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Eastern Shore



General Advertiser.

[Vol. 1316]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1814

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[No 1.....773]

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.

FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

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

Jonathan Spencer.

August 16

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

I am, respectfully, your old servant
Daniel Martin.

August 16

VOTERS OF TALBOT.

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

Samuel Stevens, jun.

August 16

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

William G. Tilghman.

August 23

HILL'S POINT LAND.

ADVERTISED for sale on the 10th instant (August) is postponed to the 12th day of September next, at Sarah Bradshaw's tavern, in Cambridge, on the terms as formerly advertised.

Thomas Barnett,
Attorney for Trustee

August 23

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, the directed, at the suit of Ann Fountain against Thomas Cooper, administrators of William Fountain, use of Samuel Harrison and Barrell & Co., against James M'Cotter, Matthias Alford and James Faulkner.
Will be sold, at the dwelling-house of James Wright (of John), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September next, all James M'Cotter's undivided right in a tract or parcel of land called "Farris's Farm." Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Also—On THURSDAY, the 22d, at the house of Matthias Alford, 400 acres of Land, 3 head of horses, one yoke of oxen and cart, 7 head of cattle. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

And on FRIDAY, 23d, at James Faulkner's, 106 acres of land, where the said Faulkner lives, one horse, 3 head of cattle, and 2 head of hogs and furniture: taken as the property of the aforesaid James M'Cotter, Matthias Alford, and James Faulkner, to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and will be sold for cash.—Attendance will be given by
Thomas Saulsbury late Sheriff

Denton, August 30

MILL & MILL SEAT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his MILL and MILL SEAT, situated on the Head of Kite Creek, in Talbot county, about five miles from Easton, and three from Choptank river. There are about 60 acres of Land, 20 of which is season of the best quality—the residue is very productive, and may be made rich with little expense from the meadow, with cattle and the creek banks, which has been tried and found to answer a very good purpose. The improvements are as follows: the Mill House 20 by 26 feet, one story, brick, covered with cypress shingles, clapboard and weather boarding—two pair of stones—humble dam nearly new, and over-shot wheel 1 foot 4 inches diameter—peer head nearly new one big dwelling house and kitchen, corn buse, smoke house, and stable. The stream is short but very springy, and affords water to grind from 10 to 20 bushels a day in a drought. There will be one-fourth of the purchase money, be received in three equal annual instalments with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. A good and indisputable title will be given when the property is paid for.—Should this property not be sold by the 5th of September, it then will be to rent for the ensuing year.

Near Easton, July 19

William Scott.

NOTICE.

William Cooper & Thomas Haver
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the Dayloring Business at the old stand, at present occupied by the said Cooper, in Easton where all kinds of work in their line will be promptly received, and punctually executed, in the nearest manner, and on the shortest notice. By their knowledge of the above business, and unblemished exertions to please, and their strict attention to the newest fashions, they hope to obtain the patronage of a generous public, and to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

August 23

Cooper & Haver.

BANK OF CAROLINE.

Denton, August 27, 1814

RESOLVED by the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, that each and every stockholder in the capital stock of said Bank, who have not paid on their stock, on or before the seventh day of November next, so much in each and every share by him, her, or them held, as shall complete the payment on each share ten dollars.

It is ordered by the President and Directors, that for the convenience of the Stockholders, the above required payment will be received at Bank, any time previous to the seventh day of November. The dividend will be calculated from and after the said seventh day of November next.

August 30

Thos. Culbreth, cashiers

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the parents and guardians of young persons residing in Talbot and the neighboring counties, that this Seminary will be opened on the second Monday of September next, for the reception of Scholars, under the direction of Messrs. QUINN and MC CONNELL, whom the Trustees have engaged as Professors of the Languages and Mathematics for the ensuing year. The Greek and Latin Languages, the several branches of the Mathematics, Geography, History, Logic and Rhetoric, and the knowledge of the English Grammar, will be taught in the Academy. Due attention will be given to the discipline and government of the School, and to the morals and deportment of the Scholars. Conferences of every kind, and reasonable accommodation for Scholars, may be had in Easton.

By order of the Board
Nicholas Hammond,
President.

Easton, August 30

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has begun the collection of the county tax for the present year, and will attend at the Court House in Easton (in the large room upstairs) on Tuesdays for that purpose; his deputies will attend at Trappe, Chapel, and St. Michaels on Saturdays: being anxious to complete the collection at an early period, he earnestly solicits all those who are charged with assessments, to discharge the same immediately.

Joseph Darden, Collector
of the Tax for Talbot county.

August 30

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Philip Wallis.

Easton, Md. July 12

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

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

Mary Scott.

Elkton, August 15

MAIL STAGE.

From Easton to Chester-Town,

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

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

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

August 25

Thomas Harris.

TO BE RENTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE dwelling plantation of David Kerr, Jun'ce'd. It is in the best state of improvement, and has on it every kind convenient buildings, both for the residence of a genteel family and the securing of crops. I desire very much to contract with some good farmer for a long lease.—Those gentlemen who have already intimated a wish to take this place, will be pleased to communicate with me immediately.

I want immediately an honest man to take charge of the crops, and act as an Overseer till the end of the year.

Easton, August 30

John L. Kerr.

TO BE RENTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE farm called "Fox Hill," near the Hole-in-the-Wall, belonging to David Kerr: Also—the farm lately purchased of Mr. Thomas Harrison, adjoining the first mentioned farm.

Easton, August 30

John L. Kerr.

ROCK HALL PACKET.

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

Leave Rock Hall on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Baltimore same days.
Leave Baltimore on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Rock Hall same days.

The Mail via Rock Hall leaves Chester Town for Baltimore on Tuesdays and Fridays, and leaves Baltimore for Chester Town on Mondays and Thursdays, and arrives the same days.
The Stage between Rock Hall and Chester Town forms a junction, in concert with the line of Wilmington and Easton Stages, at Chester Town.

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

All Baggage and Goods at the risk of the owners.

July 12

13

T. Harris.

UNION TAVERN.

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

SOLONOM LOWE.

Jan 4

m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, for property purchased at the vendues of either of the subscribers, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to Peter Harris, who is legally authorized to receive the same, as no indulgence will be given; and those having claims against us, are requested to present them to the said Peter Harris, for liquidation.

Edward Needles,
Tristram Needles.

August 30

3

WANTED FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

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

Tench Tilghman.

Plinlimmon, August 16

6

WOOL WANTED.

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

Easton, August 16

James Thomis.

WOOL CARDING.

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

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

Samuel & Allen Talbott.

Milford, Del. June 21

13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Pritchell Ross, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 23d day of August, 1814.

August 30

3

Anthony Ross, adm'r
of Pritchell Ross, dec'd.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

August 1

Seah-Orville.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

JULY 15, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John Armstrong.

July 26

9

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r
of Wills for Caroline county

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

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, 1814.

August 30

3

Jacob Wright, adm'r
of Elizabeth Wright

BLANK BOOKS.

For sale at the State Office.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 23d day of August, 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r
of Wills for Caroline county

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

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, 1814.

August 30

3

Jacob Wright, adm'r
of Nathan Wright, dec'd.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 23d day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r
of Wills for Caroline county

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

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, 1814.

August 30

3

John M'Mullan, adm'r
of John Wright, dec'd.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

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

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1814.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r
of Wills for Caroline county

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

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the second Tuesday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, on bond, note or open account, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 25th day of August 1814.

OUR FIRST DUTY IS TO OUR COUNTRY.

What was repeatedly and earnestly pressed upon the public attention ten years ago, and disregarded; what was then foretold as the consequence of this disregard, is not now a vague conjecture or the anticipation of a heated imagination—it is realised. It is deplorable to relate how much is lost by public neglect, and how much of disaster and affliction is to be endured before the evils of past indifference & blindness, can be retrieved, or further calamity averted.

It is now a kind of shield with many of those whose underhand dealings, and whose more open sayings and doings, have contributed to lull the nation into a false security—nothing is more common now with this insidious class of men, than to lay every blame, every censure, every evil, to the government, by which they only mean the Executive branch of the government.

This habit of attributing every thing to the government, is among those fatal habits of thinking and speaking which we derive from the enemy. The government in England is the privy council and king—but we have neither a king nor a privy council; our executive has no power to declare war nor to conclude peace, without the first inception and declaration by Congress on one hand; and without the consent of the Senate on the other.

Neither can all blame (where there is blame) be attached to Congress; the people, if they be true to themselves and to their principles of government, can always make Congress perform its duty, or unmake those who abuse their trust, at the end of every two years.

But it is not even here we are to stop—we must look at our state government—fraternal virtue—from their wisdom—from their providence—we shall be able to see whether the people are not as much to blame in their state relations, as in their relations to the Union.

To judge of these matters we need only refer to the policy of the several states—in their finance—their militia—their concerns for their constituents.

All the legislators and all the parties which have been in power, have acted alike in these respects; a few men have from time to time attempted to raise their voices amidst the delusion, and to point out the danger of false security, and the insecurity of wealth and liberty if there were not precautions taken to preserve and invigorate the public means of defence—if the mind of the country was not roused to the danger with which the convulsions of Europe menaced the whole earth.

What has been the effect of such warnings and councils? The country, divided into factions, stimulated by means, of which it is most charitable to believe, it never was generally aware—one party scoffed at the warnings, as absurd and impossible; the opposite party, fond of self-deception, cheated themselves into a belief that no precaution was necessary, and in defence of experience, rounded off their wise inferences with a modern solution—"For a people to be free," said a great and gallant hero—"it is sufficient that they will it." You may call "spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?"

By a very easy transition—for no transition is so easy as from one illusion to another—when men were supposed to be free, only by merely willing it, the will was so manageable a machine, that any thing else might be willed as well as liberty.

Accordingly we have seen very little but the will in operation, where wisdom and experience ought to have taught us, that something besides the will was necessary.

A bayonet or a ball will not halt at our will. The same fire that will consume my house, will not spare my neighbor's.

Depending on the mere will is something like calling on Hercules.

Thus, with our militia—we have seen already, both on the frontier and elsewhere, what has been the effect of the Union.

When to will it, was to be free—was deemed enough; all that was necessary to the militia, was to will that they should be by this magic talisman of the free will, embodied, disciplined, and prepared for public defence against the hostile enemy, by only two or three days roll call and frolicking in the year. Our Legislature willed it, and behold, as if by magic, the militia, like the soldiers of Cadmus, spring from the earth ready armed—what wonders do the magic of legislation produce! Behold how our militia are armed, disciplined, and prepared for the fight, ready to bear down those veterans who have been beaten into military knowledge at Talavera, Barcelona, Corunna, Valencia and Toulouse.

But the subject is really too serious for satire; too solemn to be treated but with feelings of seriousness and generosity. We should look back at past errors, and strive to repair them, by trusting no longer to illusions or paradoxes; the fault of our neglect is to be found in some foreign causes, but very much in the blindness and selfishness of an inordinate or disproportionate prosperity.

The passion of society has been money, hoarding—avarice has besotted and enfeebled the national mind. What was most precious in the eyes of the founders of the revolution had become despicable, or of no value, in the eyes of their successors. The love of money superseded

all that can render money of any value. The love of social freedom, which gives money its spring and virtue is unalloyed enjoyment, has been treated as a chimera; and there were many who in the idle luxury of wealth never dreamt that if their country was invaded or enslaved, their wealth would shift hands, and that mean and abject villainy only is successful in monarchies.

We are arrived at a point, where, as from the summit of a mountain, we can see the valleys thro' which we have passed, and those which we have to travel over; we can now perceive the want of early precaution and provision against the common exigencies of the world; we have to purchase safety and security at a price ten thousand times more costly, than we might have secured to ourselves by a more early providence.

We have learned that a pacific disposition is not sufficient to secure us from injury and outrage.

We have learned, that we ought never to be unprepared against aggression, while there are nations who have an interest in war, and power to make war.

We have learned that the promises and professions of nations are never to be taken or trusted, when their actions and their practice are at variance with their professions.

We have learned that men cannot be made soldiers by merely putting on an uniform or being paraded three days in a year.

And in all this experience, we cannot but perceive, that these illusions have been so universal, or have had so few exceptions, that they may be considered national errors—and that however fatal their dominion has been, and however late their discovery; that instead of casting blame upon the government, or upon any branch of the government, we must honestly blame ourselves, viz. by our suffrages, as well as by our blindness, have encouraged this infatuation which has been already too fatal, and which is still fraught with greater calamities.

It is time we "tell the truth and shame the devil"—we must expect danger, and we must meet it—we cannot avert it by casting reproaches, which belong as much to ourselves as to all who are concerned. Let us now only think of uniting our hearts and souls in defence of our beloved country. Even if we should differ about the causes—it will be time enough to dispute the cause when we have saved our country—let us prepare with all our force to meet, and we shall beat the enemy.

HARMODIUS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON.

[The following is a correct, and very interesting account of the loss of Washington, from unquestionable authority. The concluding suggestions are such as ought to be received by the most ardent attachment from all officers, who are entrusted with the defence of their country.]

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.
Friday Evening, August 25th, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—Having witnessed the late unhappy occurrences at Washington, I will, agreeably to your request, put them on paper; that, if necessary, they may be used to correct some of the many erroneous reports, which are circulating.

I arrived at Washington on Sunday, the 21st inst. At that time the officers of government and the citizens were very apprehensive of an attack from the British, who had landed a force on the Patuxent. Their numbers had not been ascertained, but reports were various, stating them from 4000 to 16,000. Gen. Blinler was stationed near the Wood-Yard, with about 2000 men, hourly expecting large reinforcements from every quarter, particularly from Baltimore, 3000 men having been ordered to march immediately from that place. On Sunday all the public offices were engaged in packing and sending off their books and the citizens their furniture. On Monday, this business was continued with great industry, and many families left the city. The specie was removed from all the Banks in the District. Reports were very current, that Winder had received large reinforcements; so that it was believed by many well-informed persons, that he would have 10,000 men embodied in the course of the week. In the expectation that there was a very considerable force collected, the President, accompanied by the Secretary at War, and of the Navy, left the city for the camp. They arrived there late at night—and the next morning, finding but 3000 men, and learning that the Baltimore troops were encamped at Bladensburg, they returned to the city on Tuesday to make further arrangements. All the books and papers were sent off, and the citizens, generally, had left the place.

In the course of that day a scouting party from Gen. Winder's army had a skirmish with the British advance guards, and returned to camp with such tidings as induced Gen. Winder to retire to the city, with his army, which he accomplished by 9 o'clock in the evening, burnt the old bridge which crossed the Potomac, and encamped on the hill, directly above the other bridge, about one mile and an half from the Navy Yard, and prepared to defend that passage. In event of the British being too strong, the bridge was to be blown up, for which he had every thing prepared. At this point he remained whole night, expecting the enemy's

forces. On Wednesday morning I walked through the army, and remained at the bridge until 10 o'clock, when advice was received, that the enemy had taken the Bladensburg road. The troops were immediately put in motion and by 12 o'clock the whole were on their march, in the hope of forming a junction with the Baltimore troops, before the enemy reached Bladensburg. This was only partially accomplished, when the battle commenced, and was contested by the Baltimore troops and the men from the flotilla, with great spirit and gallantry, until it appeared useless for so small a force, very badly supported, to stand against six thousand regulars, all picked men, and well supplied—a retreat was ordered, when the President, who had been on horseback with the army the whole day, retired from the mortifying scene, and left the city on horseback, accompanied by Gen. Mason and Mr. Carroll. At Georgetown the President met his lady, she having left the city only a half hour before him, having remained with great firmness and composure at the President's house, until a messenger brought her the tidings, that the British were within a few miles of city, and that our army were retreating, without any chance of being rallied, so as to check their march.

The President and Secretary of State went to Virginia, with their families—the other officers of government went to Fredericktown, where the government is to be formed, and where the President intends to meet his Secretaries next week. I remained at the President's house, until all our army had passed, and ninety nine hundredths of the citizens gone, leaving nothing but empty walls. I fell in to the trail of the army, and marched about four miles on the Frederick road. Being much fatigued, I turned off into a wood, and found good quarters in a farm house, on a hill back of Pearce's. Soon after reaching there, at nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, a signal gun was discharged, and the President's house, the Capitol, and many other public buildings, were at the same moment in a blaze, which continued nearly all night.

On Thursday morning, I proceeded on with the army, to Montgomery Court House, where Gen. Winder's headquarters were established. I had some conversation with him. He appeared to regret very much, that he had not been enabled to have made a greater resistance, although he was perfectly satisfied, that a successful resistance could not have been made, with the force in the neighbourhood of Washington, since, if had all been brought together before the action, it would not have been so large as that opposed to him, and our force was principally militia, and that of the enemy, all regulars and picked men.

The uncertainty, on which road the enemy intended to attack the city, compelled him to keep his forces divided, and then being divided, or scattered frequent marches and countermarches, which at this hot season was quite too much for our militia, particularly as the Quarter Master's department was either shamefully neglected, or the officers unable to procure supplies. For it is a fact, that our men suffered severely, not only for accommodations, but for bread and meat; and after retreating to the Court House at Montgomery, they could not get quarters nor provision, not even a tent to cover them from the rain.

It is to be hoped, that the officers of the army, in every part of the U. States, will take warning from this sad lesson, and provide an abundance of provisions and of tents, for it is impossible for men to fight, if they are not well fed, and if they are not sheltered from the rains and the fogs when they sleep. Our army may with truth be said to have been beaten by fatigue, before they saw the enemy. It is indeed a very bad plan to march troops far in the hot sun, the day on which they are to fight; and it is still worse not to have them well supplied with provisions, especially bread, which can so easily be baked hard, and each man furnished with a competency for several days. And as all armies are liable to be defeated, provision should be made for such a state of things, and the requisite deposits made at the proper places for the army to retire to; as when they do retire, it is to be presumed, that when they are so much fatigued and many of them wounded, and after having lost a great portion of their baggage and provisions—at such a time, they require immediate food and repose, more than at any other. Consequently more pains should be taken to provide quarters, and make seasonable deposits of provisions.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,

The following are facts which took place at Washington on the night of the 24th inst. and the day following, to which I was an eye witness. After the battle a small party of British entered the city about 7 o'clock at night; on passing the first house, which had been occupied by Mr. Gallatin, a volley was fired from the windows, which killed general Ross's horse under him, one soldier and wounded three others; the house was immediately surrounded, and some prisoners taken (a part of which were blacks) and the house set on fire. About half past nine a tremendous explosion was heard at the navy yard, and it was soon enveloped in flame (this was done by our people)—About ten, another explosion was heard at the capitol, and soon after a fire was seen in the wooden part, between the two houses, and the north part of which burnt with great fury.

From this time, little was seen or heard until about 11 o'clock, when we discovered a body of about 150 troops, marching up Pennsylvania avenue, towards the president's house—on their arrival opposite Mr. Mackeown's hotel (where I put up) Col. Isaacs addressed the commanding officer, who we learnt was Gen. Ross, who gave every assurance that private property and persons should be respected—and Admiral Cockburn, who arrived at the head of a second detachment, renewed this assurance: they then advanced, being about 150 men, and on their arrival at the president's house, they entered and took some porter, and collected some papers, and soon an explosion was heard, and the house seen on fire—the treasury office was also soon on fire.

The troops then returned, and on arriving near the hotel, Admiral Cockburn halted a part of the troops, and observed that he must destroy Mr. Gale's office, and ordered an officer to go into it, and see what it contained—on his return he replied that it was full of types and printing materials. Admiral C. observed it must be destroyed, but on being informed that by setting fire to that office, many other adjoining buildings would take fire, he consented it should remain until he sent a file of men to destroy the types—this was not done until next morning. Afterwards admiral C. bid good night, and renewed his assurance that all persons might consider themselves as safe as they were the night previous—he departed next morning about half past 5. Admiral C. rode through the avenue to the president's house, or near it, accompanied by three soldiers only, and soon returned alone, except a man on a horse, who appeared to be from the country.

The admiral again stopped near the hotel, and conversed some time with few gentlemen in the street. About 6 o'clock, about 900 men were marched to three detachments, followed by about 3 negroes, carrying powder, rockets, &c. up to the secretary of state's office, at that office was soon on fire—after which during the day, the three rope walks, Mr. Ringgold, Mr. Parrott and Mr. Heat were burnt, together with the Potomac Bridge. The only building belonging to the public, that escaped, was the house occupied for the general post and patent offices.

CHESTER BAILEY.

August 26, 1814.

REMEMBER POSTERITY.

Americans, remember what you owe to posterity. Your fathers have bestowed on you an inheritance that you must hand down to your children, unimpaired. Remember the sacred trust committed to your care; and say you value your characters and your good names, see that you do not, by a single act or deed, tarnish your fame, or compel posterity to blush for you. Remember the patriotic fervor of the gallant spirits of the Revolution—remember how much they freely and voluntarily sacrificed for the constitution and laws you now enjoy, and remember the sacred obligation you are under, to transmit this constitution and these laws to future generations, without stain or dishonor. Once the brightest men the world ever produced, (the immortal Junius) said—"To a generous mind there cannot be a doubt, we owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire, those rights, which they have delivered to our care; we owe it to posterity not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed." This obligation is paramount to all others—it is the duty of every man to hand down to posterity, unimpaired, what has been so bountifully bestowed on him—and he who does not feel the full force of this obligation is neither a good citizen, a man of honour, or a patriot. Americans, remember the solemn injunctions of WASHINGTON, of FRANKLIN, and all the heroes of the Revolution—You will not dishonour their names, nor yourselves. You are now the only free people on earth; and you will remain so, while you follow the example and precepts of the god-like man who adorned the history of our country—the immortal Washington. Yankee.

FROM THE AURORA.

TO THE PEOPLE.

A project has been set on foot, and publicly advertised, for forming military corps for local defence.

What infatuation, to begin to defend Philadelphia on the commons, or beyond the Schuylkill!

What frantic mind suggested the imbecile project?—What! wait for the enemy in your neighborhood, and surrender your neighbors, and countrymen to the enemy, twenty, or a hundred miles distant!

What inhuman, selfish, or imbecile mind was it that conceived a project so narrow, so unsocial, so absurd? People of Philadelphia! if you suffer an enemy to approach within 100 miles of Philadelphia, uninterrupted—if you abandon all your fellow citizens, who form a common society—a common country—a people—a nation—if you shut up your resources of men and means within the narrow lines which bound Philadelphia, you not only ensure your fate, but you merit it, and the execration of the whole country.

Turn out—go and meet them; and if you mean to save your City, let the affections, and the love, and the strength of the country, be with you; do not hold off a premium to your neighbours who are not as strong as you are, to surrender in despair.

Wilmingten has sent her gallant sons to the Susquehanna; that flourishing town has asked aid from Philadelphia,

but has sent forth a force, larger than Philadelphia has sent any where to join their fellow citizens.

Whoever conceived the project, whatever may be the temper of his heart, he is a miserable politician—and very incompetent to advise the means by which a great City can be defended—You must meet them with the bayonet and the rifle, or you perish.

COMMON SENSE.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, (Albany) dated
"Tatavia, August 19, 1814.

"The loss of the British in attempting to storm Fort Erie, on the 15th inst. was in killed, wounded, and prisoners, at least 1200—we have 1450 stands of arms taken—200 of the prisoners passed here yesterday, and another detachment is expected to day. Capt. Williams was killed—Lieut. M'Donough fought with a handspike on the platform, with the utmost intrepidity, and knocked the British down as they ascended their ladders, until he was skinned by their bayonets—they were both injured at Buffalo."

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS OF AUG. 26th

LATEST FROM THE NIAGARA.

From the 16th to the 21st, our army on the Niagara spent their time in comparative quiet, excepting what the enemy would term *scrities*. After leaving strong garrisons in our batteries, on the afternoon of the 18th, the General moved out about a mile on the Point Abino road, with detachments of the 1st and 2d brigades, with a field piece and howitzer, intending to feel the pulse of the Lieut. General. After displaying from column into line, their left in front, they advanced upon the enemy's supposed positions and entrenchments about 1500 yards. With their skirmishers in front, through a thick wood, they reconnoitred their left flank, without a gun being fired.

The stillness of the batteries on the 20th had created an opinion on the part of the General, that the enemy had withdrawn the principal part of his battalions. Arrangements were made to feel him early on the morning of the 21st. A storm of incessant rain prevented this being put into execution before 9—at that hour a party of our riflemen were thrown into the woods which mask the position of the enemy, the skirts of which are occupied by their light brigade, under brigadier Tucker. These were supported by the 9th, 21st, 22d, and volunteers with Capt. Biddle, a field piece and a howitzer on the right. Our flankers brought on a pretty sharp affair with the Tucker brigade, and their supporting party. Our party penetrated the wood to the abatis and trenches, and by some manoeuvring drew on the flankers so as to receive the fire of the detachment under Col. Miller, which had the effect of driving them to the entrenchments. On account could they be persuaded to come upon the plain. Biddle gave it to them warmly with grape, canister and shells, and a brisk cannonade was kept up from all the batteries. A perfect reconnaissance was effected. We regret the loss of 1 officer killed and 3 wounded, and fifteen rank and file. That of the enemy could not have been less than 200.

FROM ERIE.

We have nothing by the steam boat Richmond, (which left Albany Tuesday morning) but the following:

FROM THE ARGUS OFFICE.

Monday Morning, Aug. 22.

Captain B—, an acquaintance, came down in the mail stage last night. He says that Schenectady 3 officers from Erie, on state, that on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning, 80 of the enemy's dead were found in a wood near Fort Erie, where they had been collected by one, who had been obliged to retreat, without being able to bury them, that the whole number of dead, wounded and prisoners which had fallen into our hands exceeded 1100; and that it was believed he had carried 400 more off the field.

They stated, also, that a firing was heard at the head of the Lake on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, which, my informant cannot say, supposed to proceed from the hostile squadrons in that quarter.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS AUG. 26.

LATEST FROM BUFFALO.

The Editor of the Argus has conversed with two gentlemen who left Buffalo on Wednesday morning, one of them of the army. They inform, that from 380 to 20 of the enemy were buried by our troops; and that the total number of prisoners, including wounded, was 414; of these, 70 or 80 were mangled by the explosion of a powder magazine under the battery which the enemy gained, after having been repulsed from it 4 times. The platform was loosely laid down, and it is believed the fire was accidentally communicated to the magazine. Several lams were seen to be employed by the enemy, in removing the wounded during the action.

Lieut. M'Donough was killed while fighting with the tiller of his gun, and after he had knocked down several of the enemy, Lieut. Fontaine, then the only remaining officer at the bastion, called for quarters. Lieut. Col. Drummond replied "Give no quarters to the d—d Yankee." Fontaine was bayoneted and thrown over the works; but was afterwards found, and is doing well. Drummond paid for his inhumanity with his life—as he was shot immediately after. Our loss was 15 killed and 20 wounded, 3 of which have since died.

The enemy was pursued to his headquarters; his force previous to the action was 6000. Gen. Drummond had been induced to make the attack from the representations of 2 American deserters, who had, with the view of obtaining favor, diminished our real force, and represented it in a starving, disaffected state. They paid for their folly, as the enemy hung them all during the action.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.
We learn that our fleet remained in its former positions; that the enemy's large ship would be off in October, and that the frames of two frigates, brought from England, had arrived at Kingston.

The rifle companies of Albany and Troy have volunteered to a man, we understand, for active service; & will leave this place to day for N. York. We rejoice to find them subscribing, by their actions, to the patriotic maxim—"In war, political peace—in peace, political war."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
After an intermission of several days owing to the unfortunate events hereinafter noticed, we have it in our power to issue a paper in the present reduced form, which we hope in a day or two to change to its usual shape and condition.

THE FATE OF WAR

Has befallen the City of Washington. It was taken by the enemy on Wednesday the 24th inst. and evacuated by them in the course of Thursday night, after destroying the interior and combustible part of the Capitol, of the President's House, and of the public offices. The Navy Yard was burnt by order of our officers, on learning that the enemy was in possession of the City. Not having room or time in this hasty publication, to detail particulars, we content ourselves with publishing the following letter, which, with a few remarks subjoined must suffice for this day.—Particulars will be given hereafter.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Winder, to the Secretary of War, dated Baltimore, August 27, 1814.

SIR,
When the enemy arrived at the mouth of Potomac, of all the militia which I had been authorized to assemble there were but about 1700 in the field, from 1 to 1400 under Gen. Stansbury near this place, and about 250 at Bladensburg, under Lieut. Col. Krauer; the slow progress of draft and the imperfect organization with the ineffectiveness of the law to compel them to turn out, rendered impossible to have procured more.

The militia of this State and of the contiguous parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania were called on en masse, but the former militia law of Pennsylvania had expired the 1st of June or July, and the one adopted in its place is not to take effect in organizing the militia before October. No aid therefore has been received from that State.

After all the force that could be put in my disposal at that short time, and in such dispositions as I deemed best calculated to present the most respectable force at whatever point the enemy might strike, I was enabled by the most active and harassing movement of troops to interpose before the enemy. Bladensburg about 5000 men, including 350 regulars and Com. Barney's command. Much the largest portion of the force arrived on the ground when the enemy were in sight, and were disposed of to support in the best manner the position which Gen. Stansbury had taken. They had barely reached the ground before the action commenced, which was about 1 o'clock, P. M. of the 24th inst. and continued about an hour. The contest was not as obstinately maintained as could have been desired, but was parts of the troops sustained with great spirit and with prodigious effect, and the whole of our force have been equally firm, I am induced to believe the enemy would have been repulsed notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which they fought. The artillery from Baltimore, supported by Major Pinkney's rifle battalion, and a part of Captain Dough's from the Navy Yard, were in advance to command the pass of the bridge at Bladensburg, and played upon the enemy. I have since learned, with very destructive effect. But the rifle troops were obliged after some time to retire and course the artillery. Superior numbers however rushed upon them and made their retreat necessary, not however without great loss on the part of the enemy. Major Pinkney received a severe wound in his right arm after he had retired to the left flank of Stansbury's brigade. The right and centre of Stansbury's brigade consisting of Lieut. Cols. Ragans and Souter's regiments generally gave way very soon afterwards, with the exception of about 40 rallied by Col. Ragans, after having lost his horse, and the whole a part of Capt. Shower's company, but of whom Gen. Stansbury represents to have made, even thus deserted, a gallant stand. The fall which Lieut. Col. Ragans received from his horse, together with his great efforts to sustain his position, rendered him unable to follow the retreat, we have therefore to lament that this gallant and excellent officer has been taken prisoner; he has however been paroled and I met him here recovering from the bruises occasioned by his fall.—The loss of his services at this moment is serious.

The 5th Baltimore regt. under Lieut. Col. Stretton being the left of Brig. Gen. Stansbury's brigade, and however, stood

on the ground, and except for a moment part of them recoiled a few steps, remained firm, and stood until ordered to retreat, with a view to prevent them from being out-flanked.

The reserve under Brig. Gen. Smith of the City and Georgetown, with regulars and some detachments of Maryland militia, flanked on their right Com. Barney and his brave fellows, and Lieutenant Colonel Beal, still were the right on the hill, and maintained the contest for some time with great effect.

It is not with me to report the conduct of Com. Barney and his command, nor I speak from observation, being too late, but the concurrent testimony of who did observe them, does them the highest justice for their brave resistance to the destructive effect they produced on the enemy.—Com. Barney, after having lost his horse, took post near one of the guns, and there unfortunately received a severe wound in the thigh, and he fell into the hands of the enemy.—Lieut. Miller of the Marines, was wounded in the arm, fighting bravely.—From the best intelligence, there remains but little doubt that the enemy lost at least 20 killed and wounded, and of these a very unusual portion killed. Our loss cannot, I think, be estimated more than from 30 to 40 killed, and 50 to 60 wounded.

They took altogether about 120 prisoners. You will readily understand that it is impossible for me to speak minutely of the merit or demerit of particular troops little known to me from their recent and hasty assemblage. My subsequent movements for the purpose of preserving much of my force as possible, gaining reinforcements, and protecting this place, are already known.

I am with very great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. WINDER,
Brig. Gen. 10th Md. District.

John. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

N. B. We have to lament that Capt. Terrett, of the 5th Baltimore Regiment, has also been wounded, but is doing well. Other officers, no doubt, deserve notice, but I am as yet unable to particularize.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, to Capt. Dyson, dated 29th August, 1814.

SIR,
I send Capt. Manigault with orders to receive your written or verbal report of the causes under which you left the post communicated to your charge. In this you will state the orders under which you acted, and from whom received.

I am, sir, your most obt. servt.,
J. ARMSTRONG,
Capt. Dyson, Corps of Artillery.

Camp at Macdon's Island, August 29th, 1814.

SIR,
I had the honor to receive your communication of the 29th inst. The orders received from Brig. Gen. Winder through Major Hite, verbally, on the 24th inst. were, in case I was oppressed by, or heard of, an enemy in my rear, to spike our guns and make my escape over the River. The enemy approached by water on the 27th, and we had learnt on that day thro' several channels, that the enemy had been reinforced at Benedict, 6000 strong, & that they were on their march to co-operate with the fleet, in addition to the force which left the City. Under all these circumstances, the officers under my command were consulted, and agreed it was best to abandon the Fort and effect a retreat.—The force under my command was tho't not equal to a defence of the place.

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

SAM'L F. DYSON,
Captain Corps of Artillery.
The Hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Capt. Dyson is, we learn, under arrest, and the command of his company given to Lieut. Spencer.

The enemy having evacuated the City, those inhabitants who had departed generally returned on Saturday. No attempt has since been made by the enemy to re-occupy it.
On Saturday, several of the enemy's vessels appeared in sight down the River, and a flag was sent down by the citizens of Alexandria, offering to surrender at discretion.—We are not precisely informed of the terms or nature of the capitulation agreed on, which however shall be hereafter stated. The Fort at or near Warburton was blown up by the commander about dusk on Saturday evening. The following letters relate to that circumstance:

The President of the U. States was not only active during the engagement which took place with the enemy, but had been exerting himself for 2 or 3 days previous, & has been personally active ever since. Every one joins in attributing to him the greatest merit.

The enemy's vessels now lie off Alexandria about 6 miles below this City, and by some are supposed to menace it. We are prepared to meet, and we hope to repel them.

Private property was in general scrupulously respected by the enemy during his stay in the City, with the exception of 2 or 3 houses burnt because guns were fired from them on the enemy. The office of the National Intelligencer, besides these, was the sole exception. Cockburn, the incendiary hero of Hampton,

presided at the demolition of its material parts, and amused the spectators with much of the peculiar slang of the Common-Sewer in relation to the Editors of this paper. The destruction of our office will account for the present appearance of our paper.

The officers of government are now all at this place, and about resuming in their ordinary course all the functions of government, to which a momentary interruption has been given by the sudden incursion of a strong force of the enemy.—This event, however it may have produced considerable loss to the Public, much loss to a few individuals, among whom are ourselves, and great anxiety to all classes, can produce no serious effect, either on the government, or on the community generally. The inconvenience, tho' serious to us and those who have bravely fled to our succor, to the people of the U. States will be momentary; the loss to the proprietors of the City (those excepted whose property was destroyed) was very trivial. The only serious effect is the stigma which this event will necessarily, we do not say justly, affix on the national character. That stain can only be effaced by future vigor and unity of action. In what manner these should be exhibited, is a point we shall leave for future elucidation.

Nat. Intel.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,

AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING SEPT. 6, 1814.

BRILLIANT ACTION.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR—DATED

Chesler Town, Sept. 1, 1814.

"I herewith send you a very hasty sketch of the proceedings of the British on our shores during the last week. On Sunday morning Sir Peter Parker landed about 100 men from the Maadus frigate, and burnt every house on Waller's farm, together with all his grain in stacks and granary—loss estimated at: or 8000 dollars. On Tuesday morning they treated Richard Frisby, Esq. of Baltimore, in the same manner—his loss not less than 6000 dollars. Emboldened by his success in these enterprises, on Wednesday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sir Peter landed about 220 men, and with a negro for his guide, marched with a view of surprising Col. Reed in his camp; but the Col. through the vigilance of his guards, was aware of their approach, met them with about 150 men, and gained a complete victory. The action lasted about half an hour, when it resulted in a handsome victory on our side. The enemy retreated in confusion, leaving ten men dead upon the field, and six severely wounded, three of whom have since died. The number of wounded taken to the frigate, we have not been able to ascertain; but there is not a doubt remaining that Sir Peter was taken on board a corpse. The evidences upon which this conviction is founded are as follows: As captain of the foretop (wounded, and now in our possession) informs that he was by the captain's side until he fell; that he received a wound in the thigh in the commencement of the action, and in a short time after, while they were bearing him from the field, he received a shot in the head, which put a period to his existence. His shoe, with his name written in it, was found upon the field, with a good deal of blood upon the inside of it. On the next day a flag was sent on shore, with a proposition for an exchange of prisoners, and the communication was signed by the first Lieutenant of the ship. We had not a man killed, and only three slightly wounded, all of whom are doing well."

EVENTS WITH EFFECTS.

Crowded as are our columns this morning with late events near the Capitol, yet we cannot close them entire without a remark. While the official stamp of the preceding columns will quiet public opinion, up to their dates, still it is no less consoling to the real patriot, than true, that the loss of character in the capture of the Capitol, is likely to be attended with the best possible consequences, in bringing about that union of the American people, near the scene of action, so desirable and so certain of the most salutary effects. They are rising in the majesty of their strength, and flocking to the standard of the government, which is now re-organized in that city whose hallowed name so justly warms the hero's breast. Though its streets were for a few hours polluted, by the presence of the myriads of an infatuated and inveterate enemy, whose incendiary conduct laid low the towering fabric of National Council; yet the deliberative wisdom of the nation, which will shortly convene, will not be impeded, though not so conveniently accommodated for a while.

The cities of Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, have taken warning from the past, and having laid by all local divisions, are, by purse and sword, determined to repel a force the enemy now has to molest them.—And although he may, for a time, carry on that kind of predatory warfare, on defenceless towns, villages, and private property near the water's edge, for which he is notorious—yet he will fail in his main object: and which conduct can serve only to draw down the reprobation of a nation of freemen, and the just odium of the thinking world.

The American people united may safely bid defiance to all the force the enemy now has or can bring against them. Let them rally round the government in support of their rights and liberty, and the influence of their father's blood, & they may bid defiance to their enemies: Let them stand together like a band of brothers in the common cause, and the bulldog pupils of the Helling school, whose name spread terror in Europe, but either absence of the tutor, or change of office, that portion of them on the lines have been shorn of their laurels by American valor; they are no longer dreaded there, nor need those near us be dreadened here. A bold and determined band of freemen, even against superior numbers, will ensure the defeat of slaves.

The annexed extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Rogers, will sufficiently explain the determination of the government and people near the enemy—since which we are verbally informed that Com. Rogers and Perry,

and Capt. Porter, with upwards of 1000 sturdy men of Neptune, forthwith left Baltimore for Washington, & thence, subsequent accounts arise us in saying, they took possession of, reinforced the guns, and have stopped the channel betwixt Alexandria, in order to prevent the enemy from carrying off the flour, &c. which they had received as ransom for the town. It is also said the enemy had burnt a merchant ship that had fallen into their hands. The almost incessant firing for the last three days, is said to be between the above fort and the enemy. The result of this (after) noble stand, we have confidence in its resounding honor to the heroes who command.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Rogers, dated August 29, 1814.

"The terms of capitulation of the town of Alexandria are so degrading and humiliating as to excite the indignation of all classes of people—those who have hitherto been most vehement in their denunciation of the war and of the administration are no less ardent in their zeal and determination to defend this City and Georgetown to the last extremity, than the warm advocates of both.—The arrogant foe has required the surrender of all articles of produce and merchandise, even retrospectively to the 19th inst. including all that has been sent from the town subsequent to that date, together with all the shipping, whether about or sunk, to be delivered to him in perfect order, to carry off his immense booty which he is now busily engaged in loading and preparing for departure."

We this morning complete the publication of the laws of the United States, passed at the last session of Congress.

[The following communication was not received until after the publication of our last paper.]

DIED, on Tuesday the 23d ult. DAVID KERR, Jun. Esq. at his seat, Oakland, near Easton, in the 32d year of his age.

In the death of this most excellent young man, society have to deplore the loss of a valuable member; and his relations and peculiar friends to sustain the sudden, solemn, awful, eternal privation of a beloved companion, whose sound and intelligent mind, whose many, frank, ingenious and liberal disposition—whose warm, affectionate and sensitive heart, immutably devoted where he professed himself attached, will secure to the minds of those who have prized his virtues, the melancholy pleasure to remember,—their friend once lived.

ATTENTION.

Two "Independent Light Dragoons" are ordered to meet at Easton, on MONDAY, 12th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. in full uniform, with equipments in ample order, each member provided with 10 blank cartridges. Per order.
Will. Harrison, jun. Lieut.

PUBLIC SALE.

WHEREAS, to the last will and testament of Mary Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased—will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 1st inst. on a credit of six months, at his late dwelling in Island Creek Neck, all the personal estate of the said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The terms will be made known more fully on the day of sale (which will take place at 10 o'clock) and attendance given by
Eliz. & N. Martin, ex'rs.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell my Farm near Skipton, in Wye, containing about 333 acres. Terms: one third of the purchase money to be paid down, the other two thirds in two equal annual payments; possession to be given the first of January next, but the present tenant to remain on the farm another year, under the purchaser, unless they two agree otherwise. A bond will be executed for the conveyance of the property, on the payment of the whole of the purchase money.

To describe this farm would be useless, as those disposed to purchase will doubtless view the premises, which will be shown by Joshua Lucas on the farm, or the subscriber, on King's Creek. If this farm is not disposed of at private sale before the 5th of October next, it will on that day (Wednesday) be offered at public vendue, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
William A. F. C. Kemp.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, MARYLAND.

ORDERED, That John Duhamel, Collector of the County Tax for Queen Ann's County, cause the following List of Lands and Lots of Ground, and amount of Taxes thereon due, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, to be inserted once a week for four successive weeks, in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Star, at Easton—Notifying, that unless the County Charges due thereon shall be paid to the Collector of said County, within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the Lands and Lots of Ground so charged, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same. Per
JAMES BAYNARD, Clk. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Queen Ann's County.

UPPER DISTRICT.

Names of Persons.	Name of Lands.	Acres.	Value.	% Cts.
Levinus Clarkson,	Sagar's hazard, pock hickory ridge, &c.	300	\$653 13	14 66
Joseph David,	Andover, & Andover meadows, &c.	325	\$46 23	8 49
Richard Holden,	Holden's hermitage, Chance Sayer's Range, &c.	468	1380	23 45
Hugh Roberts' heirs,	Sayer's Range	185	613 13	4 49
Benj. Ringgold's heirs,	John's chance, Salem resurveyed, and Bennet's addition and choice,	1585	\$1285	72 56
Rebecca Smith,	Golden Groves,	75	\$400	3 93
Ann Foreman, wrd.	Hazard Mash's Chester farm, & house at K. town,	1165	2430	14 83
T. Brody far J. Tucker's child,		150	400	2 44
Cornelius Cammings,	His Camberwell and Prior's chance, Stepheny and Jas. choice,	244	706 23	9 23
James Clymer,	House and Lot G. Town,	80	80	2 57
Benjamin Farrow,	House and Lot B. Dams	250	152	1 52
Alexander Maxwell,	Jasper's lot & Benton's vineyard, &c.	266	930	5 70
Thomas Rolph's heirs,	Harris' rambles, Rolph's adventure, chance and addition, &c.	267	710	4 40
George Benton's heirs,	Benton's luck, &c.	129	380	2 32
James P. Ringgold,	Knowler range, pt.	124	360	2 25
Edward Thomas' heirs,	Sayer's range, pt.	55	150	02
Archibald Lattimer, for J. Greaves' beginning corrected, W. and Pindar's outlet,		162	525	3 25
Arthur Wheatley,	Manger, pockey addition, &c.	167	475	2 95
Rebecca Mullin,	Tilghman's discovery, & moony luck, &c.	58	253 13	3 94
Isaac Pinder,	Pindar's resurvey, pt.	45 1-2	146 23	2 99
Henry Lowman,	Wright's forest,	725	1336	8 12
J. Pryor, J. Williamson and J. Massey,			133 13	1 99
Zachariah Roberts' heirs,	Sayer's range, Scott's out range, and house and lot in C. Hill,	190	638	5 18
Sam. & John Boats,	Harris' rambles	108	185	1 14
Sweetnam Foreman's heirs,	Royston, pt. & Mary's portion,	400	1155	8 89
Samuel Wallace's heirs,	Poplar hill and Wry hall, pt.	496	1635	9 91

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Names of Persons.	Name of Lands.	Acres.	Value.	% Cts.
Thomas S. Cook's heirs,	Mary Ann's lot, Providence,	100	260	8 63
Nicholas Loveday,	Partnership, pt.	150	550	3 37
Thomas Potts,		36 1-2	120	1 17
Mark Benton's heirs,			1013 1-3	8 33
Samuel Y. Garry,	Tristram and Coursey,	200	785	4 70
William Harrison,	Jackson's choice, Sayer's forest, and house Q. Town,	183	373 13	6 28
Samuel Harrison,	Jackson's choice, Sayer's forest, pt. &c.	183	625	4 75
John Harrison,	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto,	183	700	4 29
John Griffith's heirs,			40	66

ISLAND DISTRICT.

Names of Persons.	Name of Lands.	Acres.	Value.	% Cts.
Darden B. Carter,	Coppage's range and Cranewick,	328	4420	19 14
Mark Benton's heirs,	Benton's pleasure, &c.	300	2666 23	17 18

Centerville, August 16, 1814. (September 6) 4

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Judges of Queen Ann's county court—We shall on the first Thursday in October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the whole of the real estate of James Nevill, dec'd.—containing one hundred and nineteen and three quarters acres of Land, subject to the dower right of Mrs. Crouch.—This property lies within one mile of F. B. The houses are tolerable, the situation is healthy and supplied with good water, the soil is supposed to be equal to any in the neighborhood—on the border is a considerable quantity of excellent meadow ground. The purchaser must give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money.

A complete map of the land will be left with Mr. Crouch, on the premises, who will show them. Attendance given on day of sale, by
Robert Stevens,
John Elliott, &
Joseph B. Sparks,
Commissioners.

sept. 6 5

OYSTER HOUSE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that he intends to keep, for the accommodation of customers, a constant supply of fresh good Oysters, at his house in Easton, next door to Spedden & Hopkins's carriage shop—where gentlemen can have Oysters dressed in any way they may be called for, at a reasonable price for every meal of Oysters. The subscriber will also sell Oysters in the shell, by the bushel, to any person that may want, at the place aforesaid.

Risdon B. Coleman.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and order of the orphans' court.—The subscriber, of Worcester county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Truitt, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to John Cropper, Register of Wills for Dorchester county, on or before the second Monday in March next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August, Anno Domini 1814.

James Round, Worcester county, adm'r of George Truitt, dec'd.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and order of the orphans' court.—The subscriber, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Barzada Martin, 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 second Monday in March next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August, Anno Domini 1814.

Thomas Tall, adm'r of Barzada Martin, dec'd.

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT.

I the ely certify that Lerin Jackson, free negro of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures) a brown Gilding, about ten years old, thirteen hands three inches high, a star on his forehead, and right hind foot white; galled with collar, and cropped tail; trots and gallops. Given under my hand, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, this 30th day of August, 1814.

Thomas Dudley,
The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away
Levin Jackson.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

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

Levin Swiggett, Jun.



FROM THE AURORA.

The following trifle is presented, with a hope that it may excite some emulation among the sons of song, at the present moment, when every effort should be made to rouse the sleeping spirit of our country:—& then, above all, have much in their power—consequently, much to answer for

The daring foe, by conquest crowned,
From Europe's shores, in quest of plunder,
O'er old Atlanta's waters bound,
To rend our union bands asunder.

Our Stars that Neptune's realms illumine,
No more, they say, shall dare to twinkle;
Our Stripes that o'er the Cross presumed
With Boreas' blast no more shall mingle.

Trade's jealous fears, can England hide?
Our Stars' ever ocean heaving!
What ailed the wounded Lion's pride?
Our Stripes above the Red Cross streaming

Above the Cross our Stripes shall stream,
Or live alone in future story;
On every sea our Stars shall beam,
Or veil in coming waves their glory.

Each right by Independence claimed—
Broad as the earth—wide as the ocean—
By Courage won, by Wisdom fringed,
The altar of our lives' devotion.

Then firmly brace each valiant arm—
Our Eagle fans her battle pinions;
March—Backward drive the hostile swarm;
Destruction waits the tyrant's minions.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person or persons claiming public lands in the Mississippi territory, south of the state of Tennessee and west of the state of Georgia, under the act, or pretended act of the state of Georgia, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state for the payment of the late state troops and for other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state and for other purposes,'" passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, who have exhibited the evidence of their claims to the secretary of state, for the purpose of having the same recorded in books in his office, conformably to the act of Congress passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled, "An act regulating the grants to lands, providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee," shall be allowed until the first Monday of January next, to deposit in the office of the secretary of state of the United States, a sufficient legal release of all such claim or claims to the United States, and an assignment and transfer to the United States of their right and claim to any sum or sums of money which by them or the persons from whom they or any of them have derived their claims were deposited or paid into the treasury of the state of Georgia as the consideration of the purchase of the land for which their release of claim is deposited as aforesaid; and also, a power to sue in the name of such claimant for any sum or sums of money assigned as aforesaid, and which shall have been unlawfully or fraudulently withdrawn from the treasury of the state of Georgia, such release, assignment, transfer, and power, to take effect on the indemnification of such claimants being made conformably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and attorney general of the United States (for the time being) shall be and they are hereby constituted and appointed a board of commissioners, to meet in the city of Washington, on the first Monday of January next; and, as soon as may be practicable thereafter, they or any two of them, are hereby fully authorized and required to adjudge and determine upon the sufficiency of the releases and assignments and powers to be executed and deposited in the office of the secretary of state in conformity with the foregoing section; and also to adjudge and finally determine upon all controversies arising from such claims so released as aforesaid, which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to, each other; and also to adjudge and determine upon all such claims under the aforesaid act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, as may be found to have accrued to the United States by operation of law: Provided, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be published for the period of three months before the said meeting, at least once a week in all the public newspapers in which the acts of Congress are by authority published, notice of the purposes and of the time and place of such meeting.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said commissioners shall have made report to the President of the United States of the sufficiency of such releases and assignments, to the amount of at least nine tenths of the whole lands claimed by virtue of the sale made by the Legislature of the state of Georgia to the respective companies hereafter enumerated, exclusive of such claims to the said lands as shall have vested in the United States by the operation of law,

and shall have certified to him the names of the claimants, whose claims they have finally adjudged and allowed, and the respective & relative proportions on which they are entitled to indemnity under and by virtue of this act, the President shall be and he hereby is authorized and required to cause to be issued from the treasury of the United States, to such claimants respectively, (of convenient amount for circulation) certificates of stock, not bearing interest, and expressing on their face that the same are payable out of the first monies in the treasury of the United States, arising from the sale of public lands in the Mississippi territory, after the money due to the state of Georgia and the expenses of surveying such lands shall be satisfied.

To the persons claiming in the name of, or under the Mississippi Company, including such share or shares as may be found to have vested in the United States, and for which the United States are to be considered entitled to the respective proportions for the same, (and exclusive of all claims usually denominated in the former report of the commissioners aforesaid citizens' claims) a sum not exceeding in the whole three hundred and fifty thousand dollars:

To the persons claiming in the name of or under the Tennessee Company, under the foregoing terms and restrictions, a sum not exceeding in the whole six hundred thousand dollars.

To the persons claiming in the name of or under the Georgia Mississippi Company, under the like terms and restrictions, a sum not exceeding in the whole one million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To the persons claiming under citizens' rights, including such share or shares as have already accrued to the United States by operation of law, or by the provisions of this act, and to which the United States are to be considered entitled to the respective proportions for the same, a sum not exceeding in the whole two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That any person having claim under either of the said companies, and entitled to indemnity by virtue of this act, shall receive such indemnity only in proportion to the amount of such claims: And provided also, That no claim shall be allowed or any indemnification made therefor, to any person or persons who have voluntarily surrendered the evidence of their claims to the said lands under the act of Georgia of the thirteenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, or under any subsequent act of the said state, and which at the time of the surrender would have vested the title in such claimants, had the title from Georgia been valid, or who have received the money deposited as the consideration of the purchase of said land thus surrendered; but all such lands shall be deemed and taken to be vested in the United States, exonerated, and discharged from all such claims without any further surrender or release whatever, and the dividends to be made to claimants who shall be entitled to the benefits of this act shall be lessened in proportion to the claim so surrendered or withdrawn: And provided also, That no person or persons nor the agent or trustee of any person or persons shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, who by himself, herself, or themselves, or by his, her, or their agent, or by any person or persons with privity and consent of him, her, or them, shall have taken, received or withdrawn from the treasury of the state of Georgia, any sum or sums of money, which had been paid and deposited as the consideration of the purchase of any of the aforesaid lands, which person or persons at the time of the taking, receiving or withdrawing of the said money, was or were not the bona fide claimant or claimants of the lands for the purchase of which the said money had been deposited; but all and every the share or shares of such person or persons so fraudulently drawing the money as aforesaid, as may be found to have been claimed by such person or persons, at the time of recording in the office of the secretary of state the evidences of their claim or claims, shall be vested in the United States, and the dividends to be made to the claimants entitled to the benefits of this act shall be lessened in proportion thereto: And provided also, That each and every person, before receiving the certificates of stock aforesaid, shall, after the two foregoing provisions have been read to him, take and subscribe the following oath, viz: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, as the case may be, that I have not, nor has any person for whose interest I now act, either as agent or trustee, or as executor, administrator, or heir at law, done and performed any act, which by the tenor of the two provisions I have heard read to me, would disqualify me from receiving the indemnity afforded by the provisions of this act."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said certificates of stock shall be receivable in payment of the public lands to be sold after the date of such certificates in the Mississippi territory: Provided, That on every hundred dollars to be paid for such land, ninety five dollars shall be receivable in said certificates and five dollars in cash: Provided, That no person or persons making payment for lands in certificates, authorized to be issued by this act, shall be entitled to the discount for prompt payment now allowed by law to purchasers of public lands.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after such sufficient releases from the claimants to the United States shall be lodged in the office of the secretary of state, as is herein before provided in this act, all such sum or sums of money, remaining in the possession of the state of Georgia, which may have been deposited as the consideration of the purchase of the said lands, together with such interest, if any there be, as may have accrued thereon, shall be set over and paid by the commissioners to the state of Georgia, in part payment of the two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, stipulated to be paid by the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, in pursuance of the act of the State of Georgia of the 15th of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, or of any subsequent act, shall have taken, received, or withdrawn from the Treasury of the State of Georgia, any sum or sums of money which had been paid or deposited as the consideration of the purchase of any of the aforesaid lands, which person or persons, at the time of receiving or withdrawing said sum or sums of money as aforesaid, were not the bona fide claimants of the lands for the purchase of which said money had been paid or deposited, or if such person or persons had not, at the time the legal title vested in them, supposing the title of Georgia to have been valid, every such person or persons who shall have taken, received or withdrawn the money as aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged to have had and received the same to and for the use of the United States, and shall be and hereby are declared to be helden and liable to refund and pay to the United States, or to the Treasury of the State of Georgia, for the use of the United States, all such sum or sums of money so had and received as aforesaid, with legal interest from the time he, she, or they so received the same. And the aforesaid commissioners shall be and they are hereby further authorized and directed to examine into and investigate all cases coming within the purview of this section, and to claim such sum or sums of money to be paid to the United States as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and in case of refusal to pay the same, to direct suits to be commenced for the recovery of the same, in such form and manner as shall be the most advisable, making plaintiff or complainant as they shall think best either the United States, the claimants who shall have transferred to the United States their right of action against the aforesaid persons, or the State of Georgia as bailee of the money so taken, received, and withdrawn from the Treasury of the said State: Provided, That if it should be thought advisable to institute the suits for the recovery of the monies aforesaid in the name of the State of Georgia or of its proper officers, the consent thereto, from the proper authority of the State of Georgia, shall be first had and obtained: And provided also, That the said suits shall be conducted at the proper expense of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized to apply to the Governor of the State of Georgia for all such vouchers and testimony within archives or treasury of the said State as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the legal estate in any of the said lands (supposing the said act of the Legislature of the State of Georgia of the seventh of January, seventeen hundred and ninety five, had been valid and effectual) shall be vested in any person or persons who at the time of the passing of this act shall be under the age of twenty one years, it shall be lawful for the guardian or guardians of such person or persons appointed in pursuance of the laws of the respective states in which such person or persons shall reside, to execute for and in behalf of such person or persons, and deposit in the office of the secretary of state of the United States the release, assignment and power mentioned in the first section of this act; which said release, assignment and power so executed and deposited as aforesaid, are hereby declared to be good and effectual to all intents and purposes, and that in case of females covert claiming lands under the act or pretended act of the state of Georgia aforesaid, passed the seventh of January seventeen hundred and ninety five, it shall be lawful for the husband and wife to join in the execution of the release, assignment and transfer mentioned in the first section of this act, and that such release, assignment and transfer shall be good and effectual as to the interest of such wife: Provided, That the release, assignment and transfer executed as aforesaid, shall be acknowledged before a judge or justice of a court of record, and shall have the attestation of such judge or justice, certifying that on the separate examination of the wife, she had acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, claiming lands under the aforesaid act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, passed January seventh, seventeen hundred and ninety five, shall neglect or refuse to compromise and make settlement of all such claim or claims, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the United States shall be, and hereby are declared to be exonerated and discharged from all such claim or claims, and the same shall be for ever barred; and no evi-

dence of any such claim or claims shall be admitted to be pleaded or allowed in any evidence in any court whatever against any grant derived from the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
March 21, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by President of the United States, Agent for Vaccination, hereby gives notice, that Genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any person other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be by the post, and the requisite fee (five dollars) the current bank paper of any of the nine States, forwarded with it. When required, directions, &c. how to use it, will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any person who can read and write to secure his own supply from the Small Pox with the greatest certainty, and without any trouble or danger.

All letters on this subject, to or from the subscriber, and not exceeding half an ounce weight, are carried by the United States mail of postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage Vaccination."
James Smith,
U. S. Agent for Vaccination.
August 23 3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHAN COURT,
Tuesday, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1814.
ON application of SAMUEL CULBRETH, executor of Thomas Broady, late of Caroline county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and the same be published once in each week for space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copy from the minutes of proceedings of the orphan's court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed seal of my office, this 23rd day of August, A. D. 1814.

John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.
In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Tuesday in March next; the may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23rd day of August, 1814.

Samuel Culbreth, Ex'r of Thomas Broady, dec'd.
August 30 3

MARYLAND:

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

Lemuel Purnell.
June 28—eo3m, J. 12.26 A. 9.23 A. 6.20 A. 4

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

William Andrews.
June 7

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Peter Harris, guardian to the said minors.
August 2

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice—That the subscriber, having obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Minus Jacobs, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the last Saturday in March next; otherwise they may be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Mary Jacobs, ex'r of Minus Jacobs, dec'd.
August 23 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Anthony Ross.
Talbot county, Md. August 16

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Snow Hill, Md. on the 10th of August, 1814, a negro man by the name of David, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, aged 25 years, a little stoop shoulder'd—He has a remarkable scar on his right foot, occasioned by the cut of an axe—He is very much in the habit of saying "O yes," and "yes indeed." He had on when he went away, a long blue cloth coat, velvet pantaloons, oil cloth cover on his hat—he is a likely, smart fellow. He formerly belonged to William Sellers, of Accomack, Virginia—It is thought he will try to get to the State of Pennsylvania. Any person who will take up said negro, and deliver him to Isaac P. Smith, in Snow Hill, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

W. Campbell.
August 22 3q

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm in Caroline county, on Wednesday the 10th inst. a negro fellow by the name of Richard Smith, who was free born, and had been bound to the subscriber until 21 years of age, which said negro was in the county court at November term eighteen hundred and ten, convicted of felony, and sold for expence, by order of the court, and became the purchaser for five years, with a promise to him, if he behaved himself, I would give him two years of his time. The day after leaving the farm he went to Easton, and obtained from the Clerk of the county court, a certificate of his free birth, of which the subscriber is a copy. Whoever will take up said fellow, and deliver him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. All persons are warned to harbor or employ the said runaway at their peril, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

Anthony Baunings.
Talbot county, Aug 23 3

TATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Rebecca Cox, of the County and State aforesaid, came and proved my satisfaction, that the bearer hereof, negro Richard, alias Richard Smith, who is now about 1 years of age, 5 feet 5.34 inches high, of a black complexion, has one scar in his forehead near the side of his hair, one other scar partly on the top of his left wrist, said to have been occasioned by a burn, was born free, and raised in the County and State aforesaid.

In testimony, &c. this 11th day of August, 1814.

J. Lookerman, Clk.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of July, inst. a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself Liza, alias Ruth—She is supposed to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high. Her clothing when committed were a red calico jacket and a small scar on her forehead—Says she belongs to Mr. Henry Clark, about 5 miles from Ladensburgh, Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff.
Frederick county, Md.
July 23 (Aug. 2) 8

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 26th July last, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself Chloe—She is supposed to be about 18 years of age, four feet ten and a half inches high. Her clothing when committed were, a home made dark coat, a cross striped frock, dark calico jacket, and a cotton striped petticoat—Has several marks on her face and neck. Says she belongs to Mr. George French, about one and a half miles from George Town, in the District of Columbia. Her owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, sheriff.
Fred'k. county, Md.
August 11 (23) 8

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 15th July inst. as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Nancy Johnson. She is supposed to be about thirty six years of age, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high—Her clothing when committed were, a blue and white cotton check frock, and a black satin bonnet—has a mole on her chin—no other discoverable marks. Says she belongs to Gen. Joshua Wall, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, sheriff.
Fred'k. county, Md.
July 30 (Aug. 23) 8

WRITING PAPER.

For sale at the Star Office.



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.

AGREED to the last will and testament of Henry Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 21st inst. on a credit of six months, at his late dwelling in Island Creek Neck, all the personal estate of the said deceased, (negatives excepted) consisting of valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.
The terms will be made known more fully on the day of sale (which will take place at 10 o'clock) and attendance given by

Sept. 6 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Ann Fountain and Thomas Cooper, administrators of William Fountain, use of Samuel Harrison and Barrell & Ricard, against James M. Cotter, Matthias Alford, and James Faulkner—

Will be sold, at the dwelling-house of James Wright (of John), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September next, all James M. Cotter's undivided right in a tract or parcel of land called "Farris Farm." Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Also—On THURSDAY, the 22d, at the house of Matthias Alford, 400 acres of Land, six head of horses, one yoke of oxen and cart, 17 head of cattle. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

And on FRIDAY, 23d, at James Faulkner's, 106 acres of land, where the said Faulkner lives, one horse, 3 head of cattle, and 2 feather beds and furniture: taken as the property of the above said James M. Cotter, Matthias Alford, and James Faulkner, to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and will be sold for cash.—Attendance will be given by

Thomas Saulsbury, late Sheriff.

Denton, August 30 4

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale, at Easton, Campbell's tavern, in Chester town, on FRIDAY the 23d of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M.—her Farm in Kent county, Maryland, near Black & 4 Roads, and six miles from George Town & 4 Roads. It contains upwards of 370 Acres, about 60 of which are woodland, the remainder arable. The improvements are, a dwelling house, barn, granary, corn house, stables, carriage house, meat house, &c. and a young orchard. This land is so well known, and in such high repute for fertility, that a further description is thought unnecessary; especially as persons disposed to purchase will probably view it, previous to the sale, which they are invited to do, and may have it shown them; by calling on James Welch, Esq. near the premises, or Dr. Edward Scott, George Town & 4 Roads.—Possession will be given the first of January next, and the purchaser, if he requires it, may have a crop of wheat with it, sowed in due season, in a farmer-like manner, and under his own inspection. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Elkton, August 16 6

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Judges of Queen Anne's county court. We shall on the first Thursday in October next, if fair, if not, the next Friday, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the whole of the real estate of James Nevill, dec'd.—containing one hundred and nineteen and three quarters acres of Land, subject to the dower right of Mrs. Crouch.—This property lies within one mile of F. B. The houses are tolerable, the situation is healthy and supplied with good water; the soils suppose to be equal to any in the neighborhood.—on the border is a considerable quantity of excellent meadow ground. The purchaser must give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money.
A complete map of the land will be left with Mr. Crouch, on the premises; who will show them. Attendance given on request, at 10 o'clock.

Sept. 6 5

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell my Farm near Skipton, in Wycombe, containing about 333 acres. Terms: one third of the purchase money to be paid down, the other two thirds in two equal annual instalments; possession to be given the first of January next, the present tenant to remain on the farm another year, under the purchaser, unless they two agree otherwise. A bond will be executed for the conveyance of the property, on the payment of whole of the purchase money.

To describe this farm would be useless, as the disposed to purchase will doubtless view the premises, which will be shown by Joshua Loe on the farm, or the subscriber, on King's Cross. If this farm is not disposed of at private sale before the 5th of October next, it will on that Wednesday be offered at public vendue, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Sept. 6 3

APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

March 1

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens, I solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election of Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

at 23 William G. Tilghman.

FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

at 15 Jonathan Spencer.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

I am, respectfully, your old servant.

at 16 Daniel Martin.

VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

at 16 Samuel Stevens, jun.

BANK OF CAROLINE.

Denton, August 27, 1814.

SOLVED by the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, that each and every shareholder in the capital stock of said Bank, who have not paid on their stock ten dollars on and after the 1st day of November next, so much of each and every share by him, her, or them, shall complete the payment of each share in dollars.

ordered by the President and Directors, for the convenience of the Stockholders, that the required payment will be received at Bank, at any time previous to the seventh day of November. The dividend will be calculated from and the said seventh day of November next.

at 30 Thos. Culbreth, cashier.

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the parents and guardians of young persons residing in Talbot and the neighboring counties, that this Seminary will be opened on the second Monday of September next, for the reception of Scholars, under the direction of Messrs. QUINN and M'CONNELL, the Trustees have engaged as Professors of Languages and Mathematics for the ensuing year. The Greek and Latin Languages, several branches of the Mathematics, Geography, History, Logic and Rhetoric, and the knowledge of the English Grammar, will be taught in the Academy. Due attention will be paid to the discipline and government of the school, and to the morals and deportment of the scholars. Conveniences of every kind, and a reasonable accommodation for Scholars, may be had at Easton.

By order of the Board.

Nicholas Hammond, President.

Easton, August 30 6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has begun the collection of the county tax for the present year, and will attend the Court House in Easton (in the large room upstairs) on Tuesdays for that purpose; his duties will attend at Trappe, Chapel, and St. Michaels on Saturdays: being anxious to complete the collection at an early period, he earnestly solicits all those who are charged with assessments, to discharge the same immediately.

at 30 Joseph Darden, Collector of the Tax for Talbot county.

FOR SALE.

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

THE FARM in the tenure of Mr. Joshua Lamb, containing 405 3/4 acres, situated near I. U. Church, and only 5 1/2 miles from Chester town. There is on this farm a convenient two story brick dwelling, with cellar, and kitchen, and a large barn, and a good mill race, and a fine orchard. About 1 1/2 of the whole tract is in wood—the soil is general, and especially adapted to the new system of Clover and Plaster.

The FARM called "Hackett's Farm" containing one hundred and eighty-one acres, situated in the Still Pond road, within 3 1/2 miles of Chester town.

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

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

at 12 Philip Wallis.

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken in for lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henry, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Rescock, 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 provider; and every reasonable attention paid to whom may call upon him.

at 12 Solomon Lora.

Jan. 4—m

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 1.

BATTLE OF FORT ERIE.

Copies of letters from Brigadier General Gaines to the Secretary of War, dated

H. Q. Fort Erie, U. C. August 23, 1814.

SIR,

Loss of sleep and constant exposure to the weather in its various changes, gave me some days ago a violent cold, which has put it out of my power to do anything more than the state of the service here rendered absolutely indispensable. Hence my apology for delaying until this day my report of the battle of the 15th inst.

Gen. Drummond is quietly engaged in collecting his reinforcements.—His camp appears to be fortified. I attempted to look at it a few days past, and it cost me a fine young officer, Lieut. Yates of the 4th rifle regiment, killed, and Lt. Kearsley of that excellent corps, with Lieut. Childs of the 9th, wounded, with the loss of some 2 or 3 privates killed, and 5 or 6 wounded. The loss of the enemy I was unable to ascertain. He would not leave his defences, and I did not think fit to leave mine at all exposed. Several deserters say that though and 82d regts. arrived last night. This be true their strength is about the same as it was before the battle of the 15th. Their Col. Scott is dead; about 20 deserters from the DeWatteville regt. and a few from other corps concur in the report that their loss in killed, wounded, and missing on the 15th was upwards of a thousand.

Your obedient servant,

E. P. GAINES,

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

General ARMSTRONG,

Secretary at War.

Head Quarters, Left Wing,

Second Division, Fort Erie, U. C.

August 23, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honour to communicate for the information of the Department of War, the particulars of the battle fought at this place on the 15th instant, between the left wing of the second division of the Northern Army, under my command, and the British forces in the Peninsula of Upper Canada, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Drummond, which terminated in a signal victory in favor of the United American arms.

Our position on the margin of the lake at the entrance of the Niagara River, being nearly a horizontal plain 12 to 15 feet above the surface of the water, possessing few natural advantages, had been strengthened in front by temporary parapet breastworks, entrenchments and abatis, with two batteries and six field pieces.—The small unfinished Fort Erie, with a 24, 18 and 12 pounders, forms the north east, and the Douglass Battery, with an 18 and 6 pounder near the edge of the Lake, the South-East angle of our right. The left is defended by a redoubt battery, with 6 field pieces just thrown up on a small ridge. Our rear was left open to the Lake, bordered by a rocky shore of easy ascent. The battery on the left was defended by Capt. Towson; Fort Erie by Capt. Williams, with Major Trimble's command of the 19th infantry; the batteries on the front by Captains Biddle and Fanning; the whole of the Artillery commanded by Major Hindman. Parts of the 11th, 9th and 22d infantry, (of the late veteran brigade of Major Gen. Scott) were posted on the right under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Aspinwall. Gen. Ripley's brigade, consisting of the 21st and 23d, defended the left. General Porter's brigade of New York and Pennsylvania Volunteers, with our distinguished riflemen, occupied the centre.

I have heretofore omitted stating to you, that during the 13th and 14th the enemy had kept up a brisk cannonade, which was sharply returned from our batteries, without any considerable loss on our part. At 6 P. M. one of their shells lodged in a small magazine in Fort Erie which was fortunately almost empty. It blew up with an explosion more awful in appearance than injurious in its effects, as it did not disable a man or derange a gun. It occasioned but a momentary cessation of the thunders of the artillery on both sides; it was followed by a loud & joyous shout by the British army, which was instantly returned on our part, and Capt. Williams amidst the smoke of the explosion renewed the contest by an animated roar of his heavy cannon.

From the supposed loss of our ammunition, and the consequent depression such an event was likely to produce upon the minds of our men, I felt persuaded that this explosion would lead the enemy to assault, and made my arrangements accordingly. The annexed paper, No. 1, is a copy of Lt. Gen. Drummond's order and plan of attack.

The night was dark and the early part of the fighting, but the faithful centinel sleep not; one third of the troops were up at their posts. At half past two o'clock the

right column of the enemy approached, and tho' enveloped in darkness "black as his designs and principles, was distinctly heard on our left and promptly marked by our musketry under Major Wood and cannon under Captain Towson. Being mounted at the moment, I repaired to the point of attack, where the sheet of fire rolling from Towson's battery and the musketry of the left wing of the 21st infantry under Major Wood, enabled me to see the enemy's column of about 1500 men approaching on that point; his advance was not checked until it had approached within 10 feet of our infantry. A line of loose brush representing an abatis only intervened; a column of the enemy attempted to pass round the abatis thro' the water where it was nearly breast deep.—Apprehending that this point would be carried, I ordered a detachment of riflemen and infantry to its support, but, having met with the gallant commander Major Wood, was assured by him that he could defend his position without reinforcements. At this moment the enemy were repulsed, but instantly renewed the charge and were again repulsed. My attention was now called to the right, where our batteries and lines were soon lighted by a most brilliant fire of cannon and musketry; it announced the approach of the centre and left columns of the enemy, under Cois. Drummond and Scott; the latter was received by the veteran 9th under the command of Capt. Foster, and Capt. Boughton and Harding's companies of N. York and Pennsylvania volunteers, aided by a six pounder judiciously posted by Major M'Kee, Chief Engineer, who was most active and useful at this point; they were repulsed. That of the centre led by Col. Drummond was not long kept in check; it approached at once every assailable point of the Fort, and with scaling ladders, ascended the parapet, but was repulsed in dreadful carnage. The assault was repeated, and as often checked, but the enemy having moved round in the direction covered by darkness added to the cloud of smoke which had rolled from our cannon and musketry, enveloping surrounding objects, repeated the charge, re-ascended the ladders; their pikes, bayonets and spears fell upon our gallant riflemen. The gallant spirits of our favorite Captain Williams and Lieut. McDonough & Watmough, with their brave men, were overcome. The two former and several of their men received death wounds. Our bastion was lost. Lieut. McDonough being severely wounded, demanded quarter. It was refused by Col. Drummond. The Lieut. then seized a handspike, and nobly defended himself until he was shot down with a pistol by the monster who had refused him quarter, who often reiterated the order—"give the damned Yankees no quarter."—The officer, whose bravery, if it had been sown with virtue, would have entitled him to the admiration of every soldier—his hardened murderer soon met his fate. He was shot thro' the breast by the regt. while repeating a order "to give no quarter."

The battle now rage with increased fury on the right, but on the left the enemy was repulsed and fled to flight.—Thence and from the centre I ordered reinforcements. They were promptly sent by Brig. Gen. Ripley at Brig. Gen. Porter. Capt. Fanning, of the corps of Artillery, kept up a spirited and destructive fire with his field pieces, the enemy attempting to approach a Fort.—Major Hindman's gallant efforts aided by the enemy from the bastion with the main line of riflemen and infantry in the Fort, Capt. Birdsall of 4th rifle regiment with a detachment of riflemen, gallantly rushed in thro' the gateway to their assistance, and with some infantry charged the enemy; but was repulsed, and the Capt. severely wounded. A detachment of the 11th, 19th and 22d infantry, under Capt. Foster of the 11th, were introduced over the interior bastion, for the purpose of charging the enemy. Maj. Hall, Assistant Inspector Gen'l very handsomely tendered his services to lead the charge. The charge was gallantly made by Capt. Foster and Major Hall, but owing to the narrowness of the passage up to the bastion admitting only 2 or 3 men abreast, it failed. It was often repeated, and as often checked. The enemy's force in the bastion was, however, much cut to pieces and diminished by our artillery and small arms. At this moment every operation was arrested by the explosion of some cartridges deposited in the end of the stone building adjoining the contested bastion. The explosion was tremendous—it was decisive: the bastion was restored. At this moment, Captain Biddle was ordered to cause a field piece to be posted so as to enfilade the exterior plain and salient glacis. The Capt. though not recovered from a severe contusion in the shoulder, received from one of the enemy's shells, promptly took his position, and served his field piece with vivacity.

I several times heard, & many of our officers heard, orders given "to give the damned Yankee rascals no quarter."

and effect. Capt. Fanning's battery likewise played upon them at this time with great effect. The enemy were in a few moments entirely defeated, taken, or put to flight, leaving on the field 221 killed, 174 wounded, and 186 prisoners, including 14 officers killed and 7 wounded and prisoners. A large portion are so severely wounded, that they cannot survive; the slightly wounded, it is presumed, were carried off.

To Brig. Gen'l. Ripley much credit is due for the judicious disposition of the left wing previous to the action, and for the steady disciplined courage manifested by him and his immediate command, and for the promptness with which he complied with my orders for reinforcement during the action. Brig. General Porter, commanding the New York and Pennsylvania Volunteers, manifested a degree of vigilance and judgment in his preparatory arrangements, as well as military skill and courage in action, which proves him to be worthy the confidence of his country and the brave Volunteers who fought under him. Of the Volunteers, Capt. Boughton and Harding, with their detachments, posted on the right and attached to the line, commanded by Capt. E. Foster of the veteran 9th infantry, handsomely contributed to the repulse of the left column of the enemy under Col. Scott.

The judicious preparations and steady conduct of Lieut. Col. Aspinwall, commanding the first brigade, merit approbation.

To Maj. M'Kee, Chief Engineer, the greatest credit is due for the excellent arrangement and skilful execution of his plans for fortifying & defending the right, and for his correct and seasonable suggestions to regain the bastion. Major Wood, of the Engineers, also greatly contributed to the previous measures of defence. He had accepted the command of a regiment of infantry (the 21st) for which he has often proved himself well qualified, but never so conspicuously as on this occasion.

Towson's battery emitted a constant sheet of fire. Wood's small arms lighted up the space, and repulsed 5 terrible charges made between the battery and the Lake. Brig. General Ripley speaks in high terms of the officers and men engaged, particularly Capt. Marston and Ropes; Lieutenants Riddle, of the 15th, (doing duty with the 21st) and Hall; Ensigns, Benn, Jones, Cummings and Thomas of the 21st, and Keally and Green of the 15th.

Major Hindman, and the whole of the Artillery under the command of that excellent officer, displayed a degree of gallantry & good conduct not to be surpassed. The particular situation of Capt. Towson and the much lamented Capt. Williams and Lieut. McDonough, and that of Lt. Watmough, as already described, with their respective commands, rendered them most conspicuous. The courage and good conduct of Lt. Zantinger and Lieut. Childs, is spoken of in high terms by Major Hindman and Capt. Towson, as also that of Sergeant-Major Denbow. Capt. Biddle and Fanning in the centre and right of their entrenchments, threw their shot to the right, left and front, and annoyed the Indians and light troops of the enemy approaching from the woods. Lieut. Fontaine, in his zeal to meet the enemy, was unfortunately wounded and made prisoner. Lieut. Bird was active and useful, and in fact every individual of the corps did their duty.

The detachment of Scott's gallant brigade, consisting of parts of the 9th, 11th, and 22d infantry, did its duty in a manner worthy the high reputation the brigade had acquired at Chippewa & at the Falls of the Niagara. The 9th, under the command of Capt. Edmund Foster, was actively engaged against the left of the enemy, and with the aid of Lieut. Douglass' corps of bombardiers, commanding the water battery, and of that of the Volunteers, under Captains Boughton and Harding, effected their repulse.—The good conduct of Lts. Childs, Cushman and Foot, and Ensign Blake, deserves commendation.

The officers killed are, Captain Williams and Lt. McDonough of the artillery; wounded, Lt. Watmough of the artillery; Ensign Cism 19th; Lieut. Bushnell 21st; Lts. Brown and Belknap 23d; and Capt. Birdsall, 4th rifle regt. all severely.

Lut. Fontaine of the Artillery, who was taken prisoner, writes from the British camp, that he fortunately fell into the hands of the Indians, who, after taking his money, treated him kindly. It would seem, then, that these savages had not joined in the resolution to give no quarter.

To Maj. Jones, Assist. Adj. Gen. and Maj. Hall Assist. Insp. Gen.; Capt. Harris of the Engineers, Vol. Aid de-Camp; Lt. Belton, Aid de-Camp, much credit is due for their constant vigilance and strict attention to every duty previous to the action, and the steady courage, zeal and activity which they manifested during the action.

The Surgeon Drs. Fuller 23d, Troutbridge 21st, with their mates; Drs. Gale of the 23d, and Beritt and Allen of the

1st, deserve the warmest approbation for their indefatigable exertions and humane attention to the wounded of our army, as well as to the prisoners who fell into their hands.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
E. P. GAINES,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

[Lists of our killed and wounded will be given in our next—as also Lieut. General Drummond's private plan and order of attack, which are omitted this week for want of room.]

Report of the killed, wounded and prisoners taken at the battle of Erie, U. C. August 15, 1814.

Killed left on the field, 222—wounded left on the field, 174—prisoners, 186—grand total, 582.

Two hundred supposed to be killed on the left flank near Snake Hill (in the water) and permitted to float down the Niagara.—The number on the right flank near the woods could not be ascertained.

Given at the Inspector General's Office, Fort Erie, U. C.

NATHAN N. HALL,
Assist. Ins. Gen.
Brig. Gen. E. P. Gaines, &c.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

When we remarked, in our paper of yesterday, that private property had in general been scrupulously respected by the enemy during his late incursion, we spoke what we believed, from a hasty survey, and perhaps without sufficient inquiry. Greater respect was certainly paid to private property than has usually been exhibited by the enemy in his marauding parties. No houses were half as much plundered by the enemy as by the knavish wretches about the town who profited of the general distress. There were, however, several private buildings wantonly destroyed, and some of those persons who remained in the City were scandalously maltreated. Among the private buildings destroyed, was the dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr. Robt. Sewall (formerly rented by Mr. Gallatin) from behind which a gun was fired at General Ross, which killed the horse he rode; the houses built for Gen. Washington on the brow of Capitol hill, the large Hotel belonging to Daniel Carroll of Budh, and others, & recently occupied by Mr. Tomlinson, the rope walks of Tench Ringgold, Heath & Co. and John Chalmers, were destroyed by fire, without any pretence being assigned therefor that we know of.

The enemy was conducted through the City by a former resident, who, with other detected traitors, is now in confinement.

Cockburn was quite a mountebank in the City, exhibiting in the streets a gross levity of manner, displaying sundry articles of trifling value of which he had robbed the President's house, and repeating many of the coarse jests & vulgar slang of the Federal Republican respecting the Chief magistrate and others, in a strain of eloquence which could only have been acquired by a constant perusal of that disgrace to the country.

The magazine at Greenleaf's Point was destroyed (partially only) and the guns spiked on Thursday. In a dry well belonging to the barracks, our soldiers had thrown many barrels of powder for concealment. After exploding the magazine, the British soldiers threw casually into this well 1 or 2 of their matches, which communicated to the powder deposited there. The effect was terrific. Every one of our soldiers near was blown into eternity, many at a greater distance wounded, and the excavation remains an evidence of the great force of this explosion.

The enemy retreated from the City with so great precipitation as to leave half his wounded behind him, amounting to more than an hundred, among whom are a Colonel and a Major. The force of the enemy is differently represented by deserters and prisoners; but the best informed make the force destined for the City to have been from 4 to 5000 well appointed and active men, infantry, artillery, rocketeers, &c. &c.

The enemy did not bury their dead, except those in the immediate vicinity of their camp. The rest, in number near two hundred, were buried by a committee of our own citizens sent out for the purpose.

After the action, on the retreat, Major Morgan, of Winchester, fainted from fatigue, and expired in a few hours after words.

We again caution our readers against giving too much credit to all the rumors which are widely & industriously circulated, generally from erroneous information, but sometimes we are convinced from less pardonable causes, in relation to the battle at Bladensburg. Justice however requires us to say that much dissatisfaction prevailed among the troops who were engaged, at having been so soon and so far from the field of action. It is a general opinion among them now just we say not, that the enemy might have been successfully resisted to the end by the force we had in the field. This is a question the solution of which materially depends on the number of troops the enemy brought into the field, to which, as before observed, we are not accurately informed, and much difference of opinion prevails.

CAPITULATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Alexandria to the Mayor of Georgetown.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed is a copy of the terms proposed to the Common Council of Alexandria, by the commanding officer of the squadron now lying before the town, to which they were compelled to submit. I believe they will certainly go to Georgetown and the City.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES SIMM.

H. M. ship Sea-Horse, off Alexandria, 29th Aug. 1814.

GENTLEMEN—In consequence of a despatch yesterday received from the city of Alexandria, requesting favourable terms for the safety of the city, the undermentioned are the only conditions in my power to offer.

The town of Alexandria, with the exception of public works, shall not be destroyed, unless hostilities are commenced on the part of the Americans, nor shall the inhabitants be molested in any manner whatever, or their dwelling houses entered, if the following articles are complied with:

Art. 1. All naval and ordnance stores (public or private) must be immediately delivered up.

2. Possession will be immediately taken of all the shipping, and their furniture must be sent on board by the owners without delay.

3. The vessels that have been sunk, must be berthed up in the state they were on the 19th of August, the day of the squadron passing the Kettle Bottoms.

4. Merchandise of every description must be instantly delivered up, and to prevent any irregularity that might be committed in its embarkation, the merchants have it at their option to load the vessels generally employed for that purpose, when they will be towed off by us.

5. All merchandise that has been removed from Alexandria since the 19th instant, is to be included in the above articles.

6. Refreshments of every description to be supplied the ships, and paid for at the market price, by bills on the British government.

7. Officers will be appointed to see that articles No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, are strictly complied with, and any deviation or non-compliance, on the part of the inhabitants of Alexandria, will render this treaty null and void.

I have the honor, &c.
JOHN A. GORDON, Captain of his Majesty's ship Sea-Horse, and senior officer of his Majesty's ships of Alexandria.

To the Common Council of the town of Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 8.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Barney, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Farm at El Ridge, Aug. 29th, 1814.

SIR,

This is the first report I have had in my power to make of the proceedings of the force under my command since I had the honor of seeing you on Tuesday, the 23d ult. at the Camp at the "Old Fields." In the afternoon of that day, we were informed that the enemy was advancing on us. Our army was put into order of battle and our positions taken; my forces were on the right, flanked by the two battalions of 36th and 38th regiments, where we remained some hours. The enemy did not, however, make his appearance. A little before sunset, Gen. Winder came to me and recommended that the heavy artillery should be withdrawn, with the exception of one pounder to cover the retreat. We took up the line of march, and in the night entered Washington by the Eastern Branch bridge. I marched my men, to the marine barracks and took up quarters for the night. About 2 o'clock Gen. Winder came to my quarters, and we made some arrangements. In the morning I received a note from Gen. Winder, and waited upon him. He requested me to take command and place my artillery, to defend the passage of the bridge on the Eastern Branch, as the enemy was approaching the City in that direction. I immediately put my guns in position, leaving the marines and the rest of my men at the barracks, to wait further orders. I was in this situation when I had the honor to meet you with the President & Heads of Department, when was determined I should draw off my guns and men, and proceed towards Bladensburg, which was immediately put into execution. On our way, I was informed the enemy was within a mile of Bladensburg; we hurried on, tho' the day was very hot, and my men much crippled from the severe marches we had experienced the preceding days. I preceded the men, and when I arrived at the line which separates the District from Maryland, the battle began. I sent an officer back to hasten on my men—they came up in a short time. We took our position on the rising ground, put the pieces in battery, posted the marines under Capt. Miller, and hostile men who were to act as infantry, under their own officers, on my right, to support the pieces, and waited the approach of the enemy. During this period the engagement continued—the enemy advancing and our army retreating before them, apparently in much disorder. At length the enemy made his appearance on the main road in force and in front of my battery, and on seeing us made an halt; I resumed our fire; in a few minutes the enemy again advanced, when I ordered an 18 pounder to be fired, which completely cleared the road,

shortly after a second and a third attempt was made by the enemy to come forward, but all who made the attempt were destroyed. The enemy then crossed over into an open field and attempted to flank our right. He was there met by 3 12 pounders, the Marines under Captain Miller, and my men acting as infantry, and again was totally cut up. By this time not a vestige of the American army remained, except a body of 5 or 600 posted on a height on my right from whom I expected much support from their fine situation. The enemy from this period never appeared in force in front of us. He however pushed forward his sharpshooters, one of whom shot my horse under me, which fell dead between two of my guns. The enemy who had been kept in check by our fire for nearly half an hour, now began to out-flank us on the right. Our guns were turned that way; he pushed up the hill about two to three hundred men towards the corps of Americans stationed as above described, who to my great mortification made no resistance, giving a fire or two and retiring.

In this situation, we had the whole army of the enemy to contend with; our ammunition was expended, and unfortunately the drives of my ammunition waggons had gone off in the general panic. At this time I received a severe wound in my thigh. Captain Miller was wounded, Sailing-Master Warner killed, Acting Sailing-Master Martin killed, and Sailing-Master Martin wounded, but to the honor of my officers and men, as fast as their companies and messmates fell at the guns, they were instantly re-placed from those acting as infantry. Finding the enemy now completely in our rear & no means of defence, I gave orders to my officers and men to retire. Three of my officers assisted me to get off a short distance, but the great loss of blood occasioned such a weakness, that I was compelled to lie down. I requested my officers to leave, which they obstinately refused, but upon being ordered they obeyed; one only remained. In a short time I observed a British soldier and had him killed, and directed him to seek an officer; in a few minutes an officer came, who, on learning who I was, bro't Gen'l. Ross and Adm. Cockburn to me. These officers behaved to me with the most marked attention, respect and politeness, had a surgeon brought and my wound dressed immediately. After a few minutes conversation the General informed me (after paying me a handsome compliment) that I was paroled and at liberty to proceed to Washington or Bladensburg, as was also Mr. Hufington who had remained with me, offering me every assistance in his power, giving orders for a litter to be bro't, in which I was carried to Bladensburg. Capt. Wainwright, first captain to Admiral Cochrane, remained with me, and behaved to me as if I was a brother.

During the stay of the enemy at Bladensburg I received the most polite attention from the officers both of the Navy and Army.

My wound is deep, but I flatter myself not dangerous; the ball is not yet extracted.—I fondly hope a few weeks will restore me to health, & that an exchange will take place that I may resume my command, or any other that you and the President may think proper to honor me with.

Yours respectfully,
JOSHUA BARNEY,
Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

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

WHEREAS the enemy by a sudden incursion have succeeded in invading the Capital of the nation, defended at the moment by troops less numerous than their own, and almost entirely of the militia; during their possession of which, though for a single day only, they wantonly destroyed the public edifices having no relation to their structure to operations of war, nor used at the time for military annoyance; some of these edifices being also costly monuments of taste and of the arts, and others depositories of the public archives, not only precious to the nation as the memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to all nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science;

And whereas, advantage has been taken of the loss of a fort, more immediately guarding the neighboring town of Alexandria, to place the town within the range of a naval force, too long and too much in the habit of abusing its superiority wherever it can be applied, to require, as the alternative of a general conflagration, an undisturbed plunder of private property, which has been executed in a manner peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants, who had, inconsiderately, cast themselves upon the justice and generosity of the victor;

And whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British commander on the American station, to be his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction "in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found accessible;" adding to this declaration the insulting pretext that it is in retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada, when it is notorious, that no destruction has been committed, which, notwithstanding the multiplied outrages previously committed by the enemy, was not authorized, and promptly shown to be so; and that the United States have been as constant in their

endeavors to reclaim the day from such outrages, by a contrivance of their own example, as they have been ready to terminate, on reasonable terms, the war itself:

And whereas, these proceedings and declared purposes, which exhibit a deliberate disregard of the principles of humanity, and the rules of civilized warfare, and which must give the existing war a character of extreme devastation and barbarism, at the moment of negotiations for peace, fitted by the enemy himself, leave no prospect of safety to any thing within reach of his predatory and incensed operations, but in a manly and moral determination to chastise and exterminate the invader:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, issue this my Proclamation, exhort all the good people thereof, to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to ample means possessed for that purpose. I enjoin it on all officers, civil, military, to exert themselves in executing the duties with which they respectively charged. And, more especially, I require the officers commanding the respective military districts, to be vigilant and alert in providing for the defence thereof; for the more effectual accomplishment of which, they are authorized to call to the defence of the militia most convenient thereto, whether they be or not parts of the detachment for the service of the States under requisitions of the general government.

On an occasion which appeals forcibly to the proud feelings and patriotic devotion of the American people, none will forget what they owe to themselves; what they owe to their country and the high destinies which await it; that to the glory acquired by their arms, in establishing the independence which is now to be maintained by their arms with the augmented strength and resources with which time and Heaven have blessed them.

In testimony whereof, I have caused to set my hand and caused a seal of the United States to be hereunto these presents.
Done at the City of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty ninth.

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

FROM THE AURORA.

AMMUNITION FOR THE BELLY.

One of the most celebrated captives of the 17th century being asked what he conceived to be the first duty of a general?—replied, "To provide ammunition for the belly."

The maxim is universal, and ought to engage the first care of statesmen as well as Generals.

The maxims of this great man, the celebrated Montecuculi, are studied by military men.

One of those maxims was—"The very thing which is not impracticable for an enemy to execute, ought to be considered probable."

If we apply it to the situation in which we stand at this moment, it would be practicable for the enemy to enter Delaware, and to make a landing somewhere;—we should therefore believe it he probably will do so—and we ought be prepared for what? "To let approach within 100, 50, 40, or 20 miles of us?" No. What then?

We should be prepared to meet him on the water's edge, wherever he may attempt to land, and then—what then? "Let him move up to your suburbs"—recomitted—unharrassed—unmolested—and then suffered to perform such exploits here as at Washington—and at remaining two days unmolested—recommitted to plunder and disgrace so less populous town."

Such in their operation would be counsels of shallow and feeble minds.

What must we then do?

Do! Why, provide ammunition for the belly.

"What then—we cannot eat the enemy," says some croaker.

Why when you have subsistence, you may invite men to camps, and then you may arm and (if you have time) discipline them.

What discipline?

To the habits of obedience and command—to bear the fatigues and unavoidable privations of camp—abandon political disputes and all the hateful passions of faction—and unite to save all that worth depending about, from the force and vengeance of a barbarous enemy.

If the enemy comes—do not give him battle with raw troops, in a thin single line, which if once generated, want discipline would disable you from uniting or redressing your disunited parts to assail him.

Meet him in small detachments—powerfully sustained—upon which your small bodies can retreat when fatigued, and have successive small detachments to keep up to warfare.

Attack his flanks.

Attack the whole length of his columns with an oblique fire.

Throw strong body in his rear, and cut off his communication with his ships.

Drive your horses and cattle beyond your own camp.

Do not leave him any part of your country to subsist upon—burn and destroy, rather than he should gain an hour's undisturbed subsistence on your soil.

The invasion of your soil supercedes all other law than that of self-preservation.

Seize upon and execute every man who gives the enemy aid or comfort.

He who feeds or abets the enemy—murders your kindred and your children.—Drummond has told the British not to be sharing of the bayonet.

Retaliate—let not a man of them return to tell the story of their timidity.

Provide magazines in time to feed those who fight for the general safety—who expose themselves to the merciless enemy—that your generations may live in happiness and liberty.

Unite—co-operate—or you perish.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM OF FRIDAY.

We yesterday received the Halifax Journal of the 22d ult. containing London dates to July 16, per packet. We also received the London Evening Mail of July (8 to) 11. From these sources we have obtained the following articles.

JULY 16.

The Antelope, and other ships of war, with a fleet for Newfoundland, Halifax, &c. put into Bantry Bay on the 9th instant.

A letter from Ghent, dated July 2, contains the following particulars—

"The English Ministers are Lord Gambier and Messrs. Colburn and Adam, but none of them have yet arrived at Ghent. The American Ministers are Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin, Adams, Russell & Clay. They have all been here for some days, except Mr. Gallatin, who is hourly expected to arrive."

JULY 7.

Private information, which may be relied on with confidence, states that a dreadful riot took place a few days ago at Strassburgh, between the garrison and a corps of 3,500 prisoners, who refused to wear the white cockade; in which many lost their lives. Lyons is said to have discovered some unfavorable symptoms; and in Paris, a person might infer from the conversation in the Play-houses and in the *cafés*, that another Revolution was on the point of taking place.

The King of Prussia has arrived at Paris, in cog.

In Spain, no fewer than 4,000 arrests have taken place since the return of the King.—The principal adviser of the Crown on these occasions, is understood to be the Duke del Infantado.

Part of the Duke of Wellington's army is to be stationed in the Netherlands; and two Deputies from the Netherlands are said to be actually in London to concert with our Government the proper means of organizing the Belgic army.

There appears to have been a serious disturbance at Madrid. The King suddenly left the Capital in the middle of the night on the 11th ult. and the stone upon which the constitutional inscription had been engraved, was torn from its place, and two other inscriptions substituted. The next day the statue of Ferdinand was placed upon the same spot, and we infer that it gave rise to insurrection on the part of those favorable to the constitution. However, they are said to be put down, and the most malicious arrested. The King seems to have been very ill advised since his return.

JULY 15.

At a late hour last night a Hamburg mail arrived. An expectation was put forth that Norway would be ceded to Sweden without an appeal to the sword. In the meantime, it is said, the Swedes have been repulsed with a considerable loss in prisoners, in an attempt of invasion.

LONDON, July 15.

Capture of the Reindeer Brig Sloop of War by the Wasp.

On the morning of the 28th ult. in lat. 43, long. 11, the Reindeer, Captain Mannors, perceiving an enemy to leeward, instantly gave chase, which she continued till about 3 o'clock, P. M. when the ships were yard arm and yard arm. An action was commenced & was kept up with the most determined spirit for 25 minutes, when the Reindeer having had her gallant Captain, Mr. Barton, the Purser, and 27 men killed and 40 wounded, (amongst whom were all her officers, except the 2d Lieut. and a Midshipman, absent) and having been repulsed also in two attempts to board, was under the painful necessity of lowering the British colors to the Wasp, American ship sloop of war, commanded by Capt. Blakeley. The disproportion between the two ships, in size, weight of metal, and number of men, was very considerable. The Wasp is 509 American tons, (nearly 600 English measurement) 118 feet long and 34 beam, mounted 20 32 pound carronades, besides 2 long 12 pounders, and 175 men; while the Reindeer was little more than 280 tons, mounted only 16 24 pound carronades, and 2 long 6's, and had no more than 93 men and 20 boys. Capt. Mannors lost his life in attempting to board, after receiving fourteen wounds from the Wasp's tops, where 26 men were stationed for the purpose of picking off the officers. Mr. Barton, the purser, fell early in the action. The Wasp was excessively cut up in her hull—a rigging, besides receiving a 24 pound shot. Her mainmast, about five feet above the deck, had greatly endangered it, and is supposed to have sustained a loss in killed and wounded fully equal to that of the Reindeer. The Wasp's bow is composed of solid oak, which proved impenetrable to the Reindeer's shot; but she had no guns dismounted. On the following day it became necessary to destroy the Reindeer. Forty eight hours after the

action the Wasp met a Portuguese brig, the Corea de Lisbon, on board which she placed Lt. Chambers, Mr. Jones, master, Mr. Mitchell, masters mate, & Mr. Legge boatswain, and 18 men, all of whom are badly wounded, who arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday evening, and have been sent to the Royal Hospital, with the Reindeer's surgeon to attend them. Captain Blakeley behaved handsomely to the British; but it is much to be lamented that he should have degraded himself by firing langrange, swan-shot, and other unfair species of missile instruments.—The Wasp had taken 3 vessels, the last of which was the Orange Boven; worth \$30,000. She will in all probability proceed for America, where she was launched only 7 months since. The Pheasant sloop of war, Captain Palmer, sailed in quest of her on Friday. The Scylla Brig sloop of war, has also sailed on the same errand. Both rated 18 guns. The Reindeer was built in 1804.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot.

It may be due to myself, and is certainly due to others, that the reasons under which I retired from the direction of the War Department, at a juncture so critical as the present, should be fully and promptly known to the public. These reasons will be found in the following brief exposition of facts.

On the evening of the 29th ultimo, the President called at my lodgings, and stated that a case of much delicacy had occurred; that a high degree of excitement had been raised among the militia of the District; that he was himself an object of their suspicions and menaces; that an officer of that corps had given him notice, that they would no longer obey any order coming through me as Secretary of War; and that in the urgency of the case, it might be prudent so far to yield to the impulse, as to permit some other person to exercise my functions in relation to the defence of the District.

To this statement and proposition, I answered substantially as follows:—That I was aware of the excitement to which he alluded, that I knew its source, and had marked its progress; that the present was not a moment to examine its more occult causes, objects and agents; that it ostensibly rested on charges known to himself to be false, that it was not for me to determine how far the supposed urgency of the case made it proper for him to yield to an impulse so vile and so destructive of order; but that for myself, there was no choice; that I could never surrender a part of my legitimate authority, for the preservation of the rest—that I must exercise it wholly, or not at all; that I came into office, with objects exclusively public; and that to accommodate my principles or my conduct to the humors of a village mob, stimulated by faction and led by folly, was not the way to promote these, and that if his decision was taken in conformity to the suggestions he had made, I entreated him to accept my resignation. This he declined to do. It was an extent, he was pleased to say, to which he meant not to go; that he knew the excitement was limited, as well with regard to time as to place; that he was now, and had always been, fully sensible of the general zeal, diligence and talent, which I had put into the discharge of my duty, and that it would give him pleasure, were I to take time to consider his proposition. I renewed the assurance of my great personal respect, and my readiness to conform to his wishes on all proper occasions. I remarked, that whatever zeal, diligence and talent I possessed, had been employed freely but firmly, and according to my best views of the public good, and that as long as they were left to be so exerted, they were at the service of my country—but that the moment they were made to bow to military usurpation or political faction, there should be an end of their public exercise.—We now parted, with an understanding that I should leave Washington the following morning.

It has been since stated to me as a fact (to which I give the most reluctant belief) that on the morning of the 29th, and before my arrival in the City, a committee of the inhabitants of Georgetown, of whom Alexander C. Hanson, editor of the Federal Republican, was one, had waited on the President by *deputation*, and had obtained from him a promise, that I should no longer direct the military defences of the District. On this fact, all commentary is unnecessary.

It but remains to exhibit and to answer, the several charges raised against me, which form the groundwork of that excitement, to which the President has deemed it prudent to sacrifice his authority, in declining to support mine. They are as follows, viz:

1st. That (from ill will to the District of Columbia, and a design to remove the seat of government,) I gave orders for the retreat of the Army, in the affair of the 24th ultimo, under circumstances not making retreat necessary or proper.

2d. That in despite of the remon-

strances of General Winder, and by the interposition of my authority, I had prevented him from defending the Capitol.

This charge contains in it a total perversion of the truth. When the head of the retreating column reached the Capitol, it was halted for a moment. Gen. Winder here took occasion to state to Mr. Monroe and myself, that he was not in condition to maintain another conflict and that his force was broken down by fatigue and dispersion. Under this representation, we united in opinion, that he should proceed to occupy the heights of Georgetown.

3d. That I had withdrawn the covering party from the rear of Fort Washington, and had ordered Captain Dyson to blow up the Fort without firing a gun.

This charge is utterly devoid of truth. The covering party was withdrawn by an order from Gen'l. Winder and Capt. Dyson's official report shows, that the orders under which he acted, were derived from the same source, tho' no doubt, mistaken or misrepresented.

4th. That by my orders, the navy yard had been burned. This like the predecessors, is a positive falsehood.

Perceiving that no order was taken for apprising Com. Tingey of the retreat of the army, I sent Major Ball to communicate the fact & to say, that the navy yard could no longer be covered. The Commodore was of course left to follow the suggestions of his own mind, or to obey the orders, if orders had been given, of the Navy Department.

5th. And lastly, that means had not been taken to collect a force sufficient for the occasion.

As the subject of this charge may very soon become one of Congressional enquiry, I shall at present make but a few remarks:

1st. That no means within reach of the War Department had been omitted or withheld—that a separate military district, embracing the seat of government, had been created; that an officer of high rank and character had been placed in charge of it; that to him was given full authority to call for supplies and for a military force of fifteen thousand men; that to this force was added the 36th Regiment of the line, a battalion of the 38th, detachments of the 12th, of the artillery, & of the dragoons, the marine corps, & the crews of the flotilla, under the special command of Com. Barney—making a total of 16,300 men.

Gen. Winder's official report of the engagement of the 24th ult. shows how much of this force had been assembled, and the causes why a greater portion of it had not been got together. These will be found to have been altogether extraneous to the government, and entirely beyond its control: and

2d. That from what is now known of the enemy's force, of the loss he sustained in the enterprise, of the marks of panic under which he retreated, &c. &c. it is obvious, that if all the troops assembled at Bladensburg, had been faithful to themselves and their country, the enemy would have been beaten, and the Capitol saved.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Baltimore, 3d Sept. 1814.

THE BATTLES BELOW.

From several of our gallant officers, under Porter and our other naval heroes, who were stationed at the White House, a few miles below Mount Vernon, on the Virginia side, we learn, that a very severe engagement commenced between the enemy's armed vessels, & the battery stationed at the former place, about 2 o'clock on Monday evening. The battle lasted for some time, and ended in the loss of about 12 killed and 17 wounded on our side, principally sailors; amongst the number however of the killed and wounded were two or three marines, and two or three of the rifle corps of Captain Humphreys, from Jefferson, Virginia, who behaved with much gallantry.

The seamen distinguished themselves by their usual intrepidity & coolness, and the militia stood their ground with much firmness. The British must have suffered severely from every indication, but their very superior force gave them the power of disabling our small battery, and enabled them to pass the White House in comparative safety, after dismounting all our guns but one.

About 4 o'clock on Monday evening the contest commenced between them and the battery under the command of Capt. Perry at Indian Head on the Maryland side, lower down, which was kept up with great vigor until dark, and was renewed at day-light yesterday morning. We have not yet heard how it terminated, but there is no doubt but Perry has severely mauled the enemy, and upon the whole, that his vessels have been so severely handled he will not hastily venture up this River again. He never before met with so warm a reception in any of his marauding parties.

Gentlemen who were present at and near Com. Porter's battery, bestow the highest praise on the conduct of his men and of those who were associated with them. Com. Rodgers, who has been engaged in the most perilous enterprises for some days past, and who was at and near the scene of action, returned early yesterday morning, and Captains Porter and Creighton arrived about the middle of the day.

A fire ship was sent down on Monday afternoon by Com. Rodgers, which had very nearly encountered one of the frigates of the enemy, but was grappled and towed out of the way by his barges. A torpedo was sent down on Monday evening, after the British fleet passed

Porter's battery, and exploded about 9 at night, with what effect is not yet known.

We shall possibly hear from Perry's battery at Indian Head before the paper is put to press; and, if we do, shall not fail to communicate the result to our readers. We have yet received no official accounts of these affairs.

National Intelligencer.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1814.

ENEMY UP THE BAY.

On Saturday last thirty-six sail of the enemy's vessels passed the bay, 26 of which were of the large size, the rest smaller.—Of their movements or stop we are not advised, and leave the conclusion to the better judgment of our readers; but hope those in their vicinity may be prepared to meet their movements as near the water's edge as circumstances may permit. The times are perilous, and the cause of the country calls on every man to do his duty. A knowledge of the fact, that the enemy is in our vicinity, is deemed all sufficient to prepare the patriot's mind (after a perusal of the President's proclamation in the opposite page) for action.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from Colonel PHILIP REED, to Brigadier General BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, dated
Camp, Belle Air, 3d Sept. 1814.

SIR, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to seize from incessant labour to inform you that about half past 11 o'clock, on the night of the 30th ult. I received information that the barges of the enemy, then lying off Washington's farm, were moving in shore. I concluded that the object was to land and burn the houses, &c. at Waldham's, and made the necessary arrangements to prevent him, and to be prepared for an opportunity, which I had sought for several days, to strike the enemy. During our march to the point threatened, it was discovered that the blow was aimed at our camp.—Orders were immediately given to the Quartermaster to remove the camp and baggage, and to the troops to counter-march, pass the road by the right of our camp, and form on the rising ground about three hundred paces in its rear, the right towards Caulk's house and the left resting on the road; the artillery in the centre, supported by infantry on the right and left.

I directed Capt. Wickes and his 2d Lieut. Beck, with a part of the rifle company, to be formed so as to cover the road by which the enemy marched—and with this section determined to post myself, leaving the line to be formed under the direction of Major Wickes and Captain Chambers. The head of the enemy's column soon presented itself, and received the fire of our advance party, at seventy paces distance, and being pressed by numbers vastly superior, I repaired to my post in the line, having ordered the fire now to return and form on the right of the line. The fire now became general along the whole line, and was sustained by our troops with the most determined valour. The enemy pressed our front.—Foiled in this, he threw himself on our left flank, which was occupied by Capt. Chambers's company; here too his efforts were equally unavailing. His firing had nearly ceased, when I was informed that in some parts of our line the cartridges were entirely expended, and any of the boxes contain more than a very few rounds (although each man had brought about twenty into the field); the artillery cartridges were entirely expended. Under these circumstances I ordered the line to fall back to a convenient spot, where a part of the line was formed; when the few remaining cartridges were distributed amongst a part of the line, which was again brought into the field, where it remained a considerable time, the night preventing a pursuit.—The artillery, and infantry for whom there were no cartridges, were ordered to this place. The enemy having made every effort in his power, although apprised of our having fallen back, manifested no disposition to follow us up, but retreated about the time, our ammunition was exhausted.

When it is recollected, that very few of our officers or men had ever heard the whistling of a ball; that the force of the enemy (as the most accurate information enables us to estimate) was double ours; that it was commanded by Sir Peter Parker, of the Menelaus, one of the most distinguished officers in the British navy, and composed of their officers and men in a subsequent conversation of as fine men as could be selected from the British service. I feel fully justified in the assertion, that the gallantry of the officers and men engaged on this occasion could not be excelled by any troops. The officers and men performed their duty.—It is, however, but an act of justice to notice those officers who seemed to display more than a common degree of gallantry.

Major Wickes and Capt. Chambers were conspicuous; Capt. Wickes, and his Lieut. Beck, of the rifle corps; Lieut. Eunick and Ensign Skirvin, of Capt. Chambers's company, exerted themselves, as did Capt. Hynson and his Ensign Grant; Capt. Vaseleon (of the brigade artillery) and his Lieut. Reed and Brown; Lieut. Tilghman, who commanded the guns of the volunteer artillery in the absence of Capt. Hands (who is in ill health, and from home) was conspicuous for his gallantry; his Ensign Thomas also manifested much firmness.

I am indebted to Capt. Wilson, of the cavalry, who was with me, for his exertions—and also to Adjutant Hynson, who displayed much zeal and firmness throughout. To Dr. Blake and Dr. Gordon, and to Isaac Spencer, Esq. (who was accidentally in camp) I am indebted for their assistance in reconnoitering the enemy, on his advance.

You will be surprised, sir, when I inform you, that in an engagement of so long continuance, in an open field where the moon shone brilliantly on the rising ground occupied by our troops, while the shade of the neighbouring woods, under the protection of which the enemy fought, gave us but an indistinct view of any thing but the flash of his guns; that under all the disparity of numbers against us, and the advantage of regular discipline on the side of the enemy, we had not one man killed, and only one sergeant, one corporal and one private wounded, and three slightly. The enemy left one Midshipman and eight men dead on the field, and nine wounded, six of whom died in the course of a few hours. Sir Peter Parker was amongst the slain; he was mortally wounded with a buck-shot, and died before he reached the barges, to which he was conveyed by his men. The enemy's force, consisting of marines and musketeers, was in part armed with boarding pikes, swords and pistols, no doubt intended for our tents, as orders had been given by Sir Peter not to fire.—Many of these arms, with rockets, muskets, &c. have fallen into our hands, found by the picket guard under Ensign Skirvin, which was posted in the battle ground for the remainder of the night. Nothing but the want of ammunition saved the enemy from destruction.

Attached are the names of the wounded—and as an act of justice to those concerned, I enclose you a list of the names of every officer and soldier engaged in the affair. Certain information from the enemy assures us that his total loss in killed and wounded was forty two or forty three, including two wounded Lieutenants.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant.
PHILIP REED,
Lt. Col. commanding.

Brig. Gen. Benj. Chambers,
6th Brigade Md. Militia.

NAMES OF THE WOUNDED.

Of Capt. Chambers's Company.—
John Maynor, sergeant—slightly in the thigh.
Philip Crane, corporal—a ball between the tendons and bone of the thigh, near the knee.
Of Capt. Henry Page's Company.—
John Glanville, private—in the arm.

Washington City, Sept. 8.

THE BATTLE BELOW.

From the battery under Com. PERRY, at Indian Head, we yesterday learnt that the enemy passed it on the morning of the day before, having received little injury from our battery, which was too light and weak to dispute his passage with effect. Our loss was only one man wounded, and that was in the retreat from the shore.

At Indian Head, as well as at the White House, the enemy expended a great quantity of ammunition in firing random shot and shells on shore, and in the woods, to disperse the militia, &c. after the cannonade from our little batteries had been silenced.

The following account of the manner in which the enemy moved down the river, is forwarded us by a friend who witnessed it from the Maryland shore:—
"The British squadron (assembled at Mr. Marshall's Point and a little below Mount Vernon) began to move downwards about two o'clock on Monday, at the pitch of the high tide and a most favorable fresh wind at N. E. The preceding ship was the Commodore in the Sea Horse frigate of 38 guns, with the first division of the prize craft, firing but a few guns towards the Virginia shore, and the high bluff of Belvoir.—The fort previously and at the same time constantly and spiritedly annoying them with their shot. The Eurymachus frigate of 36 guns went next, and distinguished herself for the most active firing of any of the fleet. Those two vessels, after passing the bluff, hauled up in the wind nearer to the Maryland shore, and continued their firing, particularly the Eurymachus which then became headmost, until all the fleet had passed close in below the fort, the channel there being deep and close in under the cliff; the third was the Etna bomb; the Rocket ship, and after them the Manly armed brig of 14 guns, which had passed up the river and joined the lower squadron in the evening of the 1st inst. after receiving some shot (four in number, one of which passed through her) from the Bluff battery, after those went in succession the remaining frigates, the Meteor bomb, and lastly the Despatch; none of the bombs appearing to fire as they passed the heights; the result was not known. A fire ship with a party under Com. Rogers, could not undertake the rear of the fleet in time for full effect, they being peculiarly favoured by a most favourable wind to carry them the lower reach of the channel. It was on fire and went seemingly in a good direction for the Eurymachus frigate, but grounded on the point.

"From 6 o'clock till dark a firing of heavy cannon from below was heard and supposed to be from Indian Head 10 or 12 miles below the Belvoir bluff. Some of the shot hit the Sea Horse, and her mizen top sail was seen to fall on the deck as she passed the point."

Washington City, Sept. 3.

We are happy to learn that measures are already taken for fitting up rooms for the temporary accommodation of Congress at their approaching session, and also for the accommodation of the several departments and public offices. The building formerly called Blodget's Hotel, occupied by the General Post Office, Patent Office, &c. and which was not destroyed by the enemy, is selected for the accommodation of Congress, and was yesterday inspected by the President, who directed the necessary preparations to be made, which will be commenced forthwith—the public offices will be accommodated in houses which have been tendered by their proprietors for that purpose, and will immediately recommence the usual routine of business.

FROM THE ENEMY BELOW.

The enemy's vessels dropt down the river from Alexandria on Friday night, and on Saturday Com. Rodgers had possession of that unfortunate town.—On Saturday two or three fresh ships were sent down to the frigates lying off Warburton, but did not take effect on them. The river was immediately covered with barges, thirty or forty in number, and these dangerous objects were towed out of the way of the vessels.—The scene was witnessed from the high grounds of the city and was very interesting—the river being covered with vessels and boats of almost every description. The frigates opened a heavy fire on the ruins of the old fort, or, on the shore near which they were lying, with what view we have not heard, nor have we heard any particulars of the damage done. Rockets were seen and firing heard down the river at intervals on Saturday night. Several of the vessels were seen below yesterday. The enemy's vessels evidently expect to be severely handled on their return, and doubts will be, attempt it when they may.

Nat. Intell.

We are sorry to learn, from the northern frontier, that on the 29th ult. Gen. Gaines was very severely (not dangerously) wounded in four or five different parts of his body, by a shell thrown by the enemy, which fell into his quarters. Other persons, among whom was the person from whom this information was derived, in his tent or room at the time, received no injury. Ibid.

We are well aware, that it is not the pecuniary loss to the nation by the late incursion of the enemy which is most to be deprecated. But, as that loss has been greatly overrated in some of the public prints, it may be proper to state that the public property, of every description, cannot be fairly estimated to amount to more than two millions of dollars, perhaps not even so much. Ibid.

It is stated, we perceive, in some of the northern prints, that the cannon at the Navy Yard were destroyed. This is a mistake. The one was in so great a hurry to retrace his steps, that he only spiked two brass pieces, not touching several hundred iron pieces which lay in the yard. It is also stated that the Arsenal near the Navy Yard was destroyed. The enemy did not take time even to destroy that valuable depot.

Many of the enemy's wounded yet remain in Bladensburg, the people of which place and its neighborhood suffered considerably from the depredations of the enemy. Many wanton outrages marked the progress of his army through the country, principally perpetrated by non-commissioned officers and privates. Ibid.

Fourteen waggons full of our noble seamen, the first survivors of the well known standard of "Free trade and Sailors' Rights," the whole preceded by the Hero of Valparaiso, and cheered by their boatswain's whistle, passed this city on their way to Baltimore on Tuesday evening. Ibid.

Sufferers by the pillage and burning of Washington City by the British.

Mr. Sewell's house burnt
Mr. B. Spang's house, plundered
Mr. Bonn's do
Mr. Birch's do
Mrs. Hamilton's house and furniture burnt
Mr. Ball's do
Mr. Frost's do
Mr. Philip's do
Mr. Tomlinson's do
Mr. Long's tavern, plundered
Mr. Kapine's house do
Mr. D. Waterson's do
Mr. McCormick's stored plundered, loss near 10,000 dollars
Mr. Caldwell's house, plundered
Mr. Wm. Elliott's do
Mr. B. Burnes's do
Mr. Pick's do
Mr. G. Burnes's do
Mr. Campton's store do
Messrs. Gales & Senton's types destroyed, and office much injured
Mr. Heath's twine walk, burnt
Mr. T. Ringgold's rope walk, do
Mr. J. Chambers do
Com. Tingey's house, pillaged
Col. Wharton's do
Public Property Destroyed.

Capitol
President's House
War Office
Treasury Office
Fort and Magazine at Greenleaf's Point
Public Stores, &c. at the Marine Barracks.
[Wash. City Gaz.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.
A letter from M. Daschkoff, to his Secretary in this city, dated at New York, has endorsed on in the Russian language, "I have just received advices that Spain has declared war against the United States."

People of Maryland—
Remember the most ostensible defence (beyond the point of the bayonet) you can bring against the enemy now on your borders, will be to put men in office who will rally round their government, and administer that aid so long and so shamefully withheld by those to whom the affairs of the State have been entrusted for the last two years.

The issue of the election in the town of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has redounded to the cause of republicanism, by an overwhelming majority, though rejected by federalists last fall—the rest of the State is to be heard from—may they return the like defenders of the people's rights throughout.

In pursuance of a proclamation of Governor TOMPKINS, the Legislature of New York will convene at Albany on Monday the 26th inst. The Legislature of Virginia will also convene by Proclamation of the Governor on the second Monday in October next.

The persons employed in the office being subject to that military duty so necessary while the enemy are up the bay, the Star will in future be issued on a half-sheet, or otherwise, as circumstances may authorize.

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.
The trustees of this Institution respectfully inform the public that it is now open for the instruction of youth, in Greek, Latin, and general English education, under the charge of Mr. Myrick, a gentleman sufficiently recommended for literary and moral attainments from Dartmouth University. The very moderate terms of board and tuition at this place holds out to parents and guardians, on the ground of expense, a superior advantage in this school over many others.

Henry Downes.
Hillsborough, sept. 8, 1813

REMOVAL.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public in general, and their customers in particular, that they have removed their Boot and Shoe establishment, from their old stand to their new building adjoining J. R. David Niece—where they mean to carry on the Boot and Shoe business, in all its various branches, in the best and most fashionable manner; and they hope, by their strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. & J. Valiant.
N. B. They have on hand a complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best quality; also a large and general assortment of the best Philadelphia materials for Boots and Shoes. Measures taken for Boots and Shoes, and made at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

N. & J. V.
sept. 13

WOOL CARDING.

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

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

Samuel & Allen Talbott.
Milford, Del. June 21—13

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 4th inst. a negro man who calls himself Thomas Mayho, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high; has a flat nose, broad face, small mouth, thick lips, and is very square made; has a black cloth coat, black cloth waistcoat, corduroy pantaloons, fine muslin shirt, a pair of boots and shoes, and a variety of other clothing. Had in his possession, when taken up, two horses, and said he was going to Philadelphia for a carriage belonging to William Williams, of Mackerlenburg county, Virginia. Says he was set free by William Mayho, of the county of Mackerlenburg, in the State of Virginia. The owner of said negro is requested to come and release him, or otherwise he will be sold to discharge the prison fees, agreeably to law.

Benj. Guyton, sheriff
Harford county,
august (sept. 13) 8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 18th inst. a negro man named Charles, about 28 years old, 5 feet 11 1/2 inches high, has a thin visage, thick lips, very slender made; has a star near the left eye, his left thumb larger than the right one, his two small toes on the left foot ride upon the next toe. His clothing are summer coat made of cotton, linen shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes—Says he belongs to Joseph Marriot, of Anne Arundel county, near the Frederick turnpike road. His owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his prison fees, agreeably to law.

Benj. Guyton, sheriff
Harford county,
august (sept. 13) 8

THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

[Vol. 16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1814.

[No. 3.]

Printed and published weekly, on Tuesday morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, at two dollars and
fifty cents per annum, payable half yearly in ad-
vance.

PUBLIC SALE.

AGREED to the last will and testament of
Henry Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased—
will be exposed to public sale, on *Tuesday* the
21st inst. on a credit of six months, at his late
dwelling in Island Creek Neck, all the personal
estate of the said deceased, negroes excepted,
consisting of valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep and
Hogs, Farming Utensils, and Household and
Kitchen Furniture.

The terms will be made known more fully on
the day of sale (which will take place at 10 o'clock)
and attendance given by

Eliz. & N. Martin, ex'rs.

sept. 6 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, to
me directed, at the suit of Anna Fountain and
Thomas Conner, administrators of William Fountain,
late of Somerset County, against James M. Cotter, Matthias Alford,
and James Faulkner—

Will be sold, at the dwelling-house of
James Wright, on *Wednesday*, the 21st day of
September next, all James M. Cotter's undivided right in a tract or parcel of
land called "Faulkner's Farm." Sale to begin at
12 o'clock.

Also—On *Thursday*, the 22d, at the
house of Matthias Alford, 100 acres of Land, six
head of horses, one yoke of oxen and cart, 17
head of cattle, &c. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

And on *Friday*, 23d, at James Faulk-
ner's, 106 acres of land, where the said Faulkner
lives, one horse, 3 head of cattle, and 2 feather
beds and furniture; taken as the property of the
aforesaid James M. Cotter, Matthias Alford, and
James Faulkner, to satisfy the aforesaid claim,
and will be sold for cash. Attendance will be
given by

Thomas Saulsbury,
late Sheriff

Denton, August 30 4

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

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

Elkton, August 16 6
Mary Scott.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has begun the collection of the
county tax for the present year, and will attend
at the Court House in Easton (in the large room
up-stairs) on *Tuesdays* for that purpose; his de-
puties will attend at Trappe, Chapel, and St. Mi-
chael's on *Saturdays*; being anxious to complete
the collection at an early period, he earnestly so-
licits all those who are charged with assessments,
to discharge the same immediately.

Joseph Darden, Collector
of the Tax for Talbot county.

August 30 9

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, to
me directed, at the suit of Queen Ann's county court—We shall on the first Thurs-
day in October next, if fair, if not, the next fair
day, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six
and twelve months, the whole of the real estate of
James Neill, dec'd.—containing one hundred
and nineteen and three quarters acres of Land,
subject to the dower right of Mr. Crouch.—
This property lies within one mile of I. B. The
houses are tolerable, the situation is healthy and
supplied with good water; the soil is supposed
to be equal to any in the neighborhood—on the
border is a considerable quantity of excellent
meadow ground. The purchaser must give bond
with approved security, for the payment of the
purchase money.

A complete map of the land will be left with
Mr. Crouch, on the premises, who will show
them. Attendance given on day of sale, by

Robert Stevens,
John Elliott, &
Joseph B. Sparks,
Commissioners.

sept. 6 5

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell a piece of Land in Wye,
containing about 33 acres. Terms: one third
of the purchase money to be paid down, the other
two thirds to be given the first of January next, but
the present tenant to remain on the farm another
year, under the purchase, unless they two agree
otherwise. A bond will be executed for the con-
veyance of the property, on the payment of the
whole of the purchase money.

To describe this farm would be useless, as those
disposed to purchase will doubtless view the pre-
mises, which will be shown by Joshua Lucas,
on the farm, or the subscriber, on King's Creek.
If this farm is not disposed of at private sale be-
fore the 5th of October next, it will on that day
(Wednesday) be offered at public vendue, at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon.

William A. F. C. Kemp.

sept. 6 3

MILL & MILL SEAT FOR SALE.

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

William Scott.

Near Easton, July 19

OYSTER HOUSE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citi-
zens of Easton, and the public generally, that he
intends to keep, for the accommodation of cus-
tomers, a constant supply of fresh good Oysters,
at his house in Easton, next door to Snedden &
Hoskins's carriage shop—where gentlemen can
have Oysters dressed in any way they may be
called for, at a reasonable price for every meal of
Oysters. The subscriber will also sell Oysters
in the shell, by the bushel, to any person that may
want, at the place aforesaid.

Ridson B. Coleman.

sept. 6 2

VOTERS OF TALBOT.

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

Samuel Stevens, jun.

August 16

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,
I solicit your suffrages at the ensuing
election for Delegates to the General Assembly
of Maryland.

William G. Tilghman.

August 23

FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

Fellow Citizens,
I again solicit your suffrages as a De-
legate to the next General Assembly. Should
you again confide in me, so far as to honour me
with your support, be assured that my utmost
skill and judgment shall be exercised in the sup-
port of your best interests.

Jonathan Spencer.

August 16

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

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

August 16

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale all the real es-
tate of Mr. Samuel Wallis, dec'd. in Kent coun-
ty.

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

The FARM called "Hackett's Fane," con-
taining one hundred and eighty-one acres, situate
on the Still Pond road, within 3 1/2 miles of Ches-
ter Town.

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

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

Philip Wallis.

Easton, Md. July 12

WAR DEPARTMENT.

JULY 14, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited, with-
in the State of Vermont and its northern vicini-
ty.

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

8th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited, with-
in the States of Connecticut and Rhode Is-
land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John Armstrong.

July 26 2

Correspondence between Adm. Cochrane and the Secretary of State.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral COCHRANE to Mr. MONROE.

His Britannic Majesty's ship, the *Tonnant*, in the *Patuxent River*, 18th August, 1814.

SIR,

HAVING been called upon by the Governor General of the Canadas to aid him in carrying into effect the measures of retaliation against the inhabitants of the U. States, for the wanton destruction committed by their army in Upper Canada, it has become imperiously my duty, conformably with the nature of the Governor General's application, to issue to the naval force under my command, an order to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast, as may be found assailable.

I had hoped that this contest would have terminated, without my being obliged to resort to severities which are contrary to the usage of civilized warfare, and as it has been with extreme reluctance and concern that I have found myself compelled to adopt this system of devastation, I shall be equally gratified if the conduct of the Executive of the U. States will authorize my staying such proceedings, by making reparation to the suffering inhabitants of Upper Canada; thereby manifesting that if the destructive measures pursued by their army were ever sanctioned, they will no longer be permitted by the Government.

I have the honor to be, sir, With much consideration, Your most obd. humble servt., (Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief of H. B. Majesty's ships & vessels upon the North American Station.

The Hon. JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State, &c. &c. Washington.

Copy of a letter from Mr. MONROE to Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE, Vice Admiral, &c. &c.

Department of State, Sept. 6, 1814.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 18th of August, stating that having been called on by the Governor General of the Canadas, to aid him in carrying into effect measures of retaliation against the inhabitants of the United States, for the wanton destruction committed by their army in Upper Canada, it has become your duty, conformably with the nature of the Governor General's application, to issue to the naval force under your command, an order to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable.

It is seen with the greatest surprise, that this system of devastation which has been practised by the British forces, so manifestly contrary to the usage of civilized warfare, is placed by you on the ground of retaliation. No sooner were the U. States compelled to resort to war against G. Britain, than they resolved to wage it in a manner most conformable to the principles of humanity, and to those friendly relations which it was desirable to preserve between the two nations, after the restoration of peace. They perceived however with the deepest regret that a spirit like just and humane was neither cherished nor acted

on by our government. Such an assertion would not be hazarded, if it was not supported by facts, the proof of which has perhaps already carried the same conviction to other nations that it has to the people of these States. Without dwelling on the deplorable cruelties committed by the savages in the British ranks, and in British pay, on American prisoners at the River Raisin, which to day have never been disavowed or atoned, I refer, as more immediately connected with the subject of your letter, to the wanton desolation that was committed at Havre-de-Grace, & at George Town, early in the spring 1813. These villages were burnt and ravaged by the naval forces of G. Britain, to the ruin of their unarmed inhabitants, who saw with astonishment that they derived no protection to their property from the laws of war. During the same season, scenes of invasion and pillage, carried on under the same authority, were witnessed all along the waters of the Chesapeake, to an extent inflicting the most serious private distresses, and under circumstances that justified the suspicion, that revenge and cupidity, rather than the manly motives that should dictate the hostility of a high minded foe, led to their perpetration. The destruction of the houses of the government in this City is another act which comes necessarily into view. In the wars of modern Europe, no examples of the kind, even a mong nations the most hostile to each other, can be traced. In the course of ten years past, the capitals of the principal powers of the continent of Europe have been conquered, and occupied alternately by the victorious armies of each other, and no instance of such wanton and unjustifiable destruction has been seen. We must go back to distant and barbarous ages, to find a parallel for the acts of which I complain.

Altho' these acts of desolation invited, if they did not impose on the government the necessity of retaliation, yet in no instance has it been authorized. The burning of the village of Newark in Upper Canada, posterior to the early outrages above enumerated, was not executed on that principle. The village of Newark adjoined Fort George, and its destruction was justified by the officer who ordered it, on the ground that it became necessary in the military operations there. The act, however, was disavowed by the government. The burning which took place at Long Point was unauthorized by the government, & the conduct of the officer subjected to the investigation of a military tribunal. For the burning at St. Davids, committed by stragglers, the officer who commanded in that quarter was dismissed without a trial, for not preventing it.

I am commanded by the President distinctly to state, that it is little compatible with any orders which have been issued to the military and naval commanders of the United States, as it does with the established and known humanity of the American nation, to pursue a system which it appears you have adopted. This government owes it to itself, to the principles which it has ever held sacred, to disavow, as justly chargeable to it, any such wanton, cruel, and unjustifiable warfare.

Whatever unauthorized irregularities may have been committed by any of its troops, it would have been ready, acting upon these principles of sacred & eter-

nal obligation, to disavow, and, as far as might be practicable, to repair. But in the plan of desolating warfare, which your letter so explicitly makes known, and which is attempted to be excused on a plea so utterly groundless, the President perceives a spirit of deep-rooted hostility, which, without the evidence of such facts, he could not have believed existed, or would have been carried to such an extremity.

For the reparation of injuries, of whatever nature they may be, not sanctioned by the law of nations, which the military or naval force of either power may have committed, against the other, this government will always be ready to enter into reciprocal arrangements. It is presumed that your government will neither expect nor propose any which are not reciprocal.

Should your government adhere to a system of desolation, so contrary to the views and practice of the U. States, so revolting to humanity, and repugnant to the sentiment and usages of the civilized world, whilst it will be seen with the deepest regret, it must and will be met with a determination and consistency becoming a free people, considering it a just cause for their essential rights, and their dearest interests.

I have the honor to be, With great consideration, sir, Your most obd. humble servt., (Signed) JAMES MONROE, Vice Adm. Sir Alex. Cochrane, Commander in Chief of H. B. M. ships and vessels, &c.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF LERIE.

Head Quarters, Montreal, August 25 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

In promulgating to the troops an extract a district general order issued by Lieut. Gen. Drummond to the right division of this army, in consequence of the capture of two of the enemy's schra. co-operating in the defence of the enemy's position at Fort Erie, the commander of the forces avails himself of the opportunity it presents to acknowledge the high sense he entertains of the valuable services rendered to the right division by Captain Dobbs of the Royal Navy, and the officers and seamen of the vessels placed under command for that purpose, by Commodore Sir James Yeo.

This event, so nobly planned and so gallantly executed, was followed by a general attack of the enemy's Forts and intrenchments.

Lieut. General Drummond reports, that the spirit with which it was undertaken enabled our troops to surmount every obstacle. Fort Erie and the intrenchments were entered; the guns turned on the barrack block house, (the enemy's last refuge) when unfortunately a most violent explosion occurred on the battery: in its effect destroying & disabling many a valuable officer and soldier, and caused, so considerable a consternation, as to induce the remaining troops to abandon the works, and all those advantages which they had gained by their determined conduct, and precipitately to retire to our first approaches.

From other causes almost inseparable from night operations carried on in a close and difficult country, the right column failed in the object it had to accomplish.

With deep regret the commander of the forces records the loss his majesty's service has sustained on this occasion.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the right division, in the assault on Fort Erie, on the 15th August, 1814.

Killed—1 col. 1 lieutenant, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file.

Wounded—1 maj. 9 capt's. 11 lieutenant's. 2 ensigns, 1 master, 20 sergeants, 3 drummers, 262 rank and file.

Missing—2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 midshipman, 4 sergeants, 3 drummers, 486 rank & file.

Total—1 col. 1 lieutenant, 1 col. 1 major, 12 captains, 15 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 master, 1 midshipman, 62 sergeants, 7 drummers, 799 rank and file.

Officers killed—1st or Royal Scots, Captain Torrens; 8th or King's Regt. Lieut. Noel; 103d regt. Col. Scott; 104th regt. Lieut. Col. Drummond.

Officers wounded—Royal navy, capt. Dobbs, and Lieut. Stevenson, slightly; Mr. Harris, master, severely.

1st or Royal Scots, Captain Rowan, severely; Lt. Vaughan slightly.

8th or King's, Lieut. Young, slightly. 41st Regt. flank companies, captains Glew and Bullock, severely; Lieut. Hailes, slightly; Ensign Townshend, severely.

89th regt. captain Barney, acting assistant engineer, severely.

100th regt. Lieut. Murray, wounded and prisoner; volunteer Fraser, severely.

103d Regt. major Smelt and captain Gardner, severely; captain Coleclough and Lieut. Charlton, severely and prisoner; Lieut. Fallon, severely; Lieut. Cabbage, jun. dangerously; lieutenant Meagher, slightly; Lieut. Burrows, Hazen, and Ensign Nash, severely.

104th flank companies, Capt. Leonard and Lt. M'Loughlin, severely.

Officers Missing.—General Staff, Capt. Elliott, dep'y. assist. qr. master general.

Royal Navy, Mr. Hyde, midshipman.

41st flank company, Lt. Gardner, and Ensign Hall.

103d regt. captain Irwin, lieutenant Kaye; ensign Huoy; lieut. and adjt. Pettet.

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

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) SEPT. 12.

Never have we witnessed so numerous and respectable a meeting of our fellow citizens, as that held yesterday forenoon in the Exchange. The Hall was literally overflowing. To the true friends of the country it was a delightful sight. There were seen men of all ranks and ages, acting with one voice and with one mind; not for the purpose

embarrassing the measures of government by committees unknown to our laws, and not recognized by our constitution, but for that of serving the national arm by the only means in their power, and in the only way which presented itself to good citizens, and the friends of good order—to make to the constituted authorities a tender of every thing which could contribute to the safety, honor and welfare of the City of Charleston, and of the State at large.

Courier.

Mr. Fisk, member of Congress from Vermont, left the City for the southward before we had the good fortune to see him. He mentioned to a friend of ours that on Wednesday last the British had made an attack on Plattsburg; that they were twice repulsed after severe conflicts, but that the third time the enemy were permitted to get entire possession of the Bridge, when it and they were blown up together. Their loss said to be 500 men. Ours inconceivable. Plattsburg is in an excellent state of defence under Gen. Maccomb, who has sixty pieces of cannon mounted. Major Gen. Izard with a very large reinforcement for Fort Erie was said to have reached within 100 miles of that "wretched stock id."

Democratic Press.

FOR THE STAR.

A hand-bill addressed to the people of Talbot, Caroline and Queen Anne's counties, has stated my vote on the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, in May, 1787, to be injurious to the poor man—twenty seven years ago. It certainly is an eulogium on my character, that although constantly in the public service, I have given no had vote for 27 years. I did not vote against the poor man's right to vote; but I did, by my publication, secure the poor man in the right to be appointed to office, without respect to property. My vote in 1787 was supported by the votes of Gov. Johnson and Gov. Pava, and twenty votes on that side, opposed by Sam Chase, who was long an insolvent, with 29 votes. But when examined, it will be found to include not only tradesmen and labourers, but doctors, lawyers and persons, and all who gained their livelihood by their avocation; that in 1787 all our dealings were on a year's credit, and that the man who could pay his debts within a year, could not be insolvent, as he complied with his contract—of this, by the bill, the Court was the judge; and if a married man could pay his debts in a year, by the product of his labour, over and beyond his maintenance, they should be secured for the benefit of his creditors. Honesty is the best policy—and the author of this hand-bill expects to please the poor, by advocating so dishonest a practice, as that when a poor man obtains the tools to set up his trade, to be paid for in a year or eighteen months by the products of his trade (which tools were not liable to be given up under the insolvent law) should be discharged and not pay for them agreeably to his contract. The honest mechanic will be disgusted at the suggestion of his cheating his creditors. Suppose an over-seer indebted ten pounds at March Court, was to apply to be discharged, whose salary was \$50 a year, and who, at the end of the year, could pay the \$10, and have \$40 in his pocket—would he be honest, who would thus cheat, perhaps, his poorer neighbour of his \$10? Poor men are honest, and will not justify such knavery. It will be found by that bill the Court, who had no interest, settled the business between the debtor and creditors; and that it is false that any man was to be sold—he was to enter into a contract, such as the Court should direct, for the payment of such parts of the products of his labour as the Court should direct, over and beyond what the Court should allow for his maintenance. But now the poor man cannot be discharged, but by the consent of three-fourths of his creditors.

R. WRIGHT.

FOR THE STAR.

It is believed by some people, that the Tories in this county, acting under the advice of their high priest, are handing about a petition, in conformity to the suggestion in the Common Sewer of a recent date, the purport of which is, that the President shall abdicate the presidency. If it is a fact, that such a paper is about among us, the people ought to be informed of its character. Those persons here, who were concerned in smuggling Mr. Winder into a niche in the treasury, in full view of sixteen hundred and forty odd dollars, would not be above cheating ignorant people out of their signatures. Some persons have actually signed a paper, without knowing its contents; and if it should prove to be such an one as is recommended in that privy, wherein every Tory may deposit his filth, I think the republicans, who are decidedly the majority in the State, ought to follow the example, and petition Gov. Winder, in a decent manner, to retire from an office he disgraces. If he does not comply with the request of the people, thus respectfully made, they ought to rise in the majesty of their constitutional strength, and force him to withdraw—and that, too, before he empties the treasury of the State, by paying himself for services never performed.

A B.

Dorchester County.

Easton September 20, 1814.

Improper use having been made of the subjoined letter, probably for the worst of purposes, we annex a correct copy from the original. To those acquainted with the gentleman, no comment will be necessary; and so far as the accounts go, they are certainly corroborated by other information received in the like manner.

ELKTON, Sept. 15, 1814.

"Dear Sir, Your letter of yesterday is received, and it affords me much pleasure to communicate the intelligence received at this place, respecting the engagement at Baltimore. Baltimore is yet safe. Both the land and naval forces of the enemy have been beaten, and repulsed with the loss of several hundred men in killed, wounded, &c. including in the former, Gen. Ross. We have lost from 70 to 80 men in killed and wounded. The enemy are all on board their ships in the Patuxent—their next object not known. This information comes partly in a letter of yesterday from Mr. P. Thomas, the aid of Gen. Forman, and partly from Joshua Richardson, our postmaster, who has this moment arrived from Baltimore. No mail from below for us for two days past. There are many rumours about the fight; but I believe I have sent you all that can be depended upon."

P. S. Gen. Stricker's brigade seems to be the only one engaged. Poor James L. Donaldson, the delegate last year from Baltimore, is killed. The Fort has acquired immortal reputation."

Since the above, verbal accounts have come to our knowledge, that the enemy lost in the above engagement, most of their surgeons on shore—that flags were sent to the American camp for the body of Gen. Ross, for medical aid, &c. all of which were promptly rendered—that Adm. Cockburn had his shoulder fractured—After leaving the Patuxent, the fleet went up the bay (probably for water)—We have not heard of their landing or committing any depredation on this shore.

On Sunday last 66 sail of the enemy's vessels went down the bay, and were out of sight in the evening. One of their transport ships got aground off Kent Island with which a 74 and some small vessel remained until Sunday night, and after taking out the men, &c. she was burnt. Details are hourly looked for—they shall be issued without delay—we have not been able to get them for this morning, and prefer waiting their arrival to giving the many incoherent reports now afloat.

Late accounts received at Wilmington mention the capture of the whole of the British fleet on Lake Champlain by Com. McDonough.

The Star will resume its usual size on Tuesday, and expected details attended to.

Advertisements omitted this morning, shall appear in our next.

PUBLIC SALE, ON THREE MONTHS CREDIT.

ON THURSDAY, the 29th inst. or on the next fair day, the subscriber will dispose of, at public auction, at Oakland, the late dwelling plantation of David Kerr, Jun. deceased. A valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and all kinds of farming utensils; also a seine and a large canoe with sails; also a handsome gig and harness, and the carriage part of a phaeton with a set of harness; also various articles of lumber and things of great use to farmers and others. The sale will begin at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOHN L. KERR, adm'r with the will annexed, of D. Kerr, Jr.

Easton, sept 20 2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, pons to me directed, will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of October next, at the dwelling house of Richard Keene, two hundred acres of Land, part of Edenborough, the property of Richard Keene, sold by virtue of venditioni exponas, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Elkin Solomon, ass. of Richard R. Keene, use of William M'Mechin against Richard Keene, executor of Samuel Keene.

Also—Will be sold on the same day and place, two hundred acres of Land, part of Edenborough, the property of Richard Keene—sold by virtue of venditioni exponas, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Richard R. Keene, use of William Gwinn against Richard Keene, executor of Samuel Keene.

Also—Will be sold at the same time, two hundred acres of Land, part of Edenborough, the property of the said Keene—sold by virtue of venditioni exponas, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Richard Keene, use of William Gwinn against Richard Keene, executor of Samuel Keene; taken as the property of Richard Keene, to satisfy the aforesaid claims—will be sold for cash. Sale to begin at 3 o'clock, and attendance will be given by

JAMES KEENE, Sheriff.

Caroline county, sept. 20 3

Also—Will be sold on THURSDAY the 6th day of October next, on the premises, near Hog Island, all William Allford's undivided right in a tract or parcel of Land, the property of the said Allford—sold by virtue of a venditioni exponas, at the suit of John Bradley & Co.; taken as the property of William Allford, to satisfy the aforesaid claim—will be sold for cash. Sale to begin at 3 o'clock, and attendance given by

JAMES KEENE, Sheriff.

Caroline county, sept. 20 3

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphans' court of Talbot county, will be offered at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, next, at the late dwelling of William Watts, dec'd. the following negroes, to wit: 1 woman for a term, four likely boys of about 8 years old and under.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 9 months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

N. WATTS, adm'r of W. Watts, dec'd.

sept. 20 3q

FORGE AND MILLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to leave the State of Delaware, offers for sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of November next, the following property, viz:

One Forge with two fires; one Saw-Mill and Grist-Mill; one small cotton carding and spinning Machine—all on an excellent stream of water. There are also sufficient improvements, such as dwelling houses, cook house, kitchen, carriage house, and good stables and other houses of convenience, all new and in good repair; together with 400 acres of Land, situate on Gravelly Branch, in Nanticoke Hundred, Sussex county, State of Delaware, and on the main road leading from Millford to Laurel Town. Wood for coal, and iron ore can be had for the use of the Forge, convenient, plentiful, and on good terms. The seat is eligible for any kind of machinery, being convenient to water carriage.

The terms of payment will be made easy with the purchaser—Persons wishing to view the property, will apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

SHADRACH ELLIOTT.

sept. 20 3q

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The Professor of Eastern Academy deem it incumbent on them to inform the gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that in the English department of the Academy two classes have been opened, which are to be confined solely to the elements of Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, all simplified to the capacities of children.

As emulation and application increase in proportion to the number in a class, therefore the same Lecture given on any of these branches, not being as instructive to four, as it would be to sixteen pupils, induced them to publish this: and they are, through their exertions and care, persuaded, that a boy of moderate abilities must, by being one year in such a class, lay the foundation of a solid English education.

P. QUIN & T. M'CONNELL.

sept. 20

N. B. Genteel boarding may be had for students, in any house, under my care, and that of the other Professor.

P. QUIN.

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Will be run for, over a beautiful course, on WEDNESDAY the 2d day of November, the Jockey Club purse of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars—the four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On THURSDAY the 3d day of November, the Jockey Club colts' purse of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars—the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On FRIDAY the 4th day of November, will be run for, all the booth, gate and subscription money, except what pays the rent of the field. The three mile heats.

N. B. The Jockey Club purses will be composed of the ten dollars subscribed by each member, by which they will be regulated. The members are requested to attend at the "Easton Hotel," on TUESDAY previous to the Races aforesaid.

THOMAS HENRIX, Secretary to the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware Jockey Club.

sept. 20 6

N. B. The state of the war has made this late day necessary.

Those members who have not paid their subscription for the last year, are requested to take notice that payment for all arrears of subscriptions due, will be expected.

T. H.

PAINTING.

House, sign, and ornamental painting, and paper hanging; Chimney boards, window and bed cornices and military standards, neatly executed with correctness and dispatch; Fancy-pieces, designed for young ladies to work; and Likenesses correctly taken in miniature—price from two to ten dollars—by

WILLIAM FOSTER,

Near the Easton Hotel.

N. B. All orders addressed to the subscriber from a distance, will be punctually attended to.

sept. 20 3

BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS COURT OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given, THAT all persons having claims against the estate of Major John W. Hackett, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 9th day of September, 1814.

ARTHUR HOLT, adm'r of maj J. W. Hackett, dec'd.

sept. 20 3

TO ALL WHOM IT DOTHS CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given, THAT a petition will be preferred to the next General Assembly, praying a law to extend the time of condemnation of so much of the mill seat at present occupied by the subscriber, as is necessary for the practical operation of the mill.

JOHN LUCAS, 3d.

sept. 20

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT I intend petitioning the next session of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, for a bill of divorce from my husband John Meeds—and likewise to be empowered to keep, support and educate my infant son William Meeds.

ELIZABETH MEEDS.

sept. 20 3q

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, MARYLAND.

ORDERED, That John Duhamel, Collector of the County Tax for Queen Ann's County, cause the following List of Lands and Lots of Ground, and amount of Taxes thereon due, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, to be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks, in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Star, at Easton—notifying, that unless the County Charges due thereon shall be paid to the Collector of said County, within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the Lands and Lots of Ground so charged, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

Per JAMES BAYNARD, Clk. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Queen Ann's County.

UPPER DISTRICT.				
Names of Persons.	Name of Lands	Acres.	Valuation.	\$ Chs.
Levinus Clarkson,	Segar's hazard, pock hickory ridge, &c.	300	\$653 13	14 64
Joseph David,	Andover, & Andover meadows, &c.	325	516 23	8 40
Richard Holden,	Holden's hermitage, Chance Sayer's Range, &c.	468	1380	23 45
Hugh Roberts' heirs,	Sayer's Range	185	613 13	4 49
Benj Ringgold's heirs,	John's chance, Salem resurveyed, and Benner's addition and choice,	1585	\$1285	72 56
Rebecca Smith,	Golden Groves,	75	\$100	3 93
Ann Foreman, wrd.	Hazard Marsh's Chester farm, & house at K town,	1165	2130	14 83
T Brody for J. Tucker's child,		150	400	2 14
Cornelius Comegys,	His Camberwell and Plover's chance, Stepey and Jas. choice,	214	706 23	9 23
James Clymer,	House and Lot G Town,	50	2	57
Benjamin Farrow,	House and Lot B Davis	250	1 52 1-2	
Alexander Maxwell,	Jasper's lot & Benton's vineyard, &c.	266	950	5 70
Thomas Ralph's heirs,	Harris' rambles, Ralph's adventure, chance and addition, &c.	267	710	4 40
George Benton's heirs,	Benton's luck, &c.	1 9	380	2 32
James P. Ringgold,	Kaowler range pt.	124	350	2 25
Edward Thomas' heirs,	Sayer's range, pt.	55	160	92
Archibald Latimer, for	Greaves' beginning corrected, W. and Greaves' outlet,	162	525	3 25
Arthur Wheatley,	Manget, pockey addition, &c.	107	475	2 95
Rebecca Mullin,	Tilghman's discovery, & moony luck, &c.	58	255 13	3 94
Isaac Pindar,	Pindar's resurvey, pt.	45 1-2	146 23	2 29
Henry Lowman,	Wright's forest,	726	1338	8 12
J. Prior, J. Williamson and J. Massey,			133 13	1 98
George Williamson and J. Prior,			173 13	1 25
Zachariah Roberts' heirs,	Saver's range, Scott's out range, and house and lot in C. Hill,	190	835	5 18
Sam & John Boats,	Harris' rambles pt.	108	185	1 14
Sebastian Foreman's heirs,	Rowston, pt. & Mary's portion,	400	1455	8 69
Samuel Wallace's heirs,	Poplar hill and Wry hall, pt.	496	1635	9 91
MIDDLE DISTRICT.				
Thomas S. Cook's heirs,	Mary Ann's lot,	100	260	8 63
Nicholas Lowday,	Providence,	150	550	3 37
Thomas Fatts,	Partnership, pt.	36 1-2	120	1 17
Mark Bent's heirs,			1013 13	8 35
Samuel Y. Gavey,	Tristram and Coursey,	200	735	4 70
William Harrison,	Jackson's choice, Sawyer's forest, and house Q. Town,	183	273 13	6 78
Samuel Harrison,	Jackson's choice, Sawyer's forest, pt. &c.	183	675	4 15
Jacob Harrison,	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto,	183	700	4 29
John Griffith's heirs,			40	66
ISLAND DISTRICT.				
Dorlen B. Carter,	Coppage's range and Crane-neck,	328	1420	19 14
Mark Benton's heirs,	Benton's pleasure &c	300	2066 23	17 12

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and order of the orphans' court.—The subscriber, of Worcester county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Truitt, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to John Cropper, Register of Wills for Dorchester county, on or before the second Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August, Anno Domini 1814

James Round, Worcester county, adm'r of George Truitt, dec'd.

sept 6 3

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, as a runaway on the 18th inst. a negro man named Charles—about 28 years old, 5 feet 11 1 2 inches high, has a thin visage, thick lips, very slender made; has a scar near the left eye, his left thumb larger than the right one, his two small toes on the left foot ride upon the next toe. His clothing are a tawny coat made of cotton, linen shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes.—Says he belongs to Joseph Martin, of Anne Arundel county, near the Frederick turnpike road. His owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his prison fees, agreeably to law.

Benj. Guyton, sheriff Harford county.

august (sept. 15) 6

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and order of the orphans' court.—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Barzada Martin, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August, Anno Domini 1814.

Thomas Tall, adm'r of Barzada Martin, dec'd

sept 6 3

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 26th July last, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself Chloe.—She is supposed to be about 18 years of age, four feet ten and a half inches high. Her clothing when committed were, a home made dark cotton cross barr'd frock, dark calico jacket, and light cotton striped petticoat.—Has several marks on her face and neck. Says she belongs to Mr. George French, about one and a half miles from George Town, in the District of Columbia. Her owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, sheriff Fredk. county, Md.

august 11 (23) 6

REMOVAL.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public in general, and their customers in particular, that they have removed their Boot and Shoe establishment, from their old stand to their new building adjoining Mr. David Nice—where they mean to carry on the Boot and Shoe business, in all its various branches, in the best and most fashionable manner; and they hope, by their strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. & J. Valiant.

N. B. They have on hand a complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best quality; also a large and general assortment of the best Philadelphia materials for Boots and Shoes.—Measures taken for Boots and Shoes, and made at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

N & J V

sept. 13

WOOL WANTED.

THE subscriber will give Five Pence Cent per pound for clean washed WOOL, delivered at his Store

James Thomas.

Easton, august 16

TALBOT COUNTY, To wit.

I the county clerk, Lerin Jackson, do hereby certify, that I have received from a stray trespasser on his enclosures a brown Gelding, about ten years old, thirteen hands three inches high, a star on his forehead, and right hind foot white;—galled with collar, and cropped tail—trots and gallops. Given under my hand, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, this 30th day of August, 1814.

Thomas Dudley.

The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Lerin Jackson.

sept. 6 3

MARYLAND:

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

Lemuel Purnell.

june 28—eo3m. 3 12.26. A 9,23.5.6,20:o.4

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 15th July inst. as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Nancy Jefferson. She is supposed to be about thirty five years of age, 5 feet 1 1 2 inches high.—Her clothing when committed were, a blue and white cotton check frock, and a black satin bonnet; has a mole on her chin—no other discoverable marks. Says she belongs to Gen. Joshua Wallace, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, sheriff Fredk. county, Md.

july 30 (aug. 23) 8

WANTED FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

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

Tench Tilghman.

Pinckimmon, august 16 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 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—12

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Anthony Ross.

Talbot county, Md august 16

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Peter Harris, guardian to the said minors.

august 2

NOTICE.

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

Morris Jones, Sheriff Frederick county, Md.

july 25 (aug. 2) 8



[Vol. 13, No. 16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1814

[No. 4, 776]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BYThomas 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,

ON THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of David Kerr, Junr. deceased, a valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and all kinds of farming utensils; also a steam engine and a large canoe with sails; also a handsome gig and harness, and the carriage part of a phaeton with a set of harness; also various articles of lumber and things of great use to farmers and others. The sale will begin at 9 o'clock. A. M.

JOHN L. KERR, adm'r.
with the seal annexed, of D. Kerr, Jr.
Easton, Sept. 20

PUBLIC SALE,

By virtue of an order from the Judges of Queen Anne's county, on the first Thursday of October next, at 10 o'clock, the next fair day, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the whole of the real estate of James Nevil, deceased, containing one hundred and nineteen and three quarters acres of Land, situate to the tower right of Mrs. Crouch. This property lies within one mile of L.B. The houses are tolerable, the situation is healthy and supplied with good water; the soil is supposed to be equal to any in the neighborhood. on the border is a considerable quantity of excellent meadow ground. The purchaser must give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money.

A complete map of the said tract, with Mr. Crouch, on the premises, who will show them. Attendance given on day of sale, by Robert Stevens, John Elliott, & Joseph B. Sparks, Commissioners.

Sept. 6 5

FORGE AND MILLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to leave the State of Delaware, offers for sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of November next, the following property, viz:

One Forge with two fires; one Saw-Mill and Grist-Mill; one small cotton ginning and spinning Machine—all on an excellent stream of water. There are also sufficient improvements, such as dwelling houses, cook house, kitchen, carriage house, and good stables and other houses of convenience, all new and in good repair; together with 400 acres of Land, situate on Coveley Branch, in Nanticoke Hundred, Sussex County, State of Delaware, and on the main road leading from Milford to Laurel Town. Wood for coal, and iron ore can be had for the use of the Forge, convenient, plentiful, and on good terms. The rest is eligible for any kind of machinery, being convenient to water carriage.

The terms of payment will be made easy with the purchaser. Persons wishing to view the premises, will apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

SHADRACH ELLIOTT.

Sept. 20 3c

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphans' court of Talbot county, will be offered at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, next, at the late dwelling of William Watts, deceased, the following negroes, to wit: 1 woman for a term, four likely boys of about 8 years old and under.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 9 months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by N. WATTS, adm'r. of W. Watts, dec'd.

Sept. 20 8c

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The Professors of Eastern Academy deem it incumbent on them to inform the gentlemen of Eastern and its vicinity, that in the English department of the Academy two classes have been opened, which are to be confined solely to the elements of Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, all simplified to the capacities of children.

As emulation and application increase in proportion to the number in a class, therefore the same Lecture given on any of these branches, not being as instructive to four, as it would be to sixteen pupils, induced them to publish this; and they are, through their exertions and care, persuaded, that a boy of moderate abilities must, by being one year in such a class, lay the foundation of a solid English education.

P. QUIN & T. M'CONNELL.

Sept. 20

N. B. Genteel boarding may be had for students, in my house, under my care, and that of the other Professor.

P. QUIN.

REMOVAL.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public, general, and their customers in particular, that they have removed their Boot and Shoe establishment, from their old stand to their new building adjoining Mr. David Nice—where they mean to carry on the Boot and Shoe business, in all its various branches, in the best and most fashionable manner; and they hope, by their strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. & J. Valiant.

N. B. They have on hand a complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best quality; also a large and general assortment of the best Philadelphia materials for Boots and Shoes. Measures taken for Boots and Shoes, made at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

N. & J. V.

Sept. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, directed, will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of October, next, at the dwelling house of Richard Keene, two hundred acres of Land, part of Edenborough, the property of Richard Keene, sold by virtue of venditioni exponas, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of William M'Mechin against Richard Keene, executor of Samuel Keene.

Also—Will be sold on the same day and place, two hundred acres of Land, part of Edenborough, the property of Richard Keene, sold by virtue of venditioni exponas, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Richard R. Keene, use of William Gwynn against Richard Keene, executor of Samuel Keene.

Also—Will be sold at the same time, two hundred acres of Land, part of Edenborough, the property of the said Keene, sold by virtue of venditioni exponas, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Richard Keene, use of William Gwynn against Richard Keene, executor of Samuel Keene; taken as the property of Richard Keene, to satisfy the aforesaid claims—will be sold for cash. Sale to begin at 3 o'clock, and attendance given by JAMES KEENE, Sheriff.

Caroline county, Sept. 20 3

Also—Will be sold on THURSDAY the 6th day of October next, on the premises, near Hog Island, all William Alford's undivided right in a tract or parcel of Land, the property of the said Alford, sold by virtue of a venditioni exponas, at the suit of John Bradley & Co.; taken as the property of William Alford, to satisfy the aforesaid claim—will be sold for cash. Sale to begin at 3 o'clock, and attendance given by JAMES KEENE, Sheriff.

Caroline county, Sept. 20 3

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens, I solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

William G. Tilghman.

August 23

FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

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

Jonathan Spencer.

August 16

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

I am, respectfully, your obdt. servt.

Daniel Martin.

August 16

VOTERS OF TALBOT.

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

Samuel Stevens, Junr.

August 16

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Will be run, over a beautiful course, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of November, the Jockey Club purse of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars—the four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On THURSDAY the 27th day of November, the Jockey Club purse of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars—the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On FRIDAY the 28th day of November, will be run, for all the bath, gate and subscription money, except what pays the rent of the field—the three mile heats.

N. B. The Jockey Club purses will be composed of the ten dollars subscribed by each member, by which they will be regulated. The members are requested to attend at the "Easton Hotel," on TUESDAY previous to the Races aforesaid.

THOMAS HENRICK, Secretary to the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware Jockey Club.

Sept. 20 6

N. B. The state of the war has made this late day necessary. Those members who have not paid their subscription for the last year, are requested to take notice that payment for all arrears of subscription due, will be expected.

T. H.

PAINTING.

House, sign, and ornamental painting, and paper hanging; Chimneys, boards, window and bed cornices and military standards, neatly executed with correctness and dispatch; Fancy pictures, designed for young ladies to work; and Likenesses correctly taken in miniature—price from two to ten dollars—by

WILLIAM FOSTER,

Near the Easton Hotel.

N. B. All orders addressed to the subscriber from a distance, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 20 3

BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS COURT OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the estate of Major John Hackett, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 9th day of September, 1814.

ARTHUR HOLT, adm'r. of maj. J. W. Hackett, dec'd.

Sept. 20 3

APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

Star-Office.

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE, SEPT. 6.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort Erie, September 2, 1814. Major General Brown resumes the command of the troops on the Niagara frontier.

The Major General recurs with proud satisfaction to the conduct of his division, since the opening of the campaign. It was opened in defence of the munitions of war destined for the Navy, which were embarked at Oswego, when the enemy was in force on the Lake, landed at Sandy Creek, and transported to Sackett's Harbor. Oswego displays the discipline and prowess of a single battalion of artillery, led by Colonel Mitchell—and Sandy Creek, gives name to the gallant achievement of the 1st Riflemen, under Lt. Col. Appling.

The bravery alone, of American soldiers, has often shown them superior to their British adversaries—but on the Plains of Chippewa, bravery and discipline both rise pre-eminent and triumph over the enemy's best troops, led on in the ablest manner. There the brigade of Major General Scott, fought British veterans—a battalion against battalion—and the smallest in numbers conquered. Victory crowned the American arms.

At the Falls of Niagara, our brave soldiers met a severer trial—they rose superior to the test—and proved their intrepidity equal to any exigence. They engaged the whole force of the enemy, and again conquered a larger than their own. The victory was ours—the trophies of victory only were not accomplished. The enemy had relinquished the contest and the field to our superiority.

The glorious defeat of an important expedition of the enemy, on our own shore, is again accomplished by the first Rifle Reg't. on its arrival at this frontier, under the late distinguished Major Morgan.

Another trial was left for the brave spirits who compose the American force in Canada. An endurance of fatigue was shown with unexampled cheerfulness on the works around their camp at Fort Erie—and a new test of military prowess was called for, to complete the glorious character of the division.—They were called to receive the attack of heavy columns of the enemy, on their lines of intrenchment—and the signal manner in which they acquitted themselves, as well as the vigilance of their brave & finished commander Brig. Gen. Gaines, is established by the brilliant victory acquired on the 15th of August. The discomfiture of the forces under Lieut. General Drummond, was attended with a disparity of loss, unexampled in the record of battles.

By order of Maj. Gen. Brown, C. K. GARDNER, Adj't. General.

On Thursday last the soldiery on the Niagara frontier were animated with the presence of their heroic commander, Major General Brown. The wounds of the Major Gen'l. are, we understand, nearly closed.

On Friday, while the Major Gen'l. was passing to Fort Erie, he was very handsomely saluted by the U. S. brig Lawrence, lying off Buffalo Creek.

Major Gen. Scott is in Geneva, at the house of Judge Nicholas—and is last recovering from his wounds.

Arrived at Buffalo, since our last, the brig Niagara and Charlotte, the sch'rs. Lady Prevost, and two others, names not known, with some troops on board.—More troops are expected from the same quarter.

During the last week, several corps of militia detached in pursuance of general orders of the 22d ult. have passed this for Buffalo: there have also passed several companies of volunteers.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Division Headquarters, New Church Street, September 15th, 1814.

Brig. Gen. Winder congratulates the troops of his command upon the suspension of the severe duty to which they have been exposed for the last 4 days.

The garrison of Fort M'Henry under the command of Maj. Armistead, are entitled to, and receive the warmest acknowledgements and praise from the Brig. Gen. for their steady, firm and intrepid deportment during an almost incessant bombardment for 24 hours, during which time they were exposed to incessant shower of shells.

The militia Artillery of the 3d Brigade under Capt. Nicholson & Borry and Lt. Pennington vied with the regulars in a firmness and composure which would have honoured veterans, and prove that they were worthy to co-operate with the regular artillery, infantry, and sea forces in defence of that important post.—Maj. Armistead receives also the warmest acknowledgements of the Brigadier Gen. commanding, for his able, vigilant, and exact arrangements before & during this period of arduous duty, as well as for

the uniform zeal, vigor & ability, he has discovered in his preparations for the defence of the post immediately committed to his charge, as for the prompt and efficacious manner in which he has complied under great and perplexing difficulties with demands from all quarters for ammunition.

Lieut. Col. Stewart and Major Long, neither of whom were required to expose themselves in this dangerous post, will please accept the Brig. Gen's warmest acknowledgements for the handsome and gallant manner in which they volunteered to take command of the regular infantry; who, with their officers and men, have evinced the most resolute and steady intrepidity in the midst of imminent and long continued danger.

The squadron of U. S. light dragoons under Capt. Bird have proved by the indefatigable & bold manner in which they have constantly kept upon the very lines of the enemy under the fire of his guards and the regular and exact intelligence which they have constantly given of his situation, that they want nothing but an opportunity to signalize themselves.—The bold and intrepid charge, which sergeant Keller, of Capt. Bird's company, made the rear guard of the retreating enemy with but 3 dragoons in which he dispersed a guard of 18 fusiliers taking 6 of them prisoners in despite of their fire and that of a 4 pounder within half cannoner distance which made three discharges at him deserves the highest approbation, and the skill & dexterity with which he accomplished this bold achievement proves he will be competent to a more considerable command to which the justice of his government will no doubt advance him.

Brig. Gen. Douglass with his entire brigade of Virginia militia have evinced during 4 days of the most active and arduous duties, under the severest privations of rest and refreshment, in constant exposure to the unusual clemency of the weather for the season, a patience, obedience, and alacrity for the most dangerous duties which cannot be surpassed; and the prompt and eager pursuit in which they yesterday engaged, after the retreating enemy, in the midst of heavy and constant rain after such a series of suffering and fatigue, is the best evidence which can be given that the patriotism which so promptly led them to the field in defence of their country, was bottomed upon a courage which dangers and difficulties cannot subdue.

Lieut. Col. Griffin Taylor with his Regiment also of Virginia militia, who was left in charge of the defences in part on the Ferry Branch, has proved by his judicious arrangements and the zealous manner in which he was supported by his men and officers, that he only wanted an occasion to prove himself and them the worthy coadjutors of their countrymen.

The enemy has retired from our City and it is to be hoped under such circumstances as will deter him from again attempting it. Those gallant Virginians will have the consolation of believing they have essentially contributed to its safety.

The enemy however has at present only taken refuge in his ships—he still remains in our vicinity and may and probably will return if he knows there is the least relaxation of vigilance or readiness. The commanding officers of corps and detachments will therefore exert themselves with unremitting diligence to repair the damages of the late fatigue and exposure—to refresh their troops and hold them in readiness for moving at a moment's warning.

By order,

ROBT. G. HITE,

Asst. Adj't. Gen.

CAPT. PERRY'S LETTER.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Georgetown, Sept. 9, 1814.

SIR, The battery under my direction at the Indian Head was of too small a calibre to make much impression on the enemy, as they descended the Potomac on the 5th inst.—A single 18 pounder, which arrived only 30 minutes before the firing began, ill supplied with ammunition, was the only gun that could be of much service.

The field pieces (6 pounders) under the direction of that excellent officer Major Peter, of the Georgetown, and Capt. Birch of the Washington volunteers, and Capt. Lewis of Gen'l. Stewart's brigade, kept up a very spirited fire. These officers, together with Captains Stull and Davidson, and their brave men, behaved in the handsomest manner, and rendered all the assistance their limited means afforded.

The ammunition of the 18 pounder, and of several of the 6's, being expended; and the state of the enemy from two frigates, two sloops of war, two bombs, 1 rocket ship and several smaller vessels, being very heavy; it was thought advisable by Gen. Stewart, Major Peter and myself to retire a short distance in the rear. This was done in good order, after sustaining their fire for more than an hour,

Gen. Stewart and Col. Beach were exposed, during the whole time of the cannonading. It would be presumptuous in me to speak in commendation of these veterans—I cannot, however, avoid expressing my admiration of their conduct. The few seamen (of the Guerrier) under the immediate command of Lieutenant Read, of the Java, exhibited their usual bravery. Indeed, in the whole of this affair, every officer and man did his duty.

Major Stewart of the 86th Regiment of Infantry was constantly with me, and rendered all the assistance in his power.

The advantageous situation we occupied, prevented the enemy from doing us much injury. Only one man was wounded.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,

Secretary of the Navy.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE NATIONAL CAUSE.

The oblivion of party distinctions, which we have advocated as befitting the crisis, the tender of a truce to political dissension, were founded, on a firm conviction that the salvation of the country required a mutual suffrage of party passions, an united effort in the common cause. Advantage appears to be taken of this fit waving of minor dissensions. The minority seemed resolved to take advantage of this conciliating spirit, on the part of the majority. They seize the moment to urge their party schemes. They do it more liberally than ever in invectives & in perversion. This shall not be tolerated. We cannot consent to be tied up from political discussions while our opponents are alert and active in persecuting their plans, in perverting facts in misleading the thoughtless, in erecting in a word, a frantic of their hopes on the misfortunes of their country. We will not suffer the internal enemy to profit by the alarm, which the external ally have caused. We owe something to ourselves and our friends; and our duties to our country will not suffer by attention to our other obligations.

The Eastern prints, in common with some of our nearer neighbors, destitute alike of that magnanimity, which a generous example should have inspired, mix with their deadly execration of our rulers an insulting proposition to place the power of the country, in the hands of three New England Federalists, and one gentleman, who has usually been considered Republican.—This modest proposal, which nothing but that natural exultation with which bad men ever view the injuries of their country so it opens a prospect for their aggrandizement could have caused, shall be so far noticed, that we will advance boldly to the discussion, to whom are the misfortunes of our country most directly to be traced; what party and what set of men, have deflected every plan of pacific arrangements, have weakened every effort for successful war, have mainly caused the evils, by which they would profit.

And here let us premise, that we are no bigots in attachment to men or to names.—We shall ever strive to keep our judgment so far free, that it will not swerve in favor of any individual, or any department, in relation to facts, on which just blame ought to rest.—Spotless as innocence, as we conceive our rulers compared with their revilers, we do think, a leading error in their policy has been obvious. We do think an occasional want of energy has been discernable, caused however, in some degree, by the peculiar structure of our government, & the unprincipled opposition which has clogged their every movement. We do consider the capture of Washington as a most unfortunate incident, which, if it could not have been prevented, ought, at least to be deeply regretted. The want of a proper defence for this City is an error, in our view, which every honest man, in the country ought to condemn, and can condemn, without descending to the level of promiscuous blame, which has deprived the censure of opposition of all effect by depriving it of all character of dignity of justice.

But, in the name of truth and justice, does it lie in the mouth of that malignant faction, who smile with derisive joy at the flames of our capitol; does it belong to that marshalled party, who have voice against every measure of energy; dampen the spirits of the people; raised the hopes of the enemy; disclosed every weak point in our country's defence; checked the enlistment of men; discouraged the loan of money; refused the aid of the militia in some cases, and sown dissension among them in others; proffered their address to Heaven by panegyrics on a cruel enemy; palliated the most outrageous acts; in a word manifested a fealty to that enemy, which no conformity could shake, and resorted to every mean, however foul and profligate, to weaken the hands and discourage the heart of the administration. Does it belong to that party to claim immunities

because their plots, in part, have succeeded; and to ask the surrender of power, into their hands, on account of the very evils they have caused? Shall they scuttle the ship, and then, forsooth, claim the command and pilotage?

Is the proof demanded, that the federal party, who now insolently claim the confidence of the people for three of their ringleaders, have advocated the cause of the enemy, and have done every act which we have recited, to weaken the cause of our country? We are distracted in the choice, not at a loss in the production of proofs. They thicken on every page of our Congressional journals;—they cluster in the pages of every opposition newspaper;—they abound in the debates of every federal State Legislature.

Who, after voting that the hostile edicts of the two European belligerents could not be submitted to, opposed the prudent measure, which was an appeal to their interests, and finally procured its abrogation? Who opposed every measure to procure justice short of war, and when this was resorted to, opposed every measure to supply men or means for defence or prosecution? So much for their Congressional history. For their out-door efforts, what page of a Federal newspaper has been free from the most profligate attempts to dampen the national spirit, to throw contempt on our arms, to sow division in our land, in a word to urge every sentiment which the enemy, if he had had a pensioned licenser at every press, could have approved, as conducive to his interests?

And who (for these insulting claims to confidence will justify us in adding a few additional touches to the portrait of opposition) viewed with joy the approach of that storm, which has burst upon our capital? Who celebrated, with feasts, and orations, and songs, and pageantry, and parades, the very events which released from European occupation, the practised myrmidons, who have been disgraced upon our shores? Common sense and patriotism viewed with just apprehension the hordes of "well-fleshed blood-hounds," whom the quasi conquest of France would leave at the disposal of our enemy. Not so these sagacious politicians, who would "build their greatness on their country's ruin." So the warrior, who for years had been the terror of England, was prostrated from his high estate, and the "ancient order of things" restored, every man of them, from the loyal Tories down to the fusillading Castles, was content to shut his eyes to the consequences, and approach the precipice, so he could not see the danger. And these are the sagacious politicians, who ask the exclusive confidence of their countrymen. They cause the very want of preparation, under which the country suffers; they rejoice at the very events, which jeopardize its safety; and then ask to be entrusted with the conduct of affairs, by way of rewarding their patriotism and sagacity.

We have extended our strictures on this fertile subject, to a length greater than, in these days, we usually allow ourselves. It is yet far from being exhausted; but the reflections of our readers will supply the place by a volume of comments. There is something so mean, base and detestable, in making a trade of impeding the operations of government, by invective, artifice, falsehood and fraud, and then claiming a merit from having injured the country, and asking as a reward the control of its destinies, that it requires something more than the patience of Job, quietly to bear the claim—and something more than Christian charity, to forgive the outrage.

FROM THE AURORA.

TO THE PEOPLE.

You have had a short period of apprehension—the rumor of Baltimore being in danger, operated like electricity on you—the most inflexible of all your muscles—the muscles of your money bags, appeared suddenly relaxed—you were ready to give, and the cry among you was, that no funds should be wanting for public defence—the news that Baltimore was safe, operated as a tonic—the muscles of your money bags were braced up as tight as if they had been anointed with perfumers.

The rumor of yesterday brought you to a kind of intermediate state, half braced, half flaccid—and proved that you are either the most inconstant or the least considerate people in creation.

You laughed—nay, you derided and abused those, who ten years ago, told you in anticipation what has now happened—You were told, that your neglect to guard against danger by timely preparation, would not only cost you the lives of your best men, but millions of your more adorned commodity.

The advice given you now will be equally efficacious. A million or two of dollars would feed and equip men enough to protect you for the present; but you hug your dollars—and will continue to hug them till the enemy cuts the Gordian knot of your idolatry, and mulets you 50 or 60,000,000; and perhaps desolates your City; if you do not find it necessary to exaspate which so many of your wise ones have extolled in the case of Moscow.

Do you indeed mean to act upon the maxim, that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof—or that it is enough to provide for to-day, let to-morrow provide for itself? Do you believe that because a plan, which succeeded at Washington, has been frustrated for the mo-

ment at Baltimore—do you believe that all your danger is past? Do you suppose that all the disposable force of the enemy amounts only to 5000 or 10,000 men; or that Adm. Cochrane's menace is a joke?

Do you suppose that because they have been unsuccessful with a smaller force, they will neglect to bring a larger force?

How are we prepared—by resources—by men disciplined—by minds prepared for an emergency involving your own liberty and property—and your prosperity?

The enemy could not, consistent with the state of the war in France, detach a large force sufficiently early to act in the present season.—The enemy knows that soldiers must eat, and the armies cannot move without depots to subsist, and provide them; a larger army, sent after the dawning of the French revolution, must have starved or surrendered; but they may provide considerable detachments of from 5 to 10,000 men. They will subsist those detachments by the aid of traitors among you—by enterprises such as those upon Alexandria and Eastport; merchants devoted to England are found in every sea-port; one of them a few days ago, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia avowed his sorrow when the American arms triumphed, his joy when the British were victors; this traitor was no foreigner, but a native born Philadelphian.

A merchant of Alexandria addressed the British naval commander, and made a proposition to buy all the vessels captured at that place, and to pay for them, by accepting bills for the amount, drawn on Alexandria, provided the British admiral would convey them, and deliver them to his order at Halifax! This merchant boasted of his services in defence of the American laws, and enumerated the ships which he had laden in defiance of the embargo, by the cargoes of which he saved the British colonies; he boasted that he was entitled to this favour, because he had rendered every service in his power to the British government, in exciting hostility to the American government, and supporting the influence of England. Such men abound in every city on our seaboard; and in those cities sedition is preached up every day, written by the very men who are engaged in the masquerade of providing for the public safety.

The truth must be told of them, since shame, nor honour, nor love of country, have been sufficient to bring them to that state of generous feeling, which ought to actuate every good and wise man.

The danger of the country is extreme—and it requires all its wisdom and its energy to maintain the public liberties. Those who countenance sedition and treason, must answer to themselves for their conduct, whether it be active or passive; and a crisis may arrive when desperation of the injured and betrayed cannot be restrained from assuming the power of retributive justice.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, Sept. 20—1 o'clock P. M.

This day the President of the United States transmitted to Congress, by Mr. Edward Cole, his Secretary, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

Notwithstanding the early day which had been fixed for your session of the present year, I was induced to call you together, still sooner, as well that any delay in the existing provisions for the wants of the treasury might be supplied, as that no delay might happen in providing for the result of the negotiations now on foot with Great Britain, whether it should require arrangements adapted to a return of peace, or further and more effective provisions for prosecuting the war.

That result is not yet known. If, on one hand, the repeal of the orders in council, and the general pacification in Europe, which withdrew the occasion on which impressments from American vessels were practised, suggest expectations that peace and amity may be re-established; we are compelled, on the other hand, by the refusal of the British government to accept the offered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, by the delays in giving effect to its own proposal of a direct negotiation; and, above all, by the principles and manner in which the war is now avowedly carried on, to infer that a spirit of hostility is indulged more violent than ever, against the rights and prosperity of this country.

The increased violence is best explained by the two important circumstances, that the great contest in Europe, for an equilibrium guaranteeing all its States against the ambition of any, has been closed without any check on the overbearing power of Great Britain on the ocean; and that it has left in her hands disposable armaments, with which, forgetting the difficulties of remote war against a free people, and yielding to the intoxication of success, with the example of a great victim to before her eyes, she cherishes hopes of still further aggrandizing her power already formidable in its abuses to the tranquility of the civilized and commercial world.

But whatever may have inspired the enemy with those more violent purposes, the public councils of a nation, more able to maintain than it was to acquire its independence, and with a devotion to it rendered more ardent by the experience

of its blessings, can never deliberate but on the means most effectual for defeating the extravagant views or unwarrantable passions, with which alone the war can now be pursued against us.

In the event of the present campaign, the enemy, with all his augmented means, and wanton use of them, has little ground for exultation, unless he can feel it in the success of his recent enterprises against this metropolis and the neighbouring town of Alexandria; from both of which his retreats were as precipitate as his attempts were bold and fortunate. In his other excursions on our Atlantic frontier, his progress, often checked and chastised by the martial spirit of the neighbouring citizens, has had more effect in distressing individuals, and in dishonouring his arms, than in promoting any object of legitimate warfare. And in the two instances mentioned, however deeply to be regretted on our part, he will find, in his transient success, which interrupted for a moment only the ordinary public business at the seat of government, no compensation for the loss of character with the world, by his violation of private property, and by his destruction of public edifices, protected as monuments of the arts by the laws of civilized warfare.

On our side, we can appeal to a series of achievements, which have given new lustre to the American arms. Besides the brilliant incident in the minor operations of the campaign, the splendid victories gained on the Canadian side of the Niagara, by the American forces under Maj. Gen. Brown, and Brigadiers Scott and Gaines, have gained for these heroes and their emulating companions the most unflinching laurels; and having triumphantly tested the progressive discipline of the American soldiery, have taught the enemy that the longer he protracts his hostile efforts, the more certain and decisive will be his final discomfiture.

On our southern border victory has continued also to follow the American standard. The bold and skilful operations of Maj. Gen. Jackson, conducting troops drawn from the militia of the States least distant, particularly of Tennessee, have subdued the principal tribes of hostile savages, and by establishing a peace with them preceded by recent and exemplary chastisement, has best guarded against the mischief of their co-operation with the British enterprises which may be planned against that quarter of our country. Important tribes of Indians on our north western frontier have also acceded to stipulations, which bind them to the interests of the United States, and to consider our enemy as theirs also.

In the recent attempt of the enemy on the city of Baltimore, defended by militia and volunteers, aided by a small body of regulars and seamen, he was repulsed with a spirit which produced a rapid retreat to his ships. Whilst a concurrent attack by a large fleet was successfully resisted by the steady and well directed fire of the fort and batteries opposed to it.

In another recent attack by a powerful force on our troops at Plattsburg, of which regulars made a part only, the enemy, after a perseverance for many hours, was finally compelled to seek safety in a hasty retreat, with our gallant bands pressing upon him.

On the Lakes, so much contested throughout the war, the great exertions for the command made on our part, have been well repaid.—On Lake Ontario, our squadron is now, and has been for some time, in a condition to confine that of the enemy to his own port; and to favour the operations of our land forces on that frontier.

A part of the squadron on Lake Erie has been extended to Lake Huron, and has produced the advantage of displaying our command to that Lake also. One object of the expedition was the reduction of Mackinaw, which failed with the loss of a few brave men, among whom was an officer justly distinguished for his gallant exploits. The expedition ably conducted by both the land and naval commanders, was otherwise valuable in its effects.

On Lake Champlain, where our superiority had for some time been disputed, the British squadron lately came into action, with the American, commanded by Capt. McDonough. It issued in the capture of the whole of the enemy's ships. The best praise for this officer and his intrepid comrades is in the likeness of his triumph to the illustrious victory, which immortalized another officer, and established at a critical moment, our command of another Lake.

On the Ocean the pride of our naval arms has been amply supported. A second frigate has indeed fallen into the hands of the enemy, but the loss is hidden in the blaze of heroism with which she was defended. Captain Porter who commanded her and whose previous career had been distinguished by daring enterprise and by fertility of genius maintained a sanguinary contest against two ships, one of them superior to his own, and under other severe disadvantages, till humanity tore down the colors, which valour had nailed to the mast.—This officer and his brave comrades have added much to the rising glory of the American flag, and have merited all the effusions of gratitude which their country is ever ready to bestow on the champions of its rights and of its safety.

Two smaller vessels of war have also become prizes to the enemy; but by a superiority of force which sufficiently vindicates the reputation of their commanders; whilst two others, one commanded by Capt. Warrington the other by Capt. Blakely, have captured British ships of the same class, with a gallantry and good conduct, which entitle them and their

companions, to a just share in the praise of their country.

In spite of the naval force of the enemy accumulated on our coasts, our private cruisers also have not ceased to annoy his commerce, and to bring their rich prizes into our ports; contributing thus, with other proofs, to demonstrate the incompetency and illegality of a blockade, the proclamation of which is made the pretext for vexing and discouraging the commerce of neutral powers with the U. States.

To meet the extended and diversified warfare adopted by the enemy, great bodies of militia have been taken into service for the public defence, and expenses incurred. That the defence every where may be both more convenient and more economical. Congress will see the necessity of immediate measures for filling the ranks of the regular army; and of enlarging the provision for special corps, mounted and unmounted, to be engaged for longer periods of service than are due from the militia. I earnestly renew, at the same time, a recommendation of such changes in the system of militia, as, by classing and disciplining for the most prompt and active service the portions most capable of it, will give to that great resource for the public safety, all the requisite energy and efficiency.

The monies received into the Treasury during the nine months ending on the 13th day of June last, amounting to \$2 millions of dollars, of which 11 millions of which were the proceeds of the public revenue, and the remainder derived from loans. The disbursements for public expenditures during the same period exceeded 34 millions of dollars, and left in the Treasury, on the first day of July, near 5,000,000 of dollars. The demands during the remainder of the present year already authorised by Congress, and the expenses incident to an extension of the operations of the war, will render it necessary that large sums should be provided to meet them.

From this view of the national affairs, Congress will be urged to take up without delay, as well the subject of pecuniary supplies as that of military force, and on a scale commensurate with the extent and character which the war has assumed. It is not to be disguised, that the situation of our country calls for its greatest efforts. Our enemy is powerful in men and money; on the land and on the water. Availing himself of fortuitous advantages, he is aiming, with his undivided force, a deadly blow at our growing prosperity, perhaps at our national existence. He has avowed his purpose of trampling on the usages of civilized warfare, and given earnest of it, in the plunder and wanton destruction of private property. In his pride of maritime dominion, and in his thirst of commercial monopoly, he strikes with peculiar animosity at the progress of our navigation and of our manufactures. His barbarous policy has not even spared those monuments of the arts and models of taste, with which our country had enriched and embellished its infant metropolis. From such an adversary, hostility in its greatest force and in its worst forms, may be looked for. The American people will face it with undaunted spirit, which in their revolutionary struggle defeated his unrighteous projects.—His threats and his barbarities, instead of dismay, will kindle in every bosom an indignation not to be extinguished in the disaster and expulsion of such cruel invaders. In providing the means necessary, the National Legislature will not distrust the heroic and enlightened patriotism of its Constituents.—They will cheerfully and probably bear every burden of every kind, which the safety and honour of the nation demand. We have seen them every where paying their taxes, direct and indirect, with the greatest promptness and alacrity. We see them rushing with enthusiasm to the scenes where danger and duty call. In offering their blood, they give the surest pledge that no other tribute will be withheld.

Having foreborne to declare war until to other aggressions had been added the capture of nearly a thousand American vessels, and the impressment of thousands of American sea-faring citizens; and until a final declaration had been made by the government of Great Britain, that her hostile orders against our commerce would not be revoked, but on conditions as impossible as unjust; whilst it was known that these orders would not otherwise cease, but with a war which had lasted nearly twenty years, and which, according to appearances at that time, might last as many more; having manifested on every occasion, and in every proper mode, a sincere desire to arrest the effusion of blood, and meet our enemy on the ground of justice and reconciliation, our beloved country in still opposing to his persevering hostility all its energies, with an undiminished disposition towards peace and friendship on honorable terms, must carry with it the good wishes of the impartial world, and the best hopes of support from an omnipotent and kind Providence.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Sept. 20th, 1814.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER OF SEPTEMBER 17.

An intelligent and respectable gentleman who left Buffalo on Sunday morning last, informs, that on Friday and Saturday nights 3,000 New York militia crossed over to Port Erie, with a fixed determination to join the regulars, and follow the destinies of our brave troops now in that Port—and that, on his way from Buffalo, he met about 3,000 more, on their march thither, all of whom appeared highly animated and determined to follow their brethren in arms.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Macdonough, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga,
Off Plattsburgh, September 11.

SIR,
The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain, in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops of war of the enemy.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. MACDONOUGH, Comdr.
Hon. W. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Macomb (just received) to the Secretary of War, dated

Fort Monroe, Sept. 12, 1814.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you that the British army, consisting of four brigades, a corps of artillery, a squadron of horse, and a strong light corps, amounting in all to about 14,000 men, after investing this place on the north of the Saratoga River since the 5th inst. broke up their camp & raised the siege this morning at 2 o'clock.

They are now retreating precipitately, leaving their sick and wounded behind. The enemy opened his batteries yesterday morning, and continued the cannonading, bombarding, and rocket firing until sunset; by this time, our batteries had completely silenced those of our opponents.

The light troops and militia are now in full pursuit of the enemy, making prisoners in all directions. Deserters are continually coming in, so that the loss of the British army in this enterprise will be considerable.

A more detailed report will be made of the siege, and circumstances attending it, as early as possible.

The officers and men have all done their duty. The artillery and the engineers have performed their functions with a zeal and precision highly creditable to themselves and honorable to their country.

Our loss is trifling indeed, having only 1 officer and 15 men killed, and 1 officer and 30 men wounded.

The militia of New York, and the Volunteers of Vermont, have been exceedingly serviceable, and have evinced a degree of patriotism and bravery worthy of themselves and the State to which they respectively belong.

The strength of the garrison is only 1500 effective men, rank and file.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect respect,
Your most obedt. servant,
ALEXANDER MACOMB,
The Hon. the Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Major General S. Smith, to the Acting Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Baltimore,
15th September, 1814.

SIR,
I have been so incessantly occupied, that it has been impossible for me to convey to you the information respecting the enemy, which it would have been proper for you to have received from me. A detailed statement will be forwarded as soon as it can be made out; in the mean time, I have the pleasure to inform you, that the enemy embarked their baggage, about 1 o'clock, & that their ships, a few exceptions, are out of the River; their destination unknown.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL SMITH,
Maj. Gen. Comdr.
Col. JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Major General S. Smith, to the Acting Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Baltimore,
September 15th, 1814.

SIR,
I have the honor to enclose to you, for your disposal, two letters from British officers, received by Dr. McCulloch (garrison surgeon) whom I had sent to the battle ground to attend our wounded. I have also the honor to send you enclosed a list of wounded who were made prisoners, and of the agreement made by Dr. McCulloch respecting them.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedt. servant,
SAMUEL SMITH,
Maj. Gen. Comdr.
Col. JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of War.

In consequence of the humanity shewn to the following American prisoners of war, I do promise upon honor that they shall not directly or indirectly serve against the British until regularly exchanged.

Jas. H. McCulloch, John Pidgeon, Henry Brice, Luther A. Norris, George Repert, David Davis, Jacob Noyle, William Collings, John Robinson, John Lamb, James Davidson, James N. Mariott, Wm. Keane, junr, Charles Goddard, James Gibson, Walter Muskett, Richard K. Cook, Bryan Allen, George Reintzell, Robert Smith, Jacob Hubbard, John Johnson, Benjn. Fletwood, George Bennett, Thos. Breunham, Conrad Euler.

And I do further engage to get the above 26 Americans exchanged as soon as possible for a like number British left at Bladensburg.

JAMES H. McCULLOCH, Junr.
Garrison Surgeon U. S. Army.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18. DESPATCHES.

It will be seen by the letter from our correspondent at Newburyport, that despatches from the Prince Regent of Great Britain, have gone on to our government through the Chesapeake. We hope they may be of a favourable nature; but of this we have no certainty, as nothing relative to them had transpired at Halifax.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Office of the Newburyport Herald, Sept. 16, 1814.

Arrived this forenoon, the British schooner Columbia, Trefethen, prize-master, prize to the privateer brig Portsmouth, taken last Saturday, 24 hours out of Halifax, bound to Barbadoes, laden with fish and lumber worth 4000 dollars. A passenger in the Columbia informs us that an armed dispatch schooner 30 days from England arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last week, with several despatches from the Prince Regent to the American government, and that she sailed the next day for the Chesapeake. Of the nature of these despatches nothing was known, nor was there any news published in the Halifax papers by this arrival, if any. The Portsmouth took her English goods from a fleet which was arriving from England and was dispersed—the convey had not arrived. The only armed vessels at Halifax were the Castor frigate 38, and a gun brig. The squadron which left Halifax for Penobscot, under Adm. Griffith, consisted when it left it of only 13 sail, with 3000 troops—none were left at Halifax. They had heard of the capture of Washington, but deferred their rejoicings till they heard of the fall of Baltimore, which was publicly said to be a part of the object of the campaign. The letter of marque called the Ida, of Boston, was sent into Halifax a week ago last Tuesday. The privateer Herald of New York had also been sent into Halifax.

Arrived at Portsmouth (N. H.)—See Boston ship news. Ev. Post.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.

Our accounts from Erie are to Sept. 10. Between 3 and 4000 militia had volunteered to cross to Fort Erie. 1500 had gone over that day, the remainder were to follow the next morning.

Major Generals Scott and Gaines, with their suits, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening.

Brig. Gen. Peter B. Porter, for his gallant conduct in the battles of Chippawa and Bridge Water, has been appointed, by the commander in chief, Major-General by brevet, in the militia of this state.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbour, to his friend in Albany, dated

"Sackett's Harbor, Sept. 13.

"Nothing of importance has transpired at this place since I last wrote you. It may be interesting to you, however, to know, that the big ship is launched at Kingston. A royal salute was fired on Saturday, which was distinctly heard at this place, and we believe it to have taken place on that occasion.

On Sunday, the Lady came in and confirmed the report—she ran down and took a look into the Harbor. The ship was not launched with her masts in, as it was reported she would be. One or two new vessels are on their way up the St. Lawrence, or have already arrived at Kingston, in a raft, which was put together at Jonestown, and consists of all their timber, spars, apparel and armament, ready to be put together.

"We are in doubt as to the point or object of the expedition—it is evident, however that one is on foot. It is my belief, that this division intend throwing themselves in the rear of the British army at Niagara, as they probably do not think themselves strong enough for Kingston.—If Drummond's army should by this means be captured, at the head of the Lake, and Brown and Izard form a junction, and make a descent upon Kingston, before the new ship is ready, I think there would be a chance of success, and this is the only one on which I can reasonably make calculations, and this can only be done while we have the ascendancy on the Lake. The Onondaga is in port, and divested of her armament—her cannon are mounted on board the gun boats; she will probably act hereafter as a transport.

"The gun boats and transports will be ready for the reception of troops to-morrow, if that is their object. Gen. Izard and suite arrived here yesterday. The main body of the army are said to be near at hand, supposed delaying for the boats.

"I am happy to hear of the patriotic exertions that are making in New York and its vicinity; and I think the late union of parties will be productive of the most beneficial effects to our beloved country."

HEAD QUARTERS,

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The enemy having been compelled to retire from before this City, the Major-General commanding takes pleasure in congratulating the troops under his command, upon a relaxation of those severe duties to which they for some days necessarily exposed. The readiness with which they submitted to privations of every kind, was as gratifying to him as the alacrity with which they flew to arms for the protection of the City. He feels a particular pleasure in imparting to every officer and soldier his warm acknow-

ledgements for the zeal they displayed in marching to meet the enemy, whose object by his own declaration is known to be devastation and ruin to every available point on the seaboard. It is with peculiar satisfaction the commanding General seizes this opportunity of acknowledging the very great assistance he has received from the Counsel & active exertions of Com. Rodgers. His exertions, and those of his brave officers and seamen, have contributed in a very eminent degree to the safety of the City, and should be remembered with lively emotions of gratitude by every citizen.

The successful defence of Ft. M'Henry by Maj. Armistead of the U. S. Army, having under his command (besides his own corps) 3 companies of Col. Harris's Regiment of Artillery commanded by Capt. Berry and Nicholson and Lt. Pennington and a part of the 36th & 28th Regiments of U. S. Inf. commanded by Lt. Col. Stewart is beyond all praise. Their gallantry and intrepidity enabled them to defend the Fort against every effort of the enemy, and there is no doubt, that this intrepid officer will be rewarded by the government. The voluntary services of Maj. Lane of the 14th Regt. of U. S. Inf. were highly useful and duly appreciated by Maj. Armistead. Lieutenant Newcomb of the Navy, who commanded Fort Covington and Lieutenant Webster of the Flotilla, the City Battery, performed their respective duties to the entire satisfaction of the commanding General.

To Brig. Gen. Winder he tenders his thanks for his aid, co-operation and prompt pursuit of the enemy. To Brig. Gen. Douglass with his brigade, and to Col. Taylor with his Regiment of Virginia militia called into service for the defence of Washington, the commanding General also makes a tender of his acknowledgements. They have sustained privations with patience and submitted to a soldier's life with a temper that does them credit. To the officers much praise is due for the discipline they have introduced, for their attention to their men, and prompt obedience to orders.

To Brig. Gen. Stricker and the 2d Brigade of Maryland Militia, every praise is due; the City being threatened, it became the duty of the citizens to be foremost in its defence. He claimed the honor, and the brave officers and men under his command hoisted with delight the opportunity of meeting the enemy's first attack. He met the enemy and engaged him, and when compelled by superior numbers to retreat, he effected it in order, and rallied on his reserve, and from thence retired to the ground which had been assigned him near the lines. The particulars of the action & the just praise due to each officer, are given by the Brig. Gen. in his report. He reports the 27th Regt. under Col. Long as having in a particular manner distinguished itself—he gives due praise to the 5th, under Col. Sterrett, and 39th under Col. Fowler. He reports that his reserve under Col. M'Donald merited his approbation, and the Artillery under Captain Montgomery highly distinguished itself. He applauds in terms which are flattering, the conduct of Maj. Finkney's battalion of Riflemen, the command of which on this occasion having devolved on Captain Dyer. He mentions in honourable terms the bravery and good conduct of Major Heath of the 5th, who had two horses shot under him, and of Capt. Spangler and Metzger commanding companies from Pennsylvania, and of Captain Quantrell with a company from Hagerstown.

The Pennsylvania volunteers without commissions, repaired to the post of danger, chose officers and organized themselves into Regiments, performed all the duties of soldiers and have recommended themselves in a particular manner to the attention of the commanding Genl. Much praise is also due to Gen. S. Aubury & Foreman. Their men came out en masse, and when assembled were to be organized, armed, equipped and disciplined. All this has been effected through their indefatigable exertions. To these gentlemen the commanding Genl. tenders his sincere thanks. The enthusiasm shown by their men on the approach of the enemy, gave a full assurance that reliance might be placed on them.

The light corps under Maj. Randall performed in a manner highly honorable the services assigned it, and the Major's conduct evinced a firmness, bravery and talent for a military life.

The excellent discipline and order of the Artillery under Col. Harris, and Marine Artillery under Capt. Stiles, affords a certainty of their good conduct. The regularity which prevails in those corps does them honor and affords an excellent example to others. Fatiguing as were the duties imposed on the U. S. Cavalry under Capt. Bird, and the militia cavalry under Lt. Col. Moore, Biays, Street, and Tighman, and Capt. Lee, they were performed with an alacrity and promptness highly honorable to the officers and men. To Capt. Thompson of the Flying Artillery and his company, the commanding General tenders his thanks for their unremitting personal attention to his guard, their readiness in carrying orders and the various separate duties assigned them, and to Maj. Barney and Captain Thompson with their corps of observation, for the correct information received from them.

The guns at the Lazaretto were well served by Lieut. Rutter of the Flotilla, whose conduct in the discharge of that, as well as the highly important duty of advanced night guards to the Fort, has met the entire approbation of the commanding General. To the Committee of Vigilance and Safety he feels himself

under particular obligations to acknowledge the many advantages he derived from their exertions in providing the means necessary for defence.

Such was the determined zeal evinced on the part of every Brigade and corps under his command, that the commanding General is impressed with a full conviction, that had the enemy made his attack it would have terminated in his discomfiture and defeat.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. Smith,
WM. BATES,
Asst. Adj. Gen. D. M. M.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Aurora, dated
"BALTIMORE, 19th Sept. 1814.

SIR,
To give an idea of what materials the soldiers of Baltimore are composed of, I annex a list of a few who were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, whilst defending their property and families.

James L. Donaldson, a lawyer of eminence, member of the legislature, & Adjutant of the 27th Regt. killed.
John Clemm, merchant, killed in Fort M'Henry by a shell.

J. V. Claggett, do do do do
James H. McCulloch, our venerable Collector, volunteer for the occasion in the 5th Regt. wounded.

R. K. Heath, merchant, 5th Regt. had two horses shot under him, and was slightly wounded.

James H. Cheston, merchant, adjutant 5th Regt. wounded.

Samuel Moore, do. Major 27th Regiment, do.

John Rees, do. Lieut. commanding (in place of Capt. Sterrett, wounded at Bladensburg,) 5th Regiment, wounded.

Amos A. Williams, merchant, private 5th Regiment, wounded, & his brother.

Nathaniel Williams, lawyer, Senator in state legislature, private 5th Regt. wounded.

Levi Hoffingsworth, merchant, Senator in state legislature, private 5th Regt. wounded.

Stedman Van Wyck, (son of W. Van Wyck, Esq.) private 5th Regiment, wounded twice.

Young Gibson, (son of Wm. Gibson, Esq.) private 5th Regt. wounded.

Win. (son of Jas. A. Buchanan, Esq.) of the Cavalry, taken prisoner.

James Gettings (son of Richard Gettings, Esq.) of the Cavalry, taken prisoner.

Thos. Bailey, (late sheriff,) private 5th Regt. taken prisoner.

Talbot Jones, merchant, do do do
Geo. Greer, do. wounded in Fort M'Henry.

John C. Byrd, (a young gentleman from Virginia) private in 5th Regt. killed.

"Perhaps the whole amount of killed and wounded in the action east of the city and in Fort M'Henry, amounts to 100. The enemy have sent up a list of 49 prisoners detained on board the fleet, which has now descended the Bay, leaving it doubtful if our fellow citizens will be allowed to return before regularly exchanged or a peace take place.

"Com. Barney and Col. Ragan having been exchanged for Col. Thornton and Wood and Major —, taken at Bladensburg, they will resume their commands. The Com. has so far recovered his wounds as to be able to walk his chamber."

AMERICAN GENEROSITY, vs. BRITISH INFAMY.

The proclamation of the admiral of the *bulwark of our religion*, is too fresh in the public remembrance to render it necessary to call the attention of our readers to its contents. Let it only be borne in mind that, *here*, so famous for burning public property at Washington—for destroying libraries abandoned to the boasted magnanimity of the defenders of liberties of Europe and Asia—that hero publicly proclaimed to the world that he would lay waste every city accessible to his Cossacks, in consequence of the request of his Excellency the Governor of Canada, to destroy the American towns, and thus on pretext of retaliation for a few houses burned by our troops on the Canada territory, indispensable to military defence.—Now mark, readers, and you gentle adepts of English magnanimity—mark it well! this incendiary *Provoost*, this man who remembered to forget the massacres at the river Raisin by his faithful red children—and the burning of Buffalo last year; this father of the scalping knives, has just been reduced to the humiliating situation of throwing himself on the mercy and imploring the generosity of the American troops at *Plattsburgh* towards the wounded veterans of the great Lord Wellington; this respectable Sir George, that could make war only on cities and villages that were available & without defence; who could take delight only in the smoke issuing from the burning ruins of those maritime cities in which British corruption has already undermined public virtue—is begging a Yankee Commander of raw troops, not to imitate the infamous conduct of his Britannic majesty's veterans of Spain, who suffered the American prisoners to be scalped & murdered by their faithful allies the Indians, but to treat his wounded with the humanity of American soldiers.—Friends of the British, conspirators against your government, jacobins, disorganizers of every class—read the precious confession, the humiliating request of Sir Geo. Prevost, and be ashamed of yourselves—if you can!

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,

AND

GENERAL ADVISER

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1814.

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND—

In the course of a few days you will have it in your power to express, by your votes, that you go to your government and country, which will go far with the future welfare of the family compact. The present rulers of the State, who they have maintained, not against the enemy, but against the general government, have misused the voice of a large majority of the people. Your State is invaded, the soil has been polluted by an inveterate and incendiary foe, whose conduct marked his intention to move. Now become every freeman to rally round the standard of this government, purchased by the blood and treasure of his ancestors. On the vote which you are about to give, depends much. Not only the voice, but the energies of the nation are called forth, and the only means of compensating the enemy to respect your rights, and those of your posterity.

It is understood the entire of the enemy's vessels have retired down the bay—desertion of his operations a few days may bring to light. No part of his force were in the Delaware at last services. The reports of his attack on Norfolk, a no doubt premature—He will not so soon repeat a second defeat, which would avail his remedy on such an event.

COMMUNICATION.

A very singular question was put by a gentleman yesterday to a crowd—it appeared to create much astonishment in others as well as myself. It was simply this, "Where is the Governor of Maryland?" Now, this is a very odd question to ask about a Governor at such a time. One observed that he had not heard of him since the battle at Bladensburg, when he was in or near Annapolis; another said that he heard of him in the pines woods, about seven miles back at Annapolis; a third answered, that as Major Board Martin, one of his Council, went through town the other day, possibly he might be on the look out, to see if he had not eluded the British, and got over on the Eastern Shore. It would be gratifying to me, and, no doubt, to the community, to be informed by some of the friends of this valiant son of Mars, whether he has effected a safe retreat, leaving the people of Maryland to get the best terms they can from a more less and savage enemy; or whether he has not fled the indignation of a virtuous but neglected people.

TALBOT.

New York, Sept. 18.

The steam boat Car of Neptune, has just arrived from Albany, by which we have the following names and for of vessels engaged in the late battle on Lake Champlain.

AMERICAN.		BRITISH.	
	Guns.		Guns.
Saratoga,	26	La Confiance,	35
Superior,	20	Brigantonne,	18
Ticonderoga,	10	Crowley,	11
President,	10	Lagle,	11
74		75	
6 Row Gallies,	12	12 Row Gallies	20
4 ditto,	4	3 ditto,	5
21		25	

A gentleman from Burlington, who left the city on Wednesday, informs, that Governor Prevost, with his army, had effected his retreat, without receiving any material check subsequent to Gen. Macomb's communication, which we published yesterday.

Gen. Izard, and suite, had arrived at Sackett's Harbor, where 50 row boats carrying one ten, gun each, and capable of taking on board 150 men each, were ready. An attack on Kingston and Fort George was contemplated.

We are happy to state that the brave Commodore BAKLEY is exchanged, and has so far recovered from his wound as to be able to resume his command, and will act in the future defence of Baltimore. He yesterday visited Fort M'Henry, Congdon, the Lazaretto, &c. where he was received with the hearty welcome and animated cheers of the respective garrisons. That this heroic commander, who has won the warmest applause from his countrymen, and evinced the liberal encomiums of the enemy, by his able and dauntless conduct, is yet able and at liberty to act with those who properly estimate his services, is a circumstance which adds to the impulse of gratitude for our recent successes.

Balt. Patriot.

Many of our readers will be pleased to learn that Gen. Armstrong was informed as to the fact, stated in his letter, that "Alexander C. Man son, editor of the Federal Republican," was one of the deputation which he states to have waited on the President of the United States from George Town, on the morning of the 29th ultimo—and, indeed, as to the fact that my deputation waited on the President from George Town on that occasion.

Nat. Intell.

We observe it mentioned in some prints, that the late letter of Admiral Cochrane to the Secretary of State was received before the enemy entered Washington. This is not so. We state the fact, on the most unquestionable authority, that it did not arrive in Washington until late in the night of the 30th of August, and that it was not received by the Secretary of State until the morning of the 31st.

The letter was dated on the 18th, probably the very day the Tonnant arrived in the Patuxent. It affects to give previous notice of an intention to destroy and lay waste our towns, and yet is not even sent off (although antedated) until after this purpose has been accomplished at Washington. This is a very pretty little trick played off by the Vice Admiral in his first essay at diplomatic correspondence, and we doubt not has been matter of pleasant chuckling between himself and friend, that accomplished and high bred gentleman Admiral George Cockburn. It is worthy of remark, that a near blood relation of the Vice Admiral has lately been convicted in England and sentenced to the pillory for a deception practised upon the public there. The vice appears to run through the family.

We have received Gen. Smith's general report to the War Department, of the recent transactions at Baltimore, and the special report of Gen. Stricker of the rencounter between the enemy and the brigade under his command. These papers are too long for our limits to-day, but will be published entire in our next.

We hope in a day we shall not be under the necessity of making this apology for postponing the publication of papers so interesting.

We have as yet no particular account of the naval action on Lake Champlain; but, expecting it to come hour to hour, we decline publishing the official and vague statements we find in the northern prints.

CONCERNS.

No business worthy of note was yesterday done in either House of Congress, after the receipt and reading of the important message of the President. Many other members attended, whose name we have not been able to obtain.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Blues or St. Michaels river, near the town of St. Michaels, containing 143 acres of Land, about half acre of which is woodland, the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 18 by 21 feet, new—kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthiness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county. The farm will be made accommodating to the purchaser. Property in or near Easton would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

Sept. 27

REMOVAL.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house adjoining Nicholas Vallan's new Shoe store, and William Mitchell's Chair Shop—where he continues to keep a general assortment in his line, to wit: Flour, Meal, Corn, Bran and Groceries—all of which he will sell as low as the market will afford, for cash.

Thomas Hopkins, Jun.

Sept. 27

N. B. He will exchange Meal for Corn.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons who purchased property at the sale of Charles Henrix, dec'd are requested to make payment on or before the first day of November next, as there can be no longer indulgence given.

John Gregory, adm'r

of Charles Henrix, dec'd.

Sept. 27

CATTLE AND SHEEP

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has about twenty head of cattle, and fifty head of sheep for sale. The greater part of the sheep more or less of the Merino blood—the cattle in good order, and will now make excellent beef. Any person wanting to purchase, can be supplied on reasonable terms for cash, if speedy application is made to the subscriber.

John Gregory,

Talbot county near the

Chapel, Sept. 27

CREDITORS ATTEND.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Harcourt, late of Calumet county, deceased, are desired to produce the same, legally authenticated, to the Register of Wills for Calumet county, on the second Tuesday of October next, as a dividend will on that day be ascertained and paid on all claims that may be produced and allowed.

The creditors will please to take notice, that the subscribers have already given the notice required by law, and that all claims which may not be produced as aforesaid, will be excluded in ascertaining the dividend, as the Register cannot take notice of any claims not actually before him.

Samuel Harcastle,

Thomas Culbert,

adm'rs of the dec'd.

Denton, Sept. 27

MAIL STAGE,

From Easton to Chester-Town,

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

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

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

Thomas Henrix.

April 26

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

General Proclamation, Sept. 29, 1814. I will give five Hundred Dollars to any person who will apprehend Daniel S. McNeal and deliver him to the custody of the Sheriff of the county of Warren in the State of Kentucky. The said McNeal has been employed by the Post Master in the Post Office at Bowling Green Kentucky; in which situation he is charged with having robbed several mails of an enormous amount of money and bills of exchange. He is about 16 years of age, of fair complexion, sensitive and ingenious. Of his apprehension and delivery to custody notice is desired to be given to me.

Return J. Meigs, Jun.

Post Master General, U. S.

Sept. 27

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 28th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Parley he is supposed to be about 30 years of age, five feet three and a half inches high. His clothing when committed were a striped cotton roundabout very much faded, white cotton pantaloons and coloured merelles waistcoat—Has a scar on his forehead, and a scar on his left eye bone. Says he belongs to Mr. Eli Sellers, near the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's or Calvert county, Maryland.

The owner is hereby requested to come and reclaim him, otherwise he will be sold for his impromptu services, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff

Frederick county, Md.

Sept. 13 (27)

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the goal of Allegany county, on the 28th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is Sam, and that he belongs to Rezin Pumphrey, near Wheeling, Virginia, and appears to be about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and lame in his right hip—the lower parts of his ears appear to have been bored for the purpose of wearing ear rings; had on when committed, an old low linen shirt, an old cotton and wool vest, a blue linen roundabout, an old pair of striped overalls, very much patched, and an old straw hat. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

Thomas Pollard, Sheriff

Allegany County, Md.

Sept. 10, (27) 1814.

