestuous political world, for those rights which God and nature have bestowed.

In the belligerent condition of our country it behoves ALL invested with magistracy, command or legislation, to discharge with prudence, energy and fortitude, their various allotments of duty.

To you gentlemen, is assigned the province of preserving morals by providing for the correction of crimes, by making salutary reforms and useful improvements of the laws, of encouraging arts of general and domestic manufacture, of patronizing that education which while it enlightens the understanding, corrects the heart, and of countenancing a religion replete with benignity and consolation.

I have thus suggested a few subjects for your consideration; your equal information and knowledge will furnish you with many others of a beneficial nature.

Tho' dear to us, as are our own municipal institutions, there are duties (important and precious) to be performed in our federative relations.

United by principle, instructed by historic example, and fortified by our own experience, a supreme attachment to the integrity of the union deserves to be cultivated with fervid devotion; notwithstanding there may be a hostile few, who with an unhalloved hand would separate the columns and demolish the edifice of our liberties.

The unity of political sentiment which generally pervades the state is a source of satisfaction, and to promote a concord, as happy for the citizens as salutary for the public, will be a pleasing duty to the representatives of free constituents, who, discarding the distinctive appellations of party, should be proud of the name of American. With the heritage of freedom, a constitution and laws, as liberal as can comport with the happiness of man & his protection before us, we should be unworthy of the enjoyment, and ungrateful for the beneficent boon, were we not to aid in the preservation of their purity to the extent of every rational and physical protection.

To the hope of a useful result to your legislative labours, to which I will at all times give cheerfulness every official aid—I will add the supplication—that HE who can check the raging of the heathen and quiet the tumults of the nation, would give wisdom to our counselors—strength to our armies—and overshadow our beloved country with the wings of his protection.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS.

Chillicothe, Dec. 7, 1813.

FROM THE MONTREAL COURANT, NOVEMBER 27.

British official notice of the defeat of their fleet on Lake Erie, and of their army under Proctor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Montreal, Nov. 24

His excellency the commander of the forces has received an official report from Maj General Proctor of the affair which took place on the 5th Oct. near the Moravian village, and he has in vain sought in it, for grounds to palliate the report made to his excellency by staff Adjutant Reiffenstein, upon which the general order of the 18th October was founded—on the contrary, that statement remained unconfirmed in all the principal events which marked that disgraceful day; the precipitation with which the staff adjutant retreated from the field of action, prevented his ascertaining the loss sustained by the division on that occasion; it also led him most grossly to exaggerate the enemy's force, and to misrepresent the conduct of the Indian warriors, who, instead of retreating towards Machedash, as he had stated, gallantly maintained the conflict under their brave chief, Tecumseh, and in their turn harassed the American army on its retreat to Detroit.

The subjoined return states the loss the right division has sustained in the action of the fleet on Lake Erie on the 10th Sept. and in the affair of the 5th Oct. near the Moravian village—in the latter but very few appear to have been respiced by an honorable death, from the American yoke, nor are there many, whose wounds plead in mitigation of this approach. The right division appears to have been incumbered with an unmanageable load of unnecessary and forbidden private baggage—while the requisite arrangements for the expedition and certain conveyance of the ammunition and provisions, the sole objects

worthy of consideration, appears to have been totally neglected, as well as all those ordinary measures resorted to by officers of intelligence, to retard and impede the advance of a pursuing enemy. The result affords but too sad a proof of this unjustifiable neglect. The right division having had every previous arrangement; on the 26th of Sept. having had an ample time for every previous arrangement; on the 2d Oct. following, the enemy pursued by the same route, and on the 4th succeeded in capturing all the stores of the division, and on the following day attacked and defeated it, almost without a struggle.

With heart-felt pride and satisfaction the commander of the forces has lavished on the right division of this army that tribute of praise which was so justly due to its former gallantry and steady discipline. It is with poignant grief and mortification that he now beholds its well earned laurels tarnished, & its conduct calling loudly for reproach and censure.

The commander of the forces appeals to the genuine feelings of the British soldier, from whom he neither conceals the extent of the loss the army has suffered, nor the far more lamented injury it has sustained in its wounded honour, confident that but one sentiment will animate every breast, and that zealous to wash out the stain, which by an extraordinary and unaccountable infatuation, has fallen on a formerly deserving portion of the army; all will vie to emulate the glorious achievements recently performed, by a small but highly spirited and well disciplined division, led by officers possessed of enterprise, intelligence and gallantry, nobly evincing what British soldiers can perform, when susceptible of no fear but that of failing in the discharge of their duty.

His excellency considers it an act of justice, to exonerate most honorably from this censure the brave soldiers of the right division who were serving as marines on board the squadron on Lake Erie. The commander of the forces having received the official report of Capt. Barclay of the action which took place on Lake Erie, on the 10th September, when that gallant officer, from circumstances of imperative necessity, was compelled to seek the superior force of the enemy, and to maintain an arduous and long contested action, under circumstances of accumulating ill fortune.

Capt. Barclay represents that the wind which was favorable early in the day, suddenly changed, giving the enemy the weather gage, and that this important advantage was shortly after the commencement of the engagement, heightened by the fall of Capt. Finnis, the commander of the Queen Charlotte—in the death of that intrepid and intelligent officer, Capt. Barclay laments the loss of his main support.

The fall of Capt. Finnis was soon followed by that of Capt. Stokoe, whose country was deprived of his services at this very critical period, leaving the command of the Queen Charlotte to provincial lieutenant Irvine, who conducted himself with great courage, but was too limited in experience, to supply the place of such an officer as captain Finnis—and in consequence this vessel proved of far less assistance than might be expected.

The action commenced about a quarter before 12 o'clock, and continued with great fury until half past two, when the American commodore quitted his ship, which struck shortly after, to that commanded by captain Barclay, the Detroit—hitherto the determined valor displayed by the British squadron, had surmounted every disadvantage, and the day was in our favor; but the contest had arrived at that period when valor alone was unavailing—the Detroit and Queen Charlotte were perfect wrecks and required the utmost skill of seamanship, while the commanders and second officers, of every vessel, were either killed or wounded, not more than fifty British seamen were dispersed in the crews of the squadron, and of these a great portion had fallen in the conflict.

The American commodore made a gallant but too successful effort to regain the day. His second largest vessel, the Niagara, had suffered little, and his numerous gun boats, which proved the greatest annoyance during the action, were all uninjured.

Lieutenant Garland, 1st lieutenant of the Detroit being mortally wounded, previous to the wounds of captain Barclay obliging him to quit the deck, it fell to the lot of lieutenant Inglis, to whose intrepidity and conduct the highest praise is given, to surrender his majesty's ship when all further resistance had become unavailing.

The enemy by having the weather gage, were enabled to choose their distance, & thereby availed themselves of the great advantage they derived in superiority of heavy long guns; but Capt. Barclay attributes the fatal result of the day, to the unprecedented fall of every commander, and second in command, and the very small number of able seamen left in the squadron, at a moment when the judgment of the officer, and skilful exertions of the sailor, were most eminently called for.

To the British seamen captain Barclay bestows the highest praise—that they behaved like British seamen.—From the officers and soldiers of the regular forces serving as marines captain Barclay experienced every support which in their power, and states that their conduct has excited his warmest thanks and admiration.

Deprived of the palm of victory, when almost within his grasp, by an overwhelming force which the enemy possessed in reserve, aided by an accumulation of un-

fortunate circumstances, Capt. Barclay & his brave crew have, by their gallant bearing and self devotion to their country's cause, rescued its honor and their own, even in defeat.

E. BAYNES, adj. gen.

RETURN OF THE EIGHT DIVISION OF THE ARMY OF UPPER CANADA.

Detachments serving as Marines on board the squadron, in the action on the 10th Sept. 1813.

Killed—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file.

Wounded—3 sergeants, 46 rank and file.

Prisoners—2 lieutenants, 1 assistant surgeon, 4 sergeants, 4 drummers, 167 rank and file.

Killed, wounded, and missing in the retreat and in the action on the 5th Oct. 1813.

1 inspector field officer, 1 deputy assistant quarter master general, 1 for. adjutant, 1 hospital mate, 1 lieut. col. 6 captains, 12 lieuts, 3 cornets or ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 assistant surgeon, 34 sergeants, 14 drummers, 552 rank and file, 46 horses.

Assembled at Ancaster on the 17th Oct. 1813

1 major general, 1 major of brigade, 1 aid de camp, 1 staff adjutant, 1 for. adjutant, 1 hospital mate, 1 lieut. col. 9 captains, 23 lieuts, 5 cornets or ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 qr master, 4 asst. surgeons, 57 sergeants, 26 drummers, 944 rank and file, 59 horses.

Total strength of the Right Division on the 10th of Sept.

1 major general, 1 inspector field officer, 1 major of brigade, 1 dep. qr. master gen. 1 aid de camp, 1 staff adjutant, 1 for. adjutant, 1 hospital mate, 1 lieut. col. 9 captains, 23 lieuts, 5 cornets or ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 qr master, 4 asst. surgeons, 57 sergeants, 26 drummers, 944 rank and file, 59 horses.

Killed—Lieut. Gordon, royal Newfoundland regiment.

E. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

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, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chappel, 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.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

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

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md June 1—m
The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 1st day of July, 1813, an apprentice boy to the shoe making business, named James Macanahan. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to the subscriber, living in Cambridge, in Dutchess county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are warned from harboring, entertaining or employing said boy, at their peril.

HENRY BURN.

Dec. 21—3q

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th November last, two Negro Men, as runaways, viz. one who calls himself JOHN PHIDE; he is about 30 years of age, slender make, five feet nine and an half inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a black cloth frock coat, white Marselles vest, coarse linen shirt, tow linen pantaloons and an old wool hat. He is a very light mulatto, grey eyes, and the middle finger on the right hand has been injured, says it was occasioned by a cut.—The other, who calls himself JACK GARDNER, is supposed to be about 26 years of age.—He is a very likely Negro, well made, and very black. He is five feet six inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a grey mixed cloth coat, white vest, coarse linen shirt and yellow nankeen pantaloons. They say they belong to Mr. Thomas Turner, of Prince William county, in the commonwealth of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release them, otherwise they will be sold for their imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff

of Frederick county, Md.

Dec. 4, (14)—8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th November, inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JACOB. He is supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet, 5 1-2 inches high. His clothing when committed were a check shirt, coarse linen overalls, and an old wool hat; has a scar under the right side of his chin, and a scar above the left eye, says he belongs to Luther Martin, Esq. of the City of Baltimore. 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.

Nov. 26, 1813, (Dec. 7)—8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself WILL LEE, (says he is a free man)—five feet six inches and a half high, full round face, straight and well formed; no perceptible mark or scar by which he can be distinguished—about 25 years of age. Had on when committed, an old jacket and trousers of striped domestic cotton, old waist-coat, tow linen shirt, good shoes and stockings, and an old wool hat. His owner is requested to release him from prison, or he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

SOLOMON GREGG, Sheriff

of Anne Arundel county.

Dec. 21—6



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

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

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be 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.

Agreeably to the last Will and Testament of JOHN TILLAMSON, Esq. late of Hillsborough, in Caroline County, deceased.
Will be exposed to public sale, at his late dwelling, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th of January, all the personal property of the deceased, (negroes excepted), comprising some valuable Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, Farming Utensils, Wheat, Wheat in the ground, Corn, and Corn Blanks. And at the same time, at private sale, two NEGRO BOYS, for a term of years. All which property will be sold on six months credit, for the purchaser's note bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security; except for sums under ten dollars, when the money will be required.

HENRY D. SELLERS, Esq.

Hillsborough, Jan. 4—m

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That on the first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, the Assistant Assessors within this district, will proceed throughout the same, for the purpose of taking lists of LANDS, Lots or Ground with their IMPROVEMENTS, DWELLING HOUSES, and SLAVES, subject to the United States direct tax, and for valuing and assessing the same. All persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such property, are required by law to deliver to the Assistant Assessors, written lists containing a true and accurate description of the same, and are hereby notified and warned to be prepared on said first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, to deliver the same, under the penalty provided by law, for neglect or refusal in this respect.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, Principal Assessor of the second district of the State of Maryland.

Jan. 4, 1814—s

OWNERS OF CARRIAGES.

Are desired to take notice, that the subscriber will attend, for the purpose of receiving entries of Carriages and the duties thereon, at the following places within the Second Collection District of Maryland, and on the following days, viz.

At Dixon's Tavern, on the 3d and 4th days of January next;
At Broad Creek Ferry, Kent Island, on the 7th January;

At Easton, on the 10th and 11th January;
At the Chappel, on the 12th and 13th;
At the Trappe, on the 14th and 15th;
At St. Michaels, on the 17th and 18th;
At Haskins's store, near Hunting Creek, on the 19th and 20th;
At Denton, on the 21st and 22d;
At Greensborough, on the 25th and 26th—
And the remainder of the month at his Office in Centerville.

As this arrangement is made with a view to the convenience of the Public, it is hoped all persons concerned will be punctual in their attendance at such place as shall be nearest and most convenient to them.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector
Revenue, 2d Maryland District.
Centerville, dec. 23—s

ROBERT SPENCER,

Inform the public that he has removed his Store to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. L. W. Spencer, the second door above his old stand and the second below the Bank, where he continues to sell GOODS at small advance.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1814—s

UNION TAVERN.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 4—m

EASTON HOTEL.

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

THOMAS HENRIK.

January 4, 1814—m

FOR SALE,

A pair of handsome well matched BAY HORSES,
Six years old—run double, single or tandem;
A PAIR OF SORREL PONIES,
well matched, unbroken, three years old next spring.

AN EXCELLENT GIG HORSE,
Sorrel, six years old.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE,
Five years old next spring.

A PHETON,

The body of which is occasionally fitted on Gigs, wheels, and can be used either as Pheton or Gig; can be changed in a few minutes. Apply to

J. B. RINGOLD, Esq. of

JOHN CONEY,
Near Head of Chester, Kent
county, Md. dec. 28—s

BOARDING HOUSE.

The subscriber informs her friends, and the public generally, that she continues to keep accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year. As it is presumed that private lodgings are preferred by travelling ladies, she hopes to be favoured with their company particularly. She is well assured that more genteel entertainment cannot be had in this place.

SUSAN, TRIPPE.

N. B. She has a vacancy at this time for 6 or 8 boys or girls.
Easton, Washington st. Jan. 4—m
opposite the Bank.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber has removed the above business to the house formerly occupied by Mr. George Sewell, and opposite Mr. James Wainwright's Cabinet maker's shop, where he hopes from his serious attention to the business, to merit a generous portion of public patronage.

CHARLES BLAKE.

Easton, Jan. 4—m

REMOVAL.

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

WILLIAM BROWNELL.

Jan. 4—m

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

IN CHANCERY.

December 29th, 1813.
The creditors of WILLIAM DRAPEL, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Register, or leave them with the Trustee, before the 15th day of February, 1814.

By order—

JAMES P. HEATH,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan. 4—s

FOR SALE,

About 500 acres of LAND, situated in Talbot county, adjoining the lands of William Roberts, being a part of the estate of the late Samuel Chamberlain, Esq. deceased. These lands have a full proportion of Timber, and all other advantages of forest lands. A credit of one, two and three years will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, one third thereof being paid on the sale; or BAXT. CROCK will be received in payment for the whole or in part. Apply to

JOHN L. KERR.

dec. 28—m

WANTED.

For the ensuing year, an Overseer with a small family—One well recommended will receive liberal wages from
Wm. H. NICHOLSON.
Near Centerville, Queen's
Ann's county, dec. 21—s

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Easton, (Md.)
December 31st, 1813.

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|------------------------|
| A. | Rev. James Aikens, 2 | K. | Sarah Keene |
| B. | Howell Bowers | L. | Saley Kenneman |
| C. | Mary Berridge | M. | Joseph Leddenham |
| D. | Lieut. Daniel Bartling | N. | William Meloy, 4 |
| E. | William Brynn | O. | James Martin |
| F. | Charles Berry, 2 | P. | John C. Mullikin |
| G. | John W. Bordley | Q. | Edward P. Mullikin |
| H. | Levin Blades | R. | John Merrick |
| I. | Mary Benny | S. | Thos. Martin, jun. 2 |
| J. | Henry Buckley | T. | Rev. Thos. D. Monnelly |
| K. | Isaac Bowles | U. | Wm. Nelson |
| L. | N. Beckwith | V. | Thos. C. Nicole |
| M. | Edward M'Crea | W. | Sarah Price, 2 |
| N. | Sarah Clark | X. | Joel Page |
| O. | Margaret Cox | Y. | James Pursey |
| P. | Richard Cray | Z. | Rebecca Parrott |
| Q. | Mary Catrup | | |
| R. | Henry Casson | | |
| S. | William Cooper | | |
| T. | Maj. Jabez Caldwell | | |
| U. | Rev. John M'Clakey, 2 | | |
| V. | Lt. Cornelius Comery | | |
| W. | Nicholas Dawson | | |
| X. | William Dobson | | |
| Y. | John Dudley | | |
| Z. | Stephen Dawley | | |
| | John Delahay | | |
| | Daniel Dickinson, 2 | | |
| | Joseph Edmondson | | |
| | Capt. Joseph Farland | | |
| | F. Fogle | | |
| | Thomas Frazier | | |
| | William H. Fitzhugh | | |
| | Nathan Frantom | | |
| | G. | | |
| | Elizabeth Gipeon | | |
| | James Goldsborough | | |
| | H. | | |
| | John Holmes | | |
| | Capt. Wm. Hunings, 3 | | |
| | Thomas Harrison | | |
| | Sarah Hambleton | | |
| | George Higgins | | |
| | J. | | |
| | James Jester | | |

Just received, and for sale at the Star-office.

—Price 25 cents—

AN ADDRESS

OF

WILLIAM PECHIN,

A member of the late Grand Jury of Baltimore County, to

LUTHER MARTIN, ESQ.

On the subject of his REJOINDER (of 30 pages M.S.) to the REVUE of that body, to the Charge, delivered at the opening of the Court; in which are extracts of such parts of the Rejoinder, as exhibit most completely the dissolubility and de-

dec. 24—s

DUTIES ON IMPORTATION AND TONNAGE.

To the Senate of the U. States.

I transmit to the Senate a Report of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, complying with their resolution of the 13th instant.

JAMES MADISON.

Dec. 20th, 1813.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 16th, 1813.

SIR—In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 13th inst. I have the honor to state—

That the amount of duties accruing on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1812, to the 31st day of December of the same year, for which period the accounts of the collectors of the customs are settled, was

\$9,869,199 31

And the amount of tonnage, including light money, accruing during the same period, was

92,297 70

\$9,961,497 01

The accounts of the collectors from the first day of January, 1813, to the 30th day of September of the same year, have been but partially settled; and some for the quarter ending 30th of September have not yet been received at the Treasury. For this period, therefore, an estimate only can be given, taken from the accounts of the collectors, as rendered to the Treasury, and in some cases from their less formal returns. This estimate is as follows:

Duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported:

For the 1st quarter of the year 1813

1st do. \$2,280,000 00

2d do. 2,356,000 00

3d do. 1,380,000 00

\$6,016,000 00

Tonnage duties, including light money:

For the 1st quarter of the year 1813

1st do. \$39,000 00

2d do. 64,000 00

3d do. 67,000 00

\$240,000 00

The sums above stated, for duties on merchandise imported, are without deduction for drawbacks paid on merchandise re-exported. These drawbacks paid from the 1st of July to the 31st Dec. 1812, amounted, by the accounts as settled, to

\$639,555 44

And they are estimated to have amounted during the three first quarters of the year 1813, to the following sums, viz:

During the 1st quarter

of the year 1813, to

1st do. \$536,000 00

2d do. 229,000 00

3d do. 148,000 00

\$913,000 00

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect, sir,

Your most obt. serv't.

W. JONES, Acting

secretary of the Treasury.

The President of the

United States.

GEN. SMYTH'S PETITION.

The following is a copy of the Memorial of Alexander Smyth, laid before the House of Representatives on Tuesday, and by that Body referred to the Secretary of War:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Petition of Alexander Smyth, a citizen of Virginia, respectfully represents. That having in 1807 written to an honorable member of the House of Representatives, that in case of war with Great Britain he was desirous to enter into the regular service, he received in 1808 an appointment as Colonel of a Regiment of Riflemen. That although war had not commenced, yet, the event being probable, he abandoned his profession, which was then lucrative, left his family, vacated his seat in the Senate of Virginia as the Representative of thirteen counties, and joined the Army of the United States. That your petitioner had the good fortune to give the utmost satisfaction to his superiors, Gen. Wilkinson, Gen. Hampton, gen. Dearborn, and the late Secretary of War, while acting under their immediate orders; was promoted to the rank of Brigadier and Inspector General in 1812; given the command of a Brigade in September; and of one of the Armies of the United States in October in the same year. That at the expiration of five weeks, during which

period he made every exertion in his power to serve the nation, he found it necessary to put his troops into winter quarters. Having determined on that measure, as your petitioner had been absent from his home the last eight winters, much the greater part of the last five years, and the whole of the last four, and had been refused leave to visit his family in the month of July preceding, and calculating that it was but probable the campaign of 1813 might terminate his existence, he, without resigning his command asked for leave of absence, which was granted until the 1st of March 1813, at which time your petitioner was ordered to report himself to the Secretary of War. That your petitioner left his troops in cantonments, under the command of an officer of 36 years experience, and in February 1813 reported himself by letter to the Secretary of War, and solicited orders; and as the future of your petitioner to take Fort George, York and Kingston, and to winter in Canada, as he was instructed, had created some clamor, your petitioner proposed that an enquiry into his conduct should take place, which the Hon. Secretary, through the medium of the Adjutant General, was pleased to promise; since which time your petitioner has not had the honor to hear from the War office.

Your petitioner would further represent, that he has heard that some members of your honorable body are of opinion, that by an act of the last session regulating the staff of the army of the U. States, your petitioner has become a private citizen; and with this opinion, his own might perhaps accord, were it not impossible to believe that the Congress of the United States, at their last session, could have intentionally committed an act of injustice.

Your petitioner affirms that he has not done or omitted any thing to the injury of the nation; that his chief if not his only error has consisted in expressing too freely his indignation against those who had done injuries, or omitted to perform duties, to the nation. The motive which led astray, he conceived might procure for this error forgiveness. That this affirmation is true, he believes he can satisfy a committee or committees of your honorable body, on short notice.

Your petitioner has essayed to engage again in the pursuits of civil life: but he finds that, while the din of war continues, it is impossible for him to give the necessary attention to any peaceful pursuit. He desires to serve, to die if Heaven wills it, in the defence of his country; a country that has protected his infancy, and at times distinguished him with considerable honors; from whose government no act of wrong, personal to himself, will force his esteem, while it maintains, with steady perseverance, that country's rights.

Your petitioner confidently trusts, that in deciding on his prayer you will be mindful of the rule of justice—To others do, the law is not severe, what to thyself thou wishest to be done; and of the rule of policy, 'The social body is oppressed, when one of its members is oppressed.'

The prayer of your petitioner is, that you will revise the Act organizing the Staff of the Army of the United States, and by a declaratory act preserve the rank of your petitioner, as a Brigadier General in the line, abolishing only his authority as Inspector General.

And your petitioner, &c.

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Among the most effectual means, which can be used to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination, are the following:—

1st.—Let every man, who is in principle an American, support the government, thereby separating the real from the pretended friends of our country.

2d.—Let a bounty be offered to the enemies of our country and republican form of government (whether of foreign or domestic growth) who shall leave the country, and give a bond with security, never to return to it again.

3d.—Let every encouragement be given to privatering, so that terror and destruction may be carried into the heart of the British commerce.

4th.—Let every encouragement and facility be given to establish manufactories of wool, cotton, hemp, flax, leather, copper, iron, tin, &c. &c.—which would in a short time make us independent of every power on earth.

5th.—Let companies or associations be formed for the purpose of exploring the soil of our navigable rivers, which no doubt contain gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead ore, in great abundance.

6th.—Let companies be formed for enlarging and extending canals and turnpike roads, so as to insure the transportation of goods from north to south, and east to west, with dispatch, and at about half the present rates.

7th.—Let energy and decision preside in the grand councils of the nation.

FRANKLIN.

IDLE STORIES REFUTED.

Short as was the debate which took place yesterday on the resolutions offered in Congress by Mr. Hanson, those measure, as your petitioner had been absent from his home the last eight winters, much the greater part of the last five years, and the whole of the last four, and had been refused leave to visit his family in the month of July preceding, and calculating that it was but probable the campaign of 1813 might terminate his existence, he, without resigning his command asked for leave of absence, which was granted until the 1st of March 1813, at which time your petitioner was ordered to report himself to the Secretary of War. That your petitioner left his troops in cantonments, under the command of an officer of 36 years experience, and in February 1813 reported himself by letter to the Secretary of War, and solicited orders; and as the future of your petitioner to take Fort George, York and Kingston, and to winter in Canada, as he was instructed, had created some clamor, your petitioner proposed that an enquiry into his conduct should take place, which the Hon. Secretary, through the medium of the Adjutant General, was pleased to promise; since which time your petitioner has not had the honor to hear from the War office.

1. That Mr. Crawford has been received with much distinction as our Minister to France, and as far recognized as he could be in the absence of the Emperor with his armies, at a distance from the seat of government; and,

2. That no correspondence of an irritating, indecorous or unfriendly nature, has taken place between our government and the French Minister since the last session of Congress.

As to the old worn-out story about that letter of Gen. Turreau to Mr. Seppel, which in relation to which should take place, which the Hon. Secretary, through the medium of the Adjutant General, was pleased to promise; since which time your petitioner has not had the honor to hear from the War office.

Your petitioner would further represent, that he has heard that some members of your honorable body are of opinion, that by an act of the last session regulating the staff of the army of the U. States, your petitioner has become a private citizen; and with this opinion, his own might perhaps accord, were it not impossible to believe that the Congress of the United States, at their last session, could have intentionally committed an act of injustice.

Your petitioner affirms that he has not done or omitted any thing to the injury of the nation; that his chief if not his only error has consisted in expressing too freely his indignation against those who had done injuries, or omitted to perform duties, to the nation. The motive which led astray, he conceived might procure for this error forgiveness. That this affirmation is true, he believes he can satisfy a committee or committees of your honorable body, on short notice.

Your petitioner has essayed to engage again in the pursuits of civil life: but he finds that, while the din of war continues, it is impossible for him to give the necessary attention to any peaceful pursuit. He desires to serve, to die if Heaven wills it, in the defence of his country; a country that has protected his infancy, and at times distinguished him with considerable honors; from whose government no act of wrong, personal to himself, will force his esteem, while it maintains, with steady perseverance, that country's rights.

Your petitioner confidently trusts, that in deciding on his prayer you will be mindful of the rule of justice—To others do, the law is not severe, what to thyself thou wishest to be done; and of the rule of policy, 'The social body is oppressed, when one of its members is oppressed.'

The prayer of your petitioner is, that you will revise the Act organizing the Staff of the Army of the United States, and by a declaratory act preserve the rank of your petitioner, as a Brigadier General in the line, abolishing only his authority as Inspector General.

And your petitioner, &c.

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Among the most effectual means, which can be used to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination, are the following:—

1st.—Let every man, who is in principle an American, support the government, thereby separating the real from the pretended friends of our country.

2d.—Let a bounty be offered to the enemies of our country and republican form of government (whether of foreign or domestic growth) who shall leave the country, and give a bond with security, never to return to it again.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Benjamin Howard, to the Secretary of War.

Head-Quarters, St. Louis,
October 28th, 1813.

SIR,

I had the honor of expressing to you the opinion during the last summer, that a movement of troops to dislodge the Indians at the head of Peoria Lake, was indispensable to guard against that pressure upon our frontier in autumn which I believed would take place. It was with pleasure I found the measure approved. In pursuance of the plan, on the 19th of September the effective rangers of Missouri and Illinois, with about 100 from Indiana, 250 mounted men furnished by the executives of Missouri, Illinois, were concentrated at Tower Hill, east of the Mississippi, 30 miles above the frontier. Embodying these troops, the immediate safety of the frontier was steadily kept in view, by moving detachments in such directions as would enable them to discover and dislodge any parties which might be upon our borders. The 1st regt. commanded by Col. M. Nair, was marched on the west side of the Mississippi, and crossed just below the rendezvous; the 3d, commanded by Colonel Stephenson, was marched on the east side of the river, crossing the Illinois, a few miles above its mouth; a detachment of about 200 regulars, under the command of Lieut. Col. Nicholson, of the 1st regt. U. S. Infantry, at the same time ascended the Illinois in armed boats.

It was soon ascertained, upon the arrival of these several detachments, that the enemy had descended the Illinois to invade the frontier. A skirmish took place between some of Col. Stephenson's commanding and a party of Indians; the latter were driven. From appearances in the route of the first regiment, some parties had crossed to the west side of the Mississippi, upon the approach of the troops. I have no doubt of the Indians having returned to their canoes in the Illinois, when they found Lieut. Col. Nicholson rapidly ascending the river, and fled before him without incurring a single citizen. Believing that the frontier would be safe for the moment, I marched the mounted troops up the Mississippi bottom to Christy's creek, passing opposite the encampment of the Sac nation, who have professed themselves friendly, but many of whom I believe have taken part in the war against us, while others were undecided.

At this time, Mr. Boilvain, Indian agent, was in the neighborhood, sent by Gov. Clarke to conduct them to the Missouri, where they had agreed to winter. However unsettled their neutrality might have been before, the display of troops in their vicinity soon confirmed it; they immediately descended the Mississippi to the Portage de Sioux, from whence they were sent up the Missouri from Christy's creek. The army was marched across the country towards Peoria, and on the evening of the 28th arrived within a few miles of the Old Village. That night three men were sent to discover whether the command of Lieut. Col. Nicholson had arrived, and bearing a letter to that officer, stating my position, and calling for such information in regard to the enemy as he might possess. During the night he descended the Illinois to my encampment, and reported to me, that the day before, an attack was made upon his command at Peoria, where he had commenced building a fort agreeably to my orders; however the enemy were soon dispersed by a well directed discharge of musquetry, with the aid of a 6 pounder from 2 unfinished black-houzes. It was evident that the assailants suffered in this attack; but to what extent could not be ascertained. None of our men were killed, and only one wounded.

On the 29th the mounted troops arrived at Peoria; and as soon as provisions could be drawn, were marched up the Illinois to the villages at the head of the Lake, which was the direction in which the enemy appeared to have retired from Peoria. Upon my arrival at these villages, I found them deserted. From the examination by reconnoitring parties, I had no doubt of the Indians having ascended the Illinois in canoes, which is so situated, from swamps on both banks, that it is impossible to pursue them by land. The villages were destroyed, and some property of inconsiderable amount taken.

The army then returned to Peoria, and remained until the garrison was put in a state of defence. Shortly after my return, I sent a detachment in two armed boats, under the command of Maj. Christy, in pursuit of the enemy. This detachment ascended the Illinois above the mouth of the Vermilion to the rapids, and within 70 miles of Chicago, but it was impossible to come up with the Indians, notwithstanding the great efforts of the commanding officer and his command. Soon after the departure of Major Christy, Major Boone was sent with about 100 men in the direction of Rock river, to examine whether there were any parties in that quarter. He penetrated the country northwardly from Peoria, in my opinion, within 45 miles of Rock river, and reported that there were several encampments on the Maquine which appeared to have been deserted about the time the army arrived at Peoria.

The mounted troops remained near Peoria from the 2d until the 16th of October, during which time they were actively engaged, together with the United States Infantry, in erecting Fort Clarke, which stands at the lower end of the lake

completely commanding the river. This important fort was erected under many disadvantages—the weather being unusually cold for the season, and without the aid of a single team the timbers were hauled by the troops at considerable distance to the Lake (nearly a mile in width) and rafted over. The fort is unquestionably one of the strongest I have ever seen in the western country, and certainly highly important to the safety of the Territories with the defence of which I have been entrusted. On the 15th the mounted troops moved from Peoria for the settlements, pursuing generally a south course until they arrived at Camp Russell on the 21st inst. when the mounted militia were discharged. The Indiana Rangers on the march were sent across from the old Kickapoo towns to Vincennes under the command of Captain Andre.

The safety to the frontier which was anticipated from this movement has been fully realized, and the same enemy that kept our exposed settlements under continual apprehensions of danger was compelled to fly before a force in their own country less than that assigned by the government for the immediate defence of the frontier. I was with pleasure I acknowledge the energetic and intelligent execution of my orders by those officers to whom I confided the command of detachments, and laudable conduct of the officers and men generally during the campaign, but more particularly on those occasions (not unfrequent) when it was hoped and believed by all that the enemy had determined to give us battle.

I am, Sir,

With high consideration,
Your humble servant,
BENJAMIN HOWARD.

The Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.
P. S. I have delayed the transmission of this communication until I heard of Capt. Andre, who was sent across direct from the Kickapoo Towns to Vincennes—he has reported to me his safe arrival.

B. H.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE WAR.

The following concise view of the war, was made in conversation a few evenings ago in a public office, by a man of an intelligent and comprehensive mind:

It has been frequently observed that our government ought to have been better prepared for war. I admit that every nation ought to be prepared for war; but from the nature of our government it is morally impossible; it will never be the case in this country previous to war being declared. A declaration of war will always produce a corresponding disposition to provide for it. This is the principle of our government, and verified by the result of the present war. Munitions of war have been provided, loans have been filled, armies have been raised, and the credit of the government has risen under the pressure of war, and in opposition to a combination of prejudice, and a vast opposing interest. On the ocean we have been successful beyond all calculation. With 130 enemy's ships on our coast, we have sustained but little injury, except the plunder of some hams of bacon, a few chickens, and some furniture destroyed at Hampton. We have captured 700 sail of their merchantmen, three of their best frigates, and several sloops of war; and we have lost but one frigate. At Craney Island we resisted, with 600 militia, the enemy's force of 3000 regulars, and compelled them to retreat in disgrace. On Lake Erie, we have captured a whole fleet, in a manner glorious and honorable to the nation. On the land we have been successful beyond all human expectations; we have taken York, Ft. George, and captured all Proctor's army, and separated the Indians from their savage allies for ever. We have resisted the enemy in every attack: at Sackett's Harbor, at Fort Mifflin, at Sandusky, at Craney Island, and every place where they have attempted invasion.

Reason has lowered its tone—the credit of the nation stands high—our active resources for offensive and defensive war are fully developed, and better understood. In fact, we are in a better situation than the most sanguine mind of the government could have expected when the war was first declared. We have full and ample reason to be satisfied with the progress of the war, and the best hopes and expectations of a final result, glorious and honorable to the nation.

Boston Patriot.

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

When war was first declared, it will be recollected that the delegation of Congress from the western states, who to a man were in favor of a war with Britain, were much flouted by the federal party in Congress—they were represented as great boasters, ready to wage a mighty war of words, but who wished others to fight the battles—they were represented as not only ignorant of the art of war, but the veriest cowards. As Kentucky "backwoodsmen" have with the federalists been more a subject for reproach than those of any other State, we will take as a sample the Kentucky delegation, more than one half of whom, either as officers or private soldiers, have volunteered and marched to the scene of war; among these we mention, Johnson, Ormsby, Deha and M. Kee, each of whom voted for the war, and was ready, when his country called, to march to its defence. Stephen Ormsby was a volunteer aid to Gen. Wilkinson, and having served in that capacity till the northern army went into winter quarters, appears at his post at the commencement of Con-

gress, equally ready to assist in devising ways and means to pursue the war with energy, as to bare his breast to its dangers. Ti-brave Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who with a heroic and brave very seldom equalled and never exceeded, rode up in front of Proctor's entrenched army near Moravian towns, who in that gallant exploit deliberately shot the celebrated chief Tecumseh with his pistol, and received five wounds; this gentleman, who has twice volunteered and appeared in the tented field, deserves particular mention and the warmest encomiums of a grateful country. It will be remembered by those who have read the debates in Congress that in answer to a speech of Col. Johnson accusing the British with having, previous to the declaration of war, instigated the Indians to the murder of our defenceless frontier inhabitants, the puissant Mr. Randolph denied the charge and pledged himself that he would march with Col. J. against them whenever they should invade the American territories. This was in the summer of 1812: soon after Col. Johnson did march and fought the Indians; and he did not fail on the succeeding session to remind Randolph of his pledge. And after the close of the extra session last summer he returned to his State, and appeared as it were, in a moment 800 or 1000 miles distance, fighting, conquering and driving the allied British and American savages from their strong holds in Upper Canada. We hope this veteran covered with scars, may again appear in Congress, to put to blush those men who have reviled and abused him—we hope he may appear, to silence by his eloquence the abuses which have been heaped on the people of Kentucky by British advocates there, as the same Kentuckians have silenced the war-whoop of the ferocious British savages who have been opposed to them. With what face can the Leansons, Shipherds, Groves, and Webster, stand up and accuse that brave man and his valiant brethren in arms with cowardice—with mercenary motives in commencing and pursuing this second contest for American independence?—With what face can these puny whippersnappers, who would tamely submit and crouch under every indignity and injury rather than nobly contend for our rights, reproach Col. Johnson for precipitating the nation into a war in which neither himself or his constituents were to participate, but which was to be borne exclusively by the eastern states?

We reiterate a wish that he may so recover from his wounds as to again appear on the floor of Congress—that he may "Strip up his sleeves and show those scars
"He for his country has received"—and that those scars, "dumb mouths," may speak to the understandings of the opposition a conviction and confusion that all the thunders of eloquence have hitherto failed to enforce.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE SECRET SESSION.

We have seen an intimation in the Federal Republican newspaper, and had it travelled no further, we should assuredly have thought it not worth notice, that the representation of the confidential proceedings of the House of Representatives, as published by us was incorrect. We aver the contrary; and that, as far as it went, the Journal was entirely correct. We did not entirely copy all the frivolous motions, that were made; but we are assured we copied quite enough of them to disgust all reasonable men.

In all other free countries, the opposition in the legislative body tries its strength, in relation to the principle of any measure submitted for decision. Failing in destroying any principle of a measure, its advocates are permitted to amend it and make it as perfect as they can. Such is the course, which reason and urbanity alike prescribe.

What, on the other hand, is the character of the proceeding in the House on the late Embargo bill, and indeed on every measure of moment which has for several years past been before that body? What do they present but as series of attempts to weaken the force of the act about to be passed; to abridge its penalties, to relax its provisions, to make it less effectual? We are not therefore surprised that the party are mortified at the naked statement of facts which appears on the Journal. As to the policy of an Embargo law, we admit there might be honest differences of opinion. As to the expediency of making that law efficient, when passed, there could surely be none. Who does not feel for the character of the National Legislature, when he finds a proposition made in it, and sanctioned by forty or fifty votes too, that a law about to be passed shall not violate the constitutional rights of the citizen? Who before heard of bolstering up the constitution by legal provisions? Such puerility is unworthy the Legislature of a free people—it is unworthy of men of sense or character. We are not at all surprised, therefore, as we said before, at the party being ashamed of it, or at their attempt to bolster up the votes; by their speeches, a labor they have already undertaken. Our readers, we have no doubt, will readily perceive that the duty of the friends of the embargo measure, in the House, was to act, not to speak; whilst the obvious policy of those, who wished to frustrate its object by delay, was to speak, not to act. Of course the debate which took place was principally in opposition to the measure. But let not the Republicans of the nation therefore suppose, as the factions print are to insinuate, that the concave patriotism

was silenced or overawed by factions violence. The insinuation is false. Whilst they respect the rights of the minority, the majority know their own. They know their rights, and they have proved that they have the spirit to assert them.

COTTON MANUFACTURES AT BALTIMORE.

There are now running in Baltimore, or rather in the city and its vicinity, about 9000 spindles; 1500 or 2000 more go into operation before the first of January next, and from the works already in great progress, there will be about 20,000 in the whole, by the end of the ensuing year.—Three years ago we did not make a thread.

These works on the average, will require 35,000 lbs. of cotton per day, to keep them going; and reckoning 300 days in the year, will consume, per annum, 1,050,000 lbs. of cotton, rather more than one eighth of the whole export of the article from the United States in the year 1805; when trade, in general, was nearly at its height; though the cultivation of that commodity has greatly increased since then.

This cotton will make about one million lbs. of yarn, which sells for an average price of 70 cents equal to \$700,000 per annum for the cotton, in its first state of improvement.

But this yarn will be wove into three millions of yards of cloth, worth on the average 45 cts. per yard, making the final value of 1,320,000 dollars per annum.

So much for the "devoted city." Besides the Union Manufacturing company will commence the third mill, as soon as the building of the second is done—and begin to count up the fourth. They have seats for sixteen mills in the space of a few hundred yards, to be turned by the Pataphoo. Other works by other companies are contemplated.

We have also many valuable manufacturing in the neighborhood, the property of which is in citizens of Baltimore, as well as several in the city. We shall at this time only notice a machine at Elliott's mills that cuts (please to observe, I do not say will cut, but cuts) twelve hundred nails in one minute, more perfect than any heretofore furnished.

From the facts that have come to my knowledge (and though I am very curious about such things, I am convinced that I am not fully informed) I venture to say, that the domestic manufactures of cotton, wool, copper, brass, nails, and glass, (ONLY SIX ARTICLES) appearing to Baltimore, will give an ultimate value of more than two millions of dollars for the year 1815, without taking into calculation any other than those works now in operation or actually finishing or erecting; wresting that mighty sum immediately from the enemies of the United States. And much is done in a small way in making many other goods that 3 years ago were received from Great Britain, to the amount of perhaps \$150,000 a year.

Verily, verily, these things will provoke a "home influence," and hasten the political millennium when we shall regard all nations as enemies or as friends, as they may behave themselves to us.—In addition to these more weighty considerations, we exultingly make the remark, that every person engaged in these manufactures is rapidly adding to his wealth.

Niles' Register.

FROM THE AURORA.

Mr. Wilson—I send you the New York Evening Post of Thursday, in order that you may, if you think proper, copy from it the confession of British party, through their mouth piece, Coleman, that the opposition of the federalists originates in an extreme desire to possess the powers of the government—and that the return of peace, if it has not this effect, "would be the heaviest of curses." Very many of the democrats have had the charity to believe the opposition of the federalists generally, to be produced by honest motives, and that they had the good of the country really at heart—the federalists have also had the same opinion of their leaders. Perhaps the following exact copy of the confession of the field marshal of the federal, or tory (or "blue light") editors—who is the humble organ of the wooden-headed and wooden-legged politicians in N. York—and is a native himself of the land of blue-light and blue-laws—perhaps his confession will at length convince those charitable men among ourselves—and those peace loving folks among our opponents—that the opposition of the federalists has always been base and groundless—that, when in power, they endeavored to destroy our republican institutions by force, so now they are endeavoring to effect the same object by slandering the government, and aiding the enemy—that the object of the federal leaders is not Peace, except that peace will bring a greater calamity on the country than the most disastrous war could possibly do—in the ascendancy of men, who approve and promulgate such sentiments as the following:

"What would be the value of a peace, if not attended with a change of those rulers who are driving this country headlong to ruin? A peace, if such be its effect, would be the heaviest of curses: there is no event that could happen, no possible condition of things that can be imagined, which ought not to be deplored, dreaded and avoided, as the greatest calamities, of its tendency is to perpetuate power in the profligate hands that for sixteen years have governed this unhappy country."

Evening Post.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Copies of the following letters have been politely communicated to us for publication, by an officer of Gen. Harrison's staff, who has the originals in his possession.
Nat. Intell.
FROM GEN. PROCTOR TO GEN. HARRISON.
October 8th, 1813.

SIR,

The fortune of war having placed the private property of the officers and several families of the right division of the British army in Upper Canada, in your power; as also letters, papers and vouchers of the greatest consequence to individuals, without being of any to the cause of the captors; I do myself the honor of applying to you in their behalf, hoping that agreeably to the custom of war, you will avail yourself of this favorable opportunity to alleviate private feelings, by causing the said property and documents to be restored. I must also intreat, that every consideration in your power be shown for private families, not of the army. I trust that with the same view you will permit the bearer here of to ascertain the fate of individuals, and that you will facilitate the retreat of any families that may unfortunately have been interrupted in the attempt.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR.

Maj. Gen. in H. B. A's. Service.
Maj. Gen. Harrison, or officer commanding the army in the service of the U. S. at Moravian Towns.

FROM GEN. HARRISON TO GEN. VINCENT.
Head-Quarters, Fort George,
3d Nov. 1813.

SIR,

Lieut. Le Breton, an officer in your service, arrived at Detroit on the 15th ult. bearing a flag and a letter to me from Gen. Proctor, requesting humane treatment for the prisoners in my possession and the restoration of private property and papers. This letter was directed to me at the Moravian Towns; and as the subject was not of the importance to authorize the Lieutenant's pursuing me to Detroit, I was somewhat surprised at his doing so. It did not appear to me proper to permit him to return in that way, and as I was upon the point of setting out for this frontier by water, I conceived that mode of conveyance would be full as agreeable to him, and would enable him to meet Gen. Proctor as expeditiously as by the land route. I regret that the badness of the weather and other causes which he will explain, have detained him until this time.

Understanding that you are the senior officer, I have determined to address my answer to you. With respect to the subject of Gen. Proctor's letter, those which I have the honor to enclose you from the British officers, who were taken on the 5th ult. to their friends, and the report of Mr. Le Breton, will satisfy you that no indulgence, which humanity could claim in their favor, or the usages of war sanction, has been withheld. The disposition of the property taken on the field of action or nearby, was left to the commanding officer at Detroit. The instructions given to that gentleman and the well known generosity of his character, will insure to the claimants the utmost justice and liberality in his decisions. In making this statement, I wish it however to be distinctly understood, that my conduct with regard to the prisoners and property taken, has been dictated solely by motives of humanity, and not by a belief that it could be claimed upon the score of reciprocity of treatment, towards the American prisoners, who have fallen into the hands of Gen. Proctor. The unhappy description of persons who have escaped from the tomahawk of the Savages in the employment of the British government, who fought under the immediate orders of that officer, have suffered all the indignities and deprivations, which human nature is capable of supporting.—There is no single instance that I have heard of in which the property of the officers has been respected. But I am far from believing that the conduct of General Proctor has been thought an example worthy of imitation by the greater part of the British officers; and in the character of Gen. Vincent, I have a pledge that he will unite his exertions with mine to soften as much as possible the fate of those, whom the fortune of war may reciprocally place in our power.

But, sir, there is another subject upon which I wish an explicit declaration.—Will the Indians, who still adhere to the cause of his Britannic majesty, be suffered to continue that horrible species of warfare, which they have heretofore practised against our troops, and those still more horrible depredations upon the peaceable inhabitants of our frontiers? I have sufficient evidence to show that even the latter have not always been perpetrated by small parties of vagrant Indians, acting at a distance from the British army.—Some of the most atrocious instances have occurred under the eyes of the British commander, and the Head of the Indian Department. I shall pass by the tragedy of the River Raisin, and that equally well known which was acted on the Miami River, after the defeat of Colonel Dudley, and select three other instances of savage barbarity committed under the auspices of Gen. Proctor.—In the beginning of June, a small party of Indians, conducted by an Ottawa chief, who I believe, is now with the British army under your command, left Malden in bark canoes, in which they coasted Lake Erie, to the mouth of Portage River; the canoes were taken across the Portage to the Sandusky bay, over which the party proceeded to the mouth of Cold Creek, & from thence by land to the settlements upon that river, where they captured the

families, consisting of one man and twelve women and children. After taking the prisoners some distance, one of the women was discovered to be unable to keep with them, in consequence of her advanced state of pregnancy. She was immediately tomahawked, stripped naked, her womb ripped open, and the child taken out. Three or four of the children were successively butchered, as they discovered their inability to keep up with the party. Upon the arrival of the Indians at Malden, two, or three of the prisoners were ransomed by Col. Elliott, and the others by the citizens of Detroit, where they remained until they were taken off by their friends upon the recovery of that place by our army. I have been informed that the savage chief received from Col. Elliott, a reward for his cruelty.

On the 29th or 30th of the same month, a large party of Indians were sent from Malden, on a war expedition to Lower Sandusky. At a farm house near that place, they murdered the whole family, consisting of a man, his wife, son and daughter.

During the last attack upon Fort Meigs by Gen. Proctor, a party headed by a Seneca, and intimate friend of Tecumseh's, was sent to endeavour to detach from our interest the Shawanese of Wapokenata. In their way thither, they murdered several men and one woman, who was working in her cornfield.

I have selected, Sir, the above from a long list of similar instances of barbarity, which the history of the last fifteen months could furnish; because they were perpetrated, if not in the view of the British commander, by parties who came immediately from his camp and returned to it—who even received their daily support from the king's stores, and who in fact, (as the documents in my possession will show) from part of his army.

To retaliate then upon the subjects of the King, would have been justifiable by the laws of war and the usages of the most civilized nations. To do so has been amply in my power. The tide of fortune has changed in our favor, and an extensive and flourishing province opened to our arms. Nor have the instruments of vengeance been wanting. The savages who sued to us for mercy would gladly have shown their claims to it, by reacting upon Thames the bloody scenes of Sandusky and Cold Creek. A single sign of approbation would have been sufficient to pour upon the subjects of the King their whole fury. The future conduct of the British officers will determine the correctness of mine in withholding it. If the savages should be again let loose upon our settlements, I shall with justice be accused of having sacrificed the interests and honor of my country, and the lives of our fellow citizens to feelings of false and mistaken humanity. You are a soldier, Sir, and as I sincerely believe, possess all the honorable sentiments, which ought always to be found in men who follow the profession of arms. Use then, I pray you, your authority and influence to stop that dreadful effusion of innocent blood, which proceeds from the employment of those savage monsters, whose aid (as must now be discovered) is so little to be depended upon, which it is most wanted, and which can have so trifling an effect upon the issue of the war. The effect of their barbarities will not be confined to the present generation. Ages yet to come will feel the deep rooted hatred and enmity, which they must produce between the two nations.

I deprecate most sincerely the dreadful alternative, which will be offered to me should they be continued, but I solemnly declare, that if the Indians that remain under the influence of the British government are suffered to commit any depredations upon the citizens within the District that is committed to my protection, I will remove the restrictions which have hitherto been imposed upon those who have offered their services to the U. States, and direct them to carry on the war in their own way; I have never heard a single excuse for the employment of the savages by your government, unless we can credit the story of some British officer having dared to assert that "as we employed the Kentuckians, you had a right to make use of the Indians." If such injurious sentiments have really prevailed, to the prejudice of a brave, well-informed and virtuous people, it will be removed by the representations of your officers who were lately taken upon the river Thames. They will inform you, Sir, that so far from offering any violence to the persons of their prisoners, these savages would not permit a word to escape them which was calculated to wound or insult their feelings, and this too with the sufferings of their friends and relatives at the river Raisin and Miami fresh upon their recollection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. HENRY HARRISON.

P. S. I pledge myself for the truth of the above statement in relation to the murders committed by the Indians.

W. H. H.
FROM GEN. VINCENT TO GEN. HARRISON.
Head Quarters, Burlington Heights,
10th November, 1813.

SIR,
Lieut. Le Breton having delivered your letter of the 3d inst. I have directed Capt. Merritt of the Provincial dragoons, to proceed with a flag to Fort George, as the bearer of this acknowledgement of your obliging communication.

The account given of the British officers, whom the fortune of war has lately placed at the disposal of the U. States, is such, as cannot fail affording very consoling reflections to this Army and their anxious friends.

Though you must be sensible there are several points in your letter, respecting which, it is wholly beyond my power to afford you the satisfaction of an "explicit declaration," yet be assured, Sir, I shall never feel the smallest degree of hesitation in joining you in any pledge, that it will ever be my anxious wish and endeavor to alleviate as much as possible the fate of those who may fall into my power by the chances of war.

Believe me, Sir, I deprecate as strongly as myself the perpetrations of acts of cruelty committed under any pretext, and shall lament equally with yourself that any state of things should produce them. No efforts of mine will be ever wanting to diminish the evils of a state of warfare, as far as may be consistent with the duties which are due to my king and country.

The Indians, when acting in conjunction with the troops under my command have been invariably exhorted to mercy, and have never been deaf to my anxious entreaties on this interesting subject.

I shall not fail to transmit the original of your letter to the lower province, for the consideration of his excellency the commander of the forces.

I feel particularly anxious to be made acquainted with your instructions, relative to the disposal of the gallant and truly unfortunate Capt. Barclay, whose wounds I lament to hear are such as to preclude all hope of his being ever again able to resume the honorable duties of his station. Under these circumstances I am induced to rely on your liberality and generous interference, to obtain a release or parole that he may be allowed the indulgence of immediately proceeding to the lower province.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN VINCENT,
Major General.

His Excellency
Major General Harrison.

We are authorized by Capt. Todd, of the 28th regiment, who was in Gen. Harrison's staff at the time of the action on the Thames, to state that the second bulletin relating to that action, published in our last, is false in the following particulars: Gen. Harrison's army took none of the British baggage on the 4th of the month, nor any until the day of the action. The army was not harassed on its return, by the Indians; nor was an hostile Indian seen after the action, although the troops remained two days upon the ground. It is admitted that the warrior under the eye of Tecumseh fought bravely; but the others fled as soon as they discovered that they were turned by the mounted regiment. The former order, published under the authority of the British government, contained a misrepresentation or falsehood in almost every line. Captain Todd avers, that the number of troops brought by Gen. Harrison into action was inferior to what the General's official account makes them. The error arose from the rapidity of the pursuit, having marched 80 miles in three days and a half, and the impossibility of ascertaining the numbers that were left from fatigue and sickness at the farm-houses upon the road. From the documents taken from the enemy, it would appear that their force was at least equal to ours.

[Nat. Intell.]

FROM BRITAIN.

Various rumors were in circulation during the whole of yesterday, respecting propositions which are said to have been made to our government by the government of Great Britain, relating to an accommodation of differences between the two countries. We have made enquiry into the foundation of these reports, in the hope of being able to present to the public a correct account of them. We regret that it is not yet fully in our power. The following facts we believe may be relied on: that a flag of truce has arrived from England, at Annapolis, with a despatch from a British minister to the secretary of state, bearing date early in November, which although it contains no distinct proposition, may be considered as rather of a pacific character. It is said that British minister speaks in this despatch of a communication to the Russian government, and, through it, with our Envoys at St. Petersburg, relating to a negotiation to be entered into between the United States and Great Britain for peace; but that no document either from the Russian government or our envoys, in reply thereto, has been forwarded. Under such circumstances, it would seem to be impossible for our government justly to appreciate the real object or intentions of the British government. Their letter relating to despatches from our envoys might have been written on the presumption that those despatches had already reached our government. We must therefore await further arrivals before we can form any correct idea of their import. If, as we have reason to believe, the Neptune, which took our Ministers to St. Petersburg, was to leave the Baltic in the latter end of October, with despatches for the United States, all doubt or uncertainty on this important subject will soon be removed. [Ibid. Jan. 1.]

NEGRO STEALING.

This is an honorable mode of warfare, resorted to and still continued by the British squadron at the southward. Slaves are stolen from plantations near the shore, or decoyed on board by presents or promises of freedom, and, notwithstanding, wear a badge that the slave trade has been long since abolished by the humane and magnanimous "bulwark," sent to the West Indies, and there sold in the slave market! These are facts, well established by ocular evidence. And who shall question the humanity, the magnanimity, or the justice of such conduct? Assuredly, it is a feather in the cap of John Bull, which the exploits of Haure-de-Grace and Hampton only can equal.

[Columbian.]

JOHN HENRY.

That celebrated character, if he had in reality no concern with the federal politicians, or knowledge of their designs, and was at the same time a prophet, must yet be acknowledged to have had a shrewd knack of guessing. We have seen the notorious proclamation of Governor Childers, of Vermont. And now let us revert to Henry's correspondence with governor Craig, of Canada. In a letter dated at Burlington, Vt. Feb. 11, 1809, Henry says:

"I learn that the Governor of this State is now visiting the towns in the northern section of it, and makes no secret of his determination, as commander in chief of the militia, to refuse obedience to any command from the general government, which can tend to interfere with the good government, that he prevails between the citizens of Vermont and his majesty's subjects in Canada. It is further intimated, that in case of war, he will use all his influence to preserve the state neutral, and resist with all the force he can command, any attempt to make it a party. I need not add, that if these resolutions are carried into effect, the State of Vermont may be considered as an ally of Great Britain."

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1814.

The hints in our last, of the fall of West India produce in Baltimore, and the rise of American, have been confirmed by later accounts. Abolishing, as we do, all speculation on articles of necessity, we recommend the purchaser to abstain, as much as possible, leaving the owner (should there be any) his own road to travel with one maxim, that he has no right to "call on Hercules," should he stall.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

From the many achievements in the vigorous prosecution of a just and unavoidable war on our part, against the Kingdom of Great Britain and her savage allies, we have the pleasure this morning of presenting the readers of the Star with the following Message from the President, and accompanying Documents, as preparatory to an adjustment, (with which we were politely furnished yesterday.) The sentiments of the President as to the vigorous prosecution of the war, pending negotiation, both as to preparation and action, can but be received by AMERICANS as a further proof (were it necessary) of the real worth of so great and good a man. Nothing was then a determination on our part to obtain by arms, that justice due to us as a free and independent Nation, can bring so abandoned and profligate a Ministry as that of England, either to repair the many outrages committed, or to respect the rights of neutrals.

Washington City, Jan. 7.
FROM BRITAIN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States in Congress assembled.
I transmit for the information of Congress copies of a letter from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter.

In appreciating the accepted proposal of the government of Great Britain for instituting negotiations for peace, Congress will not fail to keep in mind that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war, can, in so respect, impede the progress to a favorable result; whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the United States for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences.

JAMES MADISON.

January 6, 1814.

DOCUMENTS.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
Foreign Office, Nov. 4, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you for the information of the President of the United States, a copy of a note which his Britannic majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, was directed to present to the Russian government, as soon as his royal highness the Prince Regent was informed that Plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American government for the purpose of negotiating for peace with Great Britain under the mediation of his Imperial majesty.

His Lordship having by the last Courier from the Imperial Head-Quarters, acquainted me that the American Commissioners now at St. Petersburg have intimated, in reply to this overture, that they have no objection to a negotiation at London, and were equally desirous, as the British government had declared itself to be, that this business should not be mixed with the affairs of the continent of Europe, but that their powers were limited to negotiate under the mediation of Russia.

Under these circumstances, and in order to avoid an unnecessary continuance of the calamities of war, the Prince Regent commands me to transmit, by a flag of truce, to the American port nearest the seat of government, the official note here mentioned, in order that the President, if he should feel disposed to enter upon a direct negotiation for the restoration of peace between the two states, may give his directions according to it.

In making this communication, I can assure you that the British government is willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states, with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

The Admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station will be directed to give the necessary protection to any person proceeding to Europe, on the part of the government of the United States, in furtherance of this overture; or should the American government have occasion to forward orders to their commission at St. Petersburg, to give the requisite facilities, by cartel or otherwise, to the transmission of the same.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

[ENCLOSURE ALLUDED TO ABOVE.]

Translation of a note from Lord Castlereagh to the Count de Nesselrode, dated
Tobolsk, 1st Sept. 1813.

The undersigned ambassador of his Britannic majesty to the Emperor of all the Russias, desiring to avail himself of the first occasion to renew the subject respecting America, which was brought into discussion in a conference at the moment of departure from Reichenbach, has the honor to address this note to his excellency the Count de Nesselrode.

Although the Prince Regent, for reasons which have been already made known, has not found himself in a situation to accept the mediation of his Imperial majesty for terminating the discussions with the United States of America, his royal highness desires, nevertheless, to give effect to the beneficent wishes which his Imperial majesty has expressed of seeing the war between G. Britain and America soon terminated, to the mutual satisfaction of the two governments.

With this view, his royal highness having learned that the Envoys Plenipotentiaries of the United States for negotiating a peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of his Imperial majesty, have arrived in Russia, notwithstanding that he finds himself under the necessity of not accepting the interposition of any friendly power in the question which forms the principal object in dispute between the two states, he is nevertheless ready to nominate Plenipotentiaries to treat directly with the American Plenipotentiaries.

His royal highness sincerely wishes that the conferences of these Plenipotentiaries may result in re-establishing between the two nations, the blessings and the reciprocal advantages of peace. If, through the good offices of his Imperial majesty, this proposition should be accepted, the Prince Regent would that the conferences should be held at London, on account of the facilities which it would give to the discussion.

But if this choice should meet with insuperable obstacles, his royal highness would consent to substitute Gottenburg as the place nearest to England.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO LORD CASTLEREAGH. Department of State, January, 1814.

MY LORD,

I have had the honor to receive by a Flag of Truce your Lordship's letter of the 4th of Nov. last, and a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg presented to the Russian government on the 1st of Sept. preceding.

By this communication it appears that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has rejected the mediation offered by his Imperial Majesty to promote Peace between the U. States and G. Britain, but proposed to treat directly with the United States at Gottenburg or London, and that he had requested the interposition of the good offices of the Emperor in favor of such an arrangement.

Having laid your Lordships communication before the President, I am instructed to state for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President has seen with regret this new obstacle to the commencement of a negotiation for the accommodation of differences between the U. States and G. Britain. As the Emperor of Russia was distinguished for his rectitude and impartiality, and was moreover engaged in a war, as an ally of England, whereby it was his interest to promote Peace between the U. States and G. Britain, the President could not doubt that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would accept the mediation, which his Imperial Majesty had offered to them. It was the confidence with which the high character of the Emperor inspired the President, that induced him, disregarding considerations, which a more cautious policy might have suggested, to accept the overture with promptitude, and to send ministers to St. Petersburg to take advantage of it. It would have been very satisfactory to the President, if his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had found it compatible with the views of G. Britain to adopt a similar measure, as much delay might have been avoided, in accomplishing an object, which, it is admitted, is of high importance to both nations.

The course proposed as a substitute for negotiations at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, could not, I must remark to your Lordship, have been required for the purpose of keeping the U. States unconnected against G. Britain, with any affairs of the Continent. There was nothing in the proposed mediation tending to such a result. The terms of the overture indicated the contrary. In offering to bring the parties together, not as an umpire, but as a common friend to discuss and settle their differences and respective claims, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, his Imperial Majesty shewed the interest which he took in the welfare of both parties.

Wherever the U. States may treat, they will treat with the sincere desire they have repeatedly manifested, of terminating the present contest with Great Britain on conditions of reciprocity consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations, and calculated not only to establish present harmony, but to provide, as far as possible, against future collisions which might interrupt it.

In giving an answer to the proposition communicated by your Lordship, to treat with the United States independently of the Russian Mediation, it would have been agreeable to the President to have heard from the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, sent to St. Petersburg. The offer of a mediation by one power, and the acceptance of it by another, forms a relation between them, the delicacy of which cannot but be felt. From the known character however of the emperor, and the benevolent views with which his mediation was offered, the president cannot doubt that he will see with satisfaction a concurrence of the United States in an alternative, which under existing circumstances, affords the best prospect of obtaining speedily what was the object of his interposition. I am accordingly instructed to make known to your Lordship, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President accedes to his proposition, and will take the measures depending on him for carrying it into effect at Gottenburg, with as little delay as possible; it being presumed, that his majesty the king of Sweden, as the friend of both parties, will readily acquiesce in the choice of a place for their pacific negotiations, within his dominions.

The President is duly sensible of the attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in giving the orders to the Admiral commanding the British squadron on this coast, which your Lordship has communicated.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

FROM THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

Milledgeville, Dec. 22.
Brigadier General Floyd, we are informed, has written Major General Pickney that he is fast recovering from his late wound, and expects shortly to be able shortly to take command of the army.

A letter from an officer of the United States' army at camp Pickney, to a gentleman in this place, dated on the 7th inst. gives information that the Patriots and Royalists of East Florida are about to compromise their quarrel as follows:—The Royalists promise to give up to the Patriots the lands on the north of St. John's, comprising about half the Province, and grant a general amnesty. The legislative council of the Patriots had been convened to deliberate on this proposal, and appointed Gen. Harris and Col. Dill to confer with the Spanish Agents at Point Peter on the 11th inst. An armistice had been agreed on till the 15th inst. and it is supposed their differences will be finally settled.

New York, January 1.
Extract of a letter, dated Boston, Friday, after-noon.
"A ship was seen off Well's Bay this morning, standing due S. W. by S. under easy sail.—The CONSTITUTION passed our light at 45 minutes past 4 this afternoon, with a fine N. W. wind, under her three topmasts, and has had a fine wind ever since. There was nothing to be seen when she sailed."

WILL BE SOLD

At public vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 10th inst. at the late dwelling of WILLIAM HORNEY, dec'd near the Chapel.—
All the estate of the said Horney, (on a credit of six months on all sums above eight dollars,) consisting of Houses, Cattle and Hogs, House hold and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

JAMES MANN, Ex'or.

Jan. 11—2

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

The Physicians residing within the Second Collection District of Maryland, composed of Talbot, Caroline and Queen-Ann's counties, are hereby notified that they are required to take out License, under the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled, An act to lay duties on Licenses to Retailers of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs and Foreign Merchandise. The concerned are desired to take notice.

WILLIAM CHANDLER,
Collector of the Revenue,
Second Md. District.

P. S. All dealers in foreign merchandise are required to take out license.

Jan. 11—3

NOTICE.

Clerks and Sheriffs, and all other persons having to pay into or receive money from the Eastern Shore Treasurer, will be pleased to take notice, that no monies will be received or paid by him, but at his office, kept at his house in Caroline county; except in the Land-office, the business whereof remains in the hands and under the direction of Richard Harwood, Esquire, at Easton.

WILL: RICHARDSON,
Treas'r of Eastern Shore, Md.

Jan. 11—4

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

PERE: F. BAYARD.

Jan. 11—m

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town,
January 1, 1813.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| P. | M. |
| John Bowers | John Meiten |
| Philip Brooks | James Mansfield |
| Joseph Browne, 2 | Jacob Maslin |
| John Brown | N. |
| Samuel Beck | Richard Newman |
| Fred. Boyer | Sarah Needles |
| William Burdell | Mary Newell |
| C. | O. |
| Mary Craswell | Samuel Owens |
| David Crane | P. |
| John Constable | Ann Page |
| Maj. Thos. Carvill | John Perkins |
| George Comeys | Philip Resin |
| Samuel Covington | Charlotte Ringgold |
| John Crouch | Samuel Rose |
| John Collins | Philip Reed |
| D. | S. |
| Sarah Dawson | Sheriff of Kent county |
| E. | Joseph Simmons |
| Elizabeth Everitt | William Spencer |
| F. | Jonathan Spencer |
| Richard Friaby, 3 | Wm. R. Stewart |
| Suzanna Farrier | T. |
| Hannah Foreman | Isabella Thomas |
| G. | John Turner |
| Darkey Grace | Richard S. Thomas |
| James Gregory | Dr. Charles Tilden |
| William F. Gleaves | F. |
| Samuel Griffith | Margaret Vickers |
| H. | Eliza Vickers |
| Mary Ann Harding | W. |
| I. | Clement Weeder |
| Benjamin Jermen | Edward Woodla |
| K. | Thomas Williams |
| Vachel Keene | John A. Woodland |
| L. | Edward Wright |
| Rachel Lamb | Y. |
| Thomas Lenox | Dianna Young |
| James Lewis | |
| Jan. 11—3 | |

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO ALL MY CREDITORS.

That I intend making application to Kent county court, at March Term next, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto.

JOHN PARKS.

Jan. 11—9

NOTICE.

On application of BENJAMIN CHANDLER, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said County, upon an execution against the body of the said Chandler. I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Chandler be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the County Court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at such other days and times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and I do further order and direct that the said Chandler do give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star once every three weeks for the space of three months successively before the said first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 18th day of November, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 11—1c3w3m

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Out of the stable of the subscriber, a small black HORSE, bold'd lat, short mane, a star in his forehead, with a sunken place in his shoulders—racks, tips and hinders. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber, in Easton, or give information so that I get him again, shall receive a sufficient reward.

PERE: F. BAYARD.

Jan. 11—m



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.

WILL BE SOLD

At public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 19th inst. at the late dwelling of William Horney, dec'd. near the Chapel—

All the estate of the said Horney, (on a credit of six months on all sums above eight dollars,) consisting of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

JAMES NATH, Esq'r.

Jan. 11—2

PUBLIC SALE.

According to the last Will and Testament of JOHN TILLOTSON, Esq. late of Hillsborough, in Caroline County, deceased—

Will be exposed to public sale, at his late dwelling, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th of January, all the personal property of the deceased, (negatives excepted,) comprising some valuable Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, Farming Utensils, Wheat, Wheat in the ground, Corn and Corn-Blades: And at the same time, at private sale, two NEGRO BOYS, for a term of years—All which property will be sold on six months credit, for the purchasers' note bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security: except for sums under ten dollars, when the money will be required.

HENRY D. SELLERS, Esq'r.

Hillsborough, Jan. 5—4

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

The Physicians residing within the Second Collection District of Maryland, composed of Talbot, Caroline and Queen-Anne's counties, are hereby notified that they are required to take out Licenses, under the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled, "An act to lay duties on Licenses to Retailers of Wines, Spirituous Liquors and Foreign Merchandise." The concerned are desired to take notice.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
Collector of the Revenue,
Second Md. District

P. S. All dealers in foreign merchandise are required to take out license.

Jan. 11—3

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That on the first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, the Assistant Assessors within this district, will proceed throughout the same, for the purpose of taking lists of LANDS, Lots or Ground with their improvements, DWELLING-HOUSES, and SLAVES, subject to the United States direct tax, and for valuing and assessing the same. All persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such property, are required by law to deliver to the Assistant Assessors, written lists containing a true and accurate description of the same; and are hereby notified and warned to be prepared on said first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, to deliver the same, under the penalty provided by law, for neglect or refusal in this respect.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, Principal Assessor of the second district of the State of Maryland.

Jan. 4, 1814—1

NOTICE.

Clerks and Sheriffs, and all other persons having to pay into or receive money from the Eastern Shore Treasurer, will be pleased to take notice, that no money will be received or paid by him, but at his office, kept at his house in Caroline county; except in the Land-office, the business whereof remains in the hands and under the direction of Richard Harwood, Esquire, at Easton.

WILLIS RICHARDSON,
Treas'r of Eastern Shore, Md.

Jan. 11—4

FOR SALE.

About 500 acres of LAND, situated in Talbot county, adjoining the lands of William Roberts, being a part of the estate of the late Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq. deceased. Those lands have a full proportion of Timber, and all other advantages of forest land. A credit of one, two and three years will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, one third thereof being paid off the sale; or BANK STOCK will be received in payment for the whole or in part. Apply to

JOHN L. KERR.

Dec. 28—m

BOARDING HOUSE.

The subscriber informs her friends, and the public generally, that she continues to keep accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year. As it is presumed that private lodgings are preferred by traveling ladies, she hopes to be favoured with their company particularly. She is well assured that no genteel entertainment cannot be had in this place.

SUSAN TRIPPE.

N. B. She has a vacancy at this time for 6 or 8 boys or girls.

Easton, Washington st. Jan. 4—m

IN CHANCERY.

December 20th, 1813.
The creditors of WILLIAM DRAPE, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims, with vouchers thereof, to the Register, or leave them with the Trustee, before the 15th day of February, 1814.

By order—

JAMES P. HEATH,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan. 4—3

ROBERT SPENCER.

Notifies the public that he has removed his Store to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. L. W. Spencer, the second door above his old stand and the second below the Bank, where he continues to sell GOODS at small advance.

Easton, Jan. 4, 1814—3

EASTON HOTEL.

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

THOMAS HENRIX.

January 4, 1814—m

UNION TAVERN.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 4—m

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

PERE: F. BAYARD.

Jan. 11—m

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber has removed the above business to the house formerly occupied by Mr. George Sewell, and opposite Mr. James Wainwright's Cabinet maker's shop, where he hopes from his serious attention to the business, to merit a generous portion of public patronage.

CHARLES BLAKE.

Easton, Jan. 4—m

REMOVAL.

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

WILLIAM BROMWELL.

Jan. 4—m

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

W. B.

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome well matched BAY HORSES,
Six years old—run double, single or tandem;
A PAIR OF SORREL PONIES,
well matched, unbroken, three years old next spring.

AN EXCELLENT GIG HORSE,

Sorrel, six years old.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE,

Five years old next spring.

A PHETON,

The body of which is occasionally fitted on Gig wheels, and can be used either as Phaeton or Gig; can be changed in a few minutes. Apply to

J. F. RINGGOLD, Esq. or

JOHN COLEGES.

Near Head of Chester, Kent county, Md. Dec. 28—m

To be Rented to the Shares,

1,400 ACRES OF

BANKED MEADOW LAND,

Situate in New Jersey, 55 miles below Philadelphia, on tide-water. The soil is rich and mellow, and produces Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. with much less labour than upland. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years—The owners will keep the banks, sluices, ditches and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find houses, pasture and fire wood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the field—Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred; others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have boarding at reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to

JOHN R. COATES, or

JOHN H. BRINTON.

No. 217, Arch-st. Philadelphia.

Nov. 27—11q

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

This is to give notice that the subscriber of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John H. LAMMON, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at or before the 20th day of June, 1814. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of December, 1813.

ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, Adm'r.

January 4, 1814—3q

NOTICE.

Having already sustained much injury on my wheat sowed on Royston's Island, by persons gunning thereon—to prevent like injury, I am constrained to give this public notice, for warning all persons from hunting, with dog or gun, on said Island, or on any property now rented by me. A violation of this caution will be treated according to law by me.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Jan. 4—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO ALL MY CREDITORS.

That I intend making application to Kent county court, at March Term next, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto.

JOHN PARKS.

Jan. 11—3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md. January 1, 1813.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. | B. |
| John Bowers | John Nealen |
| Philip Brooks | James Mansfield |
| Joseph Browne, 2 | Jacob Maslin |
| John Brown | N. |
| Samuel Beck | Richard Newman |
| Fred. Boyer | Sarah Needles |
| William Borchnell | Mary Newell |
| C. | G. |
| Mary C. Grewell | Samuel Owens |
| David Crane | P. |
| John Constable | Ann Page |
| Maj. Thos. Carrill | John Perkins |
| George Comery | Philip Rekin |
| Samuel Corington | Charlotte Ringgold |
| John Crouch | Samuel Rice |
| John Collins | Philip Reed |
| D. | S. |
| Sarah Dawson | Sheriff of Kent county |
| Elizabeth Eveitt | Joseph Simmons |
| E. | William Spencer |
| Richard Frisby, 3 | Jonathan Spencer |
| Susanna Farrier | Wm. R. Steward |
| Hannah Fortman | T. |
| F. | Isabella Thomas |
| Darker Grace | John Turner |
| James Gregory | Richard S. Thomas |
| William F. Gleaves | Dr. Charles Tilden |
| Samuel Griffith | V. |
| H. | Margaret Vickers |
| Mary Ann Harding | Eliza Vickers |
| I. | W. |
| Benjamin Jerimen | Clement Weeder |
| K. | Edward Woodie |
| Vachel Keene | Thomas Williams |
| L. | John A. Woodland |
| Rachel Lamb | Edward Wright |
| Thomas Lenox | Y. |
| James Lewis | Dianna Young |
| Jan. 11—3 | |

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Easton, (Md.) December 31st, 1813.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. | K. |
| Rev. James Aikens, 2 | Sarah Keen |
| B. | Seley Kennehan |
| Hawell Bowers | L. |
| Mary Berridge | Joseph Leddenham |
| Lieut. Daniel Bartling | M. |
| William Bryan | William Meigs |
| Charles Berry, 2 | James Martin |
| John W. Bowley | John C. Mathews |
| Levin Blades | Edward P. Mullikin |
| Mary Boney | John Metrick |
| Henry Buckley | Thos. Martin, jun. 2 |
| Isaac Bowdle | Rev. Thos. D. Monnelly |
| N. Beckwith | N. |
| C. | Wm. Nelson |
| Edward M. Crea | Thos. C. Nicols |
| Sarah Clark | P. |
| Margaret Cox | Sarah Price, 2 |
| Richard Cray | Joel Price |
| Mary Catrop | James Purley |
| William Cooper | Rebecca Parrott |
| Maj. Jabez Caldwell | R. |
| Rev. John M. Clakey, 2 | Benjamin Roberts |
| Dr. Cornelius Conneys | F. Rolle |
| D. | Joshua Richardson |
| Nicholas Dawson | R. B. Roth |
| William Debon | Anthony Ross, jun. 2 |
| John Dudley | Elizabeth Rathel |
| Stephen Dawley | S. |
| John Druley | Wm. Seymour, 2 |
| Daniel Dickinson, 2 | Robert R. Smith |
| E. | Alexander Stuart |
| Joseph Edmondson | Jonathan Spencer |
| F. | Ann Sharpless |
| Capt. Joseph Farland | T. |
| F. Fagle | John Tillotson |
| Thomas Frazier | N. Thomas |
| William H. Fitzhugh | Robert Tobman |
| Nathan Flanoun | May Talbot |
| G. | U. |
| Elizabeth Gireon | Sarah M. Ute |
| James Goldsbrough | V. |
| H. | N. Vahant, 2 |
| John Holmes | W. |
| Capt. Wm. Hanning, 3 | Henry Willis |
| Thomas Harrison | William White |
| Sarah Hamilton | Hannah Wbley |
| George Higgins | Luther Williams, 2 |
| J. | |
| James Jester | |
| January 4, 1814—3 | |

NOTICE.

Upon application made to me the subscriber Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, in the recess of Somerset county court, by ROBERT COULBOURN, of the said County, he being in actual confinement in the goal of the said county, under execution for debt, by his petition in writing praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, the said Robert Coulbourn having been brought before me by the Sheriff of said county; and I having been satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and he having taken the oath required by the act of Assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance in Somerset county court before the Judges thereof, before the Saturday next after the second Monday in April next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Robert Coulbourn be discharged from imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, and one printed at Baltimore, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and also to continue for four successive weeks, and also to cause a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door in Princess Anne town, and one copy at the most public place in the Election District in which the said Robert Coulbourn resides, thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court at the time and place aforesaid to their cause (if any they have) why the said Robert Coulbourn should not have the benefit of the acts of Assembly aforesaid, according to his petition. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JOHN DOWE.

True copy. To—

JOSIAS FOLK, Clerk

Somerset county court.

January 4, 1814—4

FROM THE SCIOTO GAZETTE.

PROCTOR'S LETTERS.

[We have fortunately procured for publication a considerable number of public papers, which were found among the baggage of Maj. Gen. Proctor, after he had made his escape. These documents will be viewed as official curiosities, for many of them have lost much of their importance.—But there is one among them, that may be considered materially important—from that, and what may follow hereafter, (for we have several numbers yet to publish) the people will be led to suspect, that emissaries like Henry, have not only been among us, but that, some who call themselves Americans, have secretly acted in concert with the enemy.—Yet we are confident that such is not the fact—we firmly believe that the enemy could not, with all his pecuniary means, prevail on any citizen of the U. States, immediately on the lines, to co-operate with a spy or do any other act that would tend to injure the cause in which we have embarked.]

Fort George, Jan. 10th, 1813.

SIR,
A long letter which I addressed to you on Marine affairs for Lake Erie, will I hope have reached you safely. As it becomes a matter of the greatest moment to gain as accurate information as possible, of the preparations of the enemy, as to building armed vessels and boats; I request you will be pleased to select some intelligent inhabitant in your vicinity, who would undertake to proceed down the border of Lake Erie, as far as in his power towards Buffalo, for the purpose of obtaining the information so essential to our plans: it would be his object to examine at all the rivers & creeks, what is going forward. It would require the greatest caution and circumspection as well as secrecy on the person chosen for this service; he should be one whose habits or profession would justify his assuming the character of a person travelling on some matters of business, and to insure his attention to the objects on which he is sent it will be advisable to agree with him for a sum to be paid him commensurate to the distance he may travel, and the information he may obtain.—You will be pleased to communicate to me for the information of Major General Sheaffe, the result of the measure proposed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CHRISTO. MYERS, Lt. Col.
Acting Q. M. G.
Col. Proctor, 41st regt. &c. &c.
Com. at Amherstburgh.

OFFICIAL.

Fort George, April 29, 1813,
9 o'Clock, A. M.

My dear General,
This morning at 1 o'clock, accounts were received here by Brig. Gen. Vincent, with the unpleasant intelligence that that town had been carried by a body of the enemy's troops, about 1500 men brought up the Lake in 13 vessels, viz: two square rigged, and the other smaller; amongst the latter were Gun-Boats. Detailed particulars (from Sir Roger Sheaffe who was there) has not reached us, but we have ascertained, in addition to York having fallen, that the Powder magazines there have been blown up; whether this has been accidental, or been effected by our troops in their retreat, we know not.

The Grenadiers and another company of the King's were engaged. Five companies of that regiment have reached this post; two companies of the 41st on the march towards you; the first beyond Ancaster, the other at Henry's, have been recalled; they are extremely much wanted here, & had they pursued their route, they would not have reached in time to act against Harrison.

The enemy on the frontier opposite to us, have received a reinforcement within these few days of nearly 3000 men; they are well furnished with boats.

You will thus perceive the critical situation in which we are placed on this line. We look with confident hope for the report of your success—and Brig. Gen. Vincent (who is here, and by whose directions I am writing to you) has desired me to impress upon you, what essential aid could be rendered to us, by the timely arrival here of five hundred Indians; should you have secured Harrison's army, it is the Brig. General's desire, and in which I most earnestly join, to your forward to us in the King's vessels to Point Abino, that number with as great expedition as possible. In the event of your having captured Harrison's army, you will see the impossibility under existing circumstances, of our taking charge of them here, and therefore Brig. Gen. Vincent requests you will make the best arrangements in your power to dispose of them, either by securing them at one or the other of your own posts, or passing them on board into the U. States, by way of Cleveland, or other route, as you may find expedient; the latter line of con-

duct, perhaps the most preferable, on account of the state of your supplies of provisions.

Sincerely wishing every success, and hoping to send to you, and receive from you good accounts.

I have the honor to remain,
My dear friend, most faithfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHRISTO. MYERS, Col.
Acting Q. M. G.

Brig. Gen. Proctor.
Norton had gone towards you as far as the head of the Lake, but is called back.

C. M.

Dep. Asst. Com. Gen's Office.
Amherstburgh, 14th Aug. 1813.

SIR,
The near prospect of a scarcity of provisions in this District is to me an object of the greatest concern and uneasiness. The whole of the flour now in store will not be more than sufficient for 14 days, according to the quantities now issued daily, and very little can at present be expected in this District. One particular cause for this is that the two principal mills (McGregor's & Arnold's) are not now going for want of water: The dam of the former has been broken, and that of the latter much injured from the back water, occasioned by the great rains, &c. this year. The wind-mills at this season are of but little comparative service. The greatest part of the flour required for Detroit and Sandwich will now have to be supplied from the 670 barrels lately brought from Long Point, by the schr. Mary (transport) and as this is all that I have to depend on, we shall very soon be in absolute want, without some very great abatement takes place in the quantities issued to Indians, or some extraordinary exertions made to supply our wants from the neighborhood of Long Point. The possibility of the former is an object worthy every attention, as the practicability of the latter, until our fleet are enabled to go down to Long Point is rather doubtful; by land carriage I fear little can be expected from that distance in the present state of the roads from thence.

Dep. Com. Gen. Couche has been informed of this, in as strong language as I am master of. He has in consequence made purchases of flour at Long Point, and sent an officer of his department to that neighborhood to purchase cattle for this place. For the last ten days I have stationed Acting Dep. Asst. Com. Gen'l. Reynolds at Detroit, with a clerk of the Commissariat Department for purchasing supplies in the Michigan territory & about Sandwich. Two boats have been sent to river Thames for flour, and Com. Agents have been appointed by me here; at Sandwich, river Thames and Delaware for purchasing cattle, but with all my possible exertions, I despair of being able for any length of time of supplying provisions to his majesty's forces in addition to the immense quantities now issued to Indians; the latter I estimate at 14,000 rations per day at this post, Detroit and Sandwich.

It gives me additional pain to be thus obliged to trouble you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

ROBERT GILMOR,

Deputy Asst. Com. General.</

where they and their property would be safe. That if all did not attend to his advice, he hoped some who had any regard for their lives, would go and join him.

A Shawanoe informs me that he saw three hundred troops advancing towards Fort Wayne—report however, said 200. The said Indian came from the Ottawa towns.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most ob't humble serv't
M. ELLIOTT.

Gen. Proctor, Commanding.

Head of Lake Ontario,
4th June, 1813.

My dear General,

A series of misfortunes have suddenly befallen us. Perhaps before you receive this, you will have learnt that the army under Gen. Dearborn crossed the Niagara line on the 27th ult. and after being most gallantly opposed by part of the Kings, New Land and Glengary regiments, got possession of Fort George, and compelled the whole of our troops to retire upon this position. Here General Vincent means to make a stand, but in the event of his being beat, and forced altogether to retire upon Kingston, he is directed by the orders which I yesterday brought him, to detach to your assistance the remainder of the 41st regiment, two companies of the Newfoundland, and the remainder of the three companies of the Glengary regt. The companies of the two latter corps are much weakened in the action on the 27th.

I learn with infinite regret, your distressed situation for want of provisions, and it is certainly unfortunate that a considerable quantity of Pork intended for your use, was destroyed at Point Abino, for fear of falling into the enemy's hands. I hear you have flour enough, and I hope you will have plenty of fresh beef. It is said that the enemy have detached troops against you. Your situation, it must be owned, is sufficiently embarrassing; but Sir George, on my leaving him, knowing but imperfectly the events here, and still more so, those of your neighborhood, relies with confidence upon your zeal and ability—certain that the most indigestible exertions will be made on your part, in defence of your post, and of the squadron, which (whatever may happen) must not fall into the hands of the enemy.

Our fleet under Sir James Yeo, is now on the Lake, determined to fight; and at present fully equal to beat the enemy's. All are anxious for the meeting; for a naval victory on our part, would soon restore matters to their usual flourishing state. Col. Baynes, with a force of only 800 men, attacked Sackett's Harbor on the 29th ult. It was supposed the garrison was small, in consequence of their having detached so many men to Niagara—we found, however, upwards of 3000. Our gallant little band drove them at the point of the bayonet, into their works (tho' with a good deal of loss) which were found much too strong to carry with our small force, without artillery, and unassisted by our large ships, a calm having prevented their co-operation: Thus separated, we re-embarked without any opposition, having taken from them three field pieces and one hundred and fifty men.

When I left Kingston, 2000 men were on the march for that place (including 21 bat. 41 st. De Wattervilles, and Muerone. The 18th and 98th were hourly expected to arrive at Quebec. We may look for other reinforcements from Spain, which will, I hope, enable us to recover our lost ground.

I beg my best respects to Mrs. and Miss Proctor, and to Henry, and believe me, dear general,

Your most truly,

Rt. McDouall.

Br'g. gen. Proctor.

(COPY.)

Head quarters, Forty-mile creek,
14th June, 1813.

My Dear General,

We every day look for a reinforcement of about 4000 men, from Kingston. On their arrival, and should the fleet continue with us, it is intended to advance the army to the 20 mile creek and throw forward our whole body of Indians, and the light troops (considerably augmented) to feel the pulse of the enemy. We have various accounts as to his force, and none to be depended upon, but his fears are said to be as strong as ever and a rise of the nature above mentioned, might operate so powerful upon him, as might induce him to think that his own side of the river was the only place of safety.

Our Indians prove themselves right worthy, and right useful auxiliaries. Macbeth says, "tis the eye of childhood that fears a painted devil." But it is so far lucky, that our opponents are more infant in the sublime science of war. Now, as you are perhaps encumbered with too many mouths, consider your scanty means of filling them, you perhaps might be able to prevail on two or three hundred more of your swarthy warriors to join us here. They would be invaluable under our present circumstances, and you might fairly tell them, that a great effort is about to be made to drive their enemy and ours, across the St. Lawrence; and once effected, I do most potently believe, that they never would remove the attempt. Remember me to Cols. Warburton, Dickson, and Monckler, and believe me always, yours,

Rt. McDouall.

Br'g. Gen. Proctor, Sandwich.

Ankerburgh, 27th Oct. 1812.

SIR,

I have seen a letter from you to Col. St. George, mentioning that three Frenchmen had been killed near Sackett's

Harbor. That it is the case, is true, but the Indians having seen them in an enemy's country, and those people being actually resident for a long time past there, occasioned them being taken for enemies. They had been on board the vessel, and had gone ashore to get something more of their property on board, and the Indians having no knowledge of that circumstance, and not knowing them to be Canadians consequently shot them.

I shall drop down to day to the mouth of the river, and to-morrow morning will set up the Miami Bay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
M. ELLIOTT.

P. S. Colonel Clure writes me, that they expect another attack soon, and says, they will require assistance from this place—if you have any commands on the subject I should be glad to know—and your opinion.

Col. Proctor &c. &c. &c. Detroit.

CANANDAIGUA, DECEMBER 28.

IMPORTANT!

Loss of Fort Niagara—Destruction of Lisbon, &c.

The events of the Niagara Frontier, during the past week, have been highly interesting and important, as well on account of their public consequence, as the ruin and misery which they have brought on a large portion of the people in that ill-fated region. Some accounts of these events we gave a number of weeks ago, and in some parts, incorrect narration of the national disaster, and of individual suffering. From soldiers who escaped from the fort, and from officers and others who were at Lewistown, we have taken pains to collect further particulars, and now give the following, as the substance of their representation:

On Sunday the 19th inst. between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, a force consisting of British regulars and Indians, crossed the Niagara river, in boats, and landed at Five-mile-Meadow, (i. e. 5 miles above Fort Niagara), and proceeded down thro' Youngstown to the fort—covered by the darkness of the night, and meeting, it would seem, with no obstacle. They posted a part of their forces around the out works to prevent the escape of those within, while a strong body entered the Fort thro' the main gate! (which on that night, and for the first time for several years, was not fastened.) Their engine was now blown as the signal for general assault, which was furiously begun by the assailants, as well on the sick in the hospital as on the troops in the Fort. The cries of the helpless for quarters, and the hideous yells of the merciless savages, resound from every corner. It was a complete surprise to the Americans, and they made out a partial, irregular, and of course a feeble and short resistance. A few effected their escape—but these know not the fate of those who fell into the hands of the enemy. There is reason to hope, however, that they were not massacred as has been reported. This strong garrison was thus carried in a few minutes, and with it lost an immense quantity of public stores.—The number of effective men in the Fort, was about 150, who, with the means in their hands, it is supposed, could have resisted a larger force than the captors, had they been apprised of their approach. In the hospital and other buildings, were about 150 men.

During, or soon after the reduction of Fort Niagara, a part of the enemy's force marched up to Lewistown (2 miles above 5 mile meadow) where we had but a small force, consisting of artillery, from this county. The town was entered about sunrise, by a number of Indians and some regulars, who plundered and burnt the place, and killed a number of inhabitants. Among those who fell victims to the savages, were Dr. Alvord and Mr. W. Gardner, of Buffalo—the wife and children of a Mr. Pitcher—Mr. St. John—and several others, whose names we are not able to give. The two sons of Mr. Barton, (one of whom was in Fort Niagara) reported to have been killed, got off safe.

The enemy then went up to Manchester, which place they also sacked and destroyed. It is said, that the whole frontier, from Niagara, as far up as Schlosser, and several miles wide from the river, is laid waste, and the inhabitants either killed, taken, or fled into the interior.

The number of the enemy that has effected so much in so little time, or the name of their commander is not known. From the various opinions expressed, there were perhaps 1200, including Indians. The enterprise is supposed to have been headed by a Col. Murray.

P. S. Since the above was in type, a friend has obtained and handed us the following account of the invasion of the Niagara frontier by the British and Indians, the capture of our fort, and the atrocities committed upon our territory.—It appears to us the most probable of any we have heard. It comes from a soldier, who deserted from the British at Lewistown on Sunday evening, after the events which he relates took place:

General Drummond, with between ten and eleven hundred regular troops, two hundred Canadian militia, and two hundred and fifty Indians landed soon after midnight at the five mile meadow, from 7 boats which they had brought from Burlington Heights. The regular troops consisted of a part of the 100th regiment of Scotch Royals and a few of the 49th.

After they had landed, orders were given and preparations made for attacking fort Niagara, with the first appearance of day light, and in the mean time, contact

Murray, with 3 or 600 regulars was sent towards the fort to reconnoitre. Instead of returning with intelligence, as was expected by day light in the morning, Col. Murray sent word to General Drummond that he had taken the fort—that two of the Scotch Royals had surprised our utmost sentinel, and compelled him to communicate the countersign, with which he had been able to enter the gate of the fort without opposition; that after he had entered the gate he had little difficulty in possessing himself of the place: that not much American blood was spilt—and that the assailants had not a man killed; the colonel himself was wounded in the right arm. The deserter further says, that a stone house and two other are saved at Lewistown; that the British army, having in their possession considerable number of men, women and children, as prisoners, whom they have placed in a building near the fort, around which they had placed a guard of regular troops. He says that some of our people were murdered by the Indians, but he thinks not near so many as we have supposed.

Major general Hall reached Batavia on Thursday last. It is understood he will place himself at the head of the militia that are going on to the lines. The promptitude and activity of the major general, on this occasion, is highly praiseworthy. He proceeded for Buffalo on Saturday. A large number of militia had assembled in that direction, but there was a great deficiency of arms and ammunition.

Brigadier general M'Clure has left the frontier. He was at Batavia on Thursday, and intended to organize the militia assembling there. It is apparent that the unfortunate man has been actually hanged off the stage, by the militia he understood to command. The general has published an exculpatory address.

Capt. Parish, who passed through this village yesterday, from Canandaigua, informs, that large numbers of militia, supposed to be 8 or 10,000, were on their march towards the frontiers. They were, however, without organization, without provisions, camp equipage, arms or ammunition. The report of the death of Mr. Barton's two sons, stated in the Canandaigua handbill, is incorrect, they are both safe. The western mail this morning, brought no letters or papers to this village. A passenger in the stage relates, that most of the militia who started for Buffalo, are returning, not being able to find subsistence, or arms and ammunition on the lines. It is expected that most of the arms and ordnance belonging to this State, are either taken by the enemy, or are in the service of the U. States. The enemy is absolutely stated to be fortifying Lewistown heights.

(Manlius Times.)

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

To the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

I have received, fellow citizens, your Memorial of the 29th ult. respecting the exposure of your State to danger on its east board, and requesting to be informed whether measures will be immediately taken by the National Government for its protection.

The anxiety which you manifest for the security of the State under your particular care, cannot but be recommended, and it would be highly agreeable to make a communication that would remove all occasion for it.

The Legislature of North Carolina is too enlightened and too just not to be sensible that the protection to be extended by the General Government over the Union, must be proportioned to the aggregate means applicable thereto; and that, in distributing these, regard must be had to the comparative practicability and probability of attempts on particular States and places. Against occasional attempts, where there are so many points accessible by water, from an enemy having on that element a force so extensive and so readily concentrated. An absolute protection of every one is not possible. Considering the States as parts of one whole, the best defence of the whole must be kept in view, by the authority to which that is entrusted; and it fortunately happens that the security and interests of particular parts will often be comprehended in the effect produced by means more immediately applied to the protection of other parts.

These observations are not intended to preclude a due consideration of the particular case, stated in your memorial. They appeal only to the candor with which you will be sure to review the measures of the Executive in relation to the general and particular defence of our country, and to the confidence claimed by the impartiality which has directed them.

With a view to the more convenient superintendence and protection of every part of the U. States, they have been partitioned into military districts. The officer allotted to that which includes the State of North Carolina, will be instructed, as soon as practicable, to visit & examine the situation of the exposed parts of the State, with a view to improvements which may be properly made in works of defence. He was about to make such a visit when he was lately called away to a more urgent, but temporary service. In the mean time, a Colonel of Engineers had been sent to examine the points, and to make report on the subject of them.

The Secretary of the Navy has not been inattentive to the means of defence depending on his Department, which were thought best adapted to the waters of North Carolina; and to the gun boats

already allotted, the equipment of which has not been interrupted a like number of armed boats of another modification will be added as soon as they can be made ready for service.

In making this communication it will of course not be understood as superseding any auxiliary provisions which the State of North Carolina may think proper to make on its own account, as has been done by some other States, in order to a more complete and particular security than it may be in the power of the General Government to extend to every exposed situation thro' out the frontier of the U. States.

Be pleased, fellow citizens, to accept assurances of my high respect and my best wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1813.

FROM THE LONDON GLOBE, OF OCTOBER 18.

Letters have been received from Halifax of the 11th of Sept. enclosing some further accounts of the naval operations in the Chesapeake. The British squadron, under Admiral WARREN, had taken possession of Swan Island, which had been fortified. From this point and Kent Island, the British had sent the ships' barges up Chester and Choptank rivers, and aided by a considerable body of troops (800) had visited the towns of Chester, Cambridge and Oxford, and sent parties to Easton and Centreville. At the most of these places they had burned much stores as they could not carry off, and took abundance of cattle and provisions. Whilst the parties were thus proceeding unsuccessfully on the eastern shores of the Chesapeake, some small vessels had been employed to take soundings of the river Choptank, on the northern bank of which stands the City of Baltimore. Great alarm had in consequence been excited among the inhabitants, and under an impression that an attack was in contemplation, troops had been sent to that place from Washington. The entrance of Baltimore harbor is defended, and indeed commanded, by Whetstone Fort, which it would be difficult to storm. Perhaps the object of our squadron be answered by a mere demonstration; and of interrupting the trade and navigation of the southern provinces—keeping the inhabitants in a state of alarm—and effecting a diversion in behalf of the forces in Canada—were the leading objects in the naval operations undertaken by Admiral Warren; they seem to have been completely successful; since we find by a late number of the *National Intelligencer*, that a great part of the regular army, and not a small number of the militia, which had been ordered to the neighborhood of the Lakes, have been countermanded, in order that they may be in readiness to defend their own provinces from attack. The alarm at one time reached even Washington; within 70 miles of which City our parties had approached and occasioned much temporary bustle, and the packing up of the papers at the public offices, in case removal had been rendered necessary.

FROM THE BORDERS OF ERIE.

Pittsburg, Jan. 5.

ALARMING INTELLIGENCE.

With feelings of agony we present our readers with the following alarming intelligence, received by a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Erie, which place he left on Friday last. It is unhappily entitled to the fullest credit.

If there is any hope left in the present case, it is, that, we understand the fleet is so moored in the harbor of Erie, as to present a battery of from 15 to 20 guns from whatever point it may be attacked—that the ice is not sufficient to bear should the enemy attempt to board, and that it is completely cut away around the shipping. We also learnt that General Mead had issued circulars to all the Colonels of his brigade, by express, ordering them immediately to march their respective regiments to the defence of Erie. May their patriotic efforts be successful! and the enemy may be checked in his incendiary career.

A number of patriotic young men of Pittsburg, having volunteered their services, and the troops at Fort Fayette will march this day for Erie. *Mercury.*

COPY.

To the commandant at Erie, or to whom it may concern.

The British this morning landed about 3,000 regulars, militia and Indians, at Black Rock; and after a severe engagement with the militia, under the command of Major Gen. Hall, forced them to retreat to the village of Buffalo; and, about sun rise, to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The houses in the village were immediately committed to the flames; and about 3 o'clock this afternoon almost entirely consumed. At the same time, two large vessels, lying above Black Rock, were set on fire and consumed. It is the avowed object of the British, as received by good authority, to proceed in a short time to Erie, for the purpose of burning the vessels in that port; and as an inducement to the Indians to aid and assist them in this nefarious plan, full liberty is given them to plunder, for their own benefit, wherever they may go. As the communication from this place to the eastward is entirely interrupted by the said Indians, &c. and as it is important for you to have the earliest information of the above, we recommend to you every exertion, to be in readiness, in case of an attempt to burn as aforesaid; and request of you some assistance in men, arms and ammunition as we have but few arms and no ammunition

nation. The time is alarming! Destruction is the order of the day!

On the retreat from Buffalo, 20th Dec. 1813.

ISAAC BARNES, Maj. Com.

Militia near Buffalo.

N. B. Information is just received that the enemy have advanced up Lake Erie, 3 or 10 miles, and destroy every thing as they pass.

FROM THE WESTERN PRESS.

TO ARMS!

Mercer, (Penn.) January 3.

Our country is invaded. The enemy, whose course is marked by every species of depredation calculated to distress our fellow citizens, is progressing towards Erie, laying waste every thing that comes in their way. Already has Buffalo, Fort Schlosser, Manchester, Lewistown and Fort Niagara, been swept from the earth by conflagration: the cries of infants, women, the aged and infirm, call loudly for protection and redress, and every man having a single drop of American blood flowing in his veins, will not refuse to repair to the protection of Erie, and shipping at that place.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Meadville, Jan. 1, 1813.

SIR, In pursuance of General Orders of the most alarming nature, you are hereby commanded to march your regiment with all possible expedition to the town of Erie, there to perform a 50 days tour of duty, unless sooner discharged; the men must be armed with a sufficient rifle or musket, knapsack and blanket, if in their power to furnish the same. A court of appeal will be held at the house of Nathan Patterson, in the town of Mercer, on Thursday the 7th of April next. As at present advised, it is not in my power to furnish the rations that the law contemplates; I shall on its march to the place of rendezvous—and as far as in my power, I will furnish at Meadville and Waterford. You will therefore, have this information communicated to your regiment in order that each man may, if possible, furnish himself to Erie.

WILLIAM CLARKE,

Brigade Inspector.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Hosack.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 10.

Copy of a letter from Gen. M'Clure, of the New-York state troops, to the Secretary of War.

Head-quarters, Buffalo,

Dec. 22d, 1812.

SIR,

I regret to be under the necessity of announcing to you the mortifying intelligence of the loss of Fort Niagara. On the morning of the 19th inst. about 4 o'clock, the enemy crossed the river at the Five-mile Meadows in great force, consisting of regulars and Indians, who made their way undiscovered to the garrison, which from the most correct information I can collect, was completely surprised. Our men were nearly all asleep in their tents; the enemy rushed in and commenced a most horrid slaughter. Such as escaped the fury of the first onset, retired to the old messhouse, where they kept up a destructive fire on the enemy, until a want of ammunition compelled them to surrender. Altho' our force was very inferior and comparatively small indeed, I am induced to think that the disaster is not attributable to any want of troops, but to gross neglect in the commanding officer of the fort, Capt. Leonard, in not preparing, being ready, and looking out for the expected attack.

I have not been able to ascertain correctly the number of killed and wounded. About twenty regulars have escaped out of the fort—some badly wounded. Lt. Peck, 24th regt. is killed, and it is said three others.

You will perceive, sir, by the enclosed General Orders, that I apprehended an attack, and made the necessary arrangements to meet it, but have reason to believe, from information received by those who have made their escape, that the commandant did not in any respect comply with those orders.

On the same morning a detachment of militia, under Major Bennett, stationed at Lewistown Heights, was attacked by party of savages; but the Major and his little corps, by making a desperate charge, effected their retreat after being surrounded by several hundred, with the loss of six or eight, who doubtless were killed; among whom were two sons of Capt. Jones, Indian interpreter. The villages of Youngstown, Lewistown, Manchester, and the Indian Tuscarora village, were reduced to ashes, and the inoffensive inhabitants who could not escape, were, without regard to age or sex, inhumanly butchered by savages headed by British officers painted. A British officer who is taken prisoner avows that many small children were murdered by their Indians. Maj. Mallory, who was stationed at Schlosser, with about 40 Canadian volunteers, advanced to Lewistown Heights, and compelled the advanced guard of the enemy to fall back to the foot of the mountain. The Major is a meritorious officer—he fought the enemy two days, and contended every inch of ground to the Tautawanty Creek. In these actions Lt. Lowe, 23d regt. U. S. army, and 8 of the Canadian volunteers were killed. I had myself, three days previous to the attack on the Niagara, left it with a view of providing for the defence of this place, Black Rock, and the other villages on the frontier. I came here without troops, and have called out the militia of Genesee, Niagara and Chautauque en masse. This place was then thought to be in most imminent danger, as well as the

shipping, but I have no doubt is now perfectly secure. Volunteers are coming in great numbers; they are, however, a species of troops that cannot be expected to continue in service for a long time. In a few days, one thousand detached militia, lately drafted, will be on. I have the honor to be, &c.
GEO. M'CLURE,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.
Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Fort Niagara,
Dec. 12, 1813.
Captain Leonard will, as soon as possible, have a proportion of hand-grenades in the different Block-houses, and give directions to the officers of the infantry where they should be posted with their men, in case of an attack—and should they not be able to maintain the outworks, to repair to the Block and mess houses; and have every thing arranged in such a manner as though he expected an immediate attack.

Much is expected of Captain Leonard, from his long experience and knowledge of duty; and the General feels confident he will be well supported by Captain Loonans of the Artillery, as well as the officers of the infantry.

By order of Brig. Gen. George M'Clure.
DONALD FRASER, Lt. 15th U. S.
Inf. and Vol. A. de Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Fort Niagara,
Dec. 15, 1813.
The Contractor will deposit in Fort Niagara immediately one month's provision for three hundred men, and keep good that deposit. He will provide and issue at the following places:

- At Lewistown, say for 500 men,
- At Schlosser, 200 men,
- At Buffalo, 1000 men for one month.

The Commanding officers at the different stations will sign returns.

By order of Gen. M'Clure.
JOHN A. RODGERS, Capt.
24th Inf. act. Aid de Camp.

Extract of a 2d letter from Gen. M'Clure to the Secretary at War.
Batavia, Dec. 25, 1813.

"It is a notorious fact that the night on which Fort Niagara was captured, Capt. Leonard left the Fort about 11 o'clock, P. M. I am assured that he has since given himself up to the enemy and that he and his family are now on the Canada side of the Strait."

THE CHARACTER OF OPPOSITION.

Never perhaps did any discussion which ever took place in the House more completely develop the character of the opposition in this country, as represented in the House of Representatives, than that which has occupied them during the two past days—we mean not their character as men; because all men are in the aggregate pretty much alike; but the character of their feelings, dispositions and objects.—That silly letter of Gen. Turreau, displaying merely the irritability of his own temper, and his ignorance of the nature of our government, and of the folly of which he became sensible as in fact to retract it to save himself from ignominious dismissal—that letter which was last summer, immediately on the eve of the Maryland Election, attempted to be palmed on the public as a genuine public document, which it was not, and which Mr. Graham, the Chief Clerk in the Department of State, proved it was not—that idle letter, that "tale of an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," has been lugged into the House of Representatives, & treated as a matter of great national concernment. We mourn for the degraded dignity of the House of Representatives, when we see men, high minded and intelligent men of the Federal party, for many of that character we know belong to it, consuming hour after hour, day after day, in reasoning upon a document as authentic, which in the just sense of the term they know to be otherwise. Can they expect thus to deceive the people? Can they hope, by such arts, to cast the men in office from power—an object distinctly avowed by the mover of this enquiry? Indeed, indeed, we have been astonished at the stand made on this frivolous subject, and the repetition of stale newspaper declamation to which it gave rise—for which we can account no otherwise than on the principle of the old proverb, that "drowning men catch at straws."

Not less surprising was the variety of efforts yesterday made by the opposition to evade the motion of Mr. Roberts, to reject a resolution precisely in the words of one which they had themselves originated; and originated too with much ostentation of importance. Can it be that they in fact became opposed, for reasons best known to themselves, to any sort of enquiry—and that they only changed the mode of enquiry proposed by them into a vexatious and unusual form, in order to secure its rejection; and thus attach odium to the majority who refuse to sanction it? Such is the inference, which, without distortion, flows from a consideration of the extraordinary, persevering and repeated efforts yesterday made to smother Mr. Roberts's motion—the very motion which they at first proposed.—We are gratified that the Republicans insisted on a fair enquiry, in the usual form, and that all the efforts relating to this political trick, this document and no document, will be fairly laid before the people—an exposition of which it is worthy only from the time it has occupied in the House of the People.—Nat. Intell.

FROM THE BOSTON YANKEE, OF JAN. 7.

High Treason.—On Sunday evening last, two persons were committed to the jail in this town on a charge of high treason. They were apprehended in Berwick, in pursuance of a warrant from the hon. Judge Story, by Mr. Thaxter, deputy marshal, and conducted by him to this place. We understand the charge alleged against them, is supplying the British ships off Cape Harbor with cattle.

The examinations of the above persons, (John and Ebenezer Husser) took place yesterday morning before the hon. Judge Davis, on a charge of high treason, for supplying the enemy. The prisoners were brought into court, and plead not guilty. George Blake, Esq. for the U. States read the warrant for commitment, and the following evidence was examined on the part of the government: M. Hastings, Percival Johnson, Edward Wyer Esq. Timothy Ropes, and Nathaniel Page.

Mr. Wyer was first examined and testified, that the Majestic was on our coast in August last, that he was near her, and that she was commanded by captain Hays. Mr. Hastings testified, that on the 23th December, he was at Provincetown, and saw two men driving cattle on the beach, and that John Husser, one of the prisoners, was one of the persons; that he saw about 15 head of cattle, and the ships were then opposite, about two miles off; saw the lieutenant of the Majestic come up and take John aside, and speak to him; two hours after saw the cattle taken on board the barges, the Majestic, Tencos and Wasp then at anchor in the bay; saw them hoisting on board; was alongside the Majestic on the Monday morning previous; Provincetown was considered as under the control of the British; that when water was wanted, they notified the inhabitants how much each person was to fill and roll down the beach; that no soldiers were at Provincetown, nor any fort; that they demanded the key of captain Ryder's store, and took two boats away.

Jacob Johnson was examined—Saw the cattle on the beach; saw them taken on board the barges; did not see either of the prisoners.

Benjamin Percival, a quaker, was examined—deposed that the prisoners lodged at his house December 26, and acknowledged to him that they were the two men who drove the cattle down to Provincetown.

Timothy Ropes, examined—testified that he was at Provincetown from Dec. 25th to Dec. 31st, and saw the cattle on the beach.

Nathaniel Page was examined, and testified that he saw the cattle on the beach Dec. 25th, that they were drove by two men on horseback, past the first barge; Lieut. Victor of the Majestic, went up and conversed with one of the prisoners two different times; could not tell which of them he conversed with; that the prisoners informed him they came from Berwick with the cattle, but did not know they were selling to the enemy; said they had been taken prisoners, & passed their words to go down to the barges after they had eaten something; saw all the cattle put on board; saw the prisoners go on board the barges with the officers to go on board the ship.

Isaac Kahler, was examined, and testified, that he was a prisoner on board the Majestic at 8 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 25; the officer told the men to take the boats, as there were cattle coming down for them; that he was put on shore December 26th, and then saw three cattle in the Majestic's boat; the ships were four miles off when he saw the cattle first; the sailors did not appear to be armed.

At this stage of the examination, the counsel for the prisoners, James T. Austin, (son-in-law to the Vice President of the U. States) moved to bail them until the sitting of the court. It was objected to by Mr. B. as being against the statute; he cited a part of the act on treason, and alleged that no bail could be taken where the punishment might be death. In reply to this Mr. A. cited the case of Mr. Barry, charged with treason, who, he said, was permitted to give bail before the grand jury found a bill, and assisted his counsel in court during the investigation. (The Judge refused the motion, and adjourned the Court until tomorrow, for further evidence from Provincetown, when the examination will be completed, and a decision of the court for or against the prisoners being admitted to bail.

EXTRACT—DATED

"Albany, 6th Jan. 1814.
"Contrary to our calculations, the court martial, I find, had been organized before I arrived here; 2 days—the whole of the members were present on the 3d, excepting Col. Carberry, & I passed him a week ago on the road.

"The prisoner made no objections to any member of the court, and after being organized it seems adjourned to yesterday. Gen. Hull bro't his sword and delivered it to the President of the Court, & addressed him in a neat speech, in which he set forth his public services from the revolution to the present time.

"The court assembled yesterday in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, and the charges were read, when the prisoner was asked if he was ready to plead; to which he answered in the affirmative; but on calling over the names of the witnesses, there were only four present, and those of subordinate importance; the court was consequently obliged to adjourn. The judge advocate required a week to

prepare and arrange the manner of taking the evidence. From conversation, I find the opinion prevails that it will be hard to bring witnesses to this place at this season, a great number of them being from Ohio, S. Carolina, and much the greater part from the western country. From what I hear, some members of the court suggest there is a disposition to adjourn to some more convenient position; but this you must take as I get it; I shall follow them wherever they go, and remain while they admit a visitor. "The appearance of the court is very impressive, and every officer seems perfectly at home in his station."

Aurora.

PARTY CONTENTIONS.

AN EXTRACT.

It were well, if, instead of the bitterness and contumely of party contentions, men would learn to cultivate the amiable and endearing ties of good friendship.—To permit party poison to pollute the sacred fountain of fellow ship, and extend its baleful breath into the sweetest comforts of society, is robbing life of half its fleeting joys. Is the "path of life so carpeted with bliss?" that we need press causes of discontent into its transitory period? To soften that asperity which a difference in political opinions sometimes produces in the heart, should be the study of every man, whatever his sentiments, whatever his situation.

The world is but one wide family, upon which the common parent looks with an eye of equal protection and impartiality! How absurd, then, to dash the draught of life with the nauseous dregs of jealousy, malice and contention! Let men consider their fellow men, like themselves, fallible; and not attribute to depravity of heart that which simply construed is but an error of judgment. Let them leave personal invective for manly argument; and endeavor to convince, rather than to irritate. Let reason pre-empt the bounds to enthusiasm, and their difference of opinion will cease to excite that degrading spirit of intolerance, so disgraceful to the dignity and benevolence of nature.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1814.

OUR FRIENDS IN AMERICA,
OR
The Celebrators of Russian Victories in Anna Polit.

Appear to have received a damper as to the expected joy they had contemplated at the proposed festival for next Thursday, on account of the following news from *Tarver's*. "The day was first named, but as it happens to be the Queen of England's birthday, it is supposed some of the knowing ones saw the propriety of a change in the day, lest their devoted followers might get their eyes open as to the real object of the contemplated revel."

REPORT OF A GREAT FRENCH VICTORY.

New York, Jan. 11, 1814.
The brig Ino, 66 days from Dahlg, with a full cargo, has arrived at Portland. She brings information that BONAPARTE HAS GAINED A COMPLETE VICTORY OVER THE ALLIES, and again entered Dresden. A letter from Albany, dated the 7th inst. received in this city, has the following postscript: "Report to day says, Batavia is burnt by the British and their tawny allies."

ALBANY, Jan. 7.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Canandaigua, Jan. 2, 1814.
"Information has just reached town, by express, that the enemy are eighteen miles this side of Lewistown, on the Ridge Road, marching to occupy this place, with a force of above 2,000, including Indians. Our force consists only of a boat & 500 effective men. We are almost destitute of ammunition and guns. Our force is at or near Batavia. We are very much alarmed here for the safety of this village."

Washington City, Jan. 7.

The number of officers filling our towns and cities and public houses at this period, has excited some notice and no small degree of surprise. It has been asked, why at this moment of peril on the lines, so many public servants should be absent from their posts? Having made some enquiry on this head, we are enabled to answer, that on the abrupt and unexpected termination of the campaign during the month of November last, the Secretary of War, who was then at Albany, directed Gen. Wilkinson to consolidate all fragments of Regiments into entire Regiments for the winter, and to detach all officers not necessary to the command of these, on the recruiting service.—Had this duty been neglected, an outcry would justly and generally have been raised against the government. As it is, they have done their duty, and it remains for the malcontents to say by what means, other than those adopted, it could have been done.

It has also been asked, why Captain Leonard, whose conduct and character had been represented as doubtful, should have been placed in command of Fort Niagara? To this question we are enabled to answer, that he was not placed there by the War Department;—that this Department removed him from the command of this very post some months past, and put in his room Major Armstrong, of the 3d regiment of Artillery, and that he was reinstated without the knowledge of the Department. When Gen. Wilkinson left Fort George, he directed Col. Scott, (in case he also left it) to assign to the defence of Fort Niagara two companies of Artillery, Leonard's and Reid's—Leonard being the older officer, commanded of course.

It has been said that Gen. Harrison was left without the orders necessary to regulate his conduct during the last campaign.

Every step taken by Gen. Harrison was in express conformity to the orders given by the War Department. A plan of campaign, indicating route and means and object was given to him, commencing with his preparations, and ending with his departure from Sackett's Harbour on a visit to his family. These facts will soon appear officially, which will also appear the reasons why answers to Governor Shelby's letter (noticed in his late address to the Legislature of Kentucky,) were not more promptly given. We understand that Gen. Harrison's power to call out militia and volunteers to an extent that should make his whole force about thousand men, were full and

free. Beyond this number, the government did not choose to go, and it has been seen that a smaller one was competent to the object.

Not instructed by any General return made by Gen. Harrison of the amount of the large collected and collecting from points less distant than Kentucky, at the date of Gov. Shelby's letters, or at the time of their receipt, and not believing that the Department of War would be long left without such documents, a pause—a necessary pause—was made on the part of the President in directing the reply which should be given to the letters of the Governor.

We have noticed these several subjects to prevent the progress of mistakes and misrepresentations in relation to them.

January 13.

FROM ERIE.

By private letters which have been received from Erie, dated on the 4th inst. we learn that the fears of the immediate approach of the enemy had in a great measure subsided. By the last information received at that place, from persons sent out to reconnoitre, it appears the enemy do not design to attempt to approach that harbour before the ice on the Lake becomes hard enough to bear them. It is the opinion of every person there, that the fleet is perfectly safe; and in addition to the obstacles to their proceeding to Presque, the enemy, if they attempt to destroy the town, according to their late incendiary mode of warfare, will find it defended by a large body of militia, who repaired thither in a spirited manner for its defence. Many volunteers were on the point of proceeding from Ohio, but were turned back, their services being deemed unnecessary. It is our opinion that both the town and fleet are safe.

INTERESTING.

An extract of a letter from a distinguished American (presumed John Quincy Adams) in the North of Europe, to his friend in Cambridge, dated the middle of August.
"I lament the weakness which our internal divisions spread over the nation; but I trust that our cause will ultimately prove successful; and that the day will come when no Legislature or Governor in the United States will enquire how MANY VICTIMS to the most degrading, as well as the most oppressive foreign thralldom, must be abandoned to the Tyrant of the Ocean, before their country shall assert her rights of Independence, and perform her duty of protecting them by war."
"When speaking of the faction that has ruled without control several years in Boston, he says—'The British government has shown a disposition to tamper with this spirit of disaffection to the Union, and to deal more mercifully with the States which sympathize most with them. But I doubt whether this forbearance will be of long duration. The bitterness of their malice against the Yankees will prove too powerful for their insidious policy; their hatred will get the better of their cunning.'"

Respecting peace, he says—"I have had for some weeks a strong hope that a negotiation for a general peace in Europe was about to take place; and that it would contribute to make our present peace more easily attainable; but the course of events has altogether disappointed this hope. An armistice of nearly three months in the North of Europe, instead of leading to peace, is only a prelude to a blaze of war more universal over the face of Europe than ever. At this moment the storm is on the eve of bursting, and where its ravages will end is known only to Him who stills the raging of the sea, and calms the tumults of the people. In all the calamities of the times, I dwell with confidence on this conclusion, that what He wills is for the best; and that whatever may be defective in the retributive justice of this world's events, will be duly compensated in another." [Erie, Feb.

TURREAU'S LETTER.

This letter, about which our readers have already heard enough, occupied the attention of the popular branch of the National Legislature during the whole of yesterday! A discussion quite animated, when compared with the very diminutive nature of the object, took place, of which our reporter has endeavored to present as distinct and impartial a sketch as was consistent with the necessary brevity. Those who recollect the origin of this letter, its progress through summer, and the paltry purposes to which it has been applied, will, we think, deem with us, that its latter end has been more honorable than it deserved. The only interest this letter has excited in the public mind, since our publication of Mr. Graham's letter exposing the deception attempted on the public has arisen from a very natural curiosity to know "how and when" that letter came into the hands of its present possessors.—On this point, though it was pressed on their notice, the opposition did not yesterday think proper to afford any information to the House.

[Nat. Intel.

COURT MARTIAL.

By letters from Albany we learn that on Monday the 3d inst. Gen. HULL, not objecting to any member of the Court, it was sworn in and consisted of the following members: Major-General Dearborn, President. Brigadier-General Blomfield. Colonels Fenwick, Little, Scott, Dennis, Irvine, Stewart, Bogardus, Davis, House, Livingston and Connor. One supernumerary, Colonel Forbes.
The Court being organized, Gen. Hull addressed them, and they adjourned till Thursday the 6th inst. to give the Judge Advocate Van Buren, an opportunity to examine and arrange the papers.
Very few of the witnesses were in attendance, some are in S. Carolina, some in the Michigan Territory, some in Boston, and Capt. Stewart in the Constitution, on a cruise. We think it probable that the officers composing the court will be ordered to more active service before they have given their opinion on Gen. Hull's conduct.

[Dem. Press.

New Haven, Jan. 5.

SPIES!

Two persons have been detected in Fort Trumbull, New London, as spies, (one of them dressed in woman's apparel) by a private in that Fort.—They had been on board of the American squadron, and in Fort Griswold. They were sent on board the frigate United States, Com. Decatur. The one in woman's clothes proves to be the 2d Lieut. of the Ramilies.

By letters received at this office from Pittsburg, we learn that Major Gen. HARRISON left that place on the 1st inst. for Cincinnati, on his way to Detroit; where, our correspondent adds, "his presence is much wanted, as the Indians once more begin to assume a hostile attitude." We shall rejoice to hear that the winter has passed away without giving the government cause to regret the lenity of its conduct towards those treacherous savages, since their recent subjugation.

[Nat. Intel.

By a gentleman from Annapolis, we learn that despatches from government reached that place yesterday for the Bramble; and that it was said she would sail immediately for England.

[Fed. Gaz.

Boston, January 8.

The late arrival from England has had the effect to hush the rage of Speculation. Many articles were sold on Thursday from 50 to 80 per cent. lower than a week before. Many have burnt their fingers; and we hope the smart will teach them moderation.

The Legislature of Virginia have assumed the payment of their State's quota of the general tax. A committee of our Honorable Delegates have, as was to have been expected, reported against the assumption of the quota of Maryland by her Legislature. [Wig.

FEDERAL MAGNANIMITY.

The Republicans of Talbot will find ample cause for rejoicing at the appointment of county officers, that in the plenitude of their hearts, the Honorable the Executive of Maryland, have dignified to select from their ranks, at least ONE, whole Justice of the Peace, as a reward for sending four Republican Delegates to represent the county last fall, against the express wish and intention of their High-Mightinesses.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

JUSTICES OF THE LEVY COURT.
Nathan Harrington Joseph Martin
Peter Edmondson John Stevens, jun.
Frederick Manning James Neall
Royston A. Skinner

JUSTICES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.
William Thomas John Meredith
Richard Harwood

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
John Stevens, jun.
William Slaughter
Samuel Watts
Richard Harwood
Arthur Holt
Nathan Harrington
Robert Manning
William Harrison, jun.
William Welsh
Wm. Harrison (of Jas.)
Tilghman Reid
Thomas Manning
John Dawson
Charles Dudley
Thomas Dudley

NOTICE.

The subscriber having waited six months very patiently for those gentlemen that were due him when he quit business in this place, once more begs leave to request those who have not settled with him, to come forward and do it without delay; as he is determined to put all his business in the hands of officers for collection, which may be unsettled on the first day of March next, without respect to persons. Those who wish to get clear of costs will therefore please to call on the subscriber, or Anthony Whiteley, Jun. for settlement, who is fully authorized to receive the same.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

Easton, Jan. 18—6

COCK-FIGHT.

The subscriber, living in Centreville, is authorized by some gentlemen of Queen-Ann's county to make the offer of a COCK-FIGHT, on the following terms; and any gentleman wishing to accept the offer on those terms, by notifying the subscriber of the day that he will be in Centreville, will be met by those gentlemen, to enter into the necessary pecuniary obligations. They will meet at Centreville, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, showing 15 fowls between the weights of 4 lb. 6 oz. and 5 lb. 8 oz. inclusive, and fight those two weights, with all others that may match within 1 oz. for \$200 the odd fight, and \$20 each fight.—The fastest 1 or 200 dollars, as the gentleman accepting the fight may wish.
N. B. A few big fowls can be accommodated at the same time, for 40 or 50 dollars the fight.

SAMUEL CHAPLIN.

Centreville, Jan. 18—3

MEAL STORE.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by Thomas Hopkins, next door to John Johnston's Saddle Shop—and intends keeping a constant supply of
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bran, &c. &c.
He will sell the above articles on the most reasonable terms for Cash. He also will exchange Meal for Corn.—And he hopes from his strict attention to the above business, to merit a generous support.

RICHARD BARROW.

Jan. 18—3

WANTED TO HIRE.

For the present year,
A Negro Man who understands the Farming business.

J. KENNARD.

Jan. 18—3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post Office, at Centreville, (Md.) January 1, 1814.

- | | |
|----|---------------------|
| A. | Henry Hackett |
| B. | Charlotte Hensley |
| C. | Allan Hollandsworth |
| D. | J. |
| E. | Mary Jackson |
| F. | K. |
| G. | Richard Keene |
| H. | Henry Kendle |
| I. | Joseph Kennard |
| J. | Joseph Kennard |
| K. | L. |
| L. | Isaac Lee |
| M. | John Lucas |
| N. | M. |
| O. | William Meredith |
| P. | Thomas M'Connell |
| Q. | Joseph M'Connell |
| R. | John Newitt |
| S. | Daniel Newman |
| T. | P. |
| U. | Henry R. Pratt |
| V. | R. |
| W. | Thomas Ringgold |
| X. | Andrew Rabour |
| Y. | Mary Ann Ringgold |
| Z. | T. |
| A. | Sidner Tucker |
| B. | Robert Tate |
| C. | Mr. Turner |
| D. | W. |
| E. | Samuel W. Wright |
| F. | Col. Whitley |
| G. | Perry Wilmer, 2 |
| H. | Mrs. Weaver |
| I. | Elizabeth Wright |
| J. | John T. Watson |
| K. | Henry Wright |
| L. | Rhoda Williams |
| M. | Wathew Wilkins |

Jan. 18—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the estate of John Greenup, deceased.—All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as I wish to close the same as quick as possible.
Jesse Kirtz, Adm'r
of John Greenup, dec'd.
Jan. 18—3

FROM THE COLUMBIAN. LINES.

When the bright star of Peace from our country
was clouded,
Hope fondly pressed it would soon re-appear;
But still, dark & gloomy, the horizon is shroud-
ed,
And the beacon of war blazes dimly near.
Yet now are the clouds which the heart once
delighted,
Forgot the enjoyments tranquility gave;
Every flower is withered, each blossom is
blighted,
But the wreath that encircles the brows of the
brave.
Though enchanting that wreath to the votary of
glory,
Who rears on the pinions of victory to fame;
Though the patriot bosom beat high at the story,
That emblazons with honor America's name;
Yet 'tis only in blood that the laurel can flourish,
'Tis horror's red trophy, 'tis plucked from the
grave;
And the tears of the widow and orphan must
nourish
The wreath that encircles the brows of the
brave.
Yet spurn'd be the man, to true feeling a stran-
ger,
Who refuses to valor the meed it has won;
'Tis a prize dearly earned amid peril and danger,
And shall live when eternity's march is begun.
Be the arm ever hallow'd for freedom contend-
ing,
Where the star-adorn'd banners of liberty
wave!
For the Heaven-blast cause which the sword
defending,
Renders sacred the wreath that encircles the
brave.
But blame not the bard, that with humane ex-
ecution,
He shuddering, turns, as the battle storm
lowers,
And exults that the beam of the warrior's exertion,
Peace, sanction'd by honor, ere long shall be
ours.
Then the warrior shall sheathe, with a smile of
devotion,
The blade that he wielded his country to save,
And the laurels they won on the field or the o-
cean,
Immortal, shall bloom round the brows of the
brave. Y. H. S.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Laying an Embargo on all ships and ves-
sels in the ports and harbors of the U-
nited States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That an
Embargo be, and hereby is laid on all
ships and vessels in the ports and har-
bors within the limits or jurisdiction of
the United States and the territories
thereof, cleared or not cleared; and that
no clearance be furnished to any ship or
vessel, except vessels in ballast, with
their necessary sea stores, under the
immediate direction of the President of
the United States; and that the Presi-
dent be authorized to give such instruc-
tions to the officers of the revenue, and
of the navy, and of the private armed
vessels, and revenue cutters of the U-
nited States, as shall appear best adapted
for carrying the same into full effect:
Provided, That nothing herein contain-
ed shall be construed to prevent the
departure of any foreign ship or vessel,
in ballast, with her necessary sea stores,
and with the goods, wares and merchan-
dize, other than provisions, military and
naval stores on board of such foreign
ship or vessel when notified of this act,
whose officers and crews shall consist
wholly of such foreigners as did belong
to nations in amity with the United States
at the time of the arrival of said ship or
vessel in the United States, and which
shall not have nor take on board for the
voyage any citizen of the United States,
except such as may produce a passport
therefor, to be furnished under the au-
thority and direction of the President of
the United States. And all public armed
vessels possessing public commis-
sions from any foreign power, are not to
be considered as liable to the embargo
laid by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
if any person or persons shall put, place
or load on board any ship, vessel, boat
or water craft, or into any cart, wagon,
sled, or other carriage or vehicle, or in
any manner attempt to convey any spe-
cie, goods, wares, merchandise, pro-
duce, provisions, naval or military stores,
or any kind of live stock, with intent to
export, transport or convey the same
without the United States or the territo-
ries thereof, to any foreign place, king-
dom or country, or with intent to con-
vey the same on board any foreign ship
or vessel within or without the limits of
the United States, or with the intent in
any other manner to evade the provi-
sions of this act, all such specie, goods,
wares, merchandise, produce, provi-
sions, naval or military stores, live stock,
and also the ship, vessel, boat, water
craft, cart, wagon, sled, or other car-
riage or vehicle, on board, or on or in
which the same may be so put, placed
or loaded as aforesaid, and also all horses,
mules and oxen, used or employed in
conveying the same, shall be forfeit-
ed, and the person or persons so putting,
placing or loading the same as aforesaid,
and also the aiders and abettors therein,
shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty
of a high misdemeanor, and fined a
sum, by the court before which the con-
viction had, equal to four times the
value of such specie, goods, wares,
merchandise, produce, provisions, na-
val or military stores, or live stock:
Provided, however, That this section
shall not be construed to extend to any

person or persons not being the owner
or owners of such specie, goods, wares,
merchandise, produce, or provisions, na-
val or military stores, who shall first in-
form and make complaint to the collec-
tor of the district of any such offense
committed within the same district;
and any informer or informers, not be-
ing the owner or owners as aforesaid,
upon conviction of the offenders, shall
be entitled to one half of the fine aforesaid,
when the same shall be received
by the United States, and shall be en-
titled to a certificate for that purpose
from the court before whom the convic-
tion shall be had.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
the owner or owners, consignee or fac-
tor of any ship, vessel or boat, which
may, at the time when notice of this act
shall be received at the several custom
houses respectively, be laden in whole
or in part, shell, on notice given by the
collector, either discharge such cargo
or give bond with two or more sufficient
sureties, in double the value of such ves-
sel and cargo, not to proceed on the in-
tended voyage, or trip, until permitted
to do so, agreeably to the provisions of
this act; and if the cargo shall be dis-
charged within ten days, or the bond gi-
ven as aforesaid, the ship, vessel or boat
and cargo shall be wholly forfeited.
And the several collectors are authorized
in the mean while, and until the car-
goes shall have been discharged, or the
bond given as aforesaid, to take posses-
sion of such vessels, and to take such o-
ther measures as may be necessary to
prevent their departure.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That
the President of the United States may
authorize the collectors of the customs
(when in his opinion it can be done
without danger of the embargo being
violated, and under such limitations as
he may deem expedient) to grant per-
mission to vessels or boats whose em-
ployment has uniformly been confined
to the navigation of bays, sounds, rivers
or lakes within the jurisdiction of the
U. States or the territories thereof, to
take on board at any time such articles
of domestic or foreign growth as may
be designated in such permission, bond
with one or more sufficient sureties be-
ing previously given to the United
States by the owner, owner, consignee
or factors of such vessel or boat, and by
the master thereof, in an amount equal
to three hundred dollars for each ton of
the said vessel or boat, that such vessel
or boat shall not, during the time lim-
ited in the condition of the bond, depart
from any district of the United States
without having previously obtained a
clearance, nor until the master or com-
mander shall have delivered to the col-
lector or surveyor of the port of depart-
ure, a manifest of the whole cargo on
board; that the said vessel or boat shall
not during the time above mentioned
proceed to any other port or place than
that mentioned in her clearance, nor put
any article on board of any other vessel
or boat, or be employed in any foreign
trade; and that on every voyage or trip,
the whole of the cargo shall be landed in
a port or place of the United States, or
the territories thereof, within the bay,
sound rivers or lakes to which the naviga-
tion of such vessel is confined, and the
burthen of proof of the landing of the
whole of any such cargo in a port or
place of the United States, or the terri-
tories thereof, within the bay, sound,
rivers or lakes to which the navigation of
such vessel or boat is confined, or in the
port or place mentioned in her clearance
shall, in case of any suit or prosecution,
instituted of such bond for a breach of
the conditions thereof, lie upon the own-
er or owners, consignee, or factors of
such vessel or boat, or the master there-
of, as the case may be, *Provided*, Such
prosecution or suit be instituted within
two years after such breach shall have
been committed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That
if any vessel or boat, not having received
a permission, and a bond not having
been first given in the manner provided
for in the next preceding section, shall
take on board any article or articles pro-
hibited by this act, such vessel or boat,
together with her cargo, shall be wholly
forfeited, and the owner or owners, agent,
freighter or factors, master or com-
mander of such vessel or boat, shall more-
over severally forfeit and pay a sum e-
qual to the value of the vessel or boat,
and of the cargo put on board the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That
the person or persons, whose names do
or may appear as owner or owners of any
ship or vessel either on the certificate of
registry, enrollment, or license of any such
ship or vessel, or if neither registered
or licensed, on the last clearance or cus-
tom house documents issued before the
passing of this act for such ship or ves-
sel, shall be reputed as the true owner
or owners of such ship or vessel, and be
liable to the payment of all penalties
which may be incurred by the owners of
such ship or vessel, by reason of any vi-
olation of any of the provisions of this
act; *Provided always*, That nothing in
this section contained shall be construed
to release any other person or persons
from the payment of any penalty incur-
red by virtue of this act. And in case
of any new register or license being gra-
nted during the continuance of this act,
or in case of the sale of any ship or ves-
sel neither registered or licensed, a bond
with one or more sureties to the United
States shall, previous to the granting any
such new register or license, or to re-
cognizing the sale of such vessel not re-
gistered or licensed, be required by the
collector, in an amount equal to three
hundred dollars of each ton of such ship

or vessel, that such ship or vessel shall
not, during the continuance of this act,
contravene or infringe any of the provi-
sions thereof. *Provided*, That nothing
herein contained shall be construed to
extend to the owner or owners of any
ship or vessel who shall have made a
bona fide sale of such ship or vessel, in
any port or harbor of the United States,
before notice of this act at such port or
harbor respectively, nor to the owner
or owners of any ship or vessel, in any
foreign port or place, who shall have
made a bona fide sale thereof before no-
tice of this act: *And provided also*, That
such bond shall not release the owners
and masters of such ship or vessel, or
any other person from the obligation of
giving every other bond required by this
act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That
the owner or owners of all vessels licen-
sed for fisheries, or those bound on a
whaling voyage, and having no other
cargo than necessary sea stores, salt,
and the usual fishing tackle and appa-
rel, shall give a general bond in four
times the value of the vessel and cargo,
that they will not, during the continu-
ance of this act, proceed to any foreign
port or place, and will return with their
fishing fare to some port or place with-
in the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That
if any ship or vessel shall, during the
continuance of this act, depart from any
port of the United States, without a
clearance or permit, or if any ship or
vessel shall, contrary to the provisions
of this act, proceed to a foreign port or
place, or trade with or put on board of
any other ship or vessel any article or ar-
ticles prohibited by this act, such ship
or vessels, goods, wares, merchandise,
produce, provisions, naval or military
stores, shall be wholly forfeited; and if
the same shall not be seized, the owner
or owners, agent, freighter or factors of
any such ship or vessel shall, for every
such offence, forfeit and pay a sum e-
qual to double the value of the ship ves-
sel and cargo, and shall never thereafter
be allowed a credit for duties on any
goods, wares and merchandise import-
ed by him or them into any of the ports
of the United States; and the master or
commander of such ship or vessel, as
well as all other persons who shall know-
ingly be concerned in any such viola-
tion of this act, shall each respectively
forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding
twenty thousand dollars for every such
offence, whether the vessel be seized
and condemned or not; and shall be im-
prisoned for a term not less than six
calendar months, nor exceeding one year;
and the oath or affirmation of any master
or commander knowingly offending a-
gainst the provisions of this section, shall
ever thereafter be inadmissible before a
collector of the customs of the United
States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That
if any foreign ship or vessel shall, during
the continuance of this act, take on board
any specie, goods, wares, merchandise,
produce, provisions, naval or military
stores, other than the provisions and
sea stores necessary for the voyage,
such ship or vessel, and the specie and
cargo on board, shall be wholly forfeited
and may be seized and condemned in a
court of the United States having
competent jurisdiction; and every per-
son concerned in such unlawful shipment
shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceed-
ing twenty thousand dollars for every
such offence.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That
the collectors of all the districts of the
United States and the territories thereof
shall, and they are hereby authorized to
take into their custody and specie, goods,
wares, merchandise, produce, provi-
sions, naval or military stores, or live
stock, found on board of any ship or ves-
sel, boat or water craft when there is
reason to believe that they are intended
for exportation, or when in vessel, carts,
waggons, sleighs or any other carriage,
or in any manner apparently on their
way towards the territories of a foreign
nation or the vicinity thereof, or to-
wards a place whence such articles are
intended to be exported, or place in the
possession of the enemies of the United
States, and not to permit such articles
to be removed until bond with sufficient
sureties shall have been given for the
returning or delivery of the same, in some
place of the United States, whence, in
the opinion of the collector, there shall
not be any danger of such articles being
exported or placed in the possession of
the enemies of the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted,
That the powers given to the collectors
by this act, to refuse permission to pu-
tany cargo on board any vessel, boat or
other water craft, to detain any vessel,
or to take into their custody any articles
for the purpose of preventing violations
of the embargo, shall be exercised in
conformity with such instructions as the
President may give, and such rules as
he may prescribe for that purpose, made
in pursuance of the powers aforesaid,
which instructions and rules, the collec-
tors shall be bound to obey. And if any
action or suit be brought against any
collector or other person, acting under
the directions of, and in pursuance of
this act, he may plead the general issue,
and give this act and the instructions
and regulations of the President in evi-
dence for his justification and defence.
And any person aggrieved by the acts of
any collector, in either of the cases a-
foresaid, may file his petition before the
district court of the district wherein the
collector resides, stating the first of his
case, and thereupon, after due notice
given to the district attorney and the
collector, the said court may summarily

hear and adjudge thereupon, as law
and justice may require, and the judg-
ment of said court, and the reason and
facts wherein it is grounded, shall be re-
corded among the records of said court;
and if restoration of the property detained
or taken in custody, or permission to
load as aforesaid, shall be decreed, it
shall be upon the party's giving such
bond with sureties as is or shall be re-
quired to be taken, in similar cases by
the collector, and not otherwise; but if
the said court shall adjudge against such
petition, the collector shall be entitled
to treble costs, which shall be taxed for
him, and execution awarded accordingly
by the court.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted,
That it shall be lawful for the President
of the United States, or such other per-
son as he shall have empowered for that
purpose, to employ such part of the
land or naval forces or militia of the U-
nited States, or of the territories thereof,
as may be judged necessary, in conform-
ity with the provisions of this act, for
the purpose of preventing the illegal
departure of any ship or vessel, or of
detaining, taking possession of, and
keeping in custody, any ship or vessel
or of taking into custody and guarding
any specie, goods, wares, merchandise,
produce, provisions, naval or military
stores, or live stock, and also for the
purpose of preventing and suppressing any
armed or riotous assemblage of persons,
resisting the custom house officers in
the exercise of their duties or in any
manner opposing the execution of this
act, or otherwise violating or assisting
and abetting violations of the same.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted,
That it shall be lawful for the public
and private armed vessels of the United
States to capture and seize on the high
seas or elsewhere any ship or vessel
which shall have violated any of the pro-
visions of this act, and to send the same
into any port of the United States for
adjudication.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted,
That all penalties and forfeitures incur-
red by force of this act may be prosecut-
ed, sued for and recovered by action of
debt or by indictment or information, as
the case may require, and if recovered in
consequence of any seizure made by the
commander of any public armed vessel
of the United States, shall be distributed
according to the rules prescribed by the
act entitled 'An act for the government
of the navy of the United States,' and if
in consequence of any seizure made by
any private armed vessel of the United
States, shall be distributed according to
the rules prescribed by act, entitled 'An
act concerning letters of marque, prizes
and prize goods,' and the act in addition
thereto; and it otherwise, shall be distri-
buted and accounted for in the manner
prescribed by the act entitled 'An act to
regulate the collection of duties on im-
ports and tonnage,' passed the second
day of March, one thousand seven hun-
dred and ninety nine, and may be mitiga-
ted or remitted in the manner prescribed
by the act entitled 'An act to provide for
mitigating or remitting forfeitures, pe-
nalties and disabilities, accruing in cer-
tain cases therein mentioned,' passed the
third day of March, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety seven, and made per-
petual by an act passed the eleventh day
of February, one thousand eight hun-
dred; and any officer or other person,
entitled to a part or share of any of the
fines, penalties or forfeitures aforesaid,
may if necessary be a witness on the trial
thereof; but in such case he shall not
receive any part or share of the said fine,
penalty or forfeiture, but the part or
share to which he would otherwise be
entitled shall belong to the United States.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted,
That the time during which this act shall
continue in force, shall not be computed
as making part of the term of twelve cal-
endar months, during which goods,
wares or merchandise imported into the
United States, must be exported in order
to be entitled to a drawback of the duties
paid on the importation thereof.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted,
That nothing in this act contained shall
prevent the sailing of any private armed
vessel duly commissioned by any foreign
power in amity with the United States,
nor of any vessel of the United States duly
commissioned by virtue of an act en-
titled 'An act concerning letters of
marque, prizes and prize goods,' passed
on the twenty sixth day of June, one
thousand eight hundred and twelve:
Provided always nevertheless, That it
shall be lawful for, and the duty of all
officers of the customs and revenue officers
of the United States, and they are hereby
enjoined, to examine, search and effectually
ascertain, the amount and kind of ar-
ticles all such vessels about sailing may
have on board, so as to prevent their tak-
ing any cargo or other lading than the
stores, provisions, armament, furniture
and equipment, generally proper and ne-
cessary for such vessels.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted,
That whenever it shall appear, on report
made to any collector of the customs, by
any officer of the customs, revenue officer
or other person, that any private armed
vessel has on board any article or ar-
ticles, whatever, goods, wares, merchan-
dize or cargo of any description, intend-
ed for trade or traffic with the enemies
of the United States, either directly, or
intermediately through any neutral or o-
ther person or persons or for exportation,
it shall be the duty of the said collector,
and he is hereby authorized to seize all
such articles, goods, wares, merchandise
and cargo of every description, and to
have the same landed forthwith, to be
proceeded against as forfeited to the U-
nited States.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted,
That in all such cases it shall be the duty
of the district attorney of the United
States for the district within which the
said proceedings shall take place, to pro-
ceed in due form of law for the condem-
nation and forfeiture of the said articles
to the use of the United States.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted,
That in all cases of condemnation as a-
foresaid, the captain or other commanding
officer, and each and every of the owners
of such private armed vessels, shall be
fined in a sum not exceeding one thou-
sand dollars each.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted,
That this act shall be in force from and
after the passing thereof, until the first
day of January, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and fifteen,
unless a cessation of hostilities between
the United States and Great Britain and
Ireland and their dependencies, shall take
place before that day; in which event, or
in any other event that shall, in the opi-
nion of the President, render the termi-
nation of the Embargo hereby imposed
compatible with the public interest, the
President of the United States is hereby
authorized to declare by proclamation,
that this act is to cease and have no ef-
fect.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM, President of
the Senate pro tempore.

December 17, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Mon-
day the 23d August, a recruit by the name of J. A.
ward, he was born in Talbot county, aged
25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high,
light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of slender
appearance, and by profession a Silversmith.
Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person
who may apprehend the deserter and return him
to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer
in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT,
Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragons.

August 31 — m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick coun-
ty, Maryland, on the 10th November last, as a
runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself J. A.
COB. He is supposed to be about 26 years of
age, 5 feet, 5 1-2 inches high. His clothing
when committed was a check shirt, coarse linen
overalls, and an old wool hat; has a scar under
the right side of his chin, also a scar above the
left eye, says he belongs to Luther Martin, Esq.
of the City of Baltimore. 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.

nov. 26, 1813, (dec. 7) — s

RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber, living near Easton, a ne-
gro woman by the name of FANNY, about five
feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish com-
plexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately
made, flat breast and short woolly head, large pro-
jecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She
was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's
property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administra-
tor at the Chappel, 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.
of Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is sup-
posed to be lurking in the neighbourhood of that
place. Whoever will take up and send me said ne-
gro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get
her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out
of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable
charges if brought home or secured in Easton.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Oakland, Talbot county, 2 — m
Maryland, dec. 7.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult.
a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL,
about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender
form, near five feet high; his hair is long and
straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resem-
blance of a negro's wool; the features of his face
regular and fine, except his under lip which is
large and drops so as to show his under teeth.
Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen
pantaloons, one pair cross-barred (i. e. one red spot
each), one striped coat, one new pair of shoes,
one 1-1/2 worn fur hat, and two half worn shirts,
besides a number of other articles, of winter
clothing. The above reward will be given,
if secured in any goal so that I get him again,
and all reasonable charges if brought home.
All masters of vessels and others are forwarded
harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md. June 1 — m
The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman
and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the
above three times, and send their accounts to this
office. J. W.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Anne Arundel
county, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls
himself BILL LEE; (his name is a free man) —
five feet six inches and a half high, full round
face, straight and well formed; no perceptible mark
on his face by which he can be distinguished — about
25 years of age. Had on when committed, an
old jacket and trousers of striped domestic cot-
ton, old waist coat, tow linen shirt, good shoes
and stockings, and an old wool hat. His owner
is requested to release him from prison, or he will
be sold for his prison fees, agreeably to law.

SOLONSON GROVES, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

dec. 21 — 6

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick coun-
ty, Maryland, on the 18th November last, two
Negro Men, as runaways, viz. one who calls
himself JOHN PRIDE; he is about 30 years
of age, slender made, five feet nine and an half in-
ches high. His clothing, when committed, was a
black cloth frock coat, white Marseilles vest,
coarse linen shirt, tow linen pantaloons, and an
old wool hat. He is a very light mulatto, grey
eyes, and the middle finger on the right hand has
been injured, says it was dislocated by a cut.
The other, who calls himself JACK GARD-
NER, is supposed to be about 25 years of age.
He is a very likely Negro, well made, and very
black. He is five feet six inches high. His clo-
thing, when committed, were a green mixed cloth
coat, white vest, coarse linen shirt and yellow
nankeen pantaloons. They say they belong to
Mr. Thomas Turner, of Prince William county,
in the commonwealth of Virginia. The owner
is hereby requested to come and release them,
otherwise they will be sold for their imprison-
ment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
of Frederick county, Md.

dec. 4, 1813 — s



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

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be continued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to the last Will and Testament of **JOHN TILLOTSON, Esq.** late of Hillsborough, in Carolina County, deceased—
Will be exposed to public sale, at his late dwelling, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th of January, all the personal property of the deceased, (negroes excepted,) comprising some valuable Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, Farming Utensils, Wheat, Wheat in the ground, Corn and Corn-Blades: And at the same time, at private sale, two NEGRO BOYS, for a term of years—All which property will be sold on six months credit, for the purchaser's note bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security; except for sums under ten dollars, when the money will be required.

HENRY D. SELLERS, Ex'r.
Hillsborough, Jan 24—4

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

The Physicians residing within the Second Collection District of Maryland, composed of Talbot, Caroline and Queen-Anne's counties, are hereby notified that they are required to take out License, under the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled, An act to lay duties on Licenses to Retailers of Wines, Spirituous Liquors and Foreign Merchandise. The concerned are desired to take notice.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
Collector of the Revenue,
Second Md. District.

P.S. All dealers in foreign merchandise are required to take out license.
Jan. 11—3

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That on the first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, the Assistant Assessors within this district, will proceed throughout the same, for the purpose of taking lists of LANDS, Lots or Ground with their improvements, DWELLING-HOUSES, and STABLES, subject to the United States direct tax, and for valuing and assessing the same. All persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such property, are required by law to deliver to the Assistant Assessors, written lists containing a true and accurate description of the same; and are hereby notified and warned to be prepared on said first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, to deliver the same, under the penalty provided by law, for neglect or refusal in this respect.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, Principal Assessor of the second district of the State of Maryland.

Jan. 4, 1814—4

NOTICE.

Clerks and Sheriffs, and all other persons having to pay into or receive money from the Eastern Shore Treasurer, will be pleased to take notice, that no monies will be received or paid by him, but at his office, kept at his house in Caroline County; except in the Land-office, the business whereof remains in the hands and under the direction of Richard Harwood, Esquire, at Easton.

WILL: RICHARDSON, Treas'r of Eastern Shore, Md.

Jan. 11—4

FOR SALE.

About 500 acres of LAND, situate in Tuckhoe in Talbot County, adjoining the lands of William Roberts, being a part of the estate of the late Samuel Chombergline, Esq. deceased. These lands have a full proportion of Timber, and all other advantages of forest lands. A credit of one, two and three years will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, one third thereof being paid on the sale; or BANK STOCK will be received in payment for the whole or in part. Apply to

JOHN L. KERR.

Dec. 26—m

NOTICE.

The subscriber having waited six months very patiently for those gentlemen that were due him when he quit business in this place, once more begs leave to request those who have not settled with him, to come forward and do it without delay; as he is determined to put all his business in the hands of officers for collection, which may be unsettled on the first day of March next, without respect to persons. Those who wish to get clear of debts will therefore please to call on the subscriber, or Anthony Whiteley, Junr, for settlement, who is fully authorized to receive the same.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

Easton, Jan. 18—6

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 fire that can possibly be procured. Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the best provender; and every reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 4—m

EASTON HOTEL.

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

THOMAS HENRIX.

January 6, 1814—m

PUBLIC LANDS.

Copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department, General Land Office, Dec. 30th, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honour herewith to enclose a report respecting the Public Lands of the U. States, and am with great respect,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

EDWARD TIFFIN

The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Treasury Department, General Land Office, Dec. 30th, 1813.

SIR,

Although the law establishing the General Land Office does not require the Commissioner to make an annual report to the state of that part of the public concerns confided to his care, yet as there has been a considerable accession of new members to the National Legislature, I have thought it would be acceptable to have a comprehensive view of the extent and situation of the Public Lands, that such Legislative provisions as are required may be the more readily perceived.

A report made to the Senate on the 19th of February, 1812, by the Chairman of a Committee charged with an inquiry into the state of the Public Lands, together with the accompanying documents from the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, afforded the most ample information which the nature of such inquiry could at that time furnish, and has much abridged the latter that would otherwise have been necessary in preparing this memoir.

It appears from public documents in this Department, that the U. States, after deducting all that has been sold, and leaving a sufficiency to satisfy every lawful claim, will possess a national domain of at least 400,000,000 acres of land, embracing a variety of soil and climate capable of furnishing all that is necessary for supplying the wants, and affording most of the luxuries of life to man, and which, if properly managed, will secure auxiliary aids to the government for ages yet to come.

This 400,000,000 of acres are situated as follows:

In the state of Ohio.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished 6,725,000

Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished 5,575,000

Total number of acres of land in Ohio 12,300,000

In the Territory of Michigan.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished 5,100,000

Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished 11,400,000

Total number of acres of land in Michigan 16,500,000

In the Indiana and Illinois south of parallel of latitude passing by the southern extremity of Lake Michigan.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished 33,022,000

Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished 23,200,000

Total number of acres in Indiana and Illinois 56,200,000

In the Territory of Lake Michigan and north of said parallel of latitude.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished 5,500,000

Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished 34,500,000

Total numbers of acres west of Michigan 60,000,000

In the Mississippi Territory.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished 5,900,000

Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished 49,100,000

Total number of acres in the Mississippi 55,000,000

In the cession made by the French government the 30th of April, 1803, and including the Territory of Missouri, the State of Louisiana, and the lands east of the River Mississippi and Island of New Orleans as far as the River Perdido, at least 200,000,000

Grand total number of acres 400,000,000

In the last described portion of Territory, it has not yet been correctly ascertained what proportion of the Indian title has been extinguished, but, prior to the period when the United States became possessed of the country, a considerable quantity had been ceded by the Indians, and since that period cessions have been obtained of the Sacs, Foxes and Osages, which, with the lands in the occupancy of the inhabitants, are supposed to amount to from twenty five to thirty millions of acres.

This delightful region, embracing a surface of 200,000,000 of acres, has heretofore been least known; but our very intelligent principal surveyor south of Tennessee, who, under instructions from this Department, has been running township lines to ascertain its character and value, gives the most flattering account of it, & from whose information we may safely infer that at no very distant period, the U. States will not only be able to procure, within its own boundaries, a sufficiency of sugar, rum, (perhaps coffee) molasses, and most of the tropical fruits for their own consumption, but be able to spare some for exportation. Within a year last past, there has been discovered tracts of country equal to many of the West India Islands, for quantity of soil not only fit for, but of the kind best adapted to produce those precious articles.—

Extracts from some of the communications of the surveyor, will best explain the situation of the lands there. In a letter dated the 21st day of January, 1813, he writes "I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the rough sketches of the north & south east district of Louisiana, that you may more distinctly perceive the character of the country. Contrary to our expectations or hope, we are informed that there is a large body of high primitive soil, extremely rich and valuable, situated south west of Orleans, about 20 miles distant, and from 20 to 50 miles in extent, on which a flock of some hundreds of buffalo range, and have remained for many years past living on the high cane lands during the season of inundations, & ranging thro' the salt marshes during the season of low water. This information is obtained by one of our deputies, and I presume may be relied on; if so, it will at once become the most valuable and saleable tract of land in this country, it being in the best position for the growth of sugar cane."

In another dated September 23, 1813, he writes "My principal deputy for the south eastern District of Louisiana has been employed for some time past in extending the southern portion of his District. He represents, that there are a number of islands on the coast, some of them of considerable size, and good soil; he found a body of high rich land in the neighbourhood of the ocean, extending along the bayous running into the Bays."

Our surveyors have made some progress in surveying tracts on the water courses, under the law for surveying lands on water courses in Louisiana; the lands on the bayou they have been surveying (bayou Cayou) for about 20 miles up; it extends back from that water course about half a mile of high apparently primitive soil, heavily timbered and of the richest quality, thence it descends 465 perches; there are several other bayous similarly situated with valuable lands on their margins; these lands are as far south as the Balize or mouth of the Mississippi; they are exposed to the ocean, and of course better calculated for the growth of sugar cane than any lands in the Mississippi. This tract of country, and the approach to it by water, are very little or not at all known.—It would doubtless add much to the value of those lands, and promote their ready sale, to have an accurate survey of the coast, Bays, and Islands, in front, annexed to the survey of the interior country; so that purchasers or those disposed to purchase lands there, might see the advantage those lands possess, and their convenient approach and communication with the ocean.

It would swell this paper too much to detail minutely the several representations made of this immensely valuable country, immensely valuable, whether considered as it respects its surface and situation, the products it may be rendered capable of furnishing, or the treasure it is destined to pour into the national

In this region a land office is directed by law to be opened in the Territory of Missouri, as soon as the private claims are all ascertained and the lands surveyed; and from which Territory alone it is believed inexhaustible stores of lead may be obtained.

In the State of Louisiana, three land offices are provided for by law, one at New Orleans for the eastern land district, one at Opelousas for the western land District, south of Red river, and the other at such place, north of Red river, as the President of the U. States shall designate; the land officers in these districts are progressing to a close in ascertaining the character and extent of the private claims, and the surveyors have prepared a considerable part of the eastern district for market, and are progressing fast with the remainder.

In that portion of the country lying east of the River Mississippi and Island of New Orleans as far as the river Perdido, two commissions have been erected by law, one west, the other east of Pearl river, to ascertain the nature and extent of private claims derived from either the French, British, or Spanish governments, and to obtain a list of all the actual settlers who have no claims to land derived from either of those governments, and who are satisfactorily progressing in the discharge of their official duties.

In the Territory of Illinois two land offices are directed by law to be opened, one at Kaskaskia, the other at Shawneetown, so soon as the private claims and donations are all located, and the lands surveyed, which are in great forwardness. By an act of Congress passed on the 30th of April, 1810, it was provided in section 6 "that a tract of land in the Illinois territory at and including Shawneetown on the Ohio river, shall, under the direction of the surveyor general, be laid off into town lots, streets, and avenues, and into out-lots, in such manner and of such dimensions as he may judge proper, &c. &c. I quote the words of the act, to show that it was mandatory on the surveyor general; for, it appears, a most unfortunate selection of a site for this town has been made, and that notwithstanding the expense already incurred in laying out the town, it will be necessary to abandon it. To show the causes for such determination I beg leave to give extracts from some of the representations made to this office by the present surveyor general, one of the territorial judges, the principal deputy surveyor, and of the late commissioners at Kaskaskia, who wrote, August 4th, 1812, as follows:

"When I recently recommended a small change in the plat of Shawneetown, it was then my decided conviction that the site itself ought to be changed, but not knowing that others would feel an interest sufficient to induce them to unite in such a recommendation, I was unwilling to move alone in so important an object. I was an eye witness to one of the two inundations by which that place was visited last spring, and to the great distress and losses which were experienced. I had before observed, in riding through the woods surrounding the town, the extraordinary height of the water marks upon the trees, which were so visible for the space of about two miles on the road to the saline, that one might imagine himself riding under water to the depth of from 12 to 15 feet; but the last spring I saw the water itself even at a greater height than had been marked by the icy freshes of winter. I rode upon the flood for more than two weeks in a keel boat over the principle street of the town lashed to a merchant's store, and the boat was upon a level with its roof; an attack of ague and fever then compelled me to quit and seek health in the high lands of Kentucky. The flood continued to rise a few feet afterwards, and was nearly as long in falling as it was in rising; a second inundation quickly succeeded; when the waters rose as high as in the first. At the time I left the boat the waters were about midway on the roofs of the houses generally, and quite to the ridge poles of several. Being heavy log cabins, they usually did not float till immersed to the last mentioned depth, and I saw about from 15 to 20 float away: about 40 in the whole floated off. It was a merciful providence that the wind did not blow hard in either of the inundations, for if it had done so, every building of every description must unquestionably have been demolished and swept off. I need not describe the distresses and losses of the inhabitants—several were sickened—some died. Every beast perished which could not be taken into boats, or was not seasonably driven to the high lands. All the fences with every description of improvements around and in the houses, which could float, were taken off. The time occupied by both freshes was about 10 weeks; I mean the time the water lay over the surface of Shawneetown."

It has been observed that Shawneetown was laid out under the authority and at the expense of the United States, to which is annexed a most valuable district of rich land, which with the lots of Shawneetown are directed to be offered for

sale, whenever the President of the United States shall so direct, (for all the present settlers are volunteers on public lands, and have made small temporary improvements, expecting when the sales commenced to become purchasers); but should Congress determine to abandon the present plan, from this representation confirmed by others in this office equally strong and respectable, and authorize the surveyor general to select a better spot to lay off a town upon the United States' own lands a few miles lower down on the Ohio river, the situation of which for a town, in every point of view, could not be excelled in the Illinois territory; and the monies the sale of the lots would produce, above what the sales in the present town would, will far more than cover the loss incurred by laying out the present town of Shawnee.

In this territory there is also a very valuable saline which is directed by law to be leased in such a way, that the occupants may, while the interests of the United States are secured, produce the greatest possible quantity of salt, and furnish the inhabitants of that country with this essential necessary of life at the lowest possible price.

In the Indiana territory two land offices are established, one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the other at Jeffersonville, on the Ohio, embracing a vast extent of remarkable fertile lands. At the last mentioned office, the fractional sections lying around Clark's grant, which were not surveyed and ready for market when the sales first commenced, are now ready and will be offered so soon as the state of the country will justify the measure.

The existing laws require "that all lands forfeited for non payment shall be offered for sale at the court house of the county in which the officers are situated," and the register and receiver at Jeffersonville represents, that the court house of their county is fifteen miles distant from their offices; that it occasions great inconvenience and derangement of their business to attend the sales at so great a distance, and urge the necessity of legislative interference for their relief.

In the state of Ohio there are six land offices established and in successful operation; one at Cincinnati, one at Marietta, one at Steubenville, and the other at Canton. The western boundary line of the Virginia military reservation, embracing the lands between the Scioto and the Little Miami rivers in this state, has never yet been satisfactorily established. An essay has lately been made by commissioners appointed by the United States and the state of Virginia without success; a report of the commissioners on the part of the United States, with a plat of the country and explanations, were made to Congress and are on their files, giving ample information on that controverted business.

In the territory of Michigan one land office has been established at Detroit.—The private claims and donations to individuals had been patented soon after the organization of this office, but before they were presented to the persons by their agent, who had them in possession, he was taken prisoner by the enemy, and states the patents were wantonly destroyed; application was made here for exemplifications, but, owing to the situation of the territory at that time, and the very limited means allowed to perform the complicated duties assigned us, they have not been issued.

In the Mississippi territory there are three land offices established, one at Huntsville, in Madison county, one at Washington, west of Pearl river, and the other at Fort St. Stephen's east of Pearl river. In this latter district, the register of the land office states, that a number of persons obtained certificates of pre-emption to land, to the amount in the whole \$121,950 acres of land, and that the time has elapsed wherein they were bound to complete the whole of their payments; but that they have never paid one cent therefor. These lands are therefore reverted again to the United States, most of which would now sell, but it requires an act of the legislature to authorize their sale.

In this district the whole of the rich and valuable lands ceded by the Chactaws, and laying along the Tombigbee, are surveyed and ready for market. By the articles of agreement and cession made between the United States and the state of Georgia, on the 24th of April, 1802, the United States are bound to pay to the state of Georgia, out of the first net proceeds arising from the sales of the land ceded, after deducting the expenses incurred in surveying and incident to such sales, the sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; only forty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy cents of which have yet been paid in arms under the act of April, 1808.

From this view of the state of the public lands, it will appear, that independent of the lands now offered for sale at the several land offices established by law we have nearly ready to add thereto the balance of the Chactaw purchase, and the forfeited pre-emption in the Missis-

Mississippi territory, the eastern and western land districts in the state of Louisiana, the Kaskaskia and Shawneetown districts in the Illinois and the fractions around Clark's grant in the Indiana; and so soon as the laws can be carried fully into effect, and the lands surveyed, the district north of Red River, and the lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished in the territories of Missouri and Michigan.

The commissioner of the General Land Office considers it his duty further to state, that upon the organization of this office, the public business assigned to it was greatly behind. Patient industry and incessant application has done much, but the examination of and auditing the quarterly accounts of the receivers of public monies present such an immense load of labor, that he is compelled to solicit additional aid in the estimates for the year 1814, for clerks hire; for, by a decision of the Comptroller, as the proper law officer of the Treasury Department, the Commissioner of the General Land Office is compelled to examine and audit all the accounts of the receivers of public monies as far back as the year 1801, and this immense mass of business is pressing, for some of the late receivers are indebted to the United States in large amounts, and suits cannot be commenced by the comptroller until their accounts are examined and audited.

All which is respectfully submitted by your most obedient servant,

EDWARD TIFFIN,

Com. of Gen. Land Office.

The hon. Speaker of the

House of Representatives.

FROM THE AURORA.

CARRYING ON THE WAR.

Notwithstanding the prediction which has been cherished for studying British history, and disregarding all other history, we do not find that much has been derived from it. In fact, men talk of an approaching peace as they have talked of British justice—in defiance of experience and reason.

It would be puerile to undertake an analysis of the late despatch from the most profligate man perhaps in Europe, and whose profligacy and talent for corruption, have been the basis on which he has been elevated into a station, which Charles J. Fox declared no honest man can hold.

We need ask only a few questions—and he must know the state of the British policy, or read British history with little advantage, who cannot answer them.

Is there an example in British history of that government having ever relinquished a pretension, or by compulsion? Is there a single instance of generous or magnanimous policy towards another nation in her whole history?

Can an instance be found in British history, wherein she relinquished or abated her pretensions against other nations, in the moment when she was flushed with any sort of success?

Every intelligent man can answer these questions; then let us follow with others.

Has the nature of the war which is now universal, changed its character? Has England established the monopoly of commerce?

Has our prospect of naval, commercial, and manufacturing prosperity, been so much reduced and repressed as to quiet all apprehensions on the part of England on those points?

Does England think the capture of her frigates a good reason for loving us, and ceasing to fear us?

Would a peace be followed by our ceasing to become the maritime carriers of the world?

Would a peace now prevent our increasing seventeen million of sheep to fifty million?

If we raised 24,000,000 pounds of wool last year—would a peace put a stop to the growth of wool or the increase of sheep?

Will the ability to manufacture for ourselves, so totally alter the policy of England towards us as to induce her to be less jealous of us than she has been of Holland—whose naval and commercial prosperity she destroyed by an incessant effort of two centuries?

Has Portugal—whose manufactures she destroyed by the Methuen treaty?

Has Spain—whose manufactures she destroyed by secret agency?

In one solemn comprehensive question, let us ask—

Can we expect from Britain better treatment—or more friendship—or more indulgence for our commerce or manufactures, than she has bestowed on Ireland?

If statesmen wish to enquire for the policy of England towards nations susceptible of great prosperity from arts, talents, products and industry—let them look into British history—let them leave out even the Tudors, and begin with the bloody Elizabeth, and so proceed through the Stuarts, and that miscreant of renown, William of Orange—and pursuing the career through the chronology of the beggarly German Guelphs—they will find, as the congress of 1775 said of British policy in Ireland—*their tender mercies were cruelties.*

These are the uses of history; to know nations in policy, as we know men in society—to measure their professions by the character of their actions—to understand the meaning of the language they speak, and discover if their idiom does not admit of the concealment of perfidy under plausible professions—and by seeing how they speak of, and act towards, their

neighbors, to determine what those who are more distant may expect. All the things are suggested only to show the folly of the illusion which has prevailed, and which will, no doubt, continue to prevail, until it is too late; it shall be discovered hereafter, as we perceive now, that had the embargo been enforced, instead of being abandoned—had firmness prevailed in congress over pacific—had the government punished those who violated the first embargo, and carried the laws into execution, we should either not have had any necessity to go to war; or, if that failed, we should have carried on the war with more effect; Halifax and Bermuda would not be the rendezvous of traitors and smugglers, and many who have been led by the temptation of impunity to damn their souls and disgrace their country, might have been saved from a life of ignominy and remorse—and the country rescued from the stigma of their corruption.

To carry on the war, the conduct which all nations pursue when involved in war must be pursued—the state of war, is a state contrary to that of the social state; in resisting an enemy, you cannot, without *filio de se*, suffer your enemy to use any weapon for your destruction, which you do not use against your enemy; you must retaliate in kind and manner upon him; if he burns your towns, as he burnt the towns on the Chesapeake, whatever the traitorous abettors of the enemy may say, you should retaliate—if he uses Indians you must use Indians—if he uses Congress rockets against you—if he employs spies and by stipends retains the presses in our country to co-operate with his generals; to calumniate our government—and now discord among our people—we must resort to the strong arm of the law—and if a community be to corrupt and abandoned as to render the ordinary course of law nugatory, we must resort to the law of nature; those who resist or disregard law, should feel the power of the nation. This we must do from necessity, for an incipient sedition may become a wide rebellion. If the law neglects the correction of the evil long, the law will afford no remedy and the public vengeance will supersede it—an alternative which vigorous laws alone can avert.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK JAN. 17.

By the arrival of the *General Armstrong*, the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, have received from Captain Champlain, a file of the *Paris Montieur* to the 17th November, which contain, besides other matter of importance; the official bulletins of the operations of the French armies, from the 4th October to the last dates. Of these we shall give as early a translation as possible; their great length compels us at present to confine ourselves in giving a summary translation of the principal events, which upon perusal, appear not to differ very materially from the English accounts already published, excepting that the French claim a victory in all the battles; that they make their losses far below that of the allied armies; and assign plausible reasons as the cause of their retreat, though victorious.

They state that the emperor set off from Dresden on the 7th Oct. slept at Wurzen the 8th, at Elster the 9th, and at Dahlen the 10th. That the several divisions of his army having ported themselves of all the bridges of the enemy; the project of the emperor was to cross the Elbe, and to march on to the right bank from Hamburg to Dresden; to threaten Potsdam and Berlin, taking Magdeburg for the centre of operations; that every thing was in readiness for the execution of this plan, when on the 13th the emperor was informed at Dahlen, of the Bavarian army having gone over to the enemy, and threatened the Lower Rhine. That the emperor foreseeing that this inconceivable defection would be followed by the defection of other Princes, took the resolution to fall back on the Rhine, and accordingly transferred his headquarters to Leipzig.

That the result of the French army's movements during the six last days, was 3500 prisoners, several pieces of cannon, and other injury done the enemy. That on the 15th, prince Schwartzberg, commanding the enemy's army, having given out as the order of the day, that on the morrow, there would be a general and decisive battle; at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 16th the grand allied army advanced in three columns, preceded by 200 pieces of cannon—at 10, the cannonading was very hot—at 11, both armies were engaged at the villages of Dahlen, Weissen, and Lieberkowitz, which were attacked six or seven times. That the means of attack and defence became very active on both sides, but that the terrible contest terminated in favor of the French, who remained peaceable masters of the field of the battle, and whose loss is estimated at 2500 in killed and wounded, making that of the allies amount to 25,000.

That on the 18th the emperor made his army retrograde two leagues towards Leipzig, in order to draw the allies from the strong position they had taken after their retreat, in which he succeeded, and a great battle took place. That at three o'clock P. M. victory had declared in favor of the French on the left, against the army of Silesia, and on the centre, where the emperor was, against the grand army; but, at that moment, the Saxon army, infantry, cavalry and artillery, as likewise the Wurtembergese cavalry, went over to the enemy. That this treason not only left an empty space in the French lines, but put the enemy in possession of the

important defile into the Saxon army, which had the infantry to turn instantly its 40 pieces of cannon against the division Durnatto. That notwithstanding which, the field of battle remained wholly in the power of the French, whose army remained victorious in the fields of Leipzig, as it had been at the fields of Wabian.

That at 6 P. M. the emperor ordered the dispositions for the next day, but at 7 he was informed, that there remained in reserve only 16,000 cannon shot; 95,000 having been fired that day—upwards of 120,000 in the last five days, and that a new supply could only be obtained either at Magdeburg or Erfurt. That this state of things, requiring a prompt movement upon one of these grand depots, the Emperor decided upon Erfurt, for the same reason that had determined him to come to Leipzig, in order to be able to appreciate the influence of the defection of Bavaria. That in order to protect the passage of the army through the defiles of Linneus, 6000 men, with 60 pieces of cannon, were left to occupy Leipzig, as a *tete de defile*. That the Emperor had given orders to have combustibles placed under the bridge, between Leipzig and Lindenau, so as to blow it up at the last moment. The person charged with this mission, mistaking the time, blew up the bridge, whilst a part of the army was still on the other side, with a park of 80 cannon and some hundred waggons. The Duke of Tarentum swam over; Count Lauriston, in attempting the same, was drowned; Prince Powiatowski, mounted on a fiery horse, plunged into the water, and has not appeared since. That the loss occasioned by this unfortunate event, cannot yet be ascertained, but it is thought not to exceed 12,000. That there is no news from Gen. Regnier—it is not known whether he has been killed or taken prisoner. That the enemy, who had been discomfited at the battles of the 16th and 18th, has reassumed, by the disaster of the 19th, the courage and ascendancy of victory; that the French army, after such brilliant successes, has lost a victorious attitude. On the 23d the Emperor arrived at Erfurt with the army.

The last bulletin of the 7th Nov. represents the French army as having effected its retreat to the Rhine, where the Emperor left it, after having signed its reorganization and the appointments to the several vacancies. He left Mentz on the 8th, and arrived at St. Cloud on the 9th; and on the 16th he was still there, having that day been hunting on foot several hours.

By a Senate Consultum of the 15th of November, 300,000 conscripts, taken from the classes of the years 11, 12, 13, 14, 1806, 1807, and following years to 1814 inclusive, are put at the disposal of the Minister of War—150,000 of which are to be put into immediate service.

EXTRACT FROM THE MONITEUR.

This day, Nov. 14th, Mr. Crawford, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary from the United States of America, has had the honor to be admitted to an audience of the Emperor, and presented his credentials to his Majesty. He was conducted to this audience by a master and aid of ceremonies; introduced into the cabinet by his excellency the grand master of ceremonies, and presented by his serene highness the Prince Arch Chancellor of state.

After the audience, his Majesty held a Council of Commerce. His Majesty the King of Naples (Murat) arrived at his Capital on the 5th November.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

Message from the President.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the 13th inst.

JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 18th, 1814.

REPORT.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, requesting the President to lay before the House such documents relative to the Russian Mediation as in his opinion it may not be improper to communicate, has the honor to transmit to the President for the information of the House the following letters in relation to that subject, viz.

A letter in French (with a translation) from Mr. Daschkoff, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the Emperor of Russia, to the Secretary of State, of the 8th March, 1813, with the answer of the Secretary of State of the 11th March.

An extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Adams, minister of the U. States at St. Petersburg, of the 1st July, 1813, and four letters and extracts from Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State, bearing date respectively on the 30th Sept. 17th Oct. and 11th Dec. 1812, and on the 26th June, 1813.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, Jan. 18, 1814.

[Here follows in the regular series the original copy of M. Daschkoff's letter, a translation of which being inserted, we deem it unnecessary to insert the original.]

Mr. De Daschkoff, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial majesty the Emperor, of all the

Russians, to the Secretary of State of the U. States.

(TRANSLATION.)

The undersigned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russians, has the honor to make known to the Secretary of State of the U. States of America, that he has just received orders from the Emperor his master, to make the following overture to his excellency the President of the U. States.

The peace of Russia with England seemed to present this immense advantage to the commerce of nearly all seafaring people; that it freed their relations from that constraint, from that vexatious vexation to which it had been subjected for many years, without intermission. The Emperor viewed with pleasure a result so conformable to all his wishes, and which appeared as not being at all doubtful. It became so, however, by the war between England and America.

The undersigned is directed to express to the President of the U. States the regret with which his Imperial Majesty foresees the great obstacles which this new episode is about to oppose to the commercial prosperity of nations. The hope of humanity and what he owes to his subjects, whose commerce has already sufficiently suffered, command him to do every thing in his power to remove the evils which this war is preparing even for those nations who will not take part in it.

His majesty, who takes pleasure in doing justice to the wisdom of the government of the U. States of America, is convinced that it has done all that it could do to prevent this rupture, but that treating of it directly would take away from the negotiation all semblance of impartiality. In a direct discussion every thing would tend to excite the prejudices and the asperity of the parties. To obviate this inconvenience his majesty the Emperor, gratified at being able to give a proof of his friendship alike for his majesty the King of G. Britain and the U. States of America, wished to offer to them his mediation, and charged the undersigned to propose it to the President of the U. States.

The undersigned having the honor to communicate to the Secretary of State the sentiments and the wishes of his Imperial majesty, begs him to make them known to the President of the U. States. The Emperor would feel great satisfaction if a like disposition on the part of the government of the U. States should have the effect of stopping the progress of this new war, and of extinguishing it in its cradle. From the satisfactory assurances which the President of the U. States has constantly given to the undersigned of the sentiments of regard and friendship on the part of the U. States, and of his Excellency for Russia, and particularly for the august person of his majesty, he cannot but flatter himself that he will receive an answer which shall correspond with the generous wishes of the Emperor his master.

The undersigned cannot refrain from expressing on this occasion, to the Secretary of State, his individual wishes for whatever may have a tendency to re-establish active relations between Russia and the U. States, and to advance the prosperity of the republic.

He desires with earnestness this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration and respect.

(Signed) ANDRE DE DASCHKOFF.

Washington, 24th Feb. (6th March) 1813.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. DASCHKOFF.

(COPY.)

Department of State, March 11, 1813.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your note of the 8th inst. making known to the President of the U. States the disposition of his majesty the Emperor of Russia, to promote peace, by his friendly mediation, between the U. States and G. Britain.

I am instructed by the President to assure you, that he sees in this overture, on the part of your sovereign, strong proofs of that humane and enlightened policy, which have characterized his reign. It was impossible that a war between the U. States & G. Britain should not materially affect the commerce of Russia, and it was worthy the high character of a Prince, distinguished by his attachment to the interests of his people, to interpose his good offices for the restoration of peace. The President sees, at the same time, in this overture, and in the circumstances attending it, a strong proof of the friendly interests which his Imperial majesty takes in the welfare of the U. States.

The U. States, conscious that they were not the aggressors in this contest, that on the contrary, they had borne great wrongs for a series of years, before they appealed to arms in defence of their rights, are willing and ready to lay them down as soon as G. Britain exists to violate those rights.

The President is aware that many of the inconveniences resulting from a direct communication between the parties themselves may be avoided, by the mediation of a third power, especially one entitled to, and possessing the entire confidence of both the belligerents. To the claim of Russia to that distinguished consideration, the President does not hesitate to express on the part of the United States his full acknowledgment. He recollects with much satisfaction that during a period of great and general contest, the relations of friendship have always subsisted between the U. States

and Russia; and he finds in the past and qualities, and high character of the Emperor Alexander, a sacred pledge for justice and impartiality which may be expected from his intervention.

Influenced by these sentiments, the President instructs me to inform you, that he willingly accepts the mediation of your sovereign to promote peace between the U. States and G. Britain. I am instructed also to state, that such arrangements will be made, without delay, as will afford to his Imperial majesty the opportunity he has invited, to interpose his good offices for the accomplishment of so important an event. Of these arrangements I shall have the honor to advise you in an early communication. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to John Quincy Adams, Esquire, minister plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, July 1, 1812.

SIR,

On the 13th ult. a declaration of war against G. Britain passed Congress; of which, of the President's message, and report of the committee of foreign relations of the House of Representatives leading to it, I have the honor to transmit to you copies.

You are too well acquainted with the causes which produced this result to require any explanation of them. As it appeared that G. Britain would not revoke her Orders in Council, on the just grounds on which it was claimed, but enlarged the conditions on which she proposed her willingness to revoke them, there remained no honorable course for the U. States to pursue short of war. On full consideration of all circumstances, this measure was adopted, and the government is resolved to pursue it till its objects are accomplished, with the utmost decision and activity in its power.

In resorting to war against G. Britain, as the U. States have done, by inevitable necessity, it is their desire and hope, that it may be confined to her only.

It is seen with much regret that the Emperor of Russia is likely to be reduced to the necessity of becoming a party to the war in Europe, if he has not already become so. Should that even take place, there is no reason why the war between the U. States and Great Britain should affect in the slightest degree, the very friendly relations which now exist between the U. States and Russia. It is the sincere desire of this government to preserve, in the utmost extent, these relations with that power.

With France, our affairs in many important circumstances are still unsettled; nor is there any certainty that a satisfactory settlement of them will be obtained. Should it however be the case, it is not probable that it will produce any closer connexion between the U. States and that power. It is not anticipated that any event whatever will have that effect.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State.

St. Petersburg, 30th Sept. 1812.

On the 26th inst. I received a note from the Chancellor requesting me to call upon him the next evening, when I accordingly did; he told me that he had asked to see me by the Emperor's command; that having made peace and established the relations of amity and commerce with Great Britain, the Emperor was much concerned and disappointed to find the whole benefit which he expected his subjects would derive commercially from that event, defeated and lost by the new war which had arisen between the United States and England; that he had thought he perceived various indications that there was on both sides a reluctance at engaging in and prosecuting this war, and it had occurred to the Emperor that perhaps an amicable arrangement of the differences between the parties might be accommodated more easily and speedily by indirect than by a direct negotiation; that his majesty had directed him to see me, and to inquiring if I was aware of any difficulty or obstacle on the part of the government of the U. States, if he should offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting a pacification. I answered that it was obviously impossible for me to speak on this subject any otherwise than from the general knowledge which I had of the sentiments of my government; that I was so far from knowing what their ideas were with regard to the continuance of the war, that I had not to that day received any official communication of its declaration; but that I well knew it was with reluctance they had engaged in the war; that I was very sure, whatever determination they might form upon the proposal of the Emperor's mediation, they would receive and consider it as a new evidence of his Majesty's regard and friendship for the United States, and that I was not aware of any obstacle or difficulty which could occasion them to decline accepting it.

I knew the war would affect unfavorably the interest of Russia. I knew it must be highly injurious both to United States and England. I could see no good result as likely to arise from it to any one. The count replied, that he had considered it altogether in the same light, and so had the Emperor, who was sincerely concerned at it, and who had himself conceived this idea of authorizing his mediation. He thought an indirect negotiation conducted here, aided by the conciliatory wishes of a friend to both parties, might smooth down difficulties which in direct discussion between the principals might be found insuperable. To a mutual friend, each party might ex-

press its views, and the Emperor might be able to see the merits of each case, and to decide upon the most equitable and just arrangement. He thought it was not a negotiation conducted here, aided by the conciliatory wishes of a friend to both parties, might smooth down difficulties which in direct discussion between the principals might be found insuperable. To a mutual friend, each party might ex-

hibit all its claims, and all its complaints, without danger of exciting irritations or raising impediments. The part of Russia would only be to hear both sides, and to use her best endeavors to conciliate them. I observed that there was a third party to be consulted as to the proposal—the British government. The Count answered, that it had already been suggested by him to the British ambassador Lord Cathcart, who had the day before despatched it by a message to his court. Some question occurred concerning the mode of enabling me to transmit this communication to the U. States, upon which the Count promised to see me again in the course of a few days. He said that he should write to Mr. Daschkoff, and instruct him to make the proposition to the government of the United States."

MR. ADAMS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

St. Petersburg, 17th Oct. 1812.

SIR, I received a few days since a letter from Mr. Russell, dated at London, the 9th of Sept. and informing me that his mission there had closed, that he had received passports, and that in three days from that time he should leave the City to embark at Plymouth for the U. States. He adds that the British government had rejected a proposition which he had been authorized to make for a suspension of hostilities.

The evening before last I had another interview with the Chancellor Count Romanzoff, at his request. There had been rumors heretofore of circulation of an armistice in Canada, and of the appointment of commissioners by the President for a new negotiation with Great Britain. The Count asked me if I had any authentic information of these circumstances. I said I had not, that my information was altogether of a different aspect; and I told him the substance of Mr. Russell's communication. He then observed that this incident would not discourage this government from making an offer of its mediation, which he had suggested to me in a former conference. On the contrary, the failure of every new attempt at direct negotiation confirmed him in the belief and hope that a mediation might be more successful; a mediation of a common friend, not only desirous from the sentiment of friendship to see the parties reconciled to each other, but having also a strong interest of his own in their reconciliation.

The Count said he had his despatches for Mr. Daschkoff ready, instructing him to make the proposition in form to the American government; and he asked me whether I could indicate to him a mode of transmitting them directly to the U. States. In our former conversation (reported in my letter of the 20th ult.) I had offered to despatch one of the American vessels now at Cronstadt, if the British ambassador would furnish her a passport, or any document that would protect her from capture by British armed vessels. The Count said he had made the proposal to the ambassador, who had expressed his readiness to give the document, provided the vessel and messenger should go by the way of England, a condition which the Count said he had told the ambassador he could not ask me to agree to, & with which I did not think it in fact suitable to comply. There are however, two American gentlemen here on the point of departure for the U. S. & by them I shall transmit this despatch and the duplicate, together with those of the Chancellor to Mr. Daschkoff.

I am, &c. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

MR. ADAMS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

St. Petersburg, 11th Dec. 1812.

SIR, On the 4th inst. I received the duplicate of your favor of 1st July last, announcing the declaration by the Congress of the U. S. of war against G. B. and enclosing printed copies of the President's proclamation founded upon it, of his previous message recommending it, of the report of the committee of foreign relations proposing it, and of the National Intelligence of the 20th June. The original of your letter with the documents not having yet come to hand, these gave me the first official communication of the war.

I had on the 7th inst. an interview with the Chancellor Count Romanzoff, in which I communicated to him the substance of his part of your despatch which related to Russia, and those which concerned the state of our relations with France. In the present state of war between this country and France, I was convinced that the view of the American government in its relations with regard to the power, so explicitly and so strongly manifested in your letter, would not only be gratifying to the Chancellor, but that it would be satisfactory to the Emperor, and would powerfully counteract any impressions unfavorable to the U. States, which he English interests here is endeavoring to excite. I therefore told the Count that, although I had not been instructed to make to him any official dispositions of the American government towards other powers, and particularly towards Russia, on his occasion, had been disinclined to suggest to me, in a manner which I feel it may do to make known to him. That the U. States, compelled by unavoidable necessity, vindicate their violated rights, against Great Britain by war, were desirous that it might be confined exclusively to them and their enemy, and that no other power might be involved in it. That I was particularly anxious by their wish to preserve and maintain in their full

extent of their commercial and friendly relations with Russia. That he was in which he Emperor is now engaged against France, although it could not be known by the President, or have been actually commenced at the time when your despatch was with me, was however contemplated as more than probable, and he necessarily which obliged him to make a pause in it was mentioned to me as a cause of regret to the American government. But it was hoped it would not in the slightest degree affect the friendly dispositions between Russia and the United States. That I was informed by you that the principal subjects of discussion which had long been subsisting between us and France, remained unsettled. That there was no immediate prospect that there would be a satisfactory settlement of them; but that whatever the event in this respect might be, it was not the intention of the government of the United States to enter into any more intimate connections with France. This disposition I added was expressed in terms as strong and clear as I thought language could afford. It was even observed that the government of the United States did not anticipate any event whatever that could produce that effect, and I was the more happy to find myself authorized by my government to avow that intention, as different representations of their views had been widely circulated as well in Europe as in America.

The Count received this communication with assurances of his own high satisfaction at its purport, and of his persuasion that it would prove equally satisfactory to the Emperor, before whom he should lay it without delay. He said that with regard to the friendly and commercial relations with the United States, it was the Emperor's fixed determination to maintain them so far as depended upon him in their fullest extent. He asked me if I had any objection to his communicating to the British government itself that part of my information to him which related to France. I said that, on the contrary, as the British government had in the course of our discussions with them frequently intimated the belief that the American government was partial to France, and even actuated by French influence, I supposed that the knowledge of this frank and explicit statement, with a due consideration of the time and occasion upon which it was made, must have a tendency to remove the prejudice of the British cabinet, and I would hope produce on their part a disposition more inclining to conciliation.

Yesterday the Count sent a note requesting me to call upon him again, which I accordingly did. He showed me the draught of a dispatch to the Count Lieven the Russian ambassador in England, which he had prepared to lay before the Emperor for his approbation, and which related the substance of my conversation with him, particularly in regard to the intentions of the American government with reference to France; instructing Count Lieven to make it known to Lord Castlereagh, and to use it for the purpose of convincing the British government of the error in supposing that of the United States of any subservience to France, in the expectation that it would promote in the British ministry the disposition to peace with the United States, which he (Count Lieven) knew His Imperial Majesty had much at heart, believing it equally for the interest of both powers and also for that of his own empire. The Chancellor said that as this dispatch would refer to what I had verbally stated to him in our preceding conversation, he wished before submitting to the Emperor, that I should peruse it to satisfy himself that he had connectedly represented the purport of my communication to him, and he desired me, if I should find any inaccuracy or variation from what I had said to him, to point out to him, that he might make the dispatch perfect by correspondence with what I had said. I did accordingly no ice several particulars in which he expressed with more precision. He immediately struck out the passages which I had inserted in this manner from the draught, and altered them so as to conform with the ideas I had intended to convey. The changes were inconsiderable, and were no otherwise material than as I was desirous of the utmost accuracy in the relation of what I had said under the authority of your despatch.

This communication of the settled determination of the American government not to contract any more intimate engagements with France, will have been made to the British ministry with my full consent. The Chancellor's despatch does not say he was authorized by me to make it. It merely relates the substance of his part of my conversation with him, and directs Count Lieven to use it with a view to promote the purpose of pacification. The Chancellor understands that my consent was merely my own act, without any authority from you; my more, in giving it, was the same with his authority to Count Lieven, because I believed its tendency would be to promote the spirit of pacification in the British cabinet. I told the Chancellor I was aware that its effect might be different. That the very certainty that we should not seek or even accept a community of cause with them most decided enemy might make them more indignant, or a peace with us. But in calculating the operation of a general purpose, even upon the mind of an inveterate enemy, I feel an irresistible impulse to the conclusion that I will be generous like myself. I asked the Chancellor whether he had received an answer

from England upon the proposal of the Emperor's mediation. He said that, without accepting or rejecting it, they had intimated he beheld it would not be accepted in America.

I am, &c. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State, dated

St. Petersburg, 2nd June, 1813.

"On the 15th inst. I had an interview with the Chancellor Count Romanzoff, at his request, when he informed me that he had received an answer from Mr. Daschkoff to the despatches of which Mr. Harris was the bearer. That the President had accepted the Emperor's offer of mediation, and that Mr. Daschkoff had sent him a copy of your answer to him, expressive of that acceptance. He then put into my hands your letter to Mr. Daschkoff of March 11, with the notes of which he appeared to be much gratified; and which he said he should immediately transmit to the Emperor. At the same time English newspapers had been received here, mentioning the appointment of Messieurs Gallatin and Bayard, but intimating strongly the determination of the British government to reject the mediation. A few days after, I received from a friend the National Intelligence of 15th April, containing an editorial paragraph concerning the appointment of those gentlemen, which I communicated to the Count on the 22d. I observed to him, that however the British government might think proper to act on this occasion, that of the United States would at least have manifested, in a signal manner, at once in earnest and constant desire for a just and honorable peace, and its sense of the measures which had induced the Emperor's offer. That the President could not have adopted a measure better adapted to do honor to his majesty's proposal, than by the appointment of two persons among the most distinguished of our citizens, to co-operate on the part of the United States, in accomplishing the Emperor's friendly and benevolent purpose; and that if it should eventually fail of being successful, at least the true and only source of its failure would be known. That he had received, since he saw me last, despatches from Count Lieven, that the British minister, in terms of much politeness, had intimated to him, that there was no sovereign whose mediation he should more readily accept than that of the Emperor, but that their differences with the United States were of a nature requiring the principles of the Imperial government of the British nation, and which it was thought were not susceptible of being committed to the discussion of any mediator. The Count added, that it would remain to be considered, whether after this, and after the solemn step taken by the government of the U. States, it would be advisable to renew the offer to the British ministry, and give them an opportunity for a reconsideration. It was possible that further reflection might lead to a different resolution, and he should submit the question to the Emperor's determination. Different circumstances furnished other materials for deliberation."

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Message from the President.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a Report of the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the 11th inst.

JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 18, 1814.

REPORT

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th inst. requesting the President to communicate to the House any information in his possession, and which it may not be improper to divulge, in relation to the omission or refusal of the French government to accredit the minister plenipotentiary sent by the United States to that court, or of his reception if accredited, of the time when he was so accredited, and of the progress of his negotiation, has the honor to communicate to the President, for the information of the House, the following letters in relation to that subject, viz:

A letter from Mr. Crawford to the Secretary of State of the 12th August, 1813, enclosing one to the Duke of Bassano of the 27th July, and his answer of 1st August; and an extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to the Secretary of State of the 8th of Sept. 1813.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, Jan. 18, 1814.

Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe.

PARIS, 15th Aug. 1813.

SIR—On the 27th ult. I wrote to the Duke of Bassano to inform him of my arrival in Paris, in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. On the 8th inst. I received an answer dated at Dresden on the 1st. Copies of my note and of his answer are herewith enclosed.

With sentiments of high respect, &c. (Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Secretary of State.

Mr. Crawford to the Duke of Bassano.

PARIS, 27th July, 1813.

My Lord—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have been appointed, by the President of the United States of America, Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy. I wait the pleasure of your Excellency as to the manner of presenting my official credentials, preparatory to my reception by the government of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, as the accredited Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

I seize on the present occasion to assure your Excellency of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be your most obedient and very humble servant.

(Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD.

His Excellency

The Duke of Bassano.

Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Crawford, dated

Dresden, Aug. 1st, 1813.

SIR—I have had great pleasure in hearing of your safe arrival in France, and have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 27th of July, on your nomination in the quality of minister plenipotentiary of the United States to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The choice which your government has made of a person so distinguished in his own country, and so worthy of this honorable mission, cannot but be agreeable to His Imperial Majesty; and though he is at this time absent from Dresden, I can give you this assurance in his name. I will have the honor to communicate to you his intentions respecting the presentation of your letters of credence and your reception. Without waiting even for this, I will receive all the communications which you may think proper to make to me as the minister plenipotentiary of your government, and the delay of a formality will produce no delay in the exercise of the mission confided to you, or in the correspondence which it will procure for me the benefit of holding with you.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) DUKE OF BASSANO.

His Excellency

Wm. H. Crawford, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe, dated

Paris, Sept. 8th, 1813.

"I have just received an answer to the note which I addressed to the Duke of Bassano, requesting Mr. Baille's passports. On the subject of recognition he says that he is very anxious I should present my letter of credence to the Emperor in Paris. He does not repeat his invitation to communicate with him. The operations of the war will probably detain the Emperor in the North (until) the winter. It is believed that the Duke of Bassano will not return before him. If his opinion should be realized, the winter will be far advanced before I shall be able to draw the attention of the French government to the subjects of discussion between the two nations."

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1814.

Washington City, Jan. 20.

MISSION TO GOTTENBURG. JAMES A. BAYARD, (our Minister in Russia) JAMES A. BAYARD, (now at St. Petersburg) HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, and JONATHAN RUSSELL, of Rhode Island, have been appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Commissioners to proceed to Gottenburg, to meet the Commissioners from Great Britain, under her ovation recently accepted by this government.

JONATHAN RUSSELL has also, in like manner, been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden.

HENRY CLAY.

This gentleman yesterday resigned his station as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and took leave of that body in an affecting manner. His loss is much regretted, by a vast majority of the House, from a station which he has filled with unrivalled dignity and propriety, and in which his conduct has merited and received almost universal applause. The sense of his merits entertained by the House was manifested by the honorable testimony of approbation of his conduct which was accorded by that body, immediately on his departure from the Chair, by a vote of 144 to 91. And the minority on this occasion was composed of those whose approbation we may venture to say, Henry Clay never earned, if he desired it. They were generally those into whose bosom the demon of party has infused a deadly hate of every thing that wears the garb of Republicanism.

FOR THE STAR.

To the Members of the Legislature of Maryland, now in session.

As the subject of Public Schools has been hinted at by Mr. Winder, at the commencement of the present session, and as it appears now to be a favorite topic with many of its supporters, I take the liberty to call your attention to a plan I proposed in the year 1811, addressed to Edward Lloyd, Esq. then Governor of Maryland, and published in the Star. After a deliberate reconsideration of the subject, I still think it is the most practicable economical plan which has been proposed; and if you are disposed to establish schools for the education of the poor, I ask you to compare my scheme with others which may be offered. The following extracts from any address to Mr. Lloyd, will give my ideas:

"It has been a favorite object with many members of the Legislature, to endeavor to establish Public Schools throughout the State; and whether they have been governed by popular motives or sincere desires to benefit the poorer class of our fellow citizens, the subject is deserving of serious consideration.

"It has been unfortunate for the avowed advocates of this measure, that they have not been able to suggest an eligible system; and it is unfortunate for those who would be benefited by the measure, that these persons who have abilities and influence to effect it, have not sufficiently interested themselves.

"It is not necessary for me to point out all the advantages which will result from a proper arrangement of Public Schools—the benefits will be extensive and permanent: When the mind is enlightened, and men are made capable of acquiring a knowledge of their rights, they will fix a proper value on them, and feel the necessity of acting conformably to their proper duties and support.

"In a conversation on this subject, we do not meet with any who will oppose the measure directly; but some deny the practicability of adopting a system which will be at once generally beneficial and sufficiently economical. This is perhaps the only objection which will be urged against it, and I confess I have not heard of any plan being offered for the consideration of the Legislature, which I would approve of. It is true, the State is rich—the money in the treasury is the common stock of the citizen, but the management of that stock is entrusted to the members of the Legislature, as the guardians of the people; and as feeble guardians, they ought to avoid improper or needless expenditures.

"As public property placed in many hands is seldom well protected or preserved, I could not approve of the plan talked of last session, to erect school houses in every district of six miles square. The expense attending that scheme would have overbalanced any advantage which could arise from it. In many places the buildings would have been unoccupied and useless; our population does not require such an arrangement.

"The inconveniences which the citizens of our State labour under, in the education of the rising generation, is obvious to every one; and I have long thought the Legislature has been governed by a very contracted policy, which it is the duty of every man in the community to endeavor to change. I am desirous to see a system adopted which might be generally beneficial, not only to those in the humble walks of life, but also to the rich and opulent; and while I would contribute freely for the instruction of the poor, I would also make provision for the convenience of the rich. I am not content to devise a complete system, but I will give you a sketch of my ideas—and as they are suggested with sincerity, I hope they will be received with indulgence.

"I would endow moderately one or both of the Colleges; I would continue reasonable donations to the Academies now established, and perhaps increase their number—Those schools would be principally convenient to the poor in their vicinity, and to those who were sufficiently wealthy to pay for board and tuition of their children from home.

"But for the instruction of the children of the poorer class of our citizens, I would appropriate liberally, a sum of money for each election district throughout the State, and apportion the sum as equally as possible to the population of the district, having regard to the supposed number of children whose parents could not themselves pay for their education. The sums thus appropriated I would place under the direction of trustees in every district, who would be authorized to place at any school most convenient, such children as would be entitled to the privilege, and draw on the treasury in favour of the school masters quarterly.

"This plan would not be very expensive, and it would give to every one in the State an oppor-

tunity to educate their children, if they thought proper.

"If there are not a sufficient number of school houses now erected, to answer this purpose, this plan would promote their increase, and it would induce men to engage in that pursuit, who at present have no encouragement to take charge of country schools.

"You will observe I have not pointed out the funds from which these schools are to be supported. As I think this would be a proper application of part of the public income, I would not connect with this plan of Public Schools a tax on lands, or bank stock, or any other tax. The support of these schools should not depend on any adventitious or contingent fund. The present state of the treasury will authorize a sufficient appropriation—One half the income of the State will be sufficient. But if these are proper objects of taxation, and if additional funds are necessary, let the product of those taxes be paid into the treasury, and the whole funds of the State be pledged for the support of the schools. But as we can now boast of an overflowing treasury, and as the most enlightened men differ in opinion on the propriety of taxing bank stock, and as a land tax is never very willingly acquiesced in by landholders, I would not let the accomplishment of the one become depend on the other. I am a landholder, and I would willingly, if it is necessary, pay a reasonable land tax for this purpose. I am not a stockholder, but I would not now say that a tax on bank stock would be just or necessary. I think taxes ought to be levied as equally as the nature of the case will admit; but I would not interfere with chartered rights—nor would I extort unnecessary contributions from the people."

It is a circumstance which we ought deeply to regret, that even on the subject of a proper establishment of seminaries of learning, party spirit should so far prevail, as to frustrate a measure so essentially necessary for the convenience of the people.

It was party spirit which destroyed the College—for if Washington College had been supported on the foundation it had been erected, and a liberal sum appropriated to aid the education of the poor, the people of Maryland would have been enjoying the benefits of a liberal policy. But when St. John's was reared up, and fostered in a manner calculated to destroy Washington, they became objects of envy and jealousy, and the Legislature very wisely placed them on a footing, that a more extensive beneficial plan of education should take place; and if both parties are now disposed to vie with each other, in liberality of sentiment and purse, and will cordially co-operate in the great work, I am well satisfied that every class of citizens will cheerfully contribute what may be required, to support a proper plan. And although Mr. Winder insinuates that the public treasury will not support the war and contribute a sufficient sum for public schools, it may readily be demonstrated that he has not sufficiently examined the subject, or has not candidly stated the case; for notwithstanding Mr. Harwood's report in the year 1812, (which, by the by, was different from any former report, and calculated to make the people believe the State was insolvent) it is well known the State has a large capital, which will justify a liberal expenditure for this purpose.

However, Mr. Winder has, in a measure, pledged himself on this point; his friends pretend to be willing to support the measure—it is a proper time to test the professions of all, and I shall be pleased to see it calmly discussed.

REPUBLICAN.

Worcester, Jan. 15, 1814.

DIED, on the 6th inst. Mrs. Mary Neighbour, in the 77th year of her age.

NOTICE.

All owners and masters of vessels in the District of Oxford are hereby cautioned against taking in cargoes or leaving the District until they come to Oxford and comply with the Embargo act passed December 17, 1813, and those that have been confined to the Chesapeake, and are still to be, and principally from hence to Baltimore, and no suspicion of a violation entertained, will be permitted to give a Permanent Bond with sufficient securities, and take a permission accordingly.

JOHN WILLIS, Collector.

Jan. 25—m

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on the first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, the Assistant Assessors within this district, will proceed throughout the same, for the purpose of taking lists of the LANDS, LOTS OF GROUND WITH THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, DWELLING-HOUSES, AND SLAVES, subject to the United States direct tax, and for valuing and assessing the same. All persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such property, are required by law to deliver to the Assistant Assessors, written lists containing a true and accurate description of the same; and are hereby notified and warned to be prepared on said first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, to deliver the same, under the penalty provided by law, for neglect or refusal in this respect.

LEVIN DIRICKSON, Principal Assessor of the first district of the State of Maryland.

Snow Hill, Jan. 25, 1814.

TANNERY FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to decline business, offers for sale his Tannery, two and an half miles from Centerville, together with all the stock on hand, consisting of about 60 cords of bark, a parcel of raw hides, and 14 vats of leather. The purchaser may have from 50 to 100 acres of land on which is a brick house, 20 by 40 feet, formerly made use of as a mill house and carrying shop; a new mill-house, 25 feet square, with one of Taylor's patent mills; a beam-house and sheds sufficient to contain 100 cords of bark, with 31 vats including lines, &c. Besides the convenience of this establishment for water, it is one of the best stands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for procuring hides and bark. If it is not sold in a few weeks, I will rent it to an industrious Tannery, though it will still be for sale.

JAMES HACKETT.

Queen Ann's county, Jan. 25—3

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell at private sale, his Waggon, Harness, and four good Horses. The waggon is nearly new—They will be sold together or separately, as may be best. If not sold before Tuesday the 8th of February next, they will be offered at public sale, on the Court House green, at Easton, on a credit of three months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun.

Easton, Jan. 25—3

TO RENT.

The house and premises lately occupied by John M. Lorton, deceased, with a store house and grist mill, and a large garden, will be let to a careful tenant, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Hillsborough, Jan. 25—4

FOR SALE.

A young Negro Man, about 18 or 19 years of age. For further particulars and terms apply to the Editor of the Star.

Jan. 25—5

FROM THE SENECA GAZETTE.
SEN. PROCTOR'S LETTERS.
(CONTINUED.)

Foot of the Rapids, Nov. 17, 1813

DEAR SIR,
I received your letter of the 13th inst. last night, and am glad to hear that you have sent Capt. Majorsville to the river Raisin commanding.

I still think that it is expedient that troops and cannon should be sent out as soon as possible, as some of the enemy have already made their appearance here. On the 14th early in the morning, at 3 or 5 Indians were gathered together in a field on the opposite side, they were fired on, by a party of Americans from the hill. The Indians returned the fire, and then ran to their canoe. I immediately went with 7 Indians in pursuit of them; but supposing it was a party from Sandusky, I unfortunately took that road and missed them. About two hours after my return, I perceived the main body from which this party was sent, and which, as I afterwards found, had been encamped, the night before, only two miles up the river, advancing along the opposite bank, and soon afterwards they drew off opposite to us, and appeared to be 4 or 5 hundred strong—they fired a few volleys which were instantly returned by the Indians, neither however could do any execution from the distance. It was at this time, when I expected they would attempt to cross at the farling place, that I sent off one of the interpreters to give you information of what was happening. After the enemy had remained about an hour, they began to march back without attempting anything, and whilst they were marching off, part of the Indians, (20 in number) who went out with me in the morning, and who were on their return, fell in with about 50 of the enemy, attacked and drove them on the main body, killing eight of them with the loss of one of their bravest chiefs who lost his life in attempting to make a prisoner. In the evening I assembled the chiefs, and proposed that we should attack them in their encampment during the night, to which they immediately agreed; and we accordingly began to cross the river at 10 o'clock, but owing to the want of boats (for we had but one) it was past 1 o'clock before the Indians all got over; we then began our march through the woods, our force consisting of 414, & at day-break reached their encampment, which, to our very great disappointment, we found abandoned, they must have left it early in the night, and in great confusion, as they left behind them four of their men, who had been wounded the day before—these unfortunate men were killed before I could reach them, as I rode past the camp with the main body of the Indians in hopes of surrounding them. I should have pursued them if they had not set off so many hours before us; our Indians were also much fatigued as they had been on the march the whole day and night. The enemy returned the road they came, that is Hull's, which leads to the Ohio; I think that they came in expectation of finding Gen. Winchester's army here, as they came without weapons, and from the avidity with which they attacked the corn-fields on their arrival.

The Hurons returned yesterday afternoon from scouting; they have been for three or four days about the enemy's camp at Fort DeSance, and report that the party which we supposed to be on their march down, and which I mentioned in my letter to Col. St. George was only a detachment from the main body of about 500 men sent to that place for the purpose of building a fort; the Hurons burnt one of them—They also say that the enemy are in great numbers, and that they suppose from their preparations that it is their intention to come to this place immediately, the water in the river being very high and favorable to them, so that I shall expect them every day.

If any assistance is to be sent I hope it will be done without loss of time—our force now consists of 5 hundred men, the Hurons being absent, the Delaware not yet arrived when the enemy were here.

I am, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
M. ELLIOTT.
Gen. Proctor, &c. &c. &c.
Amherstburg, 20th Jan. 1813.

SIR,
Brigadier General Proctor having strongly expressed his want of confidence in Col. Elliott, who is at the head of the Indian Department at Amherstburg, in consequence of the inactivity with which he discharges the important duties of the situation entrusted to him, and having at the same time made known his apprehensions, that from his observation of the jealousy and suspiciousness of Mr. Dickinson, during his stay at Amherstburg, that every art will be used to thwart the great purposes for which he is employed, by throwing impediments in his way to their execution. The commander of the forces has determined on appointing Mr. Dickinson, a temporary superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Michigan and other conquered territory; which has been signified to Maj. Gen. Sir Roger Sheaffe.

This appointment his Excellency has desired may be understood as being distinct, and without the control of Col. Elliott: Mr. Dickinson in the trust reposed in him will therefore act independently of that officer, and subject only to the immediate orders and instructions he may receive from Brigadier General Proctor.

The supplies of provisions and the presents and other stores, required from his majesty's magazines, for the Indians attached to Mr. Dickinson, or serving under his orders, are to be furnished in the usual manner, upon the requisitions being sanctioned by Brig. Gen. Proctor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
(Signed)
NOAH FREER,
Military Secretary.

including a militia artillery company I do not think it prudent to remain any longer in the position I had taken, and accordingly ordered the artillery stores which had been previously put into sleighs by Capt. Melrose, to retreat by the road leading from the river Raisin to Sandy creek, under the direction of Capt. William Elliott, and followed myself with the gun and militia; and having gained the head of the fields, I saw the right division of the enemy advancing rapidly toward the wood, with a design to surround us; I again ordered the firing to commence, which order was immediately obeyed by bombardier Kinson, who directed the fire with so much judgment as to oblige the enemy to file to their left and return to the river. About this time the Indians who had been retreating slowly through the fields, had taken their stations in the wood behind the fence, and opened a very spirited fire on the centre and left divisions of the enemy, which were advancing by the lane leading to Gen. Hull's road, to take us in the flank, and completely prevented them effecting their purpose. It being now quite dark, and the horse that drew the gun so much fatigued as to move but slowly, I judged it prudent to order a retreat to Brownstown, where I arrived about midnight.

I beg leave to say, too much praise cannot be given to the officers of militia, for their steadiness and exertion in endeavoring to keep the men to their duty; but with the exception of the militia men attached to the gun, very few could be relied, notwithstanding Capt. Elliott rode after them, with orders to stop them at Sandy creek. He was unable to overtake them.

Much praise is likewise due to bombardier Kinson for his coolness and bravery, as also the men under his command, both regulars and militia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obt. humble serv't.
EBEN. REYNOLDS, Major
Commanding Militia Detachment
Col. Proctor, &c. Detroit.
River Raisin, 16th Jan. 1813.
Half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

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River Raisin, 16th Jan. 1813.
Half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you that Capt. Billy Caldwell (who left this place on the 14th instant on a scouting party to the Miami river) is just arrived here and tells me that the enemy has pushed their pickets and scouting parties to the banks of Swan creek; but on his trying to discover their main body at the Presque Isle above the Rapids, he was prevented by the great cloud of smoke arising from their fires, and which was suspended at a few feet from the ground by the weight of the atmosphere. He likewise says, that his scouts found a great many roads leading from the Presque Isle (above Bongrands) through the woods to Swan creek, and from their being well beat, he supposes them to be often travelled. He says that opposite to and in the rear of the old Fort Miami his men smelt smoke very strong which makes him think that the advanced guard of the enemy is posted there.

I was wrong in saying his men smelt the smoke in the rear of Fort Miami; it was six miles on this side of the Fort where they smelted it.

You will see that the force I have the honor to command is very small: this morning it amounted only to fifty two effective rank and file, and three of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. I have very few Indians.

I have to inform you that the Americans have been down and taken the cattle from the lower Presque Isle.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obt. humble serv't.
EBEN. REYNOLDS, B. M.
1st Regt. C. M. Com.

Copy of a letter from the Military Secretary, to Sir John Johnson, Bart. &c. dated QUEBEC, 27th March, 1813.

SIR,
Brigadier General Proctor having strongly expressed his want of confidence in Col. Elliott, who is at the head of the Indian Department at Amherstburg, in consequence of the inactivity with which he discharges the important duties of the situation entrusted to him, and having at the same time made known his apprehensions, that from his observation of the jealousy and suspiciousness of Mr. Dickinson, during his stay at Amherstburg, that every art will be used to thwart the great purposes for which he is employed, by throwing impediments in his way to their execution. The commander of the forces has determined on appointing Mr. Dickinson, a temporary superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Michigan and other conquered territory; which has been signified to Maj. Gen. Sir Roger Sheaffe.

This appointment his Excellency has desired may be understood as being distinct, and without the control of Col. Elliott: Mr. Dickinson in the trust reposed in him will therefore act independently of that officer, and subject only to the immediate orders and instructions he may receive from Brigadier General Proctor.

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LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTION

For the printing and distributing an additional number of the Journals of Congress, and of the Documents published under their order.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the public journals of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the present session, and every future Congress, commencing with the present session, and of the documents published under the orders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives respectively, from the commencement of the present session, there shall be printed two hundred copies beyond the number usually printed, of which twenty five copies shall be deposited in the library of the United States at the seat of government, to be delivered to Members of Congress during any session, and to all other persons authorized by law to use the books in the said library, upon their application to the Librarian and giving their responsible receipts for the same, in like manner as for other books. And that so many other of the said copies shall be transmitted in like manner as the acts of Congress are transmitted to the Executives of the several States and Territories, as shall be sufficient to furnish one copy to each Executive, one copy to each branch of every State and Territorial Legislature, one copy to each University and College in each State, and one copy to the Historical Society in each State. And that the residue of the said two hundred copies be deposited in the Library of the United States, subject to the future disposition of Congress.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM, President of the Senate pro tempore.
December 27, 1813.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

COCK-FIGHT.

The subscriber, living in Centerville, is authorized by some gentlemen of Centerville's county to make the offer of a COCK-FIGHT, on the following terms; and any gentleman wishing to accept the offer on those terms, by notifying the subscriber of the day that he will be in Centerville, will be met by those gentlemen, to enter into the necessary pecuniary obligations. They will meet at Centerville, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, showing 15 fowls between the weights of 4 lb 6 oz and 5 lb 8 oz inclusive, and fight those two weights, with all others that may match within 1 oz for \$200 the odd fight, and \$20 each fight.—The forfeit for 200 dollars, as the gentlemen accepting the fight may wish.

N. B. A few big fowls can be accommodated at the same time, for 40 or 50 dollars the fight.

SAMUEL CHAPLIN.
Centerville, Jan. 12—3

MEAL STORE.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by Thomas Hopkins, next door to John Johnston's Saddle Shop, and intends keeping a constant supply of
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bran, &c. &c.
He will sell the above articles on the most reasonable terms for Cash. He also will exchange Meal for Corn—And he hopes from his strict attention to the above business, to merit a generous support.

RICHARD DARROW.
Jan. 15—3

To be Rented to the Share,

1,400 ACRES OF
BANKED MEADOW LAND,
Situate in New Jersey, 55 miles below Philadelphia, on tide-water. The soil is rich and melow, and produces Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. with much less labour than upland. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years.—The owners will keep the banks, sluices, ditches and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find houses, pasture and fire-wood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the field.—Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred; others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have boarding at reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to
JOHN R. COATES, or
JOHN H. BRINTON.
No. 217, Arch-st. Philadelphia.
Nov. 25—11q

FOR SALE,

A pair of handsome well matched
BAY HORSES,
Six years old—run double, single or tandem;
A PAIR OF BORREL PONIES,
well matched, unbroken, three years old next spring.

AN EXCELLENT GIG HORSE,
Sorel, six years old.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE,
Five years old next spring.

A PHETON,
The body of which is occasionally fitted on Gigs, wheels, and can be used either as Pheton or Gig; can be changed in a few minutes. Apply to
J. B. RINGGOLD, Esq. or
JOHN CONEGRS.
Near Head of Chester, Kent,
county, Md. Dec. 28—3

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber has removed the above business to the house formerly occupied by Mr. George Sewell, and opposite Mr. James Wainwright's Cabinet-maker's shop, where he hopes from his serious attention to the business, to merit a generous portion of public patronage.

CHARLES BLAKE.
Easton, Jan. 4—m

WANTED TO HIRE.

For the present year,
A Negro Man who understands the Farming business.
J. KENNARD.
Jan. 15—3

WRITING PAPER.

For sale at the Store Office.

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

WILLIAM DROWNELL.
Jan. 4—m

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

PERE. F. BAYARD.
Jan. 11—m

BOARDING HOUSE.

The subscriber informs her friends, and the public generally, that she continues to keep accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year. As it is presumed that private lodgings are preferred by traveling ladies, she hopes to be favored with their company particularly. She is well assured that more genteel entertainment cannot be had in this place.

SUSAN. TRIPPE.
N. B. She has a vacancy at this time for 6 or 8 boys or girls.
Easton, Washington at 7 Jan 4—m
opposite the Bank.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Centerville, (Md.)
January 1, 1814.

| | |
|----|----------------------|
| A. | Henry Hackitt |
| B. | Charlotte Hemslar, 2 |
| C. | Allan Hollandsworth |
| D. | J. |
| E. | Mary Jackson |
| F. | J. |
| G. | Richard Kenee |
| H. | Henry Kendle |
| I. | John Kennard |
| J. | Joseph Kennard |
| K. | J. |
| L. | John Lee |
| M. | John Lucas |
| N. | William Meredith |
| O. | Thomas M'Connell |
| P. | Joseph M'Connell |
| Q. | J. |
| R. | John Neavitt |
| S. | Daniel Newman |
| T. | J. |
| U. | Henry R. Pratt |
| V. | J. |
| W. | Thomas Ringgold |
| X. | Andrew Rabour |
| Y. | Mary Ann Ringgold |
| Z. | J. |
| A. | Sidner Tucker |
| B. | Robert Tate |
| C. | Mr. Turner |
| D. | J. |
| E. | Samuel W. Wright |
| F. | Col. Whitley |
| G. | Perry Wilmer, 2 |
| H. | Mrs. Weaver |
| I. | Elizabeth Wright |
| J. | John T. Watson |
| K. | Henry Wright |
| L. | Rhoda Williams |
| M. | Watthew Wilkins. |

John Hackitt
John Hackitt, jr.
Arthur Holt
William Hackitt
Jan. 18—3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md.
January 1, 1813.

| | |
|----|--------------------|
| A. | John Bowers |
| B. | Philip Brooks |
| C. | Joseph Browne, 2 |
| D. | John Brown |
| E. | Samuel Beck |
| F. | Fred. Boyer |
| G. | William Bureline |
| H. | Mary Cresswell |
| I. | David Crane |
| J. | John Constable |
| K. | Maj. Thos. Carrill |
| L. | George Comgiss |
| M. | Samuel Covington |
| N. | John Crouch |
| O. | John Collins |
| P. | Sarah Dawson |
| Q. | Elizabeth Everit |
| R. | J. |
| S. | Richard Frisby, 3 |
| T. | Suzanna Farrier |
| U. | Hannah Foreman |
| V. | J. |
| W. | Darker Grace |
| X. | James Gregory |
| Y. | William F. Graves |
| Z. | Samuel Griffith |
| A. | Mary Ann Harding |
| B. | J. |
| C. | Benjamin Jermae |
| D. | A. |
| E. | Vachol Keene |
| F. | L. |
| G. | Rachel Lamb |
| H. | Thomas Lenox |
| I. | James Lewis |
| J. | Jan. 11—3 |

| | |
|----|------------------------|
| K. | John Mettan |
| L. | James Mansfield |
| M. | Jacob Maslin |
| N. | J. |
| O. | Richard Newman |
| P. | Sarah Needles |
| Q. | Mary Newell |
| R. | J. |
| S. | Samuel Owens |
| T. | J. |
| U. | Ann Pace |
| V. | John Perkins |
| W. | J. |
| X. | Philip Resin |
| Y. | Charlotte Ringgold |
| Z. | Samuel Rose |
| A. | Philip Reed |
| B. | J. |
| C. | Sheriff of Kent county |
| D. | Joseph Simmons |
| E. | William Spencer |
| F. | Jonathan Spencer |
| G. | Wm. R. Steward |
| H. | J. |
| I. | Isabella Thomas |
| J. | John Turner |
| K. | Richard S. Thomas |
| L. | Dr. Charles Tilden |
| M. | J. |
| N. | Margaret Vickers |
| O. | Eliza Vickers |
| P. | J. |
| Q. | Clement Weeder |
| R. | Edward Woodie |
| S. | Thomas Williams |
| T. | John A. Woodland |
| U. | Edward Wright |
| V. | J. |
| W. | Dianna Young |

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 25th August, a recruit by the name of Edward Conroy, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of genteel appearance, and by profession a Silversmith.—Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT,
Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragoons.
August 31—m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th November, inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JACOB. He is supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet, 5 1-2 inches high. His clothing when committed were a check shirt, coarse linen overalls, and an old wool hat, has a scar under the right side of his chin, also a scar above the left eye, says he belongs to Luther Martin, Esq. of the City of Baltimore. 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.
Nov. 25, 1813, (Dec. 7)—3

ALMANACKS FOR 1814.

For sale at this office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber, both outlawed from the Ouphins' Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the estate of John Greenhaw, deceased.—All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as I wish to close the same as quick as possible.

Jesse Kirby, Adm'r
of John Greenhaw, dec'd.
Jan. 13—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO ALL MY CREDITORS,
That I intend making application to Kent county court, at March Term next, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto.

JOHN PARKS.
Jan. 11—3

NOTICE.

Upon application made to me The subscriber Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, in the recess of Somerset county court, by Robert Conlough, of the said County, he being in actual confinement in the goal of the said county, under execution for debts by his petition in writing praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, the said Robert Conlough having been brought before me by the Sheriff of said county; and having been satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and a bond being taken the oath required by the act of Assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance in Somerset county court before the Judges thereof, before the Saturday next after the second Monday in April next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Robert Conlough be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, and one printed at Baltimore, three weeks before the day appointed as aforesaid, and to be continued for four successive weeks, and also that a copy thereof be set up at the Court House door in Princess Anne town, and one copy at the Court public place in the Election District in which the said Robert Conlough resides, thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court at the time and place aforesaid to show cause (if any they have) why the said Robert Conlough should not have the benefit of the acts of Assembly aforesaid, according to his petition. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JOHN DONB.
True copy, Test—
JOSIAH POLK, Clerk
Somerset county court.
January 4, 1814—4

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, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chapel, in this county, on or about the 1st of July last, and left my service on the 27th of August. She had a variety of clothing—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is supposed to be lurking in the neighbourhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I can hear again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and front 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. —m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto found servant called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no recollection of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred de. eye red spotted vest, one striped collar, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn mulish shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any post so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarded harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.
Easton, Md. June 1—m

THE Editors of the Wilmington Waterman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself WILL LEE, (says he is a Freeman)—five feet six inches and a half high, full round face, straight and well formed; no perceptible mark or scar by which he can be distinguished—about 25 years of age. Had on when committed, an old jacket and trousers of striped domestic cotton, old waist coat, tow linen shirt, good shoes and stockings, and an old wool hat. His owner is requested to release him from prison, or he will be sold for his price, agreeably to law.

SOLOMON GILES, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.
Dec. 21—6

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th November last, two Negro Men, as runaways, viz. one who calls himself JOHN PRIDE, he is about 30 years of age, slender mode, five feet nine and a half inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a black cloth frock coat, white Marseilles vest, coarse linen shirt, tow linen pantaloons, and an old wool hat. He is a very tight mulatto, grey eyes, and the middle finger on the right hand has been injured, says it was dislocated by a cut.—The other, who call himself JACK GARDNER, is supposed to be about 26 years of age.—He is a very likely Negro, well made, and very black. He is five feet six inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a grey mixed cloth coat, white vest, coarse linen shirt and yellow nankeen pantaloons. They say they belong to Mr. Thomas Turner, of Prince William county, in the commonwealth of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release them, otherwise they will be sold for their imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
of Frederick county, Md.
Dec. 6, (18)—3