

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.

TRUTH AND ELOQUENCE.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Speech of the Hon. Mr. Holmes in the Senate of Massachusetts, June 8, 1814, during the debate on the answer to the Governor's Speech.

MR. PRESIDENT,

WHEN I considered the pernicious and unprofitable measures adopted by the Legislature last year, it was to have been expected that gentlemen would have taken a course somewhat different from that embraced in the answer to his Excellency's address. Taught by the errors of the past, it was to be expected that they would have been careful of the future. Finding that they had neither provoked the people to opposition, driven the government from their ground, nor obtained the grace and favor of the enemy, it was reasonable to hope that gentlemen would have been cured of their frenzy—that his Excellency would have confined his observations to the business of the State, and that the answer of the Senate would have been of the same description. But we find that gentlemen are not yet discouraged. Though their inflammatory course was utterly discontinued by the people, still they persist. We have another manifesto to be published in British papers, as evidence that Massachusetts had seceded from the Union: and yet we find you in this very answer, boasting of the forbearance of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Forbearance sir! What is the forbearance which you boast of? All that could be done was done to excite the people to opposition. Letters and emissaries were sent from this town to the remote parts of the State, informing the people that they were oppressed, urging them to get up meetings, and to pledge themselves to support the opposition which the Legislature had projected. And what was the success! Some twenty or thirty towns, out of more than five hundred, and many of those totally disconnected with commerce were induced to complain. And how did you obtain even these? Sir, the people were imposed on. Even the poor fishermen were ashamed of the business, and signed a recantation.

This was the forbearance so full of merit! You forbore, to be sure, but it was because you were afraid to do otherwise. The last Legislature missed their aim. The people were not dissatisfied with the embargo. It was a measure approved by both parties at the time. Speculators were purchasing provisions for the enemy; the country was about to be drained; this temporary check was salutary. But it disappointed two descriptions of people. The contractors, because they could not get the money, and the British, because they could not get the provisions: and these were the authors of all the complaints.

But we find it again repeated, that the rulers of the nation have discovered an inveterate hostility to commerce. By this charge coming so often from this state, we should be led to conclude that Massachusetts was the grand mart of the trade of the world, and that Boston was the commercial centre. And we should further conclude, from the modest assurance of her merchants, that mercantile knowledge was exclusively confined to the people of Boston. Sir, it is with much diffidence, I confess, that I attempt a subject of which, if you take these gentlemen at their words, they are such complete masters. However, if these exclusive gentlemen will pardon me, I will call the attention of the board to an enquiry into the relative commercial importance of the different sections of the United States. If the southern or middle divisions of the United States have an interest to destroy commerce, if they view New England as their competitor, there may be good ground for this charge. It will scarcely be believed that they will destroy commerce, when their manifest and immediate interest requires its preservation; nor will it do for gentlemen to pretend that the rulers of the nation are opposed to the interest of the people in this thing. An administration, surely, which has discovered a uniform hostility to commerce for more than twelve years, must, it is presumed, act conformably to the wishes of the people who created them. The question returns, what are the interests of the southern and middle divisions of the United States, in regard to commerce? Let us look at their exports. I take the year

1805, because, if I remember rightly, that year was peculiarly favorable to the New England states. The exports from New England were about twenty four millions; of the middle states, forty nine millions; of the southern states, twenty one millions. I give millions entire, though there were fractions of a million to each division; the largest fraction, if I mistake not, was in the southern division. But in this period, the exports of domestic growth and manufacture were, in the south, double those of the New England states. What portion of these northern exports were the products of the southern and middle states, I leave to the merchants to determine. Further! In the year ending 30th September, 1813, the exports from Maryland were double those from Massachusetts; and this too in time of war, when the Chesapeake was infested by the enemy, and Massachusetts was the object of special grace and royal favor.

In 1811, Baltimore exported about ten, and Boston eleven millions; perhaps three out of the eleven were brought coastwise from Baltimore—yet Baltimore is inimical to commerce; a mere mob town; and Boston is the prop of the commerce of the world. The back-woods State of Louisiana, this intruder into the Union, which does not contain 60,000 inhabitants, during the year 1813 exported but one third less than Massachusetts; and if you take into consideration what is carried coastwise, this back-woods State exports more than Massachusetts.

This is not all. In the same period, Massachusetts was down to the sixth grade in point of commerce, while she stood the fourth in point of population. Sir, it is insufferable arrogance for this section of the Union to boast of their commerce. I am aware that gentlemen will attempt to get rid of this reasoning by recurring to the imports. But this will not avail them. What are the sources of importations? The products of your soil, the products of your waters, your manufactures, the labor of your seamen, the use of your vessels, and the speculations of your merchants. These I believe are all the sources of importations. Money is a medium, but not a source of commerce. Without your products and your manufactures, of what avail are the rest? You may, to be sure, let your ships and sailors to other nations, and the small pittance of their earnings may be converted into a return cargo, but this would be a mere trifle. This is an imperfect view of your commercial importance. These are the men who are perpetually babbling of their commerce. A fine figure would the New England states make in the commercial world, were they cut off from the southern market, or even upon a repeal of the tonnage duty. It is not long since your ships were neglected in the southern ports, while foreigners could obtain good freights and a profitable trade. If they punish you as you deserve, you would soon be in the same situation.

Let us look at another charge against the nation. The local aggrandizement of the south and west is to be effected at the expense of New England. This jealousy of others is a very natural weakness. When a man sees his neighbor growing rich faster than himself, he suspects that consequently he is growing poor—and the weak rulers of a State will indulge the same feelings. And yet, sir, I do not perceive any good reason why the south should be hostile to the commerce of New England. They do not want to be your carriers, for you have nothing to carry. They have cargoes and you have ships and sailors. If you will conduct with civility, it will be for their interest to employ you. It is their interest and their wish to cultivate a spirit of commercial enterprise in New England—and why, sir, should the western people be your competitors in commerce? Have they no interest in commercial prosperity? I very well remember that in 1803, the navigation of the Mississippi was of such importance to the people who inhabited the western waters, that it must be secured by a resort to force. Because Spain had withheld from us the right of deposit at New Orleans, the present peace party called out for war. Their dear brethren of the west were to be deprived of their commerce, so lucrative, so important to the nation, and so essential to their existence. We heard nothing then of the anti-commercial spirit of these people; they must have commerce; war, immediate, energetic, decisive war was inevitable. It was even disgraceful to wait the issue of a pending negotiation. I remember a Mr. Ross of Pennsylvania, a Mr. Morris of New York, and if I do not much mistake, a certain honorable Senator from Massachusetts, felt so much sympathy for the western people, that they were willing to spill the blood, even of New England, to preserve their commerce. Louisiana must be ours; she who is now an intruder, must be forced into the family against her will. Our national honor had been insulted, and national honor was national independence, and one could not exist without the other.

Now, sir, those very commercial people are all at once determined to crush New England by a destructive commerce. Truly, sir, we inquire in very childish jealousies. Massachusetts is forever exciting some groundless suspicions. I remember that not long since a resolution was offered to Congress by a Mr. Jackson of Virginia, for altering the Constitution so as to authorize Congress to lay an export duty on Massachusetts. Look the alarm, and resolved that the object was to destroy the New England commerce, and make her tributary to the southern states! When the same southern states furnished five dollars for exportation where New England furnished one. But we are told, my I admit with some truth, that the influence of the northern states is annihilated. But how! Are we not represented agreeably to the Constitution? Sir, our representation in the Senate and House is more than equal to our free population—we have not one fourth of the free population, and yet we have ten Senators of thirty-six—all this excess will more than compensate for the loss by the slave representation in the House. Is capable of demonstration. Why is your influence destroyed? It is your wayward, contracted, inconsistent policy, which has done this; your groundless complaints against the administration of the general government, your attempting to excite local jealousies and animosities; your pertinacious adherence to the enemies of your country, have brought your State into that disrepute and contempt of which the now complains. Massachusetts has been, and of right ought to be a powerful and influential member of the Union—but this influence is destroyed. The disgraceful proceedings of last winter roused the people in the neighboring States. New York, a State which you boasted would join the cabal, rise, and in the majesty of her strength hurled defiance in your teeth and instead of discovering your error and our follies, and profiting by them, we are now publishing to England other evidences of our disposition to secede; and probably Admiral Cochrane will, in consequence, have another proclamation to the oppressed people of Massachusetts, to abandon their tyrannical government and come and partake the sweets of monarchy. Were he here, and probably he has some agent or representative not far off, he would discover in you a total disbelief and contempt for republican institutions. He would hear gentlemen openly express their preference for the government of Great Britain, monarchy and all; and he would, from motives of compassion, to be sure, relieve them from the burdens, turmoils and cabals of democracy. I do not hesitate to express my belief that this proclamation, this invitation to revolt, was issued in consequence of the complaints of a restless, ambitious, and daring faction among us. And, sir, we have enjoyed the honorable distinction of being the object of the enemy's grace and forbearance; and consequently we have excited the suspicions and detestation of the friends of our country. No wonder, sir, our influence is annihilated—it ought to be. The people have discovered that you, who boast of all the commerce, talents, integrity and patriotism, have none of either to spare. The proceedings of last winter are viewed with detestation and abhorrence. Massachusetts is become a bye word, and is despised by her own political friends. It is perceived that we are ready to barter away the essential rights of the people for profit. The gentleman from Suffolk, (Mr. Thorndike) endeavored to prove the injustice of the war by a calculation of debit and credit. The gentleman professes to be a merchant, and he would settle the rights of the nation as he would the proceeds of a voyage? He says, if I understand him, that we have spilt more blood, or lost more men, in this war, than we should ever lose by impressment. And his inference would be, I suppose, that we should submit. If Great Britain should, in time of peace, wantonly butcher a hundred Americans, and it would be likely to cost two hundred to punish her, we ought to pocket the outrage. This is the degrading course adopted by some of our commercial politicians. If we can make money, no matter how. Sell your fellow citizen, sell your rights, your honor, your independence—any thing for the profit. Suppose the south and west should take you at your words; you say impressment is a British right, & ought not to be resisted; agreed. That no indemnity is due for the operations of her orders in council; very well. That free ships did not make free goods; no matter; let that go. That it is national law to prohibit neutral trade between an enemy's country & her colonies; very well. That the allegiance of a British subject is perpetual and unalienable—but that an American is not; we will not contend. Now, sir, I have heard every one of these concessions advocate at this board—and gentlemen would have no reason to complain if a peace is made upon their own terms; and if you wish it, the U. States will abandon the tonnage duty and the fisheries. The south and west can go

well buy British fish, and employ British ships, as to confine themselves to your custom. These concessions would not injure them—but how would you like them? And what encouragement have the people of the south and west to waste their blood and treasure for you while you are cursing them for it?

The gentleman in the next place tells us, that amidst all these operations and distresses, the people turned their eyes towards the state legislature for relief. This, sir, is amusing. The people turned their eyes towards you! No sir, you turned your eyes towards them; but they refused to look towards you. They would not engage in the project—they were alarmed lest you should attempt, for them, a relief which they did not need. And after all your artificial excitement and theatrical exhibition of distress, how many memorials did you get up? You got back with as good a grace as you could, and call it forbearance!

We are next brought to the war and its objects. We are told it is founded in jealousy. This, I confess, I do not understand. That it is unjust—this I do understand. That its objects are the extension of territory by conquest, and aiding the tyrant of Europe. I am not much alarmed at these charges, for I think, if I mistake not, I have heard them before.

The objects of the war are a release of our own citizens from confinement, an indemnity for past injuries, and a suitable pledge for future security. The war is not unjust; its objects are not conquest or aid to a tyrant. We want no more British subjects or refugees to be added to the nation; we have too many already; their deleterious influence has well nigh prostrated the liberties of our country. I know very well that the British are dangerous neighbors, and I regret as much as any one, that the line of 1783, gave them a territory which will give them not only an influence over the northern states, but enable them to urge the Indians to barbarous massacre. I perceive that the northern states are embraced by British power. The ocean, you say, is her exclusive domain; she is on the east, the north and the west; and to increase the danger, she is in the midst of us. Her partisans are numerous and powerful. I think she will make peace for she will see, that in a few short years, she can obtain that without fighting, which may now cost her a little blood. These ties of blood, and habits of friendship, which are not broken off in time of war, will do much to effect the future subjugation of this country to British dominion; and these dear friends of Britain, these boosters British fraternity, have the presumption to charge the people of America with French influence, and with waging war to aid the tyrant who lately governed France. But had this tyrant been the ally of England, we should have heard nothing of French influence. Now that he is fallen, we hear gentlemen expressing a wonderful attachment to the French people and Talleyrand, because, forsooth, they are the friends of England. The French influence seems to have gotten on the other side of the house; but there is no danger that it will continue longer than France is ruled by British policy. This charge of French influence comes with an excellent grace from gentlemen who are the incessant advocates of British rights, the servile eulogists of British justice and British magnanimity. You, who are boasting of your ties of blood, and habits of friendship with the enemies of the nation, dare to charge that nation with French partialities. Sir, there are none of these partialities. Had the secret connexion, which you affirm produced the war, existed, this very war would have divulged it. Not a French public ship has entered our ports, not a French officer has been appointed to the army, and our dispute with France remains in the same state of suspense as before; and yet those very men who stand on British ground, and have become the champions of British rights, and the apologists and justifiers of British wrongs, most arrogantly and insolently charge the government and people of America with French influence. Sir, it is an old artifice to become the accuser, in order to screen yourselves from the accusation. Look back upon Europe for twenty years past, and shew me the nation which you have not alternately condemned and justified, as that nation has been the enemy or friend of England. The Russians, while fighting England, were barbarians; the moment they are her ally, they are all at once the most civilized people upon earth.

The honorable member from Suffolk, Mr. Thorndike, would send Mr. Madison to the Island of Elba; this would require a little more power than that gentleman and his friends possess; but this sentiment is worthy of that gentleman and his party. We have discovered his drift; out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. He probably finds that this business of election is unprofitable; that he and his party are continually subjected to discomfiture and defeat; that there is now no way to put down

the present administration but in the way it was put down in France, by foreign force. Domestic force you have tried without success. If this project is original in the gentleman, it is proof of what a patriotism consists; if copied from British newspapers, it is a proof of his fidelity to the British nation. But, sir, I assure that gentleman, that the people of this country will not be intimidated by threats of this kind. Your foreign aid and domestic opposition united, can never destroy the American government.

But we are told, sir, that the manner of carrying on the war, is evidence of its injustice. I confess, sir, that this is to me a new and strange proposition. Suppose, sir, that our operations by land had been, as you say, attended with disaster, defeat and disgrace, is this evidence that the war is unjust? Were our continued disasters and defeats, during the two first years of the revolutionary war, evidence of the injustice of our cause? Sir, it is not true that our operations by land have been so disgraceful as is pretended. There have been instances of skill and valor, never surpassed by any troops in any country. I know very well, and I regret it, that our situation has been unfavorable to successful military enterprise. The cause is to be found, not in the want of native intelligence and bravery of our citizens, but the lack of experience, which thirty years of peace have rendered indispensable.

You had no officers and soldiers, because you had no wars; but we have already nearly surmounted the difficulty, and officers and soldiers will rise up out of the exigencies of the times. But one part of our operations must, I presume, be just, because it is successful. Our naval operations, whether on the ocean, where we received the injury, or on the lakes, for the purpose of reducing the "unoffending" inhabitants of Canada, are all right. Surely, gentlemen would not toast, feast and reward these conquerors of the lake, if they were murderers!

You are remarkably modest, notwithstanding you are wishing, hoping, praying and acting for our disasters, yet the moment we have a little success, you claim it as your own. The gentleman from Hampshire, Mr. Mills, who drew this answer, tells us that the navy is the offspring of better policy, and insists that it was checked and discouraged in its origin by the Jeffersonian policy. This is not the fact. I have the law before me, & it is signed by John Adams, and was passed by the two houses, each having a majority of the present pretended friends of the navy, by which many of our vessels were ordered to be sold, others to be laid up in ordinary, and six only retained in actual service, as the peace establishment. The same gentleman tells you that the navy has preserved the drowning honor of the country. No such thing—our honor has never been drowning; though that gentleman and his friends have hung like a millstone about its neck, it is not, and I trust will not be drowned.

And how comes it, sir, that after twelve years of anti-naval, anti-commercial policy, we should, at the commencement of this war, have a navy better conditioned, officered and manned, than any navy in the world? The answer states that we have given this war a sanguinary character. Barbarity, sir, is not a trait in the American character. If we have been reduced to the painful necessity of retaliating the cruelties of the British, it has been with much reluctance and regret. But gentlemen have no "bowels of compassion" for an American citizen—they can weep for a Briton, administer comfort, throw open the prison doors, but have no charity to "begin at home." The barbarities at Havre-De-Grace and Hampton, and elsewhere, the confagurations, murders, rapes, are looked on in the calm lights of mild philosophy. Britons may burn defenceless villages, murder unresisting citizens, wantonly abuse defenceless females, and defile a church in the name of the bulwark of our religion, and this is all well; but the moment a little retaliation is administered, gentlemen grow wonderfully compassionate, they weep, and in extreme anguish of soul cry out, barbarity!

The old story of the cruelty to the Indians is again told. From the frequent expressions of tenderness of his excellency towards those children of the forest, one would suppose that we were connected with them also "by ties of blood, and habits of friendship." The honorable member from Suffolk, (Mr. Thorndike,) to prove incontrovertibly, that the United States wished to get away their lands, has told us a story, that while he was at Washington, a proposition was made by a member to establish a line of military posts; and when it was objected, that this would deprive them of their lands, this member said (either in or out of Congress) that this was what he wished. The lion gentleman did not mention this member's name, so that he is in no danger of contradiction, but the proposition was not adopted. How wonderfully this gentleman has succeeded in his project!

You commiserate these Indians and charge the government with cruelty towards them. Here again is discovered the same indifference towards their measures. The Creeks had progressed in improvement; they had no cause of quarrel with us; they began the contest, and the first act of barbarity is unparalleled. Fort Mims was taken by assault, every man was inhumanly butchered, and to complete the scene of horror, they put the women and children into the houses, set them on fire and performed a war dance round them, while these innocents were expiring in the flames. The gentlemen, however, have no tears to shed for these victims. They can witness the flames, the blood, the shrieks, and the groans, and hear the savage yell, without one thrilling or even tender emotion. But when these ferocious, blood-thirsty wretches are chastised for this atrocity, and do not receive the mercy which they have denied the innocent and which they refuse to accept, what an infernal affection of compassion do we witness!—Great God! are these men Americans?

The downfall of Bonaparte seems to give the gentlemen great joy and exultation. That Britain should rejoice at the downfall of her enemy, is not unnatural; that her friends in America should join in her joy, is nothing new. But whether a citizen of the United States, a friend to their prosperity and happiness, should rejoice at these events, demands a doubt. That France should remain principal power was not only for the safety of Europe, but America. It would have contributed much to the safety of the world, could France and England have been balanced. But how stands the case now? France is a mere colony of England. The king acknowledges that he owes his crown to Great Britain. The balance of Europe is destroyed. Russia is exhausted; Austria and Prussia are drained; Spain is a desert; Holland a bankrupt; Sweden has enough to do to relieve the frozen regions of Norway to subjection; and Denmark may look for her maritime power in British ports. If commercial men can see much consolation in all this, I am not disposed to disturb their tranquility.

Great Britain has now a large disposable force. Her army and navy must have employment. Her trade is blood, and this "froward people" must be reduced to unconditional submission. In the present state of Europe, what prevents Great Britain's taking this course? And I am not sure, sir, but many men in this country are exulting at the prospect. Men who are enemies of all revolutions; men who hope for a restoration of the ancient order of things; and who finding that nothing but force can effect their object, may expect some foreign aid to overturn the government. But this will not do. How does it happen, that this wicked administration still commands the confidence and support of the people? Whatever may be your opinion of the understanding of the multitude, you will not pretend that they are mere oysters, and cannot feel. You have not been wanting in exertion to deceive them. You have all the talents and property and morals and religion on your side, and with these you have compassed sea and land to make proselytes, and yet strange to tell, the administration is growing popular. How is this to be accounted for? Upon your hypothesis, there is but one way, and that is this: Bad as the administration & their friends are, you are so much worse, that the people will adhere to us, as the less of two evils. You ought to be the accused instead of the accuser. Your rash, intemperate, headlong measures, of last winter, have awakened the people, and New York has taught you a lesson which you will long remember.

In this state of political depravity you profess to be the disciples of Washington, while you despise his precepts and reject his counsels. You are all gone out of his way. Take not his name into your lips. Should he descend to the U. States, purified (if purification was necessary) in the rich fountains of eternal love, he would weep over the follies and frailties of his children, who have wandered from his precepts. "The United States," he would say, "was once my paradise, my garden, in which grew a flower, and that flower Freedom. It sprung up by my planting, it grew by my culture—it flourished, it spread its beauty to the morning sun; and its fragrance was wafted on the breeze; it was hastening to a consummation of its perfection; but the cruel spoiler came; the fiend faction infused his poison, it dropped its lovely head, it withered, it died!—This spot has no charms for me. Its gates, which were union, and its walls, which were strength, are broken down. The stream is removed from its place by the falling of the wall, the thistle shakes there its lonely head, the moss whistles in the wind, the fox peeps out of his window, and the rank grass of the wall waves round his head."—Such would be the effusion of a heart, overwhelmed with disappointment at a dereliction of patriotism. But, sir, amidst all this decay of republican feeling, and republican virtue in Massachusetts, I think I can discover some glimmering hope that you will be brought back to revolutionary principles. Should we obtain peace, your opposition would be hopeless; if not, you would find it necessary to unite against the power of Great Britain.—Sir, we shall not be slaves. The sun of patriotism will rise with healing in his wings and majesty in his beams, and dispel the mists which surround us, warm & animate your country's friends, and scorch and consume the advocates of her foes.

BOSTON, June 21.

By the arrival at this port of the British cartel schooner *Thistle*, in 7 days from Halifax, we have been furnished with another mass of European intelligence. Messrs. Newtown and Parkman, who left Falmouth, May 18th, have politely furnished us with London papers to the 14th, from which we have made copious extracts.

LONDON, April 24.

AMERICA.

The number of men intended to be sent from Lord Wellington's army, direct to America, is reported to be ten thousand, of which the Fusiliers, the 29th regt. and a strong corps of artillery, will form a part.

APRIL 25.

Connected with this question of peace with America, we may notice, that a memorial has been presented to Lord Liverpool, which was favorably received, the object of which is to prevent the Americans from conducting their fishing trade as heretofore on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. It is said to be the intention of government to protect this branch of our commerce from all intrusion by the citizens of the U. States, under any arrangement that may be made with that power.

Morn. Chron.

A very general expectation appears to be entertained, that the Americans, when apprised of the recent changes in Europe, will cashier Mr. Madison. It is even anticipated in the ministerial circles as not a very probable event, that the Americans may follow the example of France, still further, and return to the protection of their former Sovereign.

London, May 3.

The detachments proceeding to North America have been ordered an extra supply of accoutrements, for which the Colonels are to receive an indemnification.

Private letters from Rome contain the following details with regard to the Ex-Queen of Etruria:—

"Queen Maria Louisa of Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, late Regent of Etruria, is at present in Rome; it was on the 19th of Jan. last, that the King of Naples ordered her to be set at liberty from the Convent, where she had been detained 30 months without permission to communicate with any one whatsoever. This incredible treatment on the part of Napoleon had for its object to get rid of the payment of 400,000 francs, which had been arbitrarily assigned to her in compensation; 1st for the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla; 2d for Tuscany, which had been given her by Charles IV. of Spain, her father, in consideration for the cession made by him of Louisiana, which Napoleon afterwards sold to the U. States of America for the sum of 80,000,000 of francs.

At the beginning of the last month, the Messengers, bearing despatches to the American Minister, Mr. Q. Adams, arrived at Petersburg, and that gentleman was preparing to proceed to Gottenburg, to undertake his new functions as Plenipotentiary for the restoration of peace with G. Britain.

London, May 4.

It is now said that the powers of the Plenipotentiaries from the U. States are sufficiently extensive to justify them in the removal of the seat of negotiation at Gottenburg to the Hague or to London, and that Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin have been urgent with our Ministers, but we believe fruitlessly, to allow such removal.

London, May 7.

We understand that Lord Gambier and Mr. Hamilton have been appointed Commissioners, and that they are invested with full powers to negotiate a Treaty with the U. States. It is said, however, that they have instructions as to the settlement of the line of boundary between the U. States and Canada, which may make it necessary for the American Commissioners to refer to their Government for fresh instructions.

An expedition is intended to be embarked from Cadiz for the Mississippi, to consist of 12,000 Spanish troops, for the purpose of being employed in the recovery of Louisiana, &c.

The 97th (or Queen's German Reg't.) is ordered from Kinsale, to embark for N. America.

The 83d and 54th Regiments will be made one thousand strong each, and sent to America. They will sail finally from Cork.

May 12.

Messrs. HUGHES and MILLINGTON are arrived at Harwich, from Gottenburg, with despatches from Messrs. CLAY and RUSSELL to Messrs. GALLATIN & BAYARD. They were detained at Harwich for want of passports.

Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin certainly leave this country next week, to proceed on their mission to Gottenburg.

May 13.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, Esq. Secretary of the American Legation at Gottenburg, arrived in town yesterday. It is supposed that the negotiation for Peace will commence shortly, but rumor suggests the probability of a change in the place—perhaps from Gottenburg to the Hague.

Portsmouth, May 3.

Sailed this evening, with a large convoy of the largest size transports for Bordeaux, the Swinger, 18 guns, Capt. Wauchope, the Diadem, armed *en suite*, Capt. Hanchett, and the Dictator, armed *en suite*; Hon. Capt. Crofton; these ships are equivalent to the conveyance of 20,000 men, and their destination is ultimately supposed for America.

May 7.

Com. Codrington is expected to hoist his broad pendant on Tuesday next, in

the *Newcastle*, 50, Lord George Stuart, and to sail immediately afterwards for the American station—taking with him all the ships that are ready for sea at this port excepting such as have been appointed for the protection of convoys; they have been preparately directed to put themselves under his orders. And yesterday that fine & well appointed Regiment, the 1st, or Royal Scots, 1,000 strong, embarked on board the *Leopard*, Capt. Cifton, and *Dionede*, Capt. Fabian, for N. America.

The following are some of the ships which are expected to sail on Wednesday next for the American station: *Newcastle*, Com. Codrington; Lord George Stuart, Capt. Crofton; *Dionede*, Capt. Fabian; *Hermes*, 20, Hon. Capt. Percy; *Eucibus*, (rocket sloop), Capt. Rothermel; *Devastation*, (bomb) Capt. Alexander; *Meteor*, (bomb) Capt. S. Roberts; *Adder*, Capt. Paterhill; & *Pelter*, Capt. Haye. The *engineer*, 74, has taken out her lower deck guns, for the purpose of taking prisoners to Bordeaux; & it is supposed, loops from thence to America.

RELATING TO AMERICA.

Admiralty Office, April 30, 1814.

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty cannot announce to the Fleet the termination of hostilities with France, without expressing to the petty officers, seamen and royal marines of his majesty's ships, the high sense which their Lordships entertain of their gallant and glorious service during the late war.—The patience, perseverance and discipline; the skill, courage, and devotion with which the seamen and marines have upheld the best interests, and achieved the noblest triumphs of the country, entitle them to the gratitude, not only of their native land, which they have preserved inviolate, but of the other nations of Europe, of whose ultimate deliverance their successes maintained the hope, and accelerated the accomplishment. Their Lordships regret that the unjust and unprovoked aggression of the American government in declaring war upon this country, after all the causes of its original complaint had been removed, does not permit them to reduce the fleet at once to a 'peace' establishment; but as the question now at issue in this war is the maintenance of those maritime rights, which are the sure foundation of our naval glory, their Lordships look with confidence to that part of the fleet which may be still necessary to keep in commission, for a continuance of that spirit of discipline and gallantry, which has raised the British navy to its present pre-eminence. In reducing the fleet to the establishment necessary for the American war, the seamen and marines will find their lordships attentive to the claims of their respective services. The reduction will be first made in the crews of those ships which it may be found expedient to pay off, and from the petty officers and seamen will be successively discharged, according to the length of their services; beginning in the first instance with all those who were in his majesty's service previous to the 7th of March, 1803, and have since continued in it. When the reduction shall have been thus made, as to the ships paid off, their Lordships will direct their attention to those which it may be found necessary to keep in commission, and as soon as the circumstances of the war will admit, will bring home and discharge all persons having the same standing and periods of service, as those discharged from the ships paid off; so that, in a few months, the situation of individuals will be equalized: all men of a certain period of service will be at liberty to return home to their families; and the number which it may be still necessary to retain, will be composed of those who have been the shortest time in the service. An arrangement in itself so just, cannot in their lordships' opinion, fail to give universal satisfaction; and they are induced to make this communication to the fleet, because they think that the exemplary good conduct of all the petty officers, seamen and marines, entitle them to every confidence, and to this full and candid explanation of their lordships' intentions. Their lordships cannot conclude without expressing their hope that the valour of his majesty's fleets and armies, will speedily bring the American contest to a conclusion honourable to the British name, safe for British interests, and conducive to the lasting repose of the civilized world.

"By command of their lordships,
"J. W. CROKER."

LONDON, May 7.

As to the state of opinions in America, it appears, that, having heard of the low state of Napoleon's affairs, the people there were counting with confidence, on an immediate peace. They had not then heard of the actual dethronement of Napoleon, and of the consequent language of our public prints, accompanied with statements relative to troops immediately to be sent off to America. What effect these will produce in the minds of the people and of the government there, I know not; but, so slowly do they generally move, it is not probable, that the troops will meet any like an army to oppose them. The Americans have no experienced officers. They have no discipline. They will, too, I dare say, think, that because they beat England in the last war, they can do it again, and much easier, having five times as numerous a population. But in the first place, they will not have to contend against such Generals as they had to contend against before, nor such officers and soldiers. They will, if our troops should really

land in their country, have to contend with those who have defeated French armies; with skill of all sorts; experience in the men as well as in the officers; with courage, discipline and the habit of victory.

All these will require something more than the Americans have yet thought of. Then, in the last war, America had three great maritime powers on her side, and one power to send her aid in officers and men. Do they now look for assistance from the friendship of *Ferdinand* or of *Louis*, or of the *Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands*?—Which of the three do they intend to apply to? Or, do they expect that the Emperor of Russia, who is shortly to come on a visit to England, will, in order to preserve their liberties, send an army of Cossacks to their assistance found by the way of Kamskatka?—Verily, Jonathan, if you repose in such vain hopes, you are upon your last legs, if the project of our public writers be adopted by the Government.

Cobbett's Week. Reg.

LONDON, May 3.

It is said, that all the powers have pledged themselves not to interfere in the dispute between this country and America. France is to subscribe to the same pledge. Adieu therefore to the hopes of Messrs. Madison and Co. that they should induce some of the European powers to take up their principle of free bottoms, and their new fangled notions of citizenship, &c.

Courier.

The arrangement with the allied powers, under which there is to be no interference by the Sovereigns of the Continent in the pending war between Great Britain and America, has in the political circles, attracted much notice, and some are disposed to attach much importance to it, as implying an intention or determination of ministers resolutely to persevere in the contest. It is, we believe, completely ascertained that the British government will not treat with the American Plenipotentiaries until the hostages in the U. States are set at liberty; & this is the cause assigned that no nomination has yet been made of public agents to meet Mr. Bayard and his colleague at Gottenburg.

HALIFAX, JUNE 11.

By accounts brought by the Packet, Mr. Madison may soon expect a British land force, not less than 15,000 on some part of his coast, commanded by Sir Thomas Picton, whilst the army in Canada will be reinforced by a still greater number—whether any foreign troops will be embarked on this occasion is uncertain, as we do not see the necessity. The amount of the British army in December last was 239,431 regulars, of which 31,082 were Cavalry—12,000 Spaniards will appear at nearly the same time in Florida, and if this does not sicken Madison and his accomplices, we shall have a better opinion of Yankee prowess than any of their former acts would justify.

FROM THE PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN.

BRITISH HUMANITY.

Among the prisoners who have recently arrived at this place, from Quebec, are James Van Horn, Joseph Knowles, Paul Grammeux, Elias Mills, Joseph Brown, Nathan Edson, Dyson Dyer, Joseph Corbin and Phelim Corbin, of the 1st regt. of U. S. Infantry, who survived the massacre at Fort Dearborn or Chicago, on the 15th of August, 1812. It will be recollected that the commandant at Fort Chicago, Capt. Heald, was ordered by Gen. Hull to evacuate the Fort and proceed with his command to Detroit—that having proceeded about a mile & a half the troops were attacked by a body of Indians, to whom they were compelled to capitulate. Capt. Heald, in his report of this affair, dated Oct. 23, 1812, says, "Our strength was 54 regulars, and 12 militia, out of which 23 regulars and all the militia were killed in the action, with 2 women and 12 children. Lieut. Lina T. Helm, with 25 non-commissioned officers and privates and 11 women & children were prisoners when we separated." Lieut. Helm was ransomed. Of the 25 non-commissioned officers and privates and the 11 women and children, the nine persons above mentioned, are believed to be the only survivors. They state that the prisoners who were not put to death on the march, were taken to Fox River, in the Illinois territory, where they were distributed among the Indians as servants. Those who survived remained in this situation about nine months, during which time they were allowed scarcely a sufficiency of sustenance to support nature, and were then brought to Fort Chicago, where they were purchased from the Indians by a French trader, agreeable to the directions of Gen. Proctor, & sent to Amherstburg, and from thence to Quebec, where they arrived on the 8th of Nov. 1813.

John Neads, formerly of Virginia, who was one of the prisoners, died among the Indians, between the 15th and 20th of January, 1812.

Hugh Logan, an Irishman, was tomahawked and put to death, he not being able to walk, from excessive fatigue.

August Mott, a German, was killed in the same manner for the like reason.

A man by the name of Nelson was frozen to death, while a captive with the Indians.—He was formerly of Maryland.

A child of Mrs. Neads, the wife of John Neads, was tied out to a tree to prevent its following and crying after its mother for victuals.—Mrs. Neads afterwards perished with hunger and cold.

The officers who were killed on the 15th of Aug. had their heads cut off and their hearts taken out and broiled in the presence of the prisoners.

Eleven children were massacred and scalped in one wagon.

Mrs. Corbin, the wife of Phelim Corbin, in an advanced state of pregnancy, was tomahawked, scalped, cut open, and had the child taken out and its head cut off.

Now after reading the foregoing, what American is there that can continue to hug the bloody British and their savage allies to their bosoms, and to look to them as "the Bulwark of our Religion?"

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29.

Copy of a letter from Colonel Wadsworth, to the Secretary of War, dated

Camp, near St. Leonard's Creek, June 26.

SIR,

We decided on attacking the enemy this morning at day-break; after two and an half or three hours, cannonading he thought proper to retreat down the River, and Com. Barney has taken advantage of his absence to pass his flotilla up the Patuxent. I was constrained to precipitate the attack before I was fully prepared, from the circumstance of all the enemy's small vessels having left the River.—The ground I was obliged to occupy for a battery consisted of a high bluff point, having the Patuxent on the right and St. Leonard's Creek on the left, with which the communication was over a flat piece of ground, subject to be enfiladed from the Patuxent, and the hill on which the guns were to be placed liable to a severe fire from the same quarter; therefore, in case of an attack, the enemy might have rendered our situation very uncomfortable, by stationing a small vessel so as to command the low ground I speak of.

We committed a great many blunders during the action, or our success would probably have been more complete. I forbear to enter into minute particulars, lest I should cast an indirect censure on some officers, perhaps undeserved, for I must acknowledge I was so much engaged at the battery as to have but an indistinct knowledge of what passed elsewhere. But the fact is, the infantry and light artillery decided upon a retreat without my orders, before they had lost a single man killed or wounded; and at the time too, when the enemy were manoeuvring to the rear with their barges. The consequence of this movement was very disadvantageous; the men at the guns perceiving the infantry retreating, and the enemy getting into the rear, their numbers began sensibly to diminish, and I was pretty soon left with only men enough to work one gun, which I was necessitated to turn to the rear for the sake of keeping the barges in check.—Finally the few men that remained were so exhausted with fatigue, we found it impracticable to fire any more, and the limbers and horses which had been ordered down the hill, having disappeared and gone I know not where; I found myself under the necessity of spiking the guns to prevent their being made use of by the enemy, should he get possession of them.

I must in justice to the infantry acknowledge they did not take flight, but quitted the ground in perfect order; after a while I was able to halt them and bring them back. In the mean time the enemy were getting under way & retiring down the River—from the precipitancy of his retreat, I infer he must have suffered considerably. From some untoward circumstances I had it not in my power to observe the effect of each shot we fired, otherwise I think his destruction would have been complete.

Com. Barney furnished me with 20 excellent men from his flotilla to work the gun. By some mismanagement in loading with hot shot, one poor fellow had his arms blown off, which is the only material accident we sustained.

We commenced in the night an epauletment to cover our guns; but the work progressed so little from the shortness of time, I did not think it best to occupy it. We retreated our guns so as barely to allow the muzzles to peep over the hill. This brought us on descending ground in a ploughed cornfield. The recoil of the gun downward every time it was fired gave us excessive labor to bring it up to its position. In other respects it answered admirably. The enemy found it impossible to hit either the guns or men. Every shot aimed by them either fell short and struck the bank, or flew clear over. Towards the close of the firing the enemy adopted the method of using small charges of powder, which just threw his shot over the hill, probably firing from his cannonades—but the effect was not more decisive.

To prevent the enemy taking alarm in the night from our movements, we were necessitated to halt our ammunition waggons and carts above a quarter of a mile from the battery, and pass all the stores, even the bricks of which our furnace was constructed, that distance by hand. This fatigued the men excessively. I felt certain, if the enemy should open upon us even a random fire, it would be impossible to get any thing done, for the confusion it would create.

I ought to mention, that the situation in which the infantry and light artillery were placed, was a trying one for new raised troops. Most of the shot which missed the battery, fell among them. I had anticipated that disadvantage, but it was unavoidable. It was indispensable to have them covered by some rising ground from the waters of the Patuxent.

and the position chosen was the only one compatible with that view, and the design I had in posting them to protect the rear of the battery.

The battalion of the 38th regiment joined us but last evening, after a hard day's march, and were immediately marched to the ground. Some of them were completely exhausted, and the whole excessively fatigued and half famished.

Com. Barney's flotilla was at hand, ready to open upon the enemy the moment a favorable opportunity should offer. He commenced firing soon after us, and drew off that of the enemy for a while. I have not seen him since the action, but understand that he lost several men killed and wounded.

I hope, on the whole, taking into consideration our not being fully prepared, the excessive fatigue the men had undergone, and that we have attained the object in view, which was the release of Com. Barney's flotilla, the affair will not reflect dishonor on our troops.

I have the honor to be, &c.
DECIUS WADSWORTH.
Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
U. States' Ship Superior,
Sackett's Harbor, June 20, 1814.

SIR,
Knowing that the enemy was constantly receiving naval and military stores at Kingston by the St. Lawrence, I thought it might be practicable to surprise and capture a brigade of boats with stores on board, and either destroy or bring them off; for this purpose I directed Lieut. Gregory to take three gigs with only their crew and one settie in each boat, and proceed down the St. Lawrence, secret himself on some of the Islands and watch a favorable opportunity to surprise a brigade of loaded boats, and either bring them off or destroy them, as circumstances would point out.

Lieut. Gregory left here with his party on the evening of the 15th inst. and proceeded to the "Thousand Islands," where he hailed his boats on shore and concealed them; saw two brigades of boats pass, one up the river with troops, of course too strong for our little party—the other down the river, empty, and not worth taking.

Lieut. Gregory found the enemy had gun-boats stationed between Kingston and Prescott, within about six miles of each other, and that they had a telegraph and look out in almost every high island, so that they convey intelligence with great expedition.

Yesterday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, Lieut. Gregory finding himself discovered and a gun boat close to him, he instantly formed the bold design to board her, which he did and carried her without losing a man, one of the enemy was badly wounded—she proved to be the fine gun boat Black Snake or No. 9, and mounting one 18 pounder, & manned with 18 men, chiefly Royal Marines, (a list of which is enclosed.) Lieut. Gregory manned his prize and proceeded up the St. Lawrence, but was soon discovered and pursued by a very large gun boat mounted 2 heavy guns and rowed with upwards of 40 oars which overhauled him fast—he kept possession of his prize until the enemy threw their shot over him, he then very reluctantly (but I think properly) took all his prisoners out and scuttled the gun boat, which instantly sunk, and escaped the enemy, although so heavily loaded. Lieutenant Gregory arrived safe this morning with all his prisoners.

Permit me to recommend this gallant young officer to your notice and patronage; he is not surpassed by any of his grade, in zeal, intelligence and intrepidity. Sailing Master Vaughan and Mr. Dixon, each commanding a gig under Lieut. Gregory, are entitled to my warm acknowledgements for their zeal and activity on all occasions to render service to their country, more particularly on the last expedition, when, from their knowledge of the River, they rendered the most important services by pointing out the proper channels to elude the pursuit of the enemy.

Will you be pleased to direct in what manner the prisoners are to be disposed of?

I have the honor to be, &c.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Barney, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
Sunday, 26th June, 1814, 10 A. M.

SIR,
This morning at 4 A. M. a combined attack of artillery, marine corps and flotilla, was made upon the enemy's two frigates at the mouth of the Creek. After two hours' engagement, they got under way and made sail down the River. They are now warping round Point Patience, and I am moving up the Patuxent with my flotilla. My loss is acting Midshipman Alsquith killed, and ten others killed and wounded.

Mr. Blake, the bearer of this, was a volunteer in my barge. He will give you every other information.

With respect, &c.
JOSHUA BARNEY.
Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
Philadelphia, June 25, 1814.

SIR,
On Sunday last the British frigate Belvidera captured a small schooner

belonging to Indian River, about 10 miles above Cape Henlopen; and after having her in possession 34 hours, ransomed her for \$800. I was yesterday morning on the eve of leaving this with about 30 officers and men, who are employed here in the equipment of the Guerriere, to join the flotilla, but received information that the Belvidera left the Bay on the 21st.

The flotilla is now as low down as Egg Island flats, from which it came down to New Castle only the day before the Belvidera came into the Bay, for the purpose of replenishing provisions.

With respect, &c.
JOHN RODGERS.
Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is manifest that the blockade, which has been proclaimed by the enemy, of the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, nearly two thousand miles in extent, and abounding in ports, harbors and navigable inlets, cannot be carried into effect by any adequate force actually stationed for the purpose; and it is rendered a matter of certainty and notoriety, by the multiplied and daily arrivals and departures of the public and private armed vessels of the United States, and of other vessels, that no such adequate force has been so stationed: And whereas a blockade thus destitute of the character of a regular and legal blockade, as defined and recognized by the established law of nations, whatever other purposes it may be made to answer, forms no lawful prohibition or obstacle to such neutral and friendly vessels as may choose to visit and trade with the United States:—And whereas it accords with the interest and the amicable views of the U. States, to favor and promote, as far as may be, the free and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse of all friendly nations disposed to engage therein, and, with that view, to afford to their vessels destined to the United States, a more positive and satisfactory security against all interruptions, molestations, or vexations whatever, from the cruisers of the U. States: Now be it known, That I, James Madison, President of the United States of America, do, by this Proclamation, strictly order and instruct all the public armed vessels of the United States, and all private armed vessels, commissioned as privateers, or with letters of marque and reprisal, not to interrupt, detain, or otherwise molest or vex, any vessels whatever belonging to neutral powers, or the subjects or citizens thereof, which vessels shall be actually bound and proceeding to any port or place within the jurisdiction of the U. States; but, on the contrary, to render to all such vessels all the aid and kind offices which they may need or require.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, the twentieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the U. States, the thirty eighth.

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

NEW YORK, JUNE 28. CARTL FROM BERMUDA.

Capt. Milton, of the sloop Hawk, who arrived here yesterday from Newport, informs, that just before he sailed a cartel arrived there with prisoners from Bermuda. The commander of the cartel stated that when he left Bermuda, a fleet of transports, with a large force on board, was to sail in one or two days for some part of the U. States—probably for the Potomac.

By the accommodation stage last evening, we received the Boston Daily Advertiser of Saturday, from which we copied the following postscript.

Saturday morning, 1 o'clock.
We stop the press to give the following important information, received by passengers in the Eastern stage—
That on Wednesday last the barges of the Bulwark 74, entered Damaricotta River, attacked and took possession of Fort St. George, and spiked the cannon. They likewise set fire to 2 or 3 schairs, and carried off several other vessels—what other damage, we could not ascertain, and that the people were in the utmost alarm and confusion.

LATEST FROM CHAMPLAIN.

We learn, (says a Middlebury, Vt. paper of the 22d inst.) that our Champlain fleet moved the beginning of last week, from Plattsburg to the lines, where they moored in sight of the enemy. Our army has also moved down, and is in the vicinity of the fleet.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 25.

We learn from Concord, that the Legislature, by a very large majority, have come to a resolution to disband the militia, which have been called out for the defence of this town and harbor. This measure, we learn, is taken in consequence of the following letter to the Governor, from the Secretary of War.

War Department, June 9, 1814.

SIR,
Your Excellency's letter, of May 20, has been received.
Gen. Cushing has reinforced the garrison of Portsmouth, with two companies of infantry; these with 300 seamen under Com. Hull, and the

artillerists, would make a good defence against boats, the only mode of attack to be apprehended.

One company of sea fencibles are authorized to be raised for the further defence of the sea coast of New Hampshire. I am, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
His Excellency Gov. Gilman.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25. FROM GOTTENBURGH.

A letter from Gottsburgh of the 20th of April last, announces the arrival of the American commissioners in the corvette John Adams, on the 11th of the same month, after a very tempestuous voyage, in the course of which they were obliged to make a harbor for a week in the Norwegian Island Hitteroe. The winter in the north of Europe had been excessively severe, and had rendered Gottsburgh inaccessible to shipping until within a few days previous to their arrival.

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were in England, and the Neptune was about to sail for Harwich (where she arrived) to take them to Gottsburgh. It was expected that Mr. Adams would commence his voyage as soon as the navigation of the Baltic should open.

Messrs. Hughes and Millington were to embark in the Neptune, and Mr. Lawrence, the Secretary of the Swedish embassy, was about to depart for Stockholm.

No news had yet been received of the appointment of Commissioners by the British government.

The difficulty of forwarding letters by the conveyance thro' which the foregoing was transmitted, will prevent the friends of many who embarked in the John Adams from receiving advices. We have, however, the satisfaction of announcing that the gentlemen of the embassy, and the officers of the ship were left in good health. Nat. Advocate.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Philip Stuart, of the Maryland Militia, to the Secretary at War, dated
Head Quarters, Charlotte
Hall, June 23, 1814.

"I have ordered on to Washington under an officer, who is directed upon his arrival to report himself to you, 5 prisoners and 1 deserter. The prisoners were taken on the 21st inst. by a detachment of Maryland militia under my command, aided by a squadron of horse from the District of Columbia, under the command of Major Peter.

"The cruel course of war waged by the enemy upon our extensive water courses, has enforced me to call in service a great body of our militia.

"I must express my thanks for the aid so promptly sent from your department. It was a source of considerable regret that Maj. Peter of the artillery, notwithstanding his great exertions, could not join us till yesterday morning. By his aid, I feel confident we could have destroyed the enemy's sch. sent up to take off the residue of the tobacco. Maj. Peter's squadron acted with promptitude and ardor, displaying a temper which will render them essentially useful to the nation. The frequent injuries which arise to the service from intelligence communicated to the enemy have determined me to suffer no deserter to remain within my command."

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1814

EXTRACT OF A LETTER—DATED Annapolis, June 28, 1814

On Thursday evening last I received orders to prepare to go as bearer of a flag of truce for Admiral Cockburn, and on my passage down, passed the two frigates that blockaded us in the mouth of St. Leonard's creek. I arrived at the Admiral's ship next day, at the lower Tangier Islands, and as soon as my business was done, I started with the expectation of again joining the flotilla in that most horrible creek above mentioned; and to my great pleasure on Sunday morning, (having got so near up again,) I saw (just as it was light enough to discover the two frigates) the opening of two eighteen pounders upon them, from a high hill, and in a few minutes our heaviest barges came down and opened their fire upon the ships. Here was a scene equal to the one of the 10th inst. but rather more injurious to us in the loss of men. I was at the mast head viewing the scene, at rather a greater distance than I could wish, as I knew they dare not fire on me while wearing the flag. To my great pleasure I saw both frigates set sail and stand down the river: A majestic sight indeed—two large frigates, in a narrow river, under a crowd of sail, running from seven of our barges, and shortly after, I saw the whole of our fleet come out of that dreadful creek, with the American stripes waving gently with the light breeze, bidding defiance to his majesty's floating bells. In a short time I was alongside the ships, on my way in, when I saw three men in slings (on the sides) plugging the holes near the water's edge, and one just below. The damage done them was principally in the hull, some shot not going thro' while others bored them through and through; their carpenters have work enough to last them this week. We lost 5 killed and 6 wounded, as I now learn from a gentleman that left the flotilla yesterday. The frigates turned me back with the Admiral's answer, to be delivered at Annapolis, where I now am.

We learn from a very respectable private source, and one which may be relied on, that the report lately received from Georgia respecting the probable commencement of hostilities by the Creek Indians, is not correct. The terrible chastisement which the madness and obstinacy of those unfortunate beings made it necessary to inflict on them, has, it is believed, destroyed the disposition as well as the power of again disturbing the tranquility of our southern border. We are informed that the hostile warriors have all unanimously delivered themselves up and asked for peace. The Seminoles is the only

tribe of the Creek confederacy which now possesses any military strength; they resisted the solicitations of their countrymen to join in the late war, and having remained neutral, during the existence of hostilities, they scarcely now meditate any hostile act, after witnessing the sufferings of their neighbors.

Nat. Intel
Extract of a letter from Lancaster County, (Va.)
June 24.

[RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.]
"On Wednesday morning, the 22d inst. a large vessel, supposed to be a British frigate, accompanied by a sch. was seen from the mouth of Indian Creek, apparently sailing towards the Eastern Shore of Virginia; no other has been observed by the guards placed on the bay side, since the date of my last letter."

Baltimore, July 2.
Arrived this morning at Chesapeake wharf, six men in a canoe 3 feet wide and 20 feet long. Four of the six left Norfolk on Friday last in a jolly boat, and proceeded next day as far as Back River, about seven miles from Hampton, where they hired the above described canoe; the owner of which and an assistant accompanied them. Their anchor is of wood, with two cannon balls instead in the stock of it to sink it. After a pleasant voyage, the whole six arrived here in safety.

They give the following account of the enemy's force in the bay. Let in Lynnhaven two ships supposed to be 74's; a frigate, supposed the Narcissus, off New Point Comfort; above her a brig and tender leaving down; a frigate near Old Point Comfort, with a tender, a small vessel, apparently one of the bay craft; and two ships at anchor in the mouth of Patuxent.

We yesterday evening had the pleasure of witnessing the return of Capt. Thornton's troop of cavalry to their families and friends. We understand that the whole detachment from this district has been discharged, the defence of Barney's flotilla not requiring any further co-operation from them.

In pursuance of orders from the War Department, issued in consequence of the retreat of the enemy from the waters of the Patuxent, the volunteers from this district set out on their return on Wednesday evening. The Cavalry arrived here yesterday, and marched to the War Office, where they were dismissed. The Artillery and Rifle companies will arrive in the course of tomorrow.

COMMENT Nat. Intel

On the conduct of federalism of the present day, by the author of a late work on the "southern war," a federalist too:

"In our war, no liberal mind will deny, that every man has a right to take his side, as it grew out of a domestic difference; whereas, IN A FOREIGN WAR EVERY CITIZEN IS BOUND TO SUPPORT HIS COUNTRY, &c."

The Toasts which were drunk at Mr. Hemen's were received too late for this morning's paper.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on the premises, at public vendue, on the 28th of the 7th month, (July) 1814, if fair, or not, the next fair day, by order of the Chancellor of Maryland—All the real estate of Joseph Joins, late of Kent county, State of Maryland, deceased, consisting of about 18 or 19 acres of valuable LAND, in Worton Manor, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of Joseph Joins are directed to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

Daniel Lamb, Trustee.

July 5 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT hereafter the following freights will be charged on the following articles, to wit:

On common hogheads, . . . \$1 33 1/3 cts.
Tierces 75
Barrels 33 1/3
Bags of Coffee, &c. 25

Other articles as heretofore—and on all articles packed without the cash sent, will be subject to 2 1/2 per cent. commission, and when cash sent, no commission will be charged by the Public's humble servants.

Clement Vickers,
Edward Auld.

Easton Point, July 5 3

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, At the shop lately occupied by Mr. Hugh Rice, opposite the Bank, where he has just opened a large assortment of the best Philadelphia materials, suitable for gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, and Morocco and Kid skins of different colours, of the best quality for ladies' Shoes. Those gentlemen and ladies who will please to favour him with a call, shall be accommodated on advantageous terms, at the shortest notice: and he hopes by his having the best workmen, and his own unremitting attention to business, to merit a generous portion of the public patronage.

The Public's humble servant,
William White.

Easton, July 5 3q

JUST RECEIVED, And for sale, opposite the Market House, AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' SHOES, Of the newest fashions.

Henry Willis.
July 5 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Dr. Guyard Wilson, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1814.

Martha Wilson, Adm'x.
Of those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment. M. W.
July 5 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Hooper's Island, Dorchester county, on the 19th of June last, a negro man by the name of Frank, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a chestnut colour, and well built. He took with him a nice sailing canoe and sail, about 21 feet long, and has a square lead on her stern. Any one taking up and securing said negro, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall, if taken in the county, receive the sum of twenty five dollars, or if out of the county, the above reward—with reasonable charges if brought home; and five dollars for the canoe and sail.

Henry Meekins.
Hooper's Island, Dorchester county, July 5 3q

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Eastern, (Md.) June 30, 1814.

A. Hannah Arrindale B. John Boyle Mrs. F. Baker Frederick Banning William Bond John Benny Wm. Brint John Barnett Joshua Barwick C. Wm. Coward John Council Richard Cheesman Arncliffe Chance, 2 Wm. Coakill Harlin Cloud Eleonor Clemency D. Martha Denny Elisha Dawson R. B. Dudley Robert Dawson E. Elegius Fromenting, 2 John Fleming Charity Folks G. Ann O. Gibson Melvin Gilmore John Games Sarah Gannon Soney Gusey H. Thomas Harrison Samuel Hunt Joseph Harrison Elizabeth Haddaway John Harrington Thomas Harper Frydence Harrison J. Rebecca Jeffers S. T. Johnson Samuel Jackson John Jump	K. John Keen L. Nicholas Loveday Ann Loveday Ann G. Loveday Corbin Lee M. Wm. Minner, 2 Wm. Meloy Maria Macra, or Rhoda Adams Elizabeth Merchant Mary Martindale James Martin N. Sarah Needles P. Ann Parrott Maria Parrott James Plummer Wm. Potter Rachel Pruitt S. James Sherwood Levin T. Spedden E. T. Sherwood John R. Sherwood John Stlaughter Samuel Stevens Zebulon Skinner R. A. Skinner T. Abner Turner John L. Thomas Lewis Thomas Elizabeth Towson V. John Vickers W. Thos. E. Waggams Alex. B. Wilson Ruth White James Wilson Wm. Warner Wm. Woolfin Catharine Wright John Wright
--	--

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Chester Town, (Md.) July 1, 1814.

A. John Ashley Edward Alier B. Dr. Benson Blake Jeremiah Baker Jane Brooks Edward Brown, Esq. George Burgess Benjamin Barger Nicholas Brown & Edward Comegys C. Elizabeth Clark Miss Sarah Corie Wm. Cooper John Connelly D. Thomas D'Ford, 2 Thomas Dodson R. Denley E. Joseph Everett Wm. Elbert F. Arch Fowler Rosanna Finaguer G. Wm. Glenville Thomas Granger H. Cuthbert Hall James Hanson Maria Hynson John Hebert Richard Holden Blanch Hutson J. Mary Ann Jones Priscilla Jones K. Samuel G. Kennard, 2 Howard Kennard Mary Kendle July 5 3	L. Christopher Little Henry Larman Susan B. Lamb M. John Maxwell, 2 Capt. Marshall Samuel Meritt N. John Nick O. Richard Owen P. John Phillips Kitty Pearce Helen B. Price Wm. Parks R. Thomas Robertson, Jr. Levin Rowlinson John Rutter Charlotte Ringgold Richard P. Ringgold Horace Ringgold George Riley S. Mary Ann Sharpless Nathan G. Smith Mr. H. Spencer John Seward Ann B. Stoops T. Miriamduke Tilden, 2 Matthew Tighman Wm. Thomas Prudence Taylor W. Philip Wallis Capt. Simon Wickes, 2 Thomas Williams Maj. Edward Wright Hannah Woodland Y. Susanna Yarnall
--	---

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

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

July 5 6

CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT.

THE creditors of Samuel Hooper, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Samuel Hooper to the honorable John Dene, Esquire, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto: And he having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Hooper should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—
Tho: Richardson, Clk.

July 5 6

NOTICE.

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

Morris Jones, Sheriff
Frederick county, Md.
June 23 (July 5) 6

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Concerning certificates of confirmation of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where certificates of confirmation to lands lying in either of the land districts established by law in the State of Louisiana, have been issued agreeably with the provisions of the act entitled "An act respecting claims to land in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana," passed the third March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and which were directed to be filed with the proper register of the land office within twelve months after date, and on claims which are included in the transcript of decisions made in favor of claimants and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, the said certificates shall, in every case where the lands have not already been surveyed according to law, be by the said registers delivered to the principal deputy surveyor of the district, together with the proper descriptions of the tracts to be surveyed, wherein the quantity, locality and connection, when practicable, with each other, shall be stated, at any time after the expiration of three months from the passage of this act, (unless the claimant shall otherwise specially direct) whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the surveyor of the lands south of Tennessee, to accurately survey the land at the expense of the United States, according to the said certificates of confirmation and description, and make general and particular plats thereof, which he shall return to the office of the proper register, together with the original certificates; and it shall be the further duty of the said surveyor to make a like return of the plats to the commissioner of the general land office: Provided, The expense of surveying the said tracts shall not exceed that allowed by law for surveying the public lands in the said State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the said tracts of land shall have been thus surveyed, and the survey thereof returned to the office of the proper register, together with the original certificates of the commissioners, it shall be the duty of the said register to issue certificates in favor of the claimants entitled thereto, which he shall transmit to the commissioners of the general land office, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said commissioner that the certificates have been fairly obtained and correspond with the transcript heretofore transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the plats returned by the surveyors, patents shall be granted in like manner as is provided by law for the other public lands of the United States, which patents shall be transmitted by the commissioner of the general land office to the proper register, to be by him delivered to the claimants entitled thereto, and the said register for delivering the certificates and descriptions of the tracts to the surveyor, making out and forwarding the returns to the general land office, and delivering the patents, shall be entitled to, and receive from each claimant, the sum of two dollars for such patent so delivered.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, JAMES MADISON

AN ACT

Fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the last Monday in October next.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO the Stockholders of the Bank of Carolina, that an election for nine Directors to manage the affairs of said Bank, (all residents of Carolina county) will be held in the town of Denton, on TUESDAY the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the act of incorporation—More than forty thousand dollars have been paid to the Commissioners, and upwards of four thousand shares subscribed for. All Stockholders resident in the United States, are entitled to vote by ballot, in person, or by proxy.

By order of the Commissioners,

James G. Seth, Sec'y.

Denton, Carolina county June 7 6

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING COMMENCED THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOHN & THOMAS P. RICAUD,

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

(Lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Ricard.)

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

John Ricard.

Thomas P. Ricard.

Baltimore, June 24 6

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St. Michaels river, near the town of St. Michaels, containing 133 acres of land, about 40 acres of which is woodland, the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet, nearly new; kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and healthfulness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser. Property in or near Easton would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

P. S. Should this Farm not be sold by the first of August, it will then be for rent. J. P. June 28

LAND FOR SALE,

On a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his FARM in Talbot county, near the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Gibson and William Slaughter, Esq's. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. The buildings consist of a good dwelling house and kitchen, an extensive barn, corn house and store house, and an extensive granary.

The mercantile and vessel business could be carried on to great advantage on this farm, and a successful herring fishery might be established here, with but little expense.

This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, for the purchaser's notes bearing interest from the date, with approved security. Upon the payment of the money a deed will be given.

James G. Seth.

Hillsboro' June 28 3

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a FARM in Island Creek Neck, adjoining the farm of Messrs. Joseph and Solomon Martin. This farm contains about one hundred and sixty three acres, a proportionable part thereof plentifully timbered. This farm is situated on the waters of Dividing Creek, and the soil well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and clover. It is expected those who wish to purchase will view the land.

Terms will be made known by application to

Thomas Martin, Near Abbott's Mill.

Talbot county, April 26

LAND FOR SALE.

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

Thomas Daffin.

June 21 11

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a FARM, lying on the Bay shore, in Talbot county, for many years the residence of Mr. John Leeds, containing 236 acres, the greater part of which is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, and is considered one of the handsomest situations on the Bay shore, and the land of the best quality in the county. Those inclined to purchase, will please to view the premises, which will be shown them by William Jackson, the overseer. If the above land is not sold at private sale, before the last day of August next, it will be offered at Public Auction on or about that time, of which due notice will be given.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Kemp, near the premises, or the subscriber, living in Baltimore.

Thomas Kemp.

May 31 8

FOR SALE,

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

March 22 21 Sept 1

LAND TO LEASE.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 acres of Land, lying in Caroline county, on which are a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, formerly the residence of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased, will be leased to a good tenant on advantageous terms. For further particulars apply at the Star office.

June 21

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Negro Man, who has been accustomed to the charge of horses, &c. for which a liberal price will be given, if immediate application be made to the subscriber.

Philip Wallis.

Frederick, Md June 28

DRILLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD.

Any gentleman having borrowed from a gentleman in the county, the 4th vol. of the above work, will oblige by leaving it at the Star office.

June 28

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.

SOLIMON LORE.

Jan 4—m

WAS COMMITTED

TO the goal of Harford county, on the 23rd inst. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Tom Jones, 5 feet 4 inches high, about 25 years of age; has a mark below his left eye, round face, short nose, and is square made; had in his possession a sum of money. Had on when committed, a check shirt, trousers made of Russia duck, new Marseilles waistcoat. Says he belongs to Thomas Kirk, who keeps the May Pole Tavern in the city of Baltimore. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his goal fees.

Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff

Harford county.

May (June 7) 8

BLANK BOOKS,

For sale at the Star-Office.

KENDAL F. HOLMES,

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he has commenced

Saddling, Cap and Harness Making,

in the town of Denton, opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his constant assiduity and knowledge of the above business, to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom. Having now an assortment of materials in his line of the best quality.

Denton, June 28 3

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

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

Benjamin Willmott.

may 24

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. Sang-ton & 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 Talbot.

Milford, Del June 21 13

MAIL STAGE.

From Easton to Chester-Town, STAR'S from the subscriber's Tavern every Sunday 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 Saturday morning, and arrives at the EASTERN HOTEL, (late Fountain Inn) same evenings; where the best accommodations are prepared for Travellers, and conveyances furnished for those wishing to proceed to either of the lower counties.

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

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

April 26

Thomas Henrix.

A TEACHER WANTED,

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

June 21

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, Washington 1-11 June, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

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

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

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

James Madison.

James Monroe,

Secretary of State

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

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

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

By order of the Secretary of War.

John R. Bell,

Asst. Insp'r. Gen'l

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

June 28 9

APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

STAR-OFFICE.

March 1

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber, of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Lee, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second day of April next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 8th day of June, 1814.

Joseph Smith, Adm'r

of Thomas Lee, dec'd.

June 21 6

O S C A R.

WILL cover mares this season, at my farm near the old Chapel, at nine dollars the single leap, eighteen dollars the season, and twenty-five dollars to ensure mares being with foal; and in every case both cover and groom to be paid for, on or before the first day of September next. But with those who prefer paying on or before the 10th day of July next, (on which day the season will expire) I will discount one third from their accounts.

He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at Mr. Joseph George's, near the Head of Wye, and on Fridays until six o'clock in the morning; and the remainder of the week at my farm near the old Chapel—where pasturage can be had at \$2 per week, grain and hay furnished at market price, (if required) and every care and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents.

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

JAMES NARR.

Frederick county, March 15

CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT.

THE creditors of Isaac Bailey, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Isaac Bailey, to the honorable John Done, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session 1805, and the several acts supplementary thereto, he having complied with the terms and conditions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, for his appearance before the judge of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Bailey should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—

Thos: Richardson, Clk.

June 28 49

NOTICE.

UPON application made to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the fourth Judicial District, in the recess of Somerset county court, by Philip Stokes, of the said county, now in actual confinement in the goal of said county, under execution for debt only, by his petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition. The said Philip Stokes being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, and I being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland; and he having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance in Somerset county court, before the Judges thereof, on the Saturday next after the second Monday in September next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him relative to his said application: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Philip Stokes be discharged from imprisonment, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in Easton, and one such newspaper printed in Baltimore three months before the day appointed for his appearance as aforesaid, the said publications to be continued for four successive weeks; and at so a copy thereof to be set up at the court house door, and a copy at one of the taverns in Princess Anne three months before the said day, thereby to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Stokes should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, according to the tenor of his petition, and that such further proceedings may be had thereon as the law directs. Given under my hand this third day of June, Anne Domini 1814.

True copy. Test—

John Done.

June 14 49

Josiah Polk, Clk.

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 27th of May last, a bay MARE, about 14 1/2 hands high, with a white star in her forehead and a small white snip on her nose—nine or ten years old. Any person taking up said mare, and giving information so that I get her again, shall receive a reasonable satisfaction, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Daniel Chezum, Jun.

Hog Island Neck, Caro. 3

line county, June 21

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

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the goal on Tuesday the 10th instant, a mulatto man by the name of H'zler Perkins, about 5 feet 3 or 6 inches high, slender made and thin visage. He is well known in and about Centerville and Hillsborough. Any person apprehending said mulatto, and delivering him in the goal in Easton, or in any goal so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward—paid by

Thos. Stevens, Sheriff

of Talbot county.

May 17

RUNAWAY,

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

DAVID KERR, Junior,

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

BROKE GAOL.

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

Also a bright mulatto man by the name of Nathan, (slave of Mr. Robert Gardner, on Kent Island,) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a pert lively look. He was committed to goal on suspicion of pillooting the British ship the Queen's Town. Any person apprehending both or either of said negroes, and returning them to the goal in Centerville, shall be paid all reasonable expenses they may be at in so doing.

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff

of Queen Anne's county.

Feb. 15—m

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Gen Benson, without cause, to whom he was hired, on Easter Sunday, a negro boy named Harry, about 5 feet 2 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, he is 21 years old the 17th day of August next, at which time he will be free by manumission on the records of this county. I am told he was lurking about Mr. Lloyd's and Mr. Tilghman's farms occasionally. His mother Rose lives near the Methodist meeting house, in Miles River neck, and has Mr. Lloyd's Smith for a husband; he has also an uncle by the name of Sam, living in the neck, who follows sawing. I have had it hinted to me, that he went not long since into the neighbourhood of Queenstown, where he did some ditching, and then shifted towards Centerville. Since that again I have been told he has been in Tuckahoe, in the neighbourhood of the Chapel at work. Whoever will take up the said boy, and deliver him to me, shall receive the above reward.

Abcdnego Botfield.

Near Easton, June 21



Vol. 12, No. 15

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12 1814

[No. 45 755]

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.

FROM CORBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER OF APRIL 23.

RECOLONIZATION OF THE AMERICAN STATES.

It was easy to believe, that the enemies of freedom would, upon this occasion, turn their baleful eyes towards the United States of America, and endeavor to stimulate government, who, let us hope, however, has too much sense to be worked on, to wage a war for the destruction of liberty in the western world. But I, who fully expected to see this, am really astounded at the speed and the boldness, with which the project has been brought forward in some of our public prints, especially the Times, which, in plain terms, urges a war against the United States upon the same principles that the close of the war has been carried on against France; and, indeed, which aims at the subjugation, re-occupation, and re-colonization of that country. Before I proceed any further, I shall insert the article, which has called forth these observations.

"It is understood that part of our army in France will be immediately transferred to America, to finish the war there with the same glory, as in Europe, and to place the peace on a foundation equally firm and lasting. Now, that the tyrant Buonaparte has been consigned to infamy, there is no public feeling in this country stronger than that of indignation against the Americans. That a republic boasting of its freedom should have stooped to become the tool of that monster's ambition; that it should have attempted to plunge the pariahs of the world into the mire of that country from whence its own origin was derived; that it should have chosen the precise moment when it feared that Russia was overwhelmed, to attempt to consummate the ruin of Britain—all this is conduct so black, so loathsome, so hateful, that it naturally stirs up the indignation that we have described. Nevertheless there is in this case the same popular error, that there was, not long since, when France was identified in the minds of most men, with the name of Buonaparte. The American government is, in point of fact, as much a tyranny (though we are far from saying it is so horrible one) as was that of Buonaparte; and as we firmly urged the principle of no peace with Buonaparte; so, to be consistent with ourselves, we must in like manner maintain the doctrine of NO PEACE WITH JAMES MADISON. The reasons for this are twofold, as respecting this country, and as respecting America. A very little reflection will render them sufficiently manifest. In the first place, hatred of England is the fundamental point in the policy of Mr. Madison. He is the ostensible organ of a party, all whose thoughts, feelings, and sentiments are guided by this master key. Some of the statesmen of this school have not blushed to assert in full Senate, that the world ought to rejoice, if Britain were sunk in the sea; if, where there are now men, and wealth, and laws, and liberty, there no more than a sandbank for the sea-monsters to latten on, a source for the storms of the ocean to mingle in conflict. Such is the deep-rooted antipathy which these wicked men have to the land of their forefathers! With such men Mr. Madison acts—and he himself before the accession of his party to power, expressly laid it down as a principle (on the discussion of Mr. Jay's negotiation), that no treaty should be made with the enemy of France. His love for the latter country, however, was but an adjunct of the hatred he entertained towards us; and he hated us for the very same reason that Buonaparte did—because we stand in the way of any state that aspires at universal dominion; for, young as is the transatlantic Republic, it has already indulged in something more than dreams of the most unmeasured ambition. We need not here detail the long history of fraud and falsehood by which he at length succeeded in deluding his countrymen into war. Suffice it to say, he had two objects in that war:—first, to sap the foundations of our maritime greatness, by denying the allegiance of our sailors; and secondly, to seize on our colonial possessions on the main land of America, leaving it to a future occasion to lay hands on our insular settlements in the West Indies. Perhaps when he finds himself unexpectedly deprived of the Duke under which he aimed these stabs at our vital existence—the mighty Napoleon, the Protector in petto of the Columbian Confederacy—he may be willing to draw in his horns, and sneak away from his audacious undertaking. But shall we have the extreme folly in letting him off thus?—When we have wrested the dagger from the brave's hand, shall we quietly return it to him to put up in its sheath? No, no—Mr. Madison himself, in his very last public speech, has furnished us with a most apposite rule of conduct, which he cannot blame us for adopting, since he avowedly follows it himself—namely, that we should not only chastise the Sargines into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears. Hitherto we have considered the Americans as identified with Mr. Madison's government;—but is this the fact? So much the reverse, that it has been openly proposed in some of the States to treat for peace with Great Britain separately; and they would act wisely and justifiably in adopting this measure. The Eastern States, the most moral, the most cultivated, the most intelligent, the best in every respect, are at this instant reduced to a complete thralldom by the Southern States, under the forms of a constitution, which the prevailing faction violates at pleasure. 'The small States,' says FISHER AMES, 'are now in vassalage; they obey the nod of Virginia. The constitution sleeps with WASHINGTON, having no mourners but the virtuous, and no monument but history. Our vote and influence (those of the Eastern States) avail no more than that of the late of Man in the politics of Great Britain.' If this

was true before the annexation of Louisiana, how much more strikingly so now, that that addition has quite broken down all balance between the States, and poured an irresistible stream of corrupt influence into the channel of the Executive! What is very remarkable is, that the preponderance of the Southern States is chiefly owing to the slaves they contain! The number of votes which each state has in the national government determined by the whole population. Hence, though the slave has no political existence, he gives a weight to his master over a free man in a different State; and by another curious but not uncommon paradox in human nature, the slaveowner there is generally a furious democrat, and the democrat has hitherto been the most servile of the tyrant's adherents. Clear, therefore, is it, that the free constitution of the United States is either incompetent in itself to afford an equal protection to the wisest and best parts of the Union; or else that constitution has been violated and overturned by the faction of which Mr. Madison is the ostensible head; and, in either case, the oppressed States would act justly to themselves, to separate their interests from those of the incorporeal and treacherous individual who has dragged them reluctantly into a war no less inglorious than unjust. When we speak of these and the like crimes as perpetrated by Mr. Madison individually, we only mean to use his name in the common way, in which persons in eminent stations are generally spoken of. He stands at the head of the faction, not but that Mr. GALLATIN may be more arduous, Mr. CLAY more furious, Mr. JEFFERSON more malignant, and so on; and besides there is a ferocious banditti belonging to his party, of whom, perhaps, he himself stands in awe, and who, as they consist of Irish traitors, and fugitive bankrupts and swindlers, from all parts of the United Kingdom, may easily be conceived to exceed even the native Americans in rancour against Great Britain; but the more shameless and abandoned are the individuals who compose this faction, the greater odium must be cast on Mr. Madison himself, in the eyes of the moral and reflecting part of the American population. It is a great mistake to suppose that the United States are wholly deficient in characters of this latter description. They have had many wise and many eloquent men, whose words yet live in the hearts and in the meditations of their countrymen. Mr. WALKER, the accomplished editor of the American Review, has attained a high literary reputation, even in this country; and though the late FISHER AMES (the Burke of the American Republic), is not so much known in this country, he deservedly enjoys a much greater popularity in America. These, and many more such writers as these, have kept alive the fire of genuine British liberty in the United States. Whilst, on the other hand, the miserable blunders of the DEARBORNs and HOPKINSs, and WILKINSONs and HAMPTONS, and all the long list of defeated Generals, have thrown a ridicule on that invasion of Canada which was one of the greatest blunders of the war. Lastly comes the fall of Mr. MADISON's grand patron, attended with the execration and scorn of all Europe. Can we doubt, that a vigorous effort on our part will annihilate the power of a faction alike hostile to Britain and fatal to America? I do not time myself for winning at least the sounder and better part of the American Union, to unite its interests with the country from whence they sprung."

It is impossible to read this article without being convinced that there are men, who seriously entertain the wish to see America recolonized; who wish to see our king restored in America, as the Bourbons have been in France; for Mr. MADISON is the chosen President of the Union; he does nothing of himself; it is the President, the Congress and the People, all acting in concert. Yet he is to be put down; no peace is to be made with him any more than with NAPOLEON; the government of the State is a tyranny; the constitution is violated, or is inefficient; its existence is inimical to lasting peace; the time is propitious for winning the sounder part of the states, at least to an union of interests with the country whence they sprang. These are sentiments and declarations to begin with; but, in fact, they go the whole length of recolonization; and that is the project now on foot amongst the foes of freedom, who seem to be resolved to prove to us, that those friends of liberty in America who did not wish for the extinguishment of Napoleon, despot as he was, were not without sound reasons for their sentiments. They saw, that, tho' he had betrayed the republican cause, if he were put down there would be men ready to urge projects of the description of that of which we are now speaking. This language towards the U. States was never made use of; sentiments like these were never hazarded, while Napoleon was in power; but, the moment he is down, these men turn their hostile eyes towards America, the only republic left upon the face of the earth.—Our quarrel with America ceases with the war. There being peace in Europe, the quarrel is at an end without any discussions. But this writer passes over all the subject of quarrel. The American President and Government are bad. That is now, according to him, to be the ground of the war; and, we are to have no peace with them.—I will pass over the impudent falsehoods which this writer utters as to the conduct of Mr. Madison and the nature and effects of the American government; and come at once to what is most interesting to us now; namely, First, whether a war for the recovery of the American States as colonies would be popular in England; & Second, whether it would be likely to succeed. As to the first, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that it would be, for a while at least, the most popular war in which England was ever engaged, the reasons for which opinion I will now state. In the first place, peace, real and lasting peace, and a vast reduction of our forces, would be total ruin to a great number of persons and families. All those who

wish for war, no matter with whom, upon what grounds. They will be for the war for the same reason that undertakers are for deaths, and without being any more than these, chargeable with any malicious motive. The farmers will be for war, upon much about the same principles; they being of opinion, no matter whether erroneously or not, that war makes corn dear. Here are two very numerous classes of persons. A third is the land-owners in general, who believe that peace will lower their rents without lowering their taxes. The ship owners and builders fear America, who can build and sail much cheaper than they can, and who if left at quiet, would cover the sea with their ships. The great manufactures ever will be for a war, likely, as they think, to tear up, root and branch, those establishments which are not only supplying America herself, but must, in a few years, especially with the emigration of artisans to America, become our rival, and supplant us, all over the world. Besides, if America were to be recovered, we should, they think, have a monopoly of supplying her. Even the stockholders, tho' they might, generally wish for peace, might probably be persuaded, that the recolonization of America would afford the means of lessening the national debt; that America might be made to bear a share of the debt; that the lands there might be sold for our account; and, in short, that this might be made an immense source of income, and an infallible security to the paper system. Of politicians there will be two descriptions for the war: one will see in America a dangerous maritime rival; a maritime power which grows, like her own Indian corn, almost visible to the eye. They will mix this apprehension with the feelings of mortification and revenge arising from the naval victories of America, which are not to be washed away by the fall of Napoleon nor of fifty Napoleons at his heels. These are honourable minded men, loving their country; not able to endure the idea of her ever, at any time, ceasing to be mistress of the ocean, and so terrified at the idea as to lose sight, in the pursuit of a preventive remedy, all notions of justice, humanity and freedom. Another description of politicians, animated solely by their hatred of whatever gives liberty to a man, will see in America what, indeed, they have always seen, and for which they have always hated her, an asylum for the oppressed; a dwelling for real liberty; an example of a people, enjoying the height of prosperity and the greatest safety of person and property, without any hereditary titles, without any army, and almost without taxes; a country, where the law knows nothing about religion or its ministers; where every man pursues in his own notions in religious matters; where there are no sinecures, no pensions, no grants of public money to individuals; where the people at large choose their representatives in the Legislature, their Presidents, Governors and Sheriffs, where bribery and corruption are unknown, and where the putting of a criminal to death is nearly as rare as an eclipse of the Sun or Moon.—This description of politicians look at America as Satan is said to have eyed our first parents in the garden of Eden; not with feelings of envy, but with those of deadly malice. They would exterminate the people and burn up the country. The example of such a people "sears the eye-balls." They will tell us, that, while that example exists, nothing is done; nothing is secured; nothing is safe; they will endeavour to terrify the government and the nation by describing the emigrations which will take place from Europe; the number of artisans & of people of enterprise that will crowd to America, adding to her population, extending her knowledge, increasing her means of all sorts, and enabling her, in a short time, to spread far and wide what they call her disorganizing principles.—This last description of politicians have the press greatly in their hands; the press is the most powerful instrument, and it will in this case have prejudice, supposed private interest, passion, and all in favor of its efforts. These are the reasons on which I found my opinion as to the popularity of such a war; but yet I hope and trust that the Ministers and the Prince Regent will not be carried away by such notions. It is for them to consider what is best for the country, and permanently best; and not to suffer their judgment to be warped by an outcry, proceeding from the selfishness of some and the rage of others. With regard to the second question; whether a war for the recolonization of America would be likely to succeed? I think it would not. I must, however, confess, that I agree with the author of the above article, that 'the time is propitious' in the highest degree. Not only have we an army ready organized; composed of the best stuff; best commanded; best appointed and approved; best disciplined in the world; but we do not know what to do with it in the way of employment, and it would be for a year at least as expensive in peace as in war. We have more than a sufficiency of ships of war to carry this army across the Atlantic, without crowding and without the aid of a single transport. In Europe we have nothing to fear. France will, for some years, have enough to do at home. It is the same in Spain and Holland; and, besides, what are any of them to do without fleets, & where, in the whole world, is there a fleet but in England? Now then, what are the Americans to do against this army and this fleet? I have no doubt that our army would waste the sea coast; that it would at first beat the Americans wherever they met them; that it would, if it chose, demolish some towns and occupy others; that it would make the Congress change its place of sitting; but unless the States divided, I have no idea that such a war would finally succeed, and it appears to me that the fall of Napoleon, especially coupled with what will be deemed the ruinous language of the Times newspaper, will infallibly silence the voice of faction in America, and will make the whole of the people of one mind as to the necessity of providing for resistance.—The Times seems to suppose that the people of America, or, at least, a part of them, and especially in the Eastern States, will heartily participate in our joy at the fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons.—Will they not on the contrary be terribly alarmed? And will not those who have cried out against the government for aiding Napoleon, as they called it, begin to fear the consequences of his fall, when the project of the Times reaches their ears, and when they find that there are writers in England who already openly propose to make war upon them for the express purpose of subverting their Government, and effecting in America what has been effected in France, namely, a restoration? Mr. Ames is complimented by this writer as the Burke of America, and I dare say that Mr. Ames would have liked very well to get a pension of £3,000 a year; but, in that respect he was not so lucky as his great prototype. Mr. Ames was a poor drivelling hanker after aristocracy. His party wished to establish a sort of petty noblesse; they wanted to make some honorary distinctions. The people took the alarm; put them out of power, and they have ever since been endeavoring to tear out the vitals of their country. The fall of Napoleon, however, will leave them wholly with support from the people, when that people hears that the first consequence of that fall is a proposition in the English public prints, to treat THEIR government as that of NAPOLEON has been treated; & upon precisely the same principle, namely, that it is a despotism. As I said before, I trust that our government is too wise to be led to the adoption of any such project; but if they were, what could our friends in America say? They have been asserting for years past, that ours was the cause of freedom against a despot. What will they say if we make war upon them upon the same principle, and for the same end that we have been making war against Napoleon? By Mr. Jefferson and his party it was always concluded that there was no danger to be apprehended from France under any circumstances; and that if France, if the new order of things was subdued in France, America would be in great danger. Therefore they always wished, and they acted as they wished, that France should not be defeated in the result of the war.—It is in our power, by making peace with them at once, and waving all dispute about differences that cannot arise during peace, to show them that their fears were groundless, but will they not when they see the project of the Times newspaper, hold it up to the teeth of their political adversaries, and say—'look here! Here is the first fruits of the fall of the man whose destruction you told us we ought to assist in producing; and to do any thing in the upholding of whom you represented as impolitic and base.' This will be their language to those adversaries, who will hang their heads with shame, unless the author of the Times can make a shift some how or other to convey to them a small portion of his impudence. I think it is clear, then, that the people of America would in case such a war were to be made upon them, be united in a spirit of resistance; and, if they were, I have no idea that ten such armies as all that we could send, well disciplined and brave as our army is, would finally succeed in subduing and recolonizing the country. We might make inroads from Canada; we might demolish towns upon the coast; we might destroy manufactories; we might lay waste the cornfields, and burn many of the mills; we might destroy all the shipping; we might tear the country a good deal to pieces; but I do not believe that we should, even by adding another eight hundred millions to our debt, secure one single colony in the territory now called the United States of America. Yet, it is really true that the enemies of freedom, while America remains what she now is, having gained nothing. Napoleon has been put down; but then he was an enemy of freedom. He was not owned by any friend of freedom. France was not a republic, nor had she any representative government under him. The war against

him was in the name, at least, of the people. The example, so hateful to the enemies of liberty, of a people happy & free, without distinction of ranks, without an established church, without hereditary power or privilege of any sort, with a press now perfectly free, with legislators and chief magistrates periodically elected by the people at large; this example still exists, and this country is yet open to all the world; and to put down this example would, I am of opinion, cost us more blood and more money than it has cost us to put down Napoleon. The enemies of freedom promised us peace, durable peace, if we got rid of Napoleon, but scarcely is he down, when they propose to us a new war, more, if possible, expensive in its nature, and probably longer in its duration. To be sure, America holds out an alluring bait; it presents employment for Governors of Provinces, Commanders, Postmasters, Attorneys and Solicitors General, Secretaries, Counsellors of State, Taxing People, Paymasters, Judges, and a long and nameless list of hangers on; but, again, I say, I hope and trust that the Prince Regent and his Ministers will have too much wisdom to listen to any such mad and wicked project. It is impossible, however, for the people of America not to feel some alarm, and not to make preparations accordingly. This language of our newspapers is quite enough to excite apprehensions; and for this, amongst the rest, we have to curse a base and degenerate press.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time for delivering notices and the evidences of claims to lands as required by the act to which this is a supplement, be, and the same hereby is extended until the first day of September next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners appointed under the act aforesaid, to receive such evidences as to them may be offered in support of any claims which may not be embraced by said act, and to report the same, together with those referred to in the first section of this act, on or before the first day of November next, to the commissioner of the general land office, to be by him laid before Congress at their next session.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner for the district east of Pearl river and west of the Perdido, be, and he is hereby authorised and required to receive and make report as aforesaid on all claims to lands lying east of the river Tombigbee.

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

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the purchase of vessels captured on Lake Erie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be purchased the British vessels which were captured on Lake Erie, by the American squadron, on the tenth of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; and the sum of two hundred and fifty five thousand dollars, in payment for the said vessels, shall be distributed as prize money among the captors or their heirs.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for carrying into effect this act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and paid to Captain Oliver H. Perry, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to his share of prize money, as commander of the ship Lawrence, the sum of five thousand dollars.

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

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A Negro Man, who has been accustomed to a charge of horses, &c. for which a liberal price will be given, if immediate application be made to the subscriber.

Philip Walling

Easton, Md. June 23

FROM THE AURORA.

The late intelligence from Europe, is of such a character as to awaken the patriotic feelings, and to fill with anxiety the breast of every American. A revolution, which defied all human calculation to have foreseen, has been brought about through the corrupting agency of our enemy. This revolution places at his disposal not only the whole of his own force, but as great a portion of that of his allies as he may have occasion for, or as he may choose to demand. This force, is publicly declared in the British newspapers to be about to be precipitated on our shores;—we are to be compelled to change our administration as a preliminary to a peace—and 12,000 Spaniards, in conjunction with a British fleet, are to take possession of Louisiana and Florida—these, together with the alleged fact, that Britain has procured an agreement with the allied powers not to interfere in the dispute between her and the U. States, are the leading features of the news.

Those who have constantly proclaimed their confidence in the magnanimity of England, as well as those who have lulled the public into a treacherous security, by inducing them to place reliance on the friendship of Russia—what apology have they to make to the country for their treachery or credulity; for the imposition which, in defiance of all probability, and in contradiction to all experience, they have practised on the public feeling?

Who is there that has ever heard of an act of British magnanimity towards any nation of whom she was jealous, or whom she had the power to injure? What nation has ever met with even justice from her? What power has she not calumniated, and cajoled, and bribed? What people, however innocent or unoffending, have not felt the weight of her tyranny, or the more disastrous effects of her friendship?—British magnanimity is preached up by her idolaters, with as much zeal, as divine perfection is preached as the attribute of kings, by their flatterers. The mind that can reduce itself to a sufficient degree of baseness to believe the latter, will not have much difficulty in imagining the former—but if any of her admirers can produce a single magnanimous act performed at any time by the British government, then shall we acknowledge that we have mistaken her character, and be ready to repose in that blind security which appears to pervade the whole community.

What is the present situation of Europe?

France, governed by a British power, must, from necessity as well as policy, for some time be nothing more than a province of England.

Holland is to all intents and purposes, a colony of England.

Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Sweden, pensioned and purchased by England.

Every nation in Europe crippled and their sources entirely destroyed, by the successful distraction which her agency & her gold has fomented for twenty-four years.

When such is the state of things in Europe, what have we to expect, but the most malignant efforts of British vengeance?

The continental powers are to be rewarded for their exertions against Bonaparte, by a division of his conquests—Poland goes to Russia—Italy to Austria—Saxony, &c. to Prussia.

But what of England?—moderate, just, magnanimous England! Where is her share of the booty? Is she to receive no reward for fighting the battles of the world—no return for her four hundred millions squandered in bribing the Ministers of every Court in Europe to contend for her monopoly of commerce and naval power; no reward for supporting the Inquisition in Portugal, and defending the head of the Catholic religion in Italy and Spain? Will the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Batavia, be a sufficient compensation for her mighty sacrifices and success? Will she not, for her share, claim America? The same powers who have had the shameless injustice to guarantee Norway to Sweden, could not be expected to boggle at the claim of England to reconquer her ancient colonies, nor to oppose their future subjection to England.

The plain facts are these: England has promised not to interfere with the continental powers, in cutting and carving the continent of Europe;—& the continental powers have pledged themselves in like manner not to interfere with England in Asia and America.

Here, then is a picture which we should look at—let us not, like wretches destined for death by inexorable power, condemn ourselves with seducing hope to the hour when we shall have no resource but despair—let us look firmly at our true situation—and at least not perish thro' our infatuation. Let us imitate the animals who possess instinct only—let us not fold our arms to be stabbed by the assassin, when we may arm and defend ourselves.

But "we have beaten the British before!" This is the general exclamation, and it is very well calculated to flatter our vanity, tho' it adds nothing to our preparation nor our prowess.

Did not Bonaparte conquer the Austrians, the Prussians, the Russians, over and over again?—Did the fame of his numerous victories avail him in his last struggle? Did his enemies learn nothing by repeated defeat—or rather did not the remembrance of their past disgraces stimulate them to examine the

causes of their failure, to make greater exertion, and when successful, to exercise a more determined spirit of revenge? We choose not to expose expressly our vulnerable parts, but it is to be apprehended the enemy know them much better than we do ourselves. Hear what Cobbett says, and then ask yourselves whether the enemy can be ignorant of facts which thus form the subject of newspaper discussion. The opinions and hints of Cobbett are not trivial; they are of more consequence in what they indicate than in what they express; Cobbett has been compelled to change opinions which he held, and to adopt others adverse to his former opinions; what does this change indicate, but that he has been forced to adopt the prevailing sentiments of England?—And what are these predominant sentiments? Listen to them—"The Americans have no experienced officers—they have no discipline—they think that because they beat England in the last war, they can do it again, and much easier, having now five times as numerous a population. But they will not have to contend against such generals, as they had to contend against before—nor such officers and soldiers—they will have to contend with those who have defeated French armies—with skill of all sorts—experience in the men as well as the officers—with courage, discipline, and the habit of victory."

This is what Cobbett is compelled by the prevalence of opinion in England to say—it is for us to consider how far it corresponds, or is contradicted by facts. In what state of preparation are we to meet troops so commanded—so disciplined—so experienced?—Look at our militia officers—have they skill sufficient to cope with officers who have beat the French—look at our militia men on muster days: their arms, their equipments, their subordination—their discipline—without more than the single qualification in the composition of the ranks of a modern army. Where, in times like these, are our regiments of volunteers, 1,500 whom, with lofty plumes and glittering attire, assembled formerly to fight the battles of independence with knives and forks and sounding toasts—where are they now?—are they prepared to defend their homes from conflagration, their wives and daughters from the monsters of Hampton and St. Sebastian—and the nation from the evil and disgrace that a successful invasion, however momentary, would inflict. Where is the spirit that animated the nation on the attack of the Chesapeake?—where are the men who in the face of the nation, pledged their lives and fortunes to aid in the prosecution of a just and necessary war against England? Do they fold up their arms in security, and console themselves with the idea that "because we beat England before we can do so again." Miserable delusion.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in London, to his friend in the U. States, dated May 10, 1814.

"The great European drama, being now nearly concluded, and the curtain ready to drop on the several actors, I take up my pen to give you some particulars of the plot as far as a confused head is capable; for, in truth, stronger brains than mine, have not yet recovered from their amazement, at the unexpected, and indeed unparalleled denouement, this great melo-drama has exhibited.

"But I must first draw your attention to the under-plot. It is what you are more immediately interested in. Chance, aided by an opinion that has invariably clung to me for many years, has enabled me to discover much of its secret springs and regular operations. You may possibly disbelieve the fact, but nevertheless it is a solemn truth, that this government has never for one moment lost sight of the hope of one day reconquering the U. States to her dominion." You will answer, "Did she not solemnly yield up her claim, and acknowledge our independence, by the treaty of 1783?" Alas, my friend, what are treaties to sovereigns, when old claims, and present interests, come in contact. How many solemn treaties have been made, at the point of the bayonet, between Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France—and yet look at late transactions, and behold how speedily from the human mind the most solemn obligations—for can never history deny, that the forbearance alone of Bonaparte, more than once saved from destruction each of the three first mentioned powers. But to return.

"Rest assured of it, that England only waited a fit opportunity to draw a sponge over her treaty with our dear country. In the mean time, she pursued a policy deep laid, and but too successful. It was by means of emissaries scattered all over the Union, sowing the seeds of discord and disunion among us. From the adoption of our constitution, the track of these secret agents might have been discovered, progressing from every seaport to town, to the extreme points of the Union. At length the war commenced between England and France. From that moment, a more open course was discernible. England had nothing to apprehend, from a close alliance between republican America, and regenerated France—but it was still necessary not only to appear with moderation, in the eyes of the continental powers, but more especially to her own subjects—hence the policy she determined upon was to goad us by repeated aggression, into such an alliance, that so she might have a pretence of reviving her ancient claims, and at the same time an apology

for pursuing it, in the eyes of the people of England, who were at that time and for many years after, enjoying the sole benefit of the American trade.

"The wise policy and unheard of forbearance of the American government, for many years, and during several successive administrations, defeated this deep laid plan, but this could not always continue. Aggressions were multiplied beyond human forbearance: and in proportion as a sense of our injuries continued to rouse us to oppose them, the secret agents of G. Britain became more successful, in paralyzing a part of our society, or creating a party, that is likely to be the bane of our stability and happiness. America was at length brought to the very point G. Britain desired—she declared war, and this act was with infinite address, charged upon us in the eyes of all England, as an act of monstrous unnatural justice—committed for no other purpose, than to aid the tyranny of Bonaparte—John Bull, the most credulous of all animals, easily swallowed this imposition, and in consequence never has a war become more popular in the eyes of the nation—every unjust proceeding against the liberty of our people—every tyrannical measure put in operation without intermission, for years, was instantly forgotten, or swallowed up by our declaration of war, that the English ministry had been urging us to, for a series of twenty odd years—and the general voice is now, re-colonise America, re-colonise them.

"Yes, this is now the grand object in view—this is what has been in view for more than thirty years—and G. Britain has, by a series of intrigue, and corruption unparalleled in the history of mankind, accomplished—even beyond her own most sanguine hopes, the downfall of the only power that stood between us and her most ambitious projects.

"Depend upon it, my friend, she will make no peace with us, till after every nerve is strained, that unlimited power, is exhaustible wealth, and the most formidable army and navy in the world, will enable her to have recourse to, to accomplish the object of recolonization.

"I acknowledge that I entertained strong hopes that the continental powers would have interfered to prevent, if possible, a further accession of power to a nation, already the most formidable the world ever saw, but this hope is at end—they are one and all induced by the arguments and influence of Lord Castlereagh to promise not to interfere, and how has this been effected say you. How is it that Princes can be influenced to act in direct opposition to their evident interest—I will tell you, for I heard it from unquestionable authority.

"Lord Castlereagh traced the commencement of the French revolution, to the wild ideas of liberty, caught by the first reformers from the people of America—their sacred and inviolable spirit was subdued in the United States, that it would be again disseminated among other nations, and at a future period renew these scenes of horror, from whence their joint exertions had just relieved the people of France.

"Their great patriot, WASHINGTON, continued his lordship, announced to the world, that the arms of America were open to receive the oppressed of all nations. Thus it has become a hot-bed to nourish the traitors of all climes and all nations. It is necessary to bring these people back to a legitimate government—until this is done no monarchical government is safe. Their crude and wild theories of liberty will be everlastingly disseminating from that fruitful soil; and revolution after revolution in our respective monarchies be the inevitable consequence. Leave them to us, concluded his lordship, the United States are as much ours, as Russia is yours, (addressing Alexander)—Prussia yours, (to the king of Prussia)—or Austria belonging to your majesty, (addressing himself to Francis.) He might have added, that England now possesses an army composed of the refuse of English population, thousands of whom were clapped into the ranks to avoid Botany Bay or the gallows—that when disbanded, the same fate awaits them, and therefore it is a wiser policy to disgorge them on the shores of America, where plundering, and massacres, and rapes, may save England from their excesses, and punish America for her independent spirit; and he might also have said, that the subjection of the United States, will open a wide field for rewarding their secret friends and emissaries, on our own shores, and bestowing places of emolument, and conferring new dignities, on the officers of their own army.

"Thus have I given you some crude ideas of the underplot of the great drama—at least of that part in which England is the principal actor. I wish you to infer, from what I have said, that sanguine expectations of peace ought not to be encouraged. England will amuse you and the world, but peace is not her object; an appearance of moderation will be observed—first to keep alive the delusion of John Bull, and also to enable her friends, on your side of the water, to open fresh batteries against your administration; and thus, by throwing all the blame upon them, when a rupture of the negotiation takes place, arm their party with fresh weapons, to hurl the republican administration from power, to succeed to their places, and depend upon it, in the end, to experience as largely as their predecessors, the resentment and inexhaustible hatred of this government.

"Adieu, my friend—my next will be taken up with the great drama—which every day opens new fields for speculation.—The great Princes are now apportioning Europe into lots, as you would do your farms." [Balt. Pat.

FROM CANADA.

We were last evening favoured with Quebec papers of the 23d ult. and Montreal papers of the 25th. [Bost. Palladium.

QUEBEC, June 19.

The 90th regiment expected here in the course of to-morrow, consists of 1402 souls—but only six sick. Col. McNair states that he can bring into the field 1050 bayonets.

Mr. Ainslie, a passenger in the fleet, states, that Col. Grant, and the remainder of the 70th regiment, about 400 fine fellows, are at No. 6.

June 23.—The 90th regiment, excepting a few invalids, is gone up the river in the transports. The wind being now fair, they will reach Montreal to-day.

We may daily expect to hear of the arrival of British troops from France on the coast of America.

At the latest dates from Lake Ontario, the British squadron had again sailed from Kingston. The American squadron had not then made its appearance on the Lake.

Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin arrived at Quebec on the 20th, in the ship Ewretha, which left England May 2. [It is probable he is to command the Ontario squadron, in the room of Commodore Yeo, who may be second in command, or be transferred to the fleet on Lake Champlain.]

The Gloucester, 74, which brought the 90th regiment from Grenada, did not come up to town, but has proceeded for Barbadoes, to take the trade for Great Britain.

June 16, to 22.—Arrived, 21 vessels from England, and 8 from Grenada.—The former sailed under convoy of the Bellerophon, and the latter of the Gloucester. 181 officers and men of the 8th, 13th, and 70th regiments came in the Duke of Bedford, from London; 222 of the 70th in the Lord Wellington, from Portsmouth; and 4 officers and 77 men of the royal regiment of miners and sappers, in the Bellfield, from London.

MONTREAL, June 25.

It is said, that a few days since some skirmishing took place between the outposts near Odelltown, and that a gunboat has been taken by the Americans on Lake Champlain.

On Wednesday last, several enterprising gentlemen of this city, put on foot a proposal for building a steam-boat, of fifty horse power, with accommodations, &c. in proportion, which is estimated will cost £6000. Every share was taken up in the course of eight hours. We believe the principal subscribers were stimulated by the advantage of receiving goods after their arrival at Quebec without delay; and by this means guard in future against the disadvantages the commercial part of the community have labored under for the month past on account of the contrary winds.

PLATTSBURGH, June 25.

SKIRMISH.

On Tuesday last, Col. Forsythe, with a detachment of about 60 riflemen, passed into Odelltown, as far as Capt. Odell's. He tarried there a short time, when a party of the enemy were discovered endeavouring to gain his rear—the riflemen immediately retreated, when another party of the enemy were discovered on the opposite side of the road, attempting to form a junction with the party first discovered, and enclose the detachment under Col. Forsythe. The riflemen, however, made good their retreat. The Col. retired to the house of Mr. Hamilton, about half a mile this side the lines, where he determined to make a stand. The enemy, about two hundred in number, were in close pursuit—they killed two of the riflemen near the house, and a platoon came up and discharged their pieces at Col. Forsythe, while sitting upon his horse in the road. But so spirited was a fire kept up from the house, that the enemy were very soon compelled to retire.

We had two killed and three wounded. The enemy must have lost many more—deserters who have come in since the affair, state that they had three killed and five wounded—and had 120 men engaged.

It is stated, that while on the retreat, Lieut. Hamilton, of the rifle corps, being almost exhausted with fatigue, sat down to rest himself, when he discovered an Indian, who had outstripped his companions, advancing towards him with his tomahawk suspended—Lieut. H. rested his piece across the fence and shot the savage down.

Yesterday the 6th, 13th, 15th and 16th regiments of Infantry, marched from the cantonment at this place, to the north.

On Wednesday last the steam-boat arrived from White Hall, with about 200 British exchanged prisoners, and 20 sailors for our flotilla. She immediately proceeded with them to the lines, where our fleet now lies.

Capt. Pring commands the British flotilla. We understand he stated to the officer who had charge of the prisoners, that Sir James Yeo, in consequence of a wound, would be compelled to retire from the command of Lake Ontario—and that the command would be conferred on Capt. Mulcaster. When and where Sir James received this wound, is not known.

or whether it is a bodily wound or a more fatal contusion in his reputation, which renders him "unfit for service," we did not learn.

Fortifications are erecting at Cumberland Head. Four 18 pounders have been mounted there.

FROM THE N. Y. MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, JULY 3.

By the team boat Car of Neptune, we are sorry to learn, a report has reached Albany, that the brave and intrepid Col. Forsythe was recently killed in a skirmish with the enemy at or near Odelltown.—Another passenger states, that he was shot thro' the heart with a musket ball while reconnoitring. Colonel Forsythe was an enterprising capable officer, and his death will be a great loss to the service.

Capt. Smith, who arrived here on Saturday morning from Providence states, that on Monday he saw the brig Nimrod cruising off that port—next day saw a 74 off Rhode Island; and on Wednesday afternoon passed a 74 and a sloop of war anchor in Gardner's bay.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE OF THURSDAY.

The following endorsement was made on the Herald:—Plattsburgh, Friday morning, 9 o'clock.—Our troops have this moment marched to the northward. It is said the enemy crossed the line yesterday, and that our troops had gone to meet them.

BOSTON, JULY 1.

From the Northern Frontier.

Our information is to Saturday last, at which time the advance guards of the American and British armies were still in sight of each other, near Odelltown. A battle continued to be daily expected. Reinforcements for our army had arrived at Plattsburgh and Burlington.

Lester and Kenney, the two men arrested in New London for high treason, have broken gaol, and made their escape. The Marshal has offered 100 dollars for their apprehension.

A gentleman from Burlington informs, that the British and American armies had encamped within sight of each other, and that there had been some skirmishes with the outposts. A battle was momentarily expected. E. C. H. B.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Republicans of this country have been accused by Lord Castlereagh's administration, and its friends in America, of being devoted to Bonaparte, and of a desire to have co-operated with him. It would be well for those friends of the good old times, when Kings were such by Divine authority, before the unhallowed principles of self government usurped their places; & who, considering themselves only as being within the pale of the "civilized and christian nations," must deem and make merry in celebration of the victories of "the King defender of the faith" and "the champion of the liberty of nations," even at the moment, when their property is in flames, their women defiled and the destruction of their constitution threatened by this very "bulwark of their religion," and "this shield to their liberties;" to reflect on the conduct of those whom they love to honour and those whom they delight to revile. They would find that their immaculate old England, who has recently become so much enamoured with her old enemy the Bourbons, never has hesitated even to take this "upstart," this "Corsican Tyrant," this "arch fiend of mankind" to her bosom when it suited her purposes. As it is presumed that many of these things are forgotten by these intoxicated men, some of whom you know have always believed that "the people were their own worst enemies." I enclose you a paragraph from a well written piece in the Democratic Press, with a request that you will insert it in the National Intelligencer.

"Britain, who made a treaty at Amiens with Bonaparte, acknowledged him the sovereign of France, obliged the present Louis the XVIIIth to keep the distance of a pretender to a throne from her Court, prosecuted criminally for libels by her attorney general, those who used the freedom of the press against Bonaparte (which our government peremptorily refused to do here:) Britain, whose people, in London, unharnessed the horses from the carriage of Bonaparte's minister Sebastiani, in 1801, and basely harnessed themselves to his car, falsely accuses America of supporting his plans and yoking themselves to his chariot wheels. In the middle of his glory, in 1809, we shut him, and all his ships and commerce, by our treaty with England, out of all our ports, at the hazard of war, and in 1812, when tired of requesting and demanding justice of England, we resorting to war, we gave to a power just to us and hostile to Bonaparte (the Emperor of Russia) a frank and firm assurance that we would not form with him, even in the hour of our necessities, any kind or degree of alliance. Never did our Republican Presidents degrade our government, our name, or our nation, by a mean traffic of license for license, even as a neutral, while Britain enabled him to continue his continental system and military operations against Spain, Holland, and all Europe, by furnishing him, in a base or sordid commercial spirit, with blankets and clothing for his armies, medicines for his military hospitals, and money, and a thousand other means to continue that power, and those outrages, which shook Europe to its centre."

WASHINGTON, July 6.
The following letter was transmitted by Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

Warcham, (Mass.) June 24, 1814.
To Com. PERRY.

SIR—The following is a correct statement when the British landed at this place with their barges the 13th of this inst. June. We the undersigned do testify and say, that on the 13th of this inst. June, about 11 o'clock, A. M. we saw the British with six barges approaching this village with a white flag hoisted in one of them, at which time our flag was not hoisted, but Thomas Young was carrying it down the street towards the wharf where it was afterwards hoisted. We, the undersigned do further testify and say, that on the landing of the commanding officer from the barge where our flag was hoisted, he the commanding officer did agree that if he was not fired on by the inhabitants that he would not destroy any private property belonging to the inhabitants; but he would destroy public property which did not belong to the town, & requested one of us to point out the Falmouth property or vessels, which we agreed to do, and one of us went into the barge with the second in command, and then they took down their flag of truce and proceeded to set fire to the Falmouth vessels.—They then landed a part of their men, and in violation of their agreement proceeded to set fire to private property, by setting fire to a vessel on the stocks and five others which were at anchor and a Plymouth vessel. They were reminded of their agreement, and that they had taken advantage of us by false promises, but they threatened to set fire to the village, and put the inhabitants to the sword if any resistance was made or any attempts made to put out the fires, for they did not care about any promises they had made, also, they landed a party of men and set fire to a cotton factory. They then returned to their barges and took 12 of the inhabitants with them on board of their barges, and said if they were fired upon by the inhabitants they would put them to death.—Then the commanding officer ordered the flag of truce to be hoisted, and the second in command swore it was a damned shame and disgrace to any nation to enter a village under a flag of truce and commit the greatest outrage and depredations possible; and then return under a flag of truce; but on orders being again given by the commanding officer, the flag of truce was hoisted. Our men were landed about three miles below the village, and the barges proceeded on board the brigantine Nimrod, then lying in the Bay.

(Signed) David Nye, jun.
Abner Bassett,
Isaac Perkins,
Josiah Everett,
Noble Everett,
William Barrows,
Perez Briggs,
Wm. Tearing.

P. S. This thing is known only by the undersigned, no other person being present, that is, that the British fired three muskets under the flag of truce before the agreement.

Signed Abner Bassett,
David Nye, jun.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Mr. Poulson,
The following is a correct copy of the voluntary oath of Allegiance to the U. States, administered to the celebrated M. TALLEYRAND, by the late Matthew Clarkson, Esq. while Mayor of the City of Philadelphia:—

"I Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, formerly administrator of the Department of Paris, son of Joseph Daniel de Talleyrand Perigord, a general in the armies of France, born at Paris, and arrived at Philadelphia from London, do swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to the U. States of America, and that I will not, at any time, willingly and knowingly do any matter or thing prejudicial to the freedom and Independence thereof."

"Ch. Mau. de Talleyrand Perigord.
Sworn the 19th May, 1794.
before MAT. CLARKSON,
"Mayor."

THE ELECTION.

It is with pleasure we perceive a disposition manifesting itself in this county, and in the State generally, on the part of the republicans, to enter into the electing contest with zeal and firmness. The necessity of making an unusual effort among the republicans, is the more evident, from the dangerous stand taken by the State against the general government. Every man of common discernment, will perceive, that if we fail to aid the national efforts, we assist the enemy; for a neutrality or failure to draw forth the resources of the State, enables the enemy to commit their devastations unresisted. That Maryland has failed in her duty, barely from the circumstance of her having factious partisans at home, is to palpable to need recital. It then becomes the imperative duty of every man, who regards the national prosperity or his own safety, to exert himself for the regeneration of her councils. That this can be effected, is certain, if every republican will do his duty. This is no time for apathy or disunion, or for selfish reflections. An unequivocal support of the republican cause is expected of every man professing republican principles.—He therefore, who, at a crisis like this, stands aloof, cannot merit, and should not receive, either favour or confidence from the democratic party. Pol. Exam.

THE FLOTILLA. BALTIMORE, JULY 6.

The government being well satisfied with the ability of the Flotilla to restrain the operations of the enemy within the waters of the Chesapeake, have determined on a considerable increase of it. Several barges of the largest class, are to be immediately built, and those now here are to be manned & equipped; contracts are to be made for five on the Potomac, to be completed in August; those on the Patuxent are to remain there ready to co-operate with either of the others, as circumstances may render it necessary. The whole to act under the command of their present experienced and gallant commander. Patriot.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1814.

On Saturday morning a frigate and four schooners, with several barges of the enemy made their appearance between Poplar Island and Kent Point, where they remained principal part of the day, captured our Point another of the Cambridge Packets, and in evening moved up the bay, supposed for water—no additional force is known to be in the bay, therefore the above force may be expected to return without delay.

Expresses from the bay shore returned yesterday, by which we learn nothing was to be seen of the enemy, at their departure.

FOR THE STAR.

At the present important crisis of our national affairs, when threatened by the "bulwark" of the federal religion, with the colonization, and when domestic traitors are seriously meditating the destruction of our happy Republic, to build on its ruins a detestable Monarchy, it becomes the imperative duty of the friends of the present administration to be active in the dissemination of correct principles. Already have our political adversaries commenced active operations in the electioneering campaign. Federal misrepresentation is stalking abroad with gigantic strides, while the democrats appear to have sunk in listless apathy, and seem as if appalled by the threatening cloud in our political horizon. Let them not be discouraged—the people want nothing but a true statement of their situation, and of the real designs of the federalists, to make them rise in the power of their might and hurl from office the present dominant miscreant, who have disgraced the State by their inactivity and inattention to every means of defence. Will the people forget the Allegany fraud, and the celebration of Russia or of British victories? Will they not now be convinced that Russian victories were in effect British? Let them take a view of the present history of Europe, and they will find her Monarchs in alliance, and invited to London. The republic of America is not only an eye sore to the "strong faction," but to every monarchist, and they would rejoice to see her put down. Are the people prepared to submit to a monarchical government—or, are they determined to die in the last ditch, sooner than yield up their rights and privileges? If for the former let them give their undivided support to the federalists, who have declared the present war (waged for "free trade and sailors' rights") a "positive wrong"; and who are "determined to give no more support to it than the constitution" or the fear of hemp will compel them. These are the avowed sentiments of federalists, through their foul organ the Federal Republican, printed some time in June. If the constitution did permit them to be traitors openly, as they are in secret and in principle, from this sentiment it is plainly to be inferred they would be. That there are many true Americans and deluded patriots among the federalists, there can be no doubt; but it is equally certain, there are many British partisans among them, who rejoice at our disasters and glory in British victories. Some exultingly declare, that "we shall have peace on any terms that Great Britain chooses, as Mr. Madison can neither get men nor money," and others have manifested their attachment to England, as to "wish Boney's flotilla destroyed." The Tories in the American revolution could never have expressed sentiments more hostile to the glorious struggle in which the patriots were then engaged, than these men to the government of the United States. If the people are determined to transmit to their children, the blessings of independence unimpaired, let them support the democratic, who have always contended for their liberties, and who freed them from the shackles of the qualification law—and who are now contending for the very principles which Washington contended for in 1792. It is seriously recommended to the democrats of every county in the State, to make an effort to free the State from its present disgraced rulers. The citizens of Talbot, Caroline and Queen Ann's counties, are particularly invited to choose twelve men from each county, to confer at Hillsborough, on the FIRST MONDAY of August next, to agree on a democratic candidate for Congress. It is not believed there will be any serious opposition to the present Representative—although we are threatened by the feds with a democratic opposition. It is, however, always safest to have a perfect understanding, and for this purpose the meeting is called.—A meeting of the democratic citizens of Queen Ann's county, is also invited at Centerville, at 11 o'clock, on the LAST TUESDAY of July, inst. for the purpose of adopting some method of selection of their candidates for the State Legislature, and for the choice of the deputation to Hillsborough.

Queen Ann's county, July 4, 1814.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
2d July, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The State of Maryland the District of Columbia, and that part of Virginia lying between the Tappahannock and Potomac river, will constitute a separate Military District (No. 10), under the command of Brig. Gen. Winler.

By order—
JOHN R. BELL, Ast. Ins. Gen.

Lexington, (K.) June 20.

Gen. HARRISON, Gov. SHELBY, and Gov. CASS, are the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to arrange a treaty with the Northwestern Indians. Col. JOHNSON and the Hon. J. MORROW, were first appointed, but being members of Congress, the two offices were considered incompatible.

Boston, July 2.

A gentleman arrived in town this morning from Burlington, informs that Col. Forsythe, with a party of men, went to attack the British pickets, and in the engagement on Monday last, the Colonel was killed by two Indians.

ANNIVERSARY.

The following toasts were drank on the 4th inst. by a number of gentlemen who dined at M. HENRI's tavern, in this town, at which JOHN BENNETT, Esq. presided, supported by WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jun. Esq.

1. The day we celebrate—May each anniversary diffuse throughout the nation its spirit and patriotism. 3 cheers.

2. The Executive of the United States—Widom in their deliberations, and energy of execution, amidst the perils which surround them. 3 cheers.

3. Our immortal Washington—May his name be no longer a cloak to the intrigues and machinations of faction. 9 cheers.

4. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence—Washington's favorite and first choice after the adoption of the new constitution. 18 cheers.

5. The sages and heroes of the revolution. The unequalled prospects of their country, and the gratitude of a free people, are their best encomium. 9 cheers.

6. The memory of Pike and Covington, Lawrence and Burrows, and other heroes fallen in the present contest—May every American imitate their virtues, and venerate their ashes. 9 cheers.

7. Our Navy—Small, but terrible; its thunder has been heard in the remotest corner of the world. 9 cheers.

8. Our Army—May it emulate the deeds of our gallant little Navy! Discipline alone is wanting to effect it. 9 cheers.

9. The United States—Their policy is never to encroach—may they never yield. 21 cheers.

10. The palliatives of British crimes and British cruelties—Mark them!!! Groans.

11. Republicanism—May its light never be obscured by the deception of faction, whether under the garb of Washingtonianism or federalism. 3 cheers.

12. New England—In you the sun of freedom first shone forth; the cloud of faction for the moment overcast you—may you with a voice of thunder soon declare that you hate treason and will punish traitors.

13. Peace—From the bottom of our souls, from the home of the heart, do we desire peace; but, a peace recognizing and securing our rights as a sovereign, free, and independent nation. 18 cheers.

14. The people of the United States—With Cato, may they say, "a day an hour of virtuous liberty is worth a whole eternity of bondage." 21 cheers.

15. Unanimity—May the hateful demon of discord be banished our land, and the name of "American" absorb all other distinctions. 21 cheers.

16. The State of Maryland—Though obscured last fall by the stratagems of faction, she will rise in glory at the approaching election, by the energy of her friends.

17. Our Commissioners abroad—Their conduct will evince the justice, firmness and impartiality of the American Republic. 16 cheers.

18. The American Fair—May they exchange their French ribbons and English gew gaws for good American homespun.

Richmond, July 2.

FOUR REGIMENTS MORE.

We learn from an official source, that in addition to the 20 Regiments lately ordered to be expected and placed in requisition for the purpose of repelling any invasion of the State, the four following also have been commanded to hold themselves in complete readiness to take the field at a moment's warning:

The 1st from Amelia,
12th from Fluvanna,
17th from Cumberland,
49th from Northway.

This looks like preparation in earnest, and we shall give up all pretension to political foresight, in less than 60 days the wisdom of the measure be not seen and felt by the whole State.

Daily Compiler.

THE CONTRAST.

The Governor of Virginia has issued general orders to twenty regiments of militia, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, to repel the enemy, in case of an invasion or attempt to invade that State. The officers are directed to be vigilant in watching the enemy, and, on the first alarm, instantly to proceed, en masse, to the place of rendezvous.—"Let every officer and soldier (says the order) be on the alert. How disgraceful would it be, if the enemy found us slumbering and unprepared? Freemen and soldiers must see the propriety, and feel the importance of vigilance, bravery, and activity.—The officers, mindful of their sacred trust, will use every exertion in preparing their men to acquit themselves as become Americans."

What a contrast is here between the Government of Virginia and the Government of Maryland!—In Maryland, there is an actual invasion of the State—the enemy proceed up the country, land, rob the people of their poultry, burn houses, leisurely load vessels with tobacco, and hold contemptuous conversations with certain of the pacific inhabitants!—Yet we do not hear of one step of our Executive to call out the militia, nor of one effort to assemble the posse comitatus, to resist the enemy in any one way, or at any given point!—We hear of no military or spirited preparations to meet and repel the invasion, but we hear of peaceful complaints against the General Government, and of pitiful supplications for assistance from Washington & Baltimore!—What a contrast!

Baltimore American.

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

The Accountant of the War Department, whose rudeness to his superiors, and to those who had to transact business in his office, has long been as proverbial as his open and bitter hostility to the government which supported him, and to all its measures, has at length provoked the Executive to dismiss him from that office. We hope his removal may operate as a lesson to those, if any there be, who may have had a disposition to follow his example.

Nat. Intell.

It will be seen, by the article under the Post month head, that the Governor of N. Hampshire has withdrawn his militia from the defence of the seventy-four building at Portsmouth. This is another proof of the regard shown by federalists for the growth and prosperity of the American Navy.

And on what pretence does he take this step?—Because, in answer to his letter requesting to know what measures had been taken for moving the forts at Portsmouth, the Secretary of War had stated, that "Gen. Cushing had sent thither two companies of infantry, which, with the artillery and two hundred seamen under Com. Hull, would make a good defence against an attack of that sort by boats—the only attack (then) to be apprehended"—and because, the Secretary being silent with regard to the employment of the militia corps called into service by the Governor, it was inferred that the United States would not pay the expenses attending it. But did the Government ordain that those troops were put at the disposal of the United States? Did he place them in a condition to be paid by the United States? Did he not expressly order them not to serve in a spot or parts of the United States—and not in obedience to the orders of any officers of their army, naval or military? All this he did. In what light then could his militia be regarded? As a local force, for moving them as such? Had the Governor of New Hampshire sincerely desired a co-operation for the defence of the 74 and the forts, he

would have asked, like Governor Smith of Connecticut, that they should be employed as a part of the national force for national purposes, and in this case they would have been ordered and used as the Connecticut militia. But neither to Gen. Cushing, nor to the Secretary of War, does he say one syllable on this point, while, as before stated, he refuses to subject them to any order [those of muster and inspection necessarily included] and of course made it impossible for the United States to feed or pay them under existing laws. Ibid.

New York, July 2.

Gen. Cushing has taken the command of the 2d military district, and established his headquarters at New London.

A gentleman who arrived at Providence a few days ago from Bermuda, informs, that an expedition was fitting out at Bermuda, composed of 3,000 troops, understood to be destined for the coast of the U. States, and that it was nearly ready to sail. Admiral Cochrane accompanies it. Commodore Hardy, in the Ramilies, was to sail in a few days for the New London station.

A shot from an old Seventy-Six.

An old soldier of the revolution, who still continues true to his principles, while standing on the battery the other day, looking at the French government brig with her white flag, was accosted by another revolutionary character (who happened to be on the British side) with an exulting slap on the shoulder, and the interrogatory exclamation of "How d'ye like that?" pointing to the French color. "How do I like it?" replied he—"why well, indeed; my heart rejoices in the recollections it excites: I saw it entwined with the American flag in triumph over the British standard at Yorktown." The answer was so unexpected, that the merry inquirer was struck all aback, as the sailors say, and drew off in silence. Columbian.

FECUNDITY OF SHEEP.

The New Hampshire Patriot relates the following extraordinary facts:

Major JOHN MILLIS, of Dunbarton, has 21 lambs the present spring from 9 sheep. A Mr. SROVY, of Hopkinson, has 21 from 7; and Mr. ASA WOODS, of Ashburnham, Mass. has 41 ewe sheep, which have brought this season, 41 black and 23 white lambs, half blooded Merino—all living.

AT AN ELECTION.

For Directors in the "Bank of Caroline," on Tuesday last, at Denton, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

William Whiteley, William Potter,
Frederick Holbrook, George Reed,
William Hughtett, James Houston,
James G. Seth, Edward B. Hardcastle.
Robert Stearns.

Who elected the following officers of said Bank: WILLIAM HUGHTETT, President, THOMAS CLARKETH, Cashier, JENNER S. TAYLOR, Book-Keeper.

To the contents of our columns this morning, the particular attention of the reader is invited—the sentiments avowed by the "Times" a London Ministerial paper, may be considered as those of ministers with regard to this country, and however short they may fall in carrying them into effect (which the union of the American People will always insure) yet it is evidence of their will and intention to make the attempt in subjugating these United States to the yoke of British Despotism.

The British force lately, up the Patuxent are said to have retired down the River below Point Patience. The last accounts we have of Com. Barnev, he was in Washington—where he now is, or his future movements, is properly with himself.

DIED, on the 30th ult. in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Alice Colton, of this county—leaving many of the following offspring to lament her loss:—12 children; 79 grand children; 60 great grand children; and 2 great great grand children.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

July 6th, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election for this year Directors thereof for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House, in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock: of which the persons concerned are desired to take notice.

By order—
Joseph Haskins, Cash'r.

July 12 3

NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE subscriber having appointed Mr. William Roberts, deputy collector of the revenue for Talbot county, and Mr. Henry Meeds, deputy collector of the revenue for Caroline county—hereby gives public notice of the same, and earnestly solicits the attention of all those persons who have not discharged their Direct Tax, to pay immediate attention to the same, as the short time allowed by law to the Collector for making up his final accounts, will not admit of any delay in collecting the tax. The deputy collectors will call upon all delinquents in their respective counties, and will give public notice when and where they will attend to receive payment of the Tax.

William Chambers,
Collector of the Revenue for the second Collection District of Maryland.

Centreville, July 12 2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, (Md.) July 1, 1814.

B. L. Moses Levy
Charles P. Blake
Alexander Lang
William Buxton
M.
Greenbury Baxter
James Morrison
James Baker
Mary Madison
Nicholas Bateman
N.
C. Richard Newman
Jacob Coward
Martin Norris
Charles Copper
O.
Hester Ann Crouch
B. O'Bryan
Clerk of Queen Ann's county
P.
D. Sarah Pinder
John Downing
James R. Pratt, 2
E. R.
F. J. Rochester
G. Jesse M. Sherwood
William Emory
David Small
H. Sarah Sparks
I. Rachel Thompson
Nathan Hadder
Matthew Tilghman
Elizabeth Hadaway
Maria Tucker
John Hackett
Mamaduake Tilden
J. Henry Tilghman
K. V.
L. William Voss
M. K. W.
N. Samuel Wilson
O. Samuel Y. Wilson
P. 8
Q. 8

FOR SALE.

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

The FARM in the tenure of Mr. Joshua Lamb containing 405 3/4 acres, situate near J. 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 16 of the whole tract is in wood—the soil is genial, and surprisingly adapted to the new system of Clover and Plaster.

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

Parts of several tracts of LAND (sold by J. L. Black, as trustee for the sale of the purchased property of Col. Isaac Perkins) situate on and at the head of Perkins's mill pond, containing 17 1/2 acres.

That spacious and eligible Brick Tavern in Chester Town, long in the tenure of Mr. F. S. 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

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 some days.

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

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

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

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

All Baggage and Goods at the risk of the owners.

T. Harris.

July 12 13

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Denton, (Md.) July 1, 1814.

A. Luke Andrew
B. Daniel Leverton
C. Stephen Lucas
D. M.
E. Andrew Morgan
F. William M. Donald
G. Thomas Man-ship
H. P.
I. Mr. Pendleton
J. Philomena Plummer
K. William Potter
L. R.
M. Lewis Rhodes
N. Col. Wm. Richardson
O. S.
P. Jeremiah N. Stelling
Q. Samuel Sparklin
R. Dr. Robert Stevens
S. Thomas Smith
T. Mary Thompson
U. V.
V. James Vinson
W. W.
X. Thomas Walker
Y. Mrs. Watt
Z. Henry Willis

July 12 3

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, A FARM, lying on the Bay shore, in Talbot county, formerly the residence of Mr. John Leeds, containing 236 acres, the greater part of which is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, and is considered one of the handsomest situations on the Bay shore, and the land of the best quality in the county. Those inclined to purchase, will please to view the premises, which will be shown them by William Jackson, the over-see. If the above land is not sold at private sale, before the last day of August next, it will be offered at Public Auction on or about that time, of which due notice will be given.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Kemp, near the premises, or the subscriber, living in Baltimore.

Thomas Kemp.

may 31 8

FOR SALE,

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

march 22 24 Sept 1

LAND TO LEASE.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 acres of Land, lying in Caroline county, on which are, a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, (formerly the residence of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased), will be leased to a good tenant on advantageous terms. For further particulars apply at the Star office.

June 21

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING COMMENCED THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS, UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOHN & THOMAS P. RICAUD,

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

(Lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Ricard.)

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

John Ricard.

Thomas P. Ricard.

Baltimore, June 21 8

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, sometime 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. Any person taking up said boy, and bringing him home, shall receive the above reward, but no other charges paid.

Henry Swiggett, Junr.

Caroline county, July 12

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on the premises, at public vendue, on the 28th of the 7th month, (July) 1814, if fair, if not, the next fair day, by order of the Chancellor of Maryland—All the real estate of Joseph Jones, late of Kent county, State of Maryland, deceased, consisting of about 18 or 19 acres of valuable LAND, in Worton Manor, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of Joseph Jones are directed to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

Daniel Lamb, Trustee.

July 5 4

LAND FOR SALE.

On a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his FARM in Talbot county, near the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Gibson and William Slaughter, Esq's. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. The buildings consist of a good dwelling house and kitchen, an extensive barn, corn house and store house, and an extensive granary.

The mercantile and vessel business could be carried on to great advantage on this farm, and a successful herring fishery might be established here, with but little expense.

This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, for the purchaser's notes bearing interest from the date, with approved security. Upon the payment of the money a deed will be given.

James G. Seth.

Hillsboro' June 28 3

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a FARM in Talbot county, near the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Gibson and William Slaughter, Esq's. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. The buildings consist of a good dwelling house and kitchen, an extensive barn, corn house and store house, and an extensive granary.

James G. Seth.

Hillsboro' June 28 3

LAND FOR SALE.

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

Thomas Daffin.

June 21 11

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St. Michaels river, near the town of St. Michaels, containing 133 acres of Land, about 40 acres of which is woodland, the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet, nearly new—kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthiness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county. The terms will be made according to the purchaser. Properly in or near Easton would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

P. S. Should this Farm not be sold by the first of August, it will then be for rent. J. P. June 28

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT hereafter the following freights will be charged on the following articles, to wit:

On common hogheads, \$1 33 1/3 cts.
Ties, 75
Barrels, 33 1/3
Bags of Coffee, &c. 25

Other articles as heretofore—and on all articles purchased without the cash sent, will be subject to 2 1/2 per cent. commission, and when cash sent, no commission will be charged by the Public's humble servants.

Clement Vickers, Edward Auld.

Easton Point, July 5 3

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale, opposite the Market House, AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' SHOES, Of the newest fashions.

Henry Willis.

July 5 3

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

At the shop lately occupied by Mr. Hugh Rice, opposite the Bank where he has just opened a large assortment of the best Philadelphia materials, suitable for gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, and Morocco and Kid skins of different colours, of the best quality for Ladies' Shoes. Those gentlemen and ladies who will please to favour him with a call, shall be accommodated on advantageous terms, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by his having the best workmen, and his own unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous portion of the public patronage.

The Public's humble servant.

Easton, July 5 3q

KENDAL F. HOLMES.

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the

Saddling, Cap and Harness Making,

In the town of Denton, opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his constant assiduity and knowledge of the above business, to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom. Having now an assortment of materials in his line of the best quality.

Denton, June 28 3

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers, for the accommodation of those who are disposed to favor them with their wool to card, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Sargent & 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

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, under Town, (Md.) July 1, 1814

A.	L.
John Ashley	Christopher Little
Edward Allen	Henry Larman
B.	Susan B. Lamb
Dr. Benson Blake	John Maxwell, 3
Jeremiah Baker	Capt. Marshall
Jane Brooks	Samuel Meritt
Edward Brown, Esq.	N.
George Burgess	John Nick
Benjamin Barger	O.
Nicholas Brown &	Richard Owen
Edward Comegys	P.
C.	John Phillips
Esabella Clark	Kitty Pearce
Miss Sarah Corse	Hyland B. Price
Wm. Cooper	Wm. Parks
John Conolly	R.
D.	Thomas Robertson, Jr.
Thomas D'Ford, 2	Levin Rowlinson
Thomas Dodson	John Rutter
R. Deuby	Charlotte Ringgold
E.	Richard P. Ringgold
Joseph Everitt	Horace Ringgold
Wm. Elbert	George Riley
F.	S.
Arch Fowler	Mary Ann Sharpless
Rosanna Finsinger	Nathan G. Smith
G.	Mrs. H. Spencer
Wm. Glanville	John Seward
Thomas Granger	Ann B. Stoops
H.	T.
Cuthbert Hall	Marmaduke Tilden, 2
James Hanson	Matthew Tilghman
Maria Hynson	Wm. Tilghman
John Hebert	Prudence Taylor
Richard Holden	W.
Richard Hutson	Philip Wallis
J.	Capt. Simon Wickes, 2
Mary Ann Jones	Thomas Williams
Priscilla Jones	Maj. Edward Wright
K.	Hannah Woodland
Samuel G. Kennard, 2	Y.
Howard Kennard	Susanna Yarnall
Mary Kendle	
July 5 3	

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, Washington, D. C. July 1, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

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

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

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

James Madison.

By the President—James Monroe,

Secretary of State.

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

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

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

By order of the Secretary of War.

John R. Bell,

Asst. Insp'r. Gen'l.

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

June 28 9

MAIL STAGE.

From Easton to Chester-Town,

STARTS from the subscriber's Tavern every Monday and Tuesday morning, after an early breakfast, and arrives at Chester-Town before sundown 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, from whom he solicits a share of patronage.

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

Thomas Henrich.

April 26

UNION TAVERN.

The subscribers having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henrich, 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 Lownd.

Jan. 4—13

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, under Town, (Md.) June 30, 1814.

A.	K.
Hannah Arrindale	John Keen
B.	Nicholas Loveday
John Boyle	Ann Loveday
Mrs. F. Baker	Ann G. Loveday
Frederick Banning	Corbin Lee
William Bond	M.
John Benny	Wm. Minner, 2
Wm. Brint	Wm. Melby
John Barnett	Maia Macra, or
Joshua Barwick	Rhoda Adams
C.	Elizabeth Merchant
Wm. Coward	Mary Martindale
John Council	James Martin
Richard Cheesman	N.
Armilly Chance, 2	Sarah Needles
Wm. Corkill	P.
Harlin Cloud	Ann Parrott
Eleanor Clemency	Maria Parrott
D.	James Plummer
Martha Denny	Wm. Potter
Elisha Dawson	Rachel Priett
R. B. Dudley	S.
Robert Dawson	James Sherwood
F.	Levin T. Spedding
Elegius Fromentin, 2	E. T. Sherwood
John Fleming	John R. Sherwood
Charity Folks	John Slaughter
G.	Samuel Stevens
Ann O. Gibson	Zebulon Skinner
Melvin Gilmore	R. A. Skinner
John Games	T.
Sarah Gannon	Abner Turner
Soney Gusty	John L. Thomas
H.	Lewis Thomas
Thomas Harrison	Elizabeth Towson
Samuel Hart	V.
Joseph Harrison	John Vickers
Elizabeth Haddaway	W.
John Harrington	Thos. E. Wiggaman
Thomas Harper	Alex. B. Wilson
Pendence Harrison	Ruth White
J.	James Wilson
Rebecca Jeffers	Wm. Warner
S. T. Johnson	Wm. W. Olin
Samuel Jackson	Catharine Wright
John Jump	John Wright
July 5 3	

A TEACHER WANTED.

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

June 21

BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD.

Any gentleman having borrowed from a gentleman in the county, the 4th vol. of the above work, will oblige by leaving it at the Star Office.

June 28

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber, of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Lee, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second day of April next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 8th day of June, 1814.

Joseph Smith, Adm'r of Thomas Lee, dec'd.

June 21 6

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

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

July 5 6

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Dr. Benjamin Wilson, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of January next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1814.

Martha Wilson, Adm'r.

Those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment. M. W.

July 5 3

MARYLAND.

Queen Anne's County, &c.

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

Lemuel Purnell.

June 28—edsm...s.12,26;A.9,23;A.6,26;A.4

S C A R

WILL cover me this season of my farm, near the old Chapel, at nine dollars the single leap, eighteen dollars the season, and twenty five dollars to ensure mares being with foal; and in every case both cover and groom to be paid for, on or before the first day of September next. But with those who prefer paying on or before the 10th day of July next, (on which day the season will expire) I will discount one third from their accounts.

He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at Mr. Joseph George's, near the Head of Wye, and on Fridays until six o'clock in the morning; and the remainder of the week at my farm near the old Chapel—where pasturage can be had at \$2 per week, grain and hay furnished at market price, (if required) and every care and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents.

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

JAMES NARR.

Talbot county, March 15

CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT.

THE creditors of Samuel Jones, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Samuel Hooper to the honorable John Dune, Esquire, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto: And he having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Hooper should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—Thos. Richardson, Clk.

July 5 4

CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT.

THE creditors of Isaac Bailey, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Isaac Bailey, to the honorable John Dune, Esquire, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session 1805, and the several acts supplementary thereto; he having complied with the terms and conditions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, for his appearance before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Bailey should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—Thos. Richardson, Clk.

June 23 4q

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Hooper's Island, Dorchester county, on the 19th of June last, a negro man by the name of Frank, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a chestnut colour, and well built. He took with him a nice sailing canoe and sail, about 24 feet long, and has some lead on her stern. Any one taking up and securing said negro, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall, if taken in the county, receive the sum of twenty five dollars, or if out of the county, the above reward—with reasonable charges if brought home; and five dollars for the canoe and sail.

Henry Meekins.

Hooper's Island, Dorchester county, July 5 3q

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, 20 miles below Cambridge, on the 28th of May last, a negro man by the name of Sam, the property of the subscriber. 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-barred 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

BROKE GAOL.

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

Also a bright mulatto man by the name of Nathan, (slave of Mr. Robert Gardner, on Kent Isl.) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a port lively look. He was committed to gaol on suspicion of piloting the British ship to Queens-Town. Any person apprehending both or either of said negroes, and returning them to the gaol in Centreville, shall be paid all reasonable expenses they may be at in so doing.

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff of Queen Anne's county

Feb. 15—m

RUNAWAY.

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

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, Dec. 7.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Gen. Benson, without cause, to whom he was hired, on Easter Sunday, a negro boy named Harry, about 5 feet 2 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, he is 21 years old the 17th day of August next, at which time he will be free by manumission on the records of this county. I am told he was lurking about Mr. Lloyd's and Mr. Tilghman's farms occasionally. His mother Rose lives near the Methodist meeting house, in Miles River neck, and has Mr. Lloyd's Smith for a husband; he has also an uncle by the name of Sam, living in the neck, who follows sawing. I have had it hinted to me, that he went not long since into the neighbourhood of Queenstown, where he did some ditching, and then shifted towards Centerville—Since that again I have been told he has been in Tuckahoe, in the neighbourhood of the Chapel, at work. Whoever will take up



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.

Will be sold on the premises at public vendue, on the 25th of the 7th month, (July) 1814, if fair, is not, the next fair day, by order of the Chancellor of Maryland. All the real estate of Joseph Joins, late of Kent county, State of Maryland, deceased, consisting of about 18 or 19 acres of valuable LAND, in Worton Manor, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of Joseph Joins are directed to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereon, to the Chancellor's Office, within six months from the day of sale.

Daniel Lamb, Trustee.

July 5 4

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

JULY 6TH, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election for this year's Directors thereof for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House, in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock; of which the persons concerned are desired to take notice.

By order—Joseph Haskins, Cash'r.

July 12 3

NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE subscriber having appointed Mr. William Roberts, deputy collector of the revenue for Talbot county, and Mr. Henry Meeds, deputy collector of the revenue for Caroline county, hereby gives public notice of the same, and earnestly solicits the attention of all those persons who have not discharged their Direct Tax, to pay immediate attention to the same. A short time allowed by law to the Collectors for making up his final accounts, will not admit of any delay in collecting the tax. The deputy collectors will call once on all delinquents in their respective counties, and will give public notice when and where they will attend to receive payment of the Tax.

William Chambers,
Collector of the Revenue for
the second Collection District of Maryland

Centreville, July 12 2

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 L. only containing 405 3/4 acres, situate near U Church, and only 1 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 adapted to the new system of Clover and Plaster.

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St. Michaels river, near the town of St. Michaels, containing 133 acres of LAND, about 40 acres of which is woodland, the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet, nearly new—kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthiness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser. Property in or near Easton would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

P.S. Should this Farm not be sold by the first of August, it will then be for rent. J. P.

June 28

LAND FOR SALE.

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

Thomas Martin,

Near Abbott's Mill.

Talbot county, April 26

LAND FOR SALE.

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

Thomas Daffin,

June 21 11

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, A FARM lying on the Bay shore, in Talbot county, me to the residence of Mr. John Leeds, containing 236 acres, the greater part of which is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, and is considered one of the handsomest situations on the Bay shore, and the land of the best quality in the county. Those inclined to purchase, will please to view the premises, which will be shown them by William Jackson, the overseer. If the above land is not sold at private sale, before the last day of August next, it will be offered at Public Auction on or about that time, of which due notice will be given.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Kemp, near the premises, or the subscriber, living in Baltimore.

Thomas Kemp.

may 31 8

FOR SALE.

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

March 22 24 Sept 1

LAND TO LEASE.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 acres of Land, lying in Caroline county, on which are a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, formerly the residence of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased, will be leased to a good tenant on advantageous terms. For further particulars apply at the Star Office.

June 21

ROCK HALL PACKET.

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

Leave Rock Hall on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Baltimore at 10 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 his route is as fine a vessel, for fast sailing, safety and convenience, as any on the bay.

All Baggage and Goods at the risk of the owners.

T. Harris.

July 12 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT hereafter the following heights will be charged on the following articles, to wit:

On common hogheads, \$1 33 1/3 cts.
Tierces 75
Barrels 33 1/3
Bags of Coffee, &c. 25

Other articles as heretofore—and on all articles charged without the cash sent, will be subject to 12 per cent commission, and when cash sent, no commission will be charged by

The Public's humble servants,
Clement Vickers,
Edward Auld.

Easton Point July 5 4

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING COMMENCED THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS, UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOHN & THOMAS P. RICAUD,
IN THE WARE-HOUSE, No. 2, BOWLER'S WHARF,

(Lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Ricard.)

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

John Ricard.

Thomas P. Ricard.

Baltimore, June 21 8

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, at the shop lately occupied by Mr. Hugh Rice, opposite the Bank, where he has just opened a large assortment of the best Philadelphia materials, suitable for gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, and Morocco and Kid skins of different colours, of the best quality for ladies' Shoes. These gentlemen and ladies who will please to favor him with a call, shall be accommodated on advantageous terms, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by his having the best workmen, and his own unremitting attention to business, to merit a generous portion of the public patronage.

The Public's humble servant,

William White.

Easton July 5 31

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale, by the Star Office, AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' SHOES, Of the newest fashions.

Henry Willis.

July 5 3

A TEACHER WANTED.

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

June 21

BLANK BOOKS.

For sale at the Star-Office.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making additional appropriations for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of six hundred and twenty five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses which have been or may be incurred in building and equipping vessels of war on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, to be paid, first, out of the balances of appropriations for the support of the navy, remaining unexpended at the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and secondly, out of the surplus of any other appropriation which may in the opinion of the President be transferred to that object without injury to the public service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expense of additional clerks in the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller and Auditor of the United States, the following sums, in addition to the sum already appropriated, be & the same are hereby appropriated: For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum of one thousand dollars; for the office of the Comptroller, seven hundred dollars; and for the Auditor's office, one thousand dollars; which several sums shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the sums already appropriated to those objects, the sum of one hundred and eighty nine thousand two hundred and ninety one dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the bounty, subsistence, clothing and other expenses of the marine corps, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and twenty two thousand seven hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the bounty and pay of seamen for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in addition to the sum already appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Whitney and Joseph H. Dorr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and empowered, upon the petition of John Whitney and Joseph H. Dorr, the sureties of the owners of the schooner Industry, to remit the penalty which the said owners incurred by the illegal unloading of sixty nine boxes and eight half boxes of segars, and nineteen hundred and eighty six pounds of coffee from said schooner, at the port of Edgarton, in the district of Massachusetts, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nine, in the same way and manner as he is now by law empowered to remit the same upon the petition of the said owners; and the said Secretary is also authorized to pay to the said Whitney and Dorr, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, any sum that may be by him remitted: Provided however, This act shall not be construed to authorize the remission of any greater portion of said penalty than what has accrued to the use of the United States; And provided also, That the said Secretary shall be of opinion that the said penalty ought to be remitted.

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

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising an augmentation of the marine corps, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause the marine corps, in the service of the United States, to be augmented by the appointment and enlistment of not exceeding one major, fourteen captains, twelve first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, sixty one sergeants, forty two drums and fifes, and six hundred and ninety six privates, who shall be respectively allowed the same pay, bounty, clothing and rations, and shall be employed under the same rules and regulations to which the said marine corps are or shall be entitled and subject.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the adjutant, paymaster and quartermaster of the marine corps, may be taken either from the line of captains or subalterns, and the said officers shall respectively receive thirty dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line, in full of appointments.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to confer brevet rank on such officers of the marine corps as shall distinguish themselves by gallant actions or meritorious conduct, or who shall have served ten years in any one grade: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to entitle officers so brevetted by any additional pay or emoluments, except when commanding separate stations or detachments, when they shall be entitled to and receive the same pay and emoluments, which officers of the same grades are now or hereafter may be allowed by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint any of the officers authorized by this act, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint all or any of the officers of the navy authorized by existing laws; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent.

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

April 16, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint four captains and twelve lieutenants to be employed in the flotilla service of the United States, without rank in the navy, but with the same relative rank and authority in the flotilla service as officers of the same grade are entitled to in the navy of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said captains shall receive the pay and subsistence of a captain in the navy commanding a ship of twenty and under thirty two guns, and the lieutenants the same pay and subsistence as officers of the same rank are entitled to in the Navy of the United States, and shall be governed by the rules and regulations provided for the government of the navy.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint in the recess of the Senate any of the officers authorized by this act, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session.

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

April 16, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of David Porter and his officers and crews.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the net proceeds of the forfeitures and penalties as have accrued to the United States from the condemnation and sale of the following vessels and their cargoes to wit: Le Duc de Montebello, Le Petite Chancey, and L'Entrepide, condemned and sold by order of the district court of the United States for the Orleans district, for violations of the laws of the United States, be, and the same are hereby given up and relinquished in favour of Captain David Porter, and of the officers and crews by whom the said vessels were captured, as a compensation to the said David Porter and the said officers and crews, for their zeal and activity in capturing the same: and that the said Capt. David Porter be hereby authorized to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of the said net proceeds of the aforesaid sales, to be paid by the said Secretary of the Treasury out of any money not otherwise appropriated; and upon receiving the same the said David Porter is authorized and instructed to distribute it amongst the said officers and crews, in the proportions, and agreeably to the regulations of the laws of the United States, for the distribution of prize money.

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

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE YANKEE.

DIVISION OF THE SPOIL.

The Royal ruffians of Europe have laid their heads together, to restore the exploded Agrarian laws, for the division of property. Lord Castlereagh is the chief surveyor, and parcels out the different tracts of territory to his infamous tools in the same way as our Boston land surveyors divided the Mill Pond into lots for sale. The greatest ruffian, of course, receives the greatest reward, in the distribution of property. The people of America may expect that the next division of property on the Agrarian principle, will be of the vast tracts of territory or lands in America. Our landholders will do well to take their muskets in their hands, and look to their property. No doubt but Castlereagh at this moment the map of America before him, pencilling out such parts of the several States, for the Prince Regent, as may be convenient to the Lakes in Canada, and to Nova Scotia. To the Spaniards, no doubt, he will bestow Louisiana, and the whole navigation of the Mississippi. N. York will, no doubt, be restored back to the Dutch, agreeably to the lines & demarcations traced out by Mr. Knickerbocker. Let us see

WHO TAKES THE SPOIL IN EUROPE?

Alexander, the deliverer, takes the whole of Poland, and British gold. The Emperor of Austria takes Tuscany, the kingdom of Italy, Bonaparte's wife, and British gold. Bernadotte takes Sweden, Norway, & British gold. Ferdinand VII. takes Spain, her colonies, and British gold. Murat takes Naples, for turning traitor.

The Pope takes Rome, and swears he never signed the concordat. The Prince of Orange takes Holland, half of Belgium, and the Prince Regent's daughter in marriage.

Talleyrand takes the crown of France, Louis XVIII. and all the Bourbons under his care.

Louis XVIII. takes upon himself to pay 1500,000,000 to the Allies.

The Allies take 15 French fortresses as security.

The old nobility take their titles without lands.

The new nobility take their lands and their seats in the Senate.

The Legion of Honor take their titles and lands.

The Marsais take their titles and land.

Joseph and Jerome B. take themselves to America.

Bonaparte takes the Island of Elba; and eighty thousand sterling a year, & gives a receipt in full.

Maria Louisa and young Napoleon, takes Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla.

The King of Prussia takes back old Frederick's sword again.

John Bull takes all the French islands, Antwerp as a free port, Hanover and Osnaburg, France, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and all their colonies and fleets under his care—also a twenty years' war, and adds 500,000,000 to her debt.

Lord Castlereagh takes care of the whole, keeps an eye on the island of Elba, and has a pitch cap and a rope for Bonaparte. The bloody scoundrel who has murdered thousands in Ireland, knows how to dispatch Napoleon.

Such is the distribution that the Royal ruffians have made for the conquests, equipments and lands on the continent and elsewhere. Bonaparte may well say, that in the grand royal lottery in Europe, if he has not drawn the largest, he has not drawn the smallest prize of the whole. Joseph and Jerome have both drawn blanks.—The King of Prussia has drawn only an old rusty sword. Alexander the deliverer, has drawn all Poland unto himself—this is a famous prize.

Austria has drawn a pretty good prize. Talleyrand has drawn a royal one. Murat has, or should have drawn a halberd. Louis XVIII. has drawn a blank; and if he and Monsieur should hereafter have their heads taken off, it might be said with propriety, that they had drawn a catch or Irish prize. The people has drawn a Bull to make a blank of Bonaparte for ever. Bernadotte, Bonaparte's old sergeant, has drawn a Tartar, in Norway. Ferdinand VII. has drawn a prize that may turn out a blank; he has always been a blank himself, and never deserved a prize. The old nobility have all drawn blanks.—The Allies have drawn fifteen prizes, valued at fifteen hundred millions; when they are paid, they will be good prizes. The Legion of Honor and the Marshals have taken care to draw good prizes, with the points of their swords.—John Bull has drawn seven capital prizes, and one great blank of five hundred millions, which he or his king-ridden subjects must pay.—Lord Castlereagh, being chief manager of the royal lottery, has taken care to draw a good prize for himself. Who the next he draws will be a halberd.

WASHINGTON, July 13.
Copy of a letter from Capt. Porter, to the
Secretary of the Navy.

Essex Junior, July 3d, 1814, At Sea.

SIR,
I have done myself the honor to address you, repeatedly, since I left the Delaware; but have scarcely a hope that one of my letters has reached you; therefore, consider it necessary to give you a brief history of my proceedings since that period.

I sailed from the Delaware on the 27th of October, 1812, and repaired with an dispatch, (agreeably to instructions from Com. Hallowell) to Port Praya, Fernando de Noronha, and Cape Frio; and arrived at each place on the day appointed to meet him. On my passage from Port Praya to Fernando de Noronha, I captured his Britannic Majesty's packet boat, and after taking out about £11,000 sterling in specie, sent her under command of Lt. Finch, for America. I cruized off Rio de Janeiro, and about Cape Frio, until the 12th January, 1813, hearing frequently of the Commodore, by letters from Bahia. I here captured but one schooner with hides and tallow; I sent her into Rio. The Montague, the Admiral's ship, being in pursuit of me, my provisions now getting short, and finding it necessary to look out for a supply, to enable me to meet the Commodore, by the 1st of April, off St. Helena, I proceeded to the Island of St. Catharines, (the last place of rendezvous on the coast of Brazil,) as the most likely to supply my wants, and at the same time, afford me that secrecy necessary to enable me to elude the British ships of war on the coast, and expected there.

I here could procure only wood, water, and a few bags of flour; and hearing of the Commodore's action with the Java, the capture of the Hornet by the Montague, and of a considerable augmentation of the British force on the coast, and of several being in pursuit of me, I found it necessary to get to sea as soon as possible. I now, agreeably to the Commodore's plan, stretched to the southward, securing the coast as far as Rio de la Plata. I heard that Buenos Ayres was in a state of starvation, and could not supply our wants; and that the government of Montevideo was very inimical to us. The Commodore's instructions now left it completely discretionary with me what course to pursue. I determined on following that which had not only met his approbation, but the approbation of the then Secretary of the Navy, I accordingly sailed my course for the Pacific; and after suffering greatly from short allowance of provisions, and heavy gales off Cape Horn, (for which my ship and crew were ill provided,) I arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th March, 1813. I here took in as much as I could of food and other provisions, as the ship would conveniently store, and ran down the coast of Chili and Peru; in this track I fell in with a Peruvian corsair, which had on board 24 Americans as prisoners, the crews of two whale ships, which she had taken on the coast of Chili. The Captain informed me that, as the allies of G. Britain, they would capture all they should meet with, in expectation of a war between Spain and the U. States.—I consequently threw all his guns and ammunition into the sea, liberated the Americans, wrote a respectful letter to the Vice Roy, explaining the cause of my proceedings, which I delivered to her Captain. I then proceeded for Lima, and re-captured one of the vessels as she was entering the port.—From thence I proceeded for the Galapagos Islands, where I cruized from the 17th April until the 31st Oct. 1813; during which time I touched only once on the coast of America, which was for the purpose of procuring a supply of fire water, as none is to be found among those Islands, which are perhaps the most barren and desolate of any known.

While among this group, I captured the following British ships, employed chiefly in the sperm whale fishery, viz:

Letters of Marque.				
	tons.	men.	guns.	pierced for
Montezuma,	270	21	2	
Policy,	175	25	10	18
Georgia,	280	25	6	18
Greenwich,	338	25	10	20
Atlantic,	355	24	8	20
Race,	220	21	8	20
Hector,	270	26	11	20
Catharine,	276	29	8	18
Sringapatam,	337	31	14	26
Carlton,	274	21	10	18
N. Zealand,	259	23	8	18
Sir A. Hammond,	301	31	12	18

3465 302 107
As some of those ships were captured by boats, & others by prizes, my officers and men had several opportunities of showing their gallantry.

The Rose and Charlton were given up to the prisoners; the Hector, Catharine, and Montezuma, I sent to Valparaiso, where they were laid up; the Policy, Georgia, & N. Zealand, I sent for America; the Greenwich I kept as a store ship, to contain the stores of my other prizes, necessary for us; and the Atlantic, now called the Essex Junior, I equipped with 20 guns, & gave command of her to Lieut. Downes.

Lieut. Downes had conveyed the prizes to Valparaiso, and, on his return, brought me letters, informing me that a squadron, under the command of Commodore Jas. Hillyar, consisting of the frigate Phebe, of 36 guns, the Racoon and Cherub sloops of war, and a store ship of 20 guns, had sailed on the 6th of July for the sea. The Racoon and Cherub had been seeking

me for some time on the coast of Brazil, and, on their return from their cruize, joined the squadron sent in search of me to the Pacific.—My ship, as it may be supposed, after being near a year at sea, required some repairs to put her in a state to meet them; which I determined to do, and bring them to action, if I could meet them on nearly equal terms. I proceeded, now, in company with the remainder of my prizes, to the Island of Nooneevan, or Madison's Island, lying in the Washington group, discovered by a Captain Ingham of Boston; here I caulked and completely overhauled my ship, made for her a new set of water casks, her old ones being entirely decayed, & took on board from my prizes provisions and stores for upwards of four months, and sailed for the coast of Chili on the 12th Dec. 1813. Previous to sailing, I secured the Sringapatam, Greenwich, and Sir Andrew Hammond, under the guns of a battery, which I erected for their protection; (after taking possession of this fine Island for the U. States, and establishing the most friendly intercourse with the natives.) I felt them under the charge of Lieutenant Gamble, of the Mariner, with 21 men, with orders to repair to Valparaiso after a certain period.

I arrived on the coast of Chili on the 12th January, 1814; looked into Concepcion and Valparaiso, found at both places only three English vessels, and learned that the squadron which sailed from Rio de Janeiro for that sea had not been heard of since their departure, and were supposed to be lost in endeavoring to double Cape Horn.

I had completely broken up the British navigation in the Pacific; the vessels which had not been captured by me, were laid up and were not venture out. I had afforded the most ample protection to our own vessels, which were on my arrival, very numerous and unprotected. The valuable whale fishery there is entirely destroyed, and the actual injury we have done them may be estimated at two and a half millions of dollars, independent of the expenses of the vessels in search of me.—They have furnished me amply with sails, cordage, cables, anchor, provisions, medicines and stores of every description; and the shops on board them have furnished clothing for the seamen. We had in factured on the enemy since I had been in that sea, every prize having proved a well found store ship for me.—I had not yet been under the necessity of drawing bills on the Department for any object, & had been enabled to make considerable advances to my officers & crew on account of pay.

For the unexampled time we had kept the sea, my crew had continued remarkably healthy; I had but one case of the scurvy, and had lost only the following men by death, viz:

John S. Cowan, Lieutenant,
Robert Miller, Surgeon,
Lavi Holmes, O. Seaman,
Lawrence Sweeney, do.
Samuel Grove, Seaman,
James Spafford, Gunner's Mate,
Benjamin Geers, Jr. Gunners,
John Rogers, do.
Andrew Mahan, Corporal of Marines,
Lewis Price, Private Marine.

I had done all the injury that could be done the British commerce in the Pacific, and still hoped to signalize my cruise by something more splendid before leaving that sea. I thought it not improbable that Com. Hillyar might have kept his arrival secret, & believing that he would seek me at Valparaiso, as the most likely place to find me, I therefore determined to cruize about that place, and should I fail of meeting him, hoped to be compensated by the capture of some merchant ships, said to be expected from England.

The Phebe, agreeably to my expectations, came to seek me at Valparaiso, where I was anchored with the Essex, my armed prize the Essex Junior, under the command of Lieut. Downes, on the look out off the harbor; but, contrary to the course I thought he would pursue, Com. Hillyar, with him the Cherub sloop of war, mounting 28 guns, eighteen 32 pound cannonades, eight 24's, and two long 9's on the quarter deck and fore-castle, and a complement of 180 men. The force of the Phebe is as follows: thirty long 18 pounders, sixteen 32 pound cannonades, one howitzer, and six 3 pounders in the tops; in all 53 guns, and a complement of 320 men; making a force of 81 guns and 500 men; in addition to which, they took on board the crew of an English letter of marque lying in port.—Both ships had picked crews, and were sent into the Pacific, in company with the Racoon of 22 guns and a store ship of 20 guns, for the express purpose of seeking the Essex, and were prepared with flags bearing the motto, "God and Country; British Sailors' best rights, Traitors offend them." This was intended as a reply to my motto, "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," under the erroneous impression that my crew were chiefly Englishmen, or to counteract its effect on their own crews. The force of the Essex was 46 guns, forty 32 pound cannonades, and six long 12's, and her crew, which had been much reduced by prizes, amounted only to 255 men. The Essex Junior, which was intended chiefly as a store ship, mounted 20 guns, 10 eighteen pound cannonades, and ten short 6's, with only 60 men on board. In reply to their motto, I wrote at my mizen, "God, our Country and Liberty; Tyrants offend them."

On getting their provisions on board, they went off the port for the purpose of blockading me, where they cruized for near six weeks; during which time I endeavored to provoke a challenge, and fight only, but ineffectually, to bring the Phebe alone to action, first with both my

ships, and afterwards with my single ship, with the crew on board. I was several times under the necessity of sailing, and once succeeded in eluding without gun shot, the Phebe, and commenced a fire on her, when she ran down for the Cherub, which was 2 1/2 miles to leeward; this excited some surprise and expressions of indignation, as previous to my getting underway, she had too often port, hoisted her motto flag and fired a gun to windward. Com. Hillyar seemed determined to avoid a contest with me on nearly equal terms, and from his extreme prudence in keeping both his ships constantly within hail of each other, there were no hopes of any disadvantages to my country from a longer stay in port. I therefore determined to put to sea the first opportunity which should offer; and I was the more strongly induced to do so, as I had gained certain intelligence that the Tagus, rated 38, and two other frigates, had sailed for that sea in pursuit of me; and I had reason to expect the arrival of the Racoon from the N. W. coast of America, where she had been for the purpose of destroying our Fur establishment on the Columbia. A rendezvous was appointed for the Essex Junior, and every arrangement made for sailing, and I intended to let them chase me off, to give the Essex Junior an opportunity of escaping. On the 28th March, the day after this determination was formed, the wind came on to blow fresh from the southward, when I parted my labored cable and dragged my starboard anchor directly out to sea. Not a moment was to be lost in getting sail on the ship.—The enemy were close in with the point forming the west side of the bay; but on opening them, I saw a prospect of passing to windward, when I took in my top gallant sails, which were set over single reefed top-sails, and braced up for this purpose; but on rounding the point, a heavy squall struck the ship and carried away her main top-mast, precipitating the men who were aloft into sea, who were drowned. Both ships now gave chase to me, and I endeavored in my disabled state to get in the port; but finding I could not recover the cable on anchorage, ran close into a small bay, at three quarters of a mile to leeward of the battery on the east side of the harbor, and let go my anchor within pistol shot of the shore, where I intended to repair my damages as soon as possible. The enemy continued to approach and showed an evident intention of attacking, regardless of the neutrality of the place where I was anchored; and their caution observed in their approach to the attack of the crippled Essex was truly ridiculous, as was their display of their motto flags, and the number of Jacks at all their mast heads. I, with as much expedition as circumstances would admit of, got ship ready for action, and endeavored to get a spring on my cable, but had not time to feel when the enemy, at 5 1/2 minutes past 3 P. M. made his attack. The Phebe placing herself under my stern, and the Cherub in my starboard bow, but the Cherub, on finding her situation, did not dare to come up and ran under my stern also, where both ships kept up a hot raking fire. I had got three ships 24 pieces out of the stern port, which were worked with so much heavy and skill that in half an hour we disabled both as to compel them to haul off to sea. In the course of the firing, I had the gratification of Mr. Edward Barnewell, the Acting-sailing master, assisted by Mr. Lowcott, the boat-swain, succeeded in getting springs on our cable three different times; but the effect the enemy was so excessive, that before we could get our broadside to bear, they were out of sight, and thus ended our contest. My ship had received many injuries and several were killed and wounded, but my brave officers and men, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances under which we were brought to action, and the powerful force opposed to us, were no ways discouraged.—All appeared determined to defend their ship to the last extremity, and to die in preference to a shameful surrender. Our gall, with the courage and motto flag at the mizen, had been but a vain show, but the trade and sailors' rights continued to fly at the fore. Our engine was replaced by another; and to guard against a similar event, an ensign was made fast in the mizen rigging, and several jacks were hoisted in different parts of the ship. The enemy soon repaired his damages for a fresh attack, he now placed himself, with both his ships, on my starboard quarter, out of the reach of my cannonades, and where my stern guns could not be brought to bear. He there kept up a most galling fire, which it was not in my power to return, when I saw no prospect of injuring him without getting under way and becoming the assailant. My top-sails sheets and I found we all shot a way, as well as the jib and top mast stay sail hauled. The only rope not cut was the flying jib halyard; and that being the only sail I could set I caused it to be hoisted, my cable to be cut, and ran down on both ships, with an intention of laying the Phebe on board. The firing on both sides was now tremendous; I had let fall my top-sail and fore-sail, but the want of back-sheets rendered them almost useless to use; we were enabled, for a short time, to close with the enemy; and although our decks were strewn with dead, and our cockpit filled with wounded, although our ship had been several times on fire, and was rendered a perfect wreck, we were still encouraged to hope to conquer, from the circumstance of the Cherub, from her crippled state, being compelled to haul off. She did not return to close action again, although she apparently had in her power to do so, but kept up a distant firing with her long guns.—The Phebe, from our disabled state, was enabled, however, by edging off to choose the distance which best suited her long guns, and kept up a tremendous fire on us, which mowed down my brave companions by the dozen. Many of my guns had been rendered useless by the enemy's shot, and many of them had had their whole crews destroyed. We mowed them down from those which were disabled, and one gun in particular was three times manned fifteen men were slain at it in the course of the action! but, strange as it may appear, the captain of it escaped with only a slight wound. Finding that the enemy had it in his power to choose his distance, I now gave up all hopes of following him, and as the wind, for the moment, seemed to favor the design, I determined to endeavor to run her on shore and destroy her. Every thing seemed to favor my wishes. We had approached the shore within musket shot, and I had no doubt of succeeding, when, in an instant, the wind shifted from the land (as is very common in this part of the latter part of the day) and puffed our head down on the Phebe, where we were a gain exposed to a dreadful raking fire. My ship was now totally unmanageable; yet, as her head was toward the enemy, and he to leeward of me, I still hoped to be able to board him. At this moment Lieut. Commandant Downes came on board and to receive my orders, under the impression that I should soon be a prisoner. He could be of no use to me in the then wretched state of the Essex; and finding (from the enemy's putting his helm up) that my last attempt at boarding would not succeed, I directed him, after he had been about ten minutes on board, to return to my own ship, to be prepared for defending and destroying her in case of attack. He took with him several of my wounded, leaving three of his boat's crew on board to make room for them.—The Cherub now had an opportunity of distinguishing herself, by keeping up a hot fire on him during his return. The slaughter on board my ship had now become horrible. The enemy continuing to rake us, and we unable to bring a gun to bear. I therefore directed a ladder to be sent to the sheet anchor, and the anchor to be cut from

the bows to bring her head round: this succeeded. The enemy was much surprised to see us, and as the Essex was much crippled and unable to hold his own, I have no doubt he would on her side, if it had not been for the discovery of our disabled state, and the fact that he was not the last to be discovered. My ship had taken fire several times during the action, but alarmingly so to ward and all at this moment, the flames were bursting up each hatchway, and the hopes were entertained of saving her; our distance from the shore did not exceed three quarters of a mile, and I hoped many of my brave crew would be able to save themselves, should the ship blow up, as I was informed the fire was near the magazine, and the explosion of a large quantity of powder below served to increase the horrors of our situation.—Our boats were destroyed by the enemy's shot; I, therefore, directed those who could swim to jump overboard, and endeavor to gain the shore.—Some reached it, some were taken by the enemy, and some perished in the attempt; but most preferred starting with me the fate of the ship. We, who remained, now turned our attention wholly to extinguishing the flames; and when we had succeeded, went again to our guns, where the firing was kept up for some minutes, but the crew had by this time become so weakened, that they all declared to me the impossibility of making further resistance, and entreated me to surrender the ship to save the wounded, as all further attempt at opposition must prove ineffectual, almost every gun being disabled by the destruction of their crews. I now sent for the officers of the divisions to consult them; but what was my surprise to find only Acting Lieut. Stephen Deane, Mr. Knight remaining, who confirmed the report respecting the condition of the guns on the gun deck—those on the spar deck were not in a better state. Lieut. Wilmer, after fighting most gallantly throughout the action, had been knocked overboard by a splinter, while getting the sheet anchor from the bows, and was drowned. Acting Lieut. John G. Cowell had lost a leg; Mr. Edward Barnewell, Acting Sailing-master, had been carried below after receiving two severe wounds, one in the breast and one in the face; and Acting Lieut. Wm. H. Osceola, who had been knocked overboard from the quarter, an instant before, and did not regain the ship until after the surrender. I was informed that the cockpit, the scupper, the ward room and the birth deck could contain no more wounded; that the wounded were killed while the surgeons were dressing them, and that, unless something was speedily done to prevent it, the ship would soon sink from the number of shot holes in her bottom. And on enquiring for the Carpenter, he informed me that all his crew had been killed or wounded, and that he had never been over the side to stop the leaks, when his sing's had been shot away, and it was with difficulty he was saved from drowning. The enemy, from the smoothness of one water, and the impossibility of reaching him with our cannonades, and the little apprehension that was excited by our fire, which had now become much lessened, was enabled to take aim at us as at a target, his shot never missed, and, as my ship was cut up in a manner which was, perhaps, never before witnessed, in five, I saw to hope of saving her, and at 20 minutes after 3 P. M. gave the painful order to strike the colors. 75 men, including officers, were all that remained of my whole crew, after the action, capable of doing duty, and many of them severely wounded, some of whom have since died. The enemy still continued his fire, and my brave, though unfortunate companions were still filling to show them we intended no further resistance; but they did not desert; four men were killed at my side, and nine different parts of the ship. I now believed he intended to show us no quarter, and that it would be as well to die with my flag flying as struck, and was on the point of a gun boat, it, when about ten minutes after hoisting the colors down he ceased firing.

I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the conduct of the engaged for such an unequalled eighth of time (under such circumstances) with the enemy in the most unequal contest. Let us suffice to say, that more bravery, skill, patriotism and zeal were never displayed on any occasion. Every one seemed determined to die in defence of their much loved country's cause, and no thought but views of humanity could ever have reconciled them to the surrender of the ship; they remembered their wounded and helpless ship-mate below. To Acting Lieut. M. Knight and Quenheimer I feel much indebted for their great exertions and bravery throughout the action, in fighting and encouraging the men at their divisions, for the dextrous management of the long guns, and for their promptness in re-manning their guns as their crews were slaughtered. The conduct of that brave and heroic officer, Acting Lieut. John G. Cowell, who lost his leg in the latter part of the action, excited the admiration of every man in the ship, and after being wounded would not consent to be taken below until loss of blood had rendered him insensible. Mr. Edward Barnewell, acting sailing master, whose activity and courage were equally conspicuous, returned on deck after his first wound, and remained after receiving his second, until fainting with loss of blood. Mr. Samuel B. Johnson who had joined me the day before, and acted as marine officer, conducted himself with great bravery, and exerted himself in assisting at the long guns; the muzzles of the first half hour being useless, from our long distance.

Mr. M. W. Bostwick, whom I had appointed acting purser of the Essex Junior, and who was on board my ship, did the duties of aid, in a manner which reflects on him the highest honor, and Midshipmen Isaacs, Farragut and Ogden, as well as Acting Midshipman James Terry, James R. Lyman and Samuel Dusenbury, and Master's Mate Wm. Pierce exerted themselves in the performance of their respective duties and gave an earnestness of their value to the service; the three first latter I beg leave to recommend for promotion, as well as the acting Lieutenants, and Messrs. Barnewell, Johnston and Bostwick.

We have been unfortunate, but not disgraced; the defence of the Essex has not been less honorable to her officers and crew, than the capture of an equal force, and I now consider my situation less unpleasant, than that of Commodore Hillyar, who, in violation of every principle of honor and generosity, and regardless of the rights of nations, attacked the Essex in her crippled state, within pistol shot of a neutral shore; when for six weeks I had offered him fair and honorable combat on terms greatly to his advantage; the blood of the slain must be on his head, & he has yet to reconcile his conduct to heaven, to his conscience and to the world. The annexed extract of a letter from Com. Hillyar, which was written previous to his returning me my sword, will shew his opinion of our conduct.

My loss has been dreadfully severe, 58 killed or have since died of their wounds, and among them Lt. Cowell; 39 were severely wounded, 27 slightly, and 31 are missing; making in all 154 killed, wounded, and missing, a list of whose names is annexed.

The professional knowledge of Doctor Richard Hoffman, acting surgeon, and doctor Alexander Montgomery, acting surgeon's mate, added to their assiduity and assistance of Mr. D. P. Adams, the Chaplain, saved the lives of many of the wounded; those gentlemen have been indefatigable in their attentions to them; the two first I beg leave to recommend for confirmation, and the latter to the notice of the Department.

I must in justification of myself observe, that with our six 12 pounders only we fought this action, our cannonades being almost useless.

The loss in killed and wounded has been great

with the enemy; among the former is the first Lieutenant of the Phebe, and the late Capt. Tucker of the Essex, whose wounds are severe. Both the Essex & Phebe were in a sinking state, and it was with difficulty they could be kept afloat until they anchored in Valparaiso next morning. The battered state of the Essex, I believe, precluded her ever reaching England, and I do think it will be out of their power to repair the damages of the Phebe, so as to enable her to double Cape Horn. All the masts and yards of the Phebe and Cherub are badly crippled, and their hulls much cut up; the former had 18 1/2 pound shot thro' her below her water line, some three feet under water.—Nothing but the smoothness of the water saved both the Phebe and Essex.

I hope, sir, that our conduct may prove satisfactory to our country and that it will testify to by obtaining our speedy exchange, that we may again have it in our power to prove our zeal.

Commodore Hillyar (I am informed) has thought proper to state to his government that the action only lasted 45 minutes; should he have said so, the motive may be easily discovered.—but the thousands of interested witnesses who covered the surrounding hills can testify that we fought his ships near two hours and an half; upwards of 50 broadsides were fired by the enemy against their own account, and upwards of 75 by us; except the few minutes they were repairing damages, the firing was incessant.

Soon after my capture I entered into an agreement with Commodore Hillyar to disarm my prize the Essex Junior, and proceed with the survivors of my officers and crew in her to the U. States. He consented to grant her a pass to secure her from recapture. The ship was small and we knew we had much to suffer, yet we hoped soon to reach our Country in safety, that we might again have it in our power to avenge it.—This arrangement was attended with no additional expense, as she was abundantly supplied with provisions and stores for the voyage.

In justice to Com. Hillyar, I must observe, that, (although I can never be reconciled to the manner of his attack on the Essex, or his conduct before action,) he has, since our capture, shown the greatest humanity to my wounded (as far as he could) and to land on condition that the U. States should bear the expenses, as he has created as much as in his power to alleviate the distresses of our men, by the most generous and delicate deportment to wards myself, my officers and crew; he gave orders that the property of every person should be respected.—his officers, however, were not so strictly attentive to duty as might have been expected; he being deprived of his hooves, charts, &c. both myself and officers lost many articles of our clothing, some of a considerable amount. I should not have considered this last circumstance of sufficient importance to notice, did it not make a striking difference between the navy of G. Britain and that of the U. States, highly creditable to the latter.

By the arrival of the Tagus, a few days after my capture, I was informed that besides the ships which had arrived in the Pacific in pursuit of me, and those still expected, others were sent to cruise in the China Sea, off New Zealand, Timor and New Holland, and that another frigate was sent to the River la Plata.

To possess the Essex it has cost the British government near \$600,000, and yet, sir, her capture was owing entirely to accident; and if we consider the expedition on which naval officers are now despatched, the action is a dishonor to them. Had they been their ships boldly into action with a less easy superior, and having the choice of position, they should either have captured or destroyed as in one fourth the time they were about it.

During the action, our Consul General Mr. Poinsett called on the Governor of Valparaiso, & requested that the batteries might be put at the Essex. This request was refused, but he promised that if she should succeed in fighting her way to the common anchorage, he would send an officer to the British command, & would permit an officer to be sent to her, and declined using force under any circumstances, and there is no doubt a perfect neutrality exists between them; this conduct is due to the assistance given to the British, and their friendly reception after the action, and the strong bias of the faction which governs Chili in favor of the English, as well as their hostility to the Americans, induced Mr. Poinsett to leave that country. Under such circumstances, I did not conceive it would be proper for me to claim the restoration of my ship, confident that the claim would be made by my government to more effect. Finding some difficulty in the sale of my prizes, I had taken the Hector and Catharine to sea and burnt them with their cargoes.

I exchanged Lieut. M. K. light, Mr. Adams and Mr. Lyman and 11 Seamen for part of the crew of the Sir Andrew Hammond, and sailed from Valparaiso on the 27th April where the enemy were still patching up their ships, to put them in a state for proceeding to Rio de Janeiro previous to going to England.

Annexed is a list of the remains of my crew to be exchanged, as also a copy of the correspondence between Com. Hillyar and myself on that subject. I also send you a list of the prisoners I have taken during my cruise, amounting to 344.

I have the honor to be, &c.
D. PORTER.

The Hon. Secretary of the Navy
of the U. S. Washington.

P. S. To give you a correct idea of the state of the Essex at the time of her surrender, I send you the Boat-swain's and Carpenter's report of damages; I also send you a report of the divisions.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Hillyar to me.
Phebe, April 24th, 1814.

"My Dear Sir—Neither in our conversations nor in the accompanying letter, have I mentioned your sword. As the sword is the first instance to a brave soldier, I consider it only in my power to send you with my own, until the matter may be settled for it; & although I omitted, at the moment of presentation, from my mind being much engaged in attending to professional duties, to offer its restoration, the hand that received it, be most gladly extended, to put it in possession of him who won it so honorably in defending his country's cause."

"Believe me, my dear sir, very faithfully, yours.
(Signed) "JAMES HILLYAR.
Captain Porter."

A return of the kill, & wounded and missing on board the late U. States' frigate Essex of 32 guns and 255 men, David Porter, Esq. Commander, in an action fought on the 28th March, 1814, in the port of Valparaiso, with the British frigate Phebe of 36 guns and 320 men, James Hillyar, Esq. commander, and the sloop of war Cherub, mounting 28 guns and 180 men, commanded by T. Tucker, Esq.

Killed in action and have since died of their wounds.

James P. Wilmer, 1st Lieut. *John G. Cowell, 2d do; Henry Kennedy, boatswain's mate; *Wm. Smith, do; Francis Bland quartermaster; Rheut Marshal quarter gunner; Thomas Bailey, boatswain; John Adams, cooper; Wm. Johnson, carpenter's crew; *Henry Vickers, do; Z. Mayfield, ar. crew; *Wm. Christopher, captain fore-castle; Nath. Jones, captain mast; Joseph Thomas, captain



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,

(PRINTED BY 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.

Will be sold on the premises, at public vendue, on the 28th of the 7th month, (July) 1814, if fair, if not, the next fair day, by order of the Chancellor of Maryland—All the real estate of Joseph Joins, late of Kent county, State of Maryland, deceased, consisting of about 18 or 19 acres of valuable LAND, in Worton Manor, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of Joseph Joins are directed to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

Daniel Lamb, Trustee.

July 5

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree from the High Court of Chancery, to Elizabeth Allan directed—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the 20th day of August next (if not sold before at private sale) a valuable tract or parcel of LAND, containing 405 acres clear of the water, situated on the mouths of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers, in Dorchester county, in the State of Maryland—has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake bay, and is commonly known by the name of "Hill's Point." The Land is fertile, and adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and is at present in a pretty high state of cultivation; has a sufficiency of timber for the plantation use—is convenient y situated for fishing, fowling and oysters in their seasons, and has excellent drinking water. About one half of the cleared land is a high and light soil, the other half rather stiff and low. The land will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may best suit.

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

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

Thomas Barnett,

Attorney in fact for Trustee.

July 19

MILL & MILL SEAT FOR SALE.

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

Near Easton, July 19

William Scott.

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

Parts of several tracts of LAND (sold by John Black, as trustee for the sale of the undivided property of Col. Isaac Perkins) situate on and at the head of Perkins's mill pond, containing 271 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

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

JULY 6th, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election for Thirteen Directors thereof for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House, in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock; of which the persons concerned are desired to take notice.

By order—Joseph Haskins, Cash'r.

July 12

PROFILE LIKENESSES,

Plain, or in colours,

TAKEN at Mr. Quin's, next door to the Post Office—Also, elegant Frames.

S. Dewey.

Families will be waited on at their houses, (if most convenient), either in the town or country.

July 19

LAND FOR SALE.

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

June 21 11

Thomas Daffin.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a FARM in Island Creek Neck, adjoining the farm of Messrs. Joseph and Solomon Martin. This farm contains about one hundred and sixty three acres, a proportionable part thereof plentifully timbered. This farm is situated on the waters of Dividing Creek, and the soil well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and clover. It is expected those who wish to purchase will view the land.

Terms will be made known by application to

Thomas Martin,

Near Abbott's Mill.

Talbot county, April 26

LAND TO LEASE.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 acres of Land, lying in Caroline county, on which are, a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, (formerly the residence of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased,) will be leased to a good tenant on advantageous terms. For further particulars apply at the Star office.

June 21

FOR SALE,

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

March 22 24 (Sept. 1)

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING COMMENCED THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOHN & THOMAS P. RICAUD,

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

(Lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Ricard.)

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

John Ricard.

Thomas P. Ricard.

Baltimore, June 21 8

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 9 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.

T. Harris.

July 12 13

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, from whom he solicits a share of patronage.

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

Thomas Henrix.

April 26

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.

July 12

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

BALTIMORE

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

TWO NEXT LOTTERIES,

to be drawn in Baltimore.

MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES ARE—

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

LIBERTY ENGINE HOUSE

LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES ARE—

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

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

THE first drawn Ticket is entitled to

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets TEN DOLLARS.—It

with the usual discount to purchasers of 50 Tickets or more. The drawing will commence during the ensuing fall.

LIBERTY ENGINE HOUSE

LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES ARE—

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

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

THE first drawn Ticket is entitled to

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

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

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

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

J. I. Cohen, Jun.

No. 110, Market St. Baltimore.

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

IMPORTANT MEMORANDA.

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

May 3d—No. 26023, a Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 10th—No. 26119, a Capital Prize of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 9th—No. 13117, a Capital Prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 17th—No. 23161, a Capital Prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 24th—No. 30801, a Capital Prize of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

May 31st—No. 10321, a Capital Prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

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

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

Baltimore, June 20 (July 19) 6

IN CHANCERY,

July 7th, 1814.

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

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

True copy. Test—

James P. Heath,

Reg. Cur. Can.

July 19 3

IN CHANCERY,

July 7th, 1814.

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

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$481.

True copy. Test—

James P. Heath,

Reg. Cur. Can.

July 19 3

WOOL CARDING.

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

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

Samuel & Allen Talbott.

Millard, Del. June 26

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Kinnelsley, near Church Hill,

Q. A. County, July 13, 1814.

SIR,

Having noticed several statements in the different newspapers, respecting Merino Sheep, in duces, due to give you the weight of some fleeces taken on, I some sheep in my possession, accompanied by the weight of carcasses, and a comparative statement between them and those of the imported stock from which I bred them. About two years since I purchased a ram for \$190, at Barry's sale of imported sheep; he was very poor at that time, (in the month of October) and of course got but few lambs that season, and his fleece the next spring yielded but 7 lbs. of nice wool. Poor as he was, I turned him out to take his chance with the common Rock all winter, and he stood the cold and was in better order in the spring than the other sheep. I mention this to remove an erroneous impression of their not being able to bear the intense cold of our winters.

Carcass. Fleeces.

The Prince of Peace (the above ram) weighed 122 7 1/2

Wellington, a lamb of his get, out of an imported ewe, when two years old, weighed 125

His first year's fleece 11

Fleece of the present year 10 1/4

Washington, a year old lamb, got by the Prince (out of an imported ewe that weighed but 65 lbs.) weighed 124 16 1/2

A year old ewe lamb, same stock, weighed 80 9

Another do. do. do. 75 8 1/2

The four imported ewes weighed on an average 67 lbs. each fleece 5 lbs.—and these ewes have brought me since I purchased them (which was on the 18th April, 1812) 9 lambs.

One of the imported ewes on the 4th January, 1813, brought a ram lamb—she again brought an ewe lamb on November 4th, 1813, and another ram lamb on the 28th of last May; which is three lambs in rather better than 16 months. If Merinos are kept in high order, they breed very fast, and much less food will keep them fat than is necessary to keep common sheep in the same order.

An acre of land will support, during the summer season, two Merinos for one common sheep, and the produce of wool from the Merinos will be one fourth more in quantity, and at least double in value. Farmers will find it greatly to their advantage to go as far as the half blood; the quantity of wool will be increased at least one-fourth, and the quality very superior for any kind of use. My half-blood flock averaged 5 1/3 lbs. of nice clean wool.—The thigh and belly wool can be separated for coarse negro clothing, and the back and shoulder wool can be disposed of at market for 80 cents a pound unwashed. I get mine spun up by the poor in my neighborhood, at 5a a pound, by contract to make 2 1/2 yards of fine cloth to each pound of yarn, the cloth to be yard wide. They charge me 2a a yard for weaving, and 2s. a yard for fulling, dyeing, shearing and dressing. By a calculation, this cloth, after the above expenses are incurred, stands me in \$2 3/4 cents per yard of 6-4 wide, and is at least equal in value to any you can purchase out of the stores at \$6 per yard. The above \$2 3/4 per yard is to be understood as independent of any charge for the wool, which ought, perhaps, to be charged at from \$1 to \$1 25 per pound for washed wool—but this is as cheaply raised, and more so to the farmer, than common wool.

This statement must satisfy any unprejudiced person of the immense saving to any man in midling circumstances, with a large family of children, besides having the satisfaction of giving constant employment to the poor of his neighborhood, enabling them to support their families in these distressing times. If a man makes more cloth than he wants, put it in the stores and have it sold on commission.

If you think the whole or any part of this communication will be of benefit to the public, by removing unfounded prejudices against this valuable breed of sheep, or in any other manner be beneficial, your are at liberty to publish it. Merinos never shed their wool, unless diseased—a very great advantage.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. I. JONES

WASHINGTON, JULY 16.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Ship SUPERIOR, Sackett's Harbor, 7th July, 1814.

SIR,

I am happy that I have it in my power to detail to you another brilliant achievement of Lieut. Gregory with his brave companions.

I received information some time since that the enemy was building a large sch'r at "Presque Isle." I determined upon her destruction, but deferred the execution until she should be nearly ready for launching. Finding the alarm extensive of taking the gun boat Black Snake, I thought it a favorable opportunity to attempt something at "Presque Isle."

On the 26th ult. I directed Lieut. Gregory to take with him Messrs. Vaughan and Dixon—proceed with the two largest Gigs to Nicholas Island (within about 7 miles of "Presque Isle" harbor) & there conceal his boats and wait for some transports which I had information were expected there to take up provisions and munitions of war, which had been sent up the Bay of Quinte for the troops at York and Fort George, but, if these transports did not make their appearance in 3 or 4 days, then to proceed to "Presque Isle," and burn the vessels on the stocks; but with positive orders not to injure a private building or any private property.—The day after Lieut. Gregory arrived on the coast he discovered a vessel beating up, but just as she showed off to board her, a large gun boat hoisted in sight a little below him. This boat made a signal to the vessel in the offing, upon which she tacked and stood for the gun boat.—Lieut. Gregory secreted his boats as well as he could, but was apprehensive that he had been discovered. The gun boat

and her convey (which was full of troops) stood into Presque Isle. Lieut. Gregory was determined to ascertain whether he had been discovered—accordingly he sent one of his boats in the next night and took off one of the inhabitants who informed him that it was known, that he was on the coast, and that two expresses had been sent to Kingston in consequence.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Copy of a letter from Major General Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated

6th July, 1814, Chippewa Plains.

SIR,

Excuse my silence. I have been much engaged. Fort Erie did not, as I assured you it should not, detain me a single day. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 4th, I arrived at this place with the reserve, Gen. Scott having taken the position about noon, with the van. My arrangements for turning and taking in rear the enemy's position east of Chippewa was made, when Major Gen. Reall, supposing our intention, and adhering to the rule, that it is better to give than to receive an attack, came from behind his works about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th, in order of battle. We did not baulk him. Before 6 o'clock his line was broken and his forces defeated, leaving on the field 400 killed and wounded. He was closely pressed and would have been utterly ruined, but for the proximity of his works, whither he fled for shelter. The wounded of the enemy & those of our own army must be attended to. They will be removed to Buffalo. This, with my limited means of transportation, will take a day or two, after which I shall advance, not doubting but that the gallant and accomplished troops I led, will break down all opposition between me & Lake Ontario, when, it met by the fleet, all is well—if not, under the favor of Heaven, we shall behave in a way to avoid disgrace. My detailed report shall be made in a day or two.

I am, with the highest respect, &c.
JACOB BROWN.
Hon. Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Left Division, Chippewa Plains,
6th July, 1814.

Major Gen. Brown has the satisfaction to say that the soldiers of the 21st division west of the Niagara, merit greater applause than he is able to bestow in general orders—they merit the highest approbation of their country. The conduct of Brig. Gen. Scott's brigade, which had the opportunity to engage the whole force of the enemy (the greater part it is believed of all within the Peninsula) removes, on the day of this battle, the reflection on our country, that its reputation in arms is yet to be established. His brigade consists of battalions of the 9th, the 11th and the 25th regiments, and a detachment of the 22d. Towson's company of artillery, which was attached to it, gallantly commenced, & with it, sustained the action.

The Volunteers & Indians performed their part—they drove the enemy's Indians and light troops until they met the British army: they merit the General's approbation. In the reports of killed and wounded, the names of the wounded officers will be given, in order that they may be rewarded with that honorable mention which is due to them.

By order of Maj. Gen. Brown,
C. K. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

CAPTAIN PORTER.

The public mind for some days past, has been fixed upon our gallant countryman, Captain PORTER. His friends, and the friends of our country, are anxious to know the particulars of every act in which he has been the principal actor. Our friends, in this City, are circulating a report, that the reason of his leaving the Essex Junior, 40 or 50 miles from land, in an open boat, was because his papers were forged; and on that account he was afraid of being sent to Halifax. To such assertions we should offer an affront to Capt. PORTER to make any reply. When the British found they could not overtake him in his boat they went on board the Essex Junior, broke open her hold; scuttled her bread and water casks; perforated with their swords and bayonets the sacks of flour; over hauled and examined every locker in the ship, and behaved with their wonted magnanimity, so truly characteristic of themselves. They mustered all hands, examined the commissions and warrants of the officers, and demanded the protection of the men, who they examined separately; alleged that 23 of them were Englishmen; but not being able to procure any of the crew of the Saturn to swear to them, permitted them to proceed, after making use of much ill language.

The following is a copy of the arrangement concluded between Captain Porter, in behalf of himself and crew, with Captain Hillyar, by which the public will be able to judge, whether Capt. Porter has acted as becoming an American officer or not.

National Advocate.
By JAMES HILLYAR, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Phoebe, and senior officer of his Majesty's ships in Valparaiso Bay.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I have, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, entered into an agreement with Captain DAVID PORTER, of the United States' Navy, and late commander of the frigate Essex, who, on the part of his government, engages as follows, to wit:

That himself, his officers and crew, will proceed to the United States, in the ship called the Essex Junior, as a cartel, commanded by Lieut. JOHN DOWNS, of the U. States' Navy, and having a crew consisting of the officers and men named in the annexed list.

That the said Captain PORTER, his of-

ficers and crew, a list of which is subjoined, will remain as prisoners of war on parole, not to take arms against Great Britain until regularly exchanged, and that he pledges his honor to fulfil the foregoing conditions.

I therefore request, that the said ship, the Essex Junior, may be permitted to pass freely to the U. States without any impediment, and that the officers commanding the ships of war of his Britannic Majesty, as well as those of private armed vessels, and all others in authority under the British government, as also those in alliance with his said majesty, will give the said DAVID PORTER, his officers and crew, and the crew of the aforesaid ship called the Essex Junior, every aid and assistance to enable them to arrive at the place of their destination.

And, as it may become necessary for the Essex Junior to touch at one or more places for the purpose of obtaining refreshments and supplies, it is requested, that in such case all to whom this passport may be presented, will give the persons on board said ship every facility in supplying their wants, and permit them to depart with her without hindrance.

Given under my hand, on board his majesty's ship Phoebe, at Valparaiso, April, 1814.

NEW YORK, July 13.

IMPORTANT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. July 14.

Dear Sir,

The Eastern Stage has just arrived. I have conversed with a passenger who left St. Johns a few days ago—He states that a fleet had lately arrived at Halifax with 12,000 troops, and brought a Messenger with despatches to the Government of Canada.

The Messenger states that Commissioners on the part of our government and his, had met, and that the general opinion was in England that a speedy Peace would be concluded. He said that he was in his opinion bearer of an Armistice.

Mail Stage is waiting.

Yours in haste,

C. BAKER.

P. S. I have broken open my letter to say that a frigate has arrived at Halifax, with a Messenger, since the arrival of the troops.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM OF FRIDAY LAST.

The following letter was received by last night's Eastern Stage.

"I have this moment conversed with a gentleman from Eastport. He states, that a frigate arrived at Halifax on the 1st of July, in about 20 days from England, bringing accounts that our Commissioners had been met at Gottenburgh, by those appointed by Great Britain; that this gentleman out in the frigate with despatches for Quebec, which were said and believed to contain accounts of the conclusion of an Armistice between this country and England. That this gentleman left Halifax for Quebec in an hour after his arrival; and it was confidently expected that PEACE would take place."

The gentleman from Eastport who communicated the above information, arrived in town last night, and agrees in the correctness of the statement. He left Eastport on the 7th instant, when no Halifax papers had been received sufficiently late to furnish the news, but a number of letters came for this place, the contents of which may give further information on this subject.

The Express from Canada had passed thro' St. Johns; where the Messenger repeated that his news was pacific, and his belief that a treaty of peace had been signed by that time.

Transports had arrived at Halifax from France, with about 12,000 troops of Wellington's army; but this was not considered decisive proof of an intention to persevere in the war, as it was understood Great Britain intended to keep up large peace establishments in her colonies.

No prize had been mentioned as recently carried into Halifax.

Yesterday a U. S. Gun Boat on the Portsmouth station, captured a British tender, commanded by a midshipman and carried her into that place.

LATEST GROM GEN. BROWN'S ARMY.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Army to his friend in this City, (New York) dated

"Utica, July 13th, 1814.

"We have heard this evening from our army in Canada. Maj. Gen. Brown pursued the enemy to Queenston heights, where he was on the 10th, & would wait for his baggage, &c.

The enemy had retreated towards Burlington Heights, and arrangements were made by the General to cut him off. Gen. Brown will certainly proceed in the conquest of that part of the Upper Province, from Burlington Heights, say the head of Lake Ontario to Malden. If the fleet co-operate, the British army must surrender, it is probable they may effect their escape by water. The fleet was to sail on Monday last."

We yesterday published, from the Baltimore Patriot, that the enemy had captured 100 suits of United States' uniform, in the Frenchtown Packet. We are assured, by the proper officers, that there was not a single suit of army clothing on board the packet: the articles stolen were chiefly infantry caps, camp stools, mess pans, and a few linen overalls."

Dem. Press.

FOR THE STAR.

Sons of departed heroes, rise!—Now is the time to prove to the world that your origin is noble. Let your actions show that you have hearts too generous and brave to disgrace the memory of your ancestors.

Sons of the heroes of seventy-six, do honour to their memories! show to the world, though in the face of opposing millions, that you approve their conduct, and will follow their example.

Not satisfied with former cruelties, followed by perpetual outrages, Great Britain, still smarting with the wounds inflicted by those heroes, and thirsting for revenge, has made you, their descendants, for more than two years feel the weight of her iron hand. The present, my countrymen, is a more alarming crisis than you yet have witnessed. Furnished with immense armies, victorious abroad, honored and respected at home, the influence of our vindictive enemy has become unbounded as the world: In peace and amity with all Europe, her resources are inexhaustible: Omnipotent at sea, from the recent events in Europe, her victorious forces in Canada have acquired new vigour, new strength and spirit. Added to all this, a disposition in avarice and envy, surpassing every other nation—of unlimited ambition—unparalleled pride—and, towards us, implacable hatred. From such a nation, what can we, what need we expect? PEACE? No!—You are not contending with that magnanimous foe, who, when he has his adversary in his power, without giving another blow, benignantly says, "Rise, stand as thou wert—here let the contest cease." If Great Britain shall now accede to peace on as good terms as might have been obtained previous to her success in Europe, I shall own that my notions relative to her have been entirely mistaken. But let us not place any confidence in the generosity of our powerful foe; let us not hope for peace, but make vigorous preparations for a continued and bloody war. We are already called on for a number of men for the protection of our coast; let it not be said that Maryland had to resort to a draught, but join heart and hand, and volunteer in the defence of Liberty, of Free Trade, and of Sailors' Rights. Still the fleet of our enemy has the command and quiet possession of our waters; they have penetrated, almost unmolested, the very heart of our country; they have traversed our long and narrow rivers, even our creeks, with scarcely any opposition, to their very sources; she has let loose upon our shores her fierce myrmidons, with orders to plunder, burn and destroy; they have forced our noble and intrepid BARREY, with his gallant little band, to seek safety in the recesses of our waters, and the generous bravery of an ill-equipped militia; they have ravaged your coasts; they have laid waste your farms; they have pillaged and desolated your dwellings; they have laid your thriving villages in ashes! And is that all? How has female innocence and virtue, when in their power, fared? Have they, when danger has threatened, found, in the soldier, as should ever be, a friend and deliverer? No—See that sex whose charms, whose purity of soul and helpless nature (as any one, whose heart is not made of adamant, would suppose) irresistibly calls on the world for protection and respect, fall on their knees at the feet of a British soldier, and with tears streaming from their lovely eyes, implore for mercy! But, alas, in vain: their diabolic hearts are locked secure against every feeling of humanity! Peace forever flies that virtuous bosom on which their blasting eye-balls once chance to glare!

Why, my fellow-citizens, is such the case?—Why are they suffered to maintain the power of committing such acts?—Is it for want of valour? for want of energy?—Surely it cannot be. What then is the cause?—Surely it cannot be the fault of our officers or rulers!—I leave that to you, my countrymen, to determine.

Permit me to ask you, my friends, to what can you ascribe the preservation of your crops upon our bays and rivers? to the lenity and humanity of the enemy? No!—They would have loosed their foxes with fire-brands to their tails, among your standing wheat. To what then?—To our preparation for defence? to our strength in arms? I think it was the mercy of Providence.

Already, it is said, the tide of the Chesapeake is raised by the weight of reinforcements. Rouse up, my countrymen! Now is the time to show your valour:—our bleeding country calls aloud on her sons for aid—for vigorous exertions—And shall we still be inactive? shall we still rest in false security? Arise! let us gird on our weapons of defence; let us shew the world that we are not asleep, that we were born to be free. Shall our brothers cry in vain for succour? O no!—Awake! arise! Let them see that you are not insensible or indifferent to their sufferings; that you are not yet reclining in the shade of carelessness, ease and satisfaction; that you have hearts "to feel another's woe,"—hearts to give relief.

Fellow-citizens, be prepared to meet the worst; be united, be firm—without union, we sink into oblivion. Times, such as we never yet have seen, without a speedy peace, are approaching. We should never wait for the horse to be stolen, before we lock the stable-door.—The only way to make a vigorous resistance, is to be always ready to meet the enemy. Soon shall we see our shores threatened with veterans, who have made the great Napoleon tremble: soon shall your wives and children be startled from their

midnight slumbers, by the roar of not far distant cannon; and, worse than that, lighted naked from their beds and from their homes, by the blaze of their dwellings: soon shall we see the fruits of the husbandman's labour, trampled under foot by foreign tyrants: soon will your sea-port towns echo with the clangor of war's shrill trumpet and the clash of arms—be wrapt in flames—be levelled with the dust—and their wretched inhabitants, but then in affluence, driven to seek a miserable subsistence from the world's cold charity—And shall we not strive to prevent it?

"Yet, though destruction sweeps these lovely plains,

"Rise, fellow men—our Country yet remains!

"By that dread name, we wield the sword on high,

"And swear, for her to live, with her to die!"

Yes—should millions invade, if you would prepare to meet them....O! my country, if you were but UNITED!—we might say to them, "Cease, viper, you bite against a file." Rapine and desolation may mark their route; they may stain your beds with the blood of innocence; they may manure your fields with the corpses of freemen, and drench them with the blood of helpless thousands—while we sit calmly deliberating on methods of defence! Now is the time, my friends—Arouse! Prepare for battle! Oppose! oppose! Live free, or bravely die!

ADMONITIO.

FOR THE STAR.

To His Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esq. Governor of Maryland, Commander in Chief of the Military Forces of the State, and Major General of Division, &c. &c. &c.

I have addressed you, sir, with nearly all your titles, apprehending that, if any important one were omitted, (now that republicanism is desired to be made fashionable) your Excellency might consider it disrespectful, becoming prejudiced against the ill-breeding of the writer, refuse to hear and consider the complaints of the people you preside over, scoff their admonition, and spurn their interest.

I would propose to your Excellency a few inquiries—premising, that if you should answer them, either by your pen or conduct, it may be well: But, whether or not, the people will, in a mass, soon speak to you in a language of praise or condemnation, which you will not disregard.

Is it, sir, from an inherent love of aristocracy, that you continue to hold certain offices, incompatible with each other, of high sounding title, within the State, at this momentous crisis, which you cannot fill? or, is it a love of money, base, sordid pelf, which is more than paramount to all considerations of honor, probity, justice and duty? Does your Excellency receive the pay of Governor and Major General both, from the State Treasury? An answer to this question, will satisfy it and the preceding one.

Can you execute the duties of Governor of the State, residing as you must in Annapolis, and the duties of Major General on the Eastern Shore, in time of war, and when the enemy have literally cut you off from the division district?—Why without being patient enough to hear what you would say on the subject, I will answer for your Excellency, and say, that it is as wholly impossible, as that you should reign over Maryland and the Moon at the same time, both in spite of the Constitution and Laws of the land, and of the laws of motion and gravitation. Can it be possible that your Excellency would say that you could discharge the duties of both offices at the same time? Then I would ask why no part of the duties of Major General were performed: not even to the publication of a simple general order of any kind.

While I am addressing your Excellency, I would respectfully suggest to the Brigadier General next in command within your division district, that the present are not times in which we should suffer our delicacy to wink at the neglect of duty of any officer, however high his command, when this neglect bears the stamp of design or system. He would be justified by his country, and discharge the obligation of his duty, as eldest officer, when you are on the Western Shore, if he could know it, to assume the command, and discharge the duties of Major General.

I need not tell your Excellency, that the vacation of the office of Major General, is, to the Eastern Shore, a measure fraught with the most destructive and deleterious consequences to the whole militia belonging to it. We are like a body without a head; if we strike, it is by accident, without arrangement or design.—From this deficiency, there is no arrangement made, by which intelligence can be given from one county to another in case of alarm! There are no rallying points. There is, in fact, no more union of action, concert or communication between the respective Brigadier Generals, than if they were inhabitants of different planets! There is no officer to communicate with the War Department, or who has the power to call together two brigades, or detachments therefrom, to dislodge the enemy, should they attempt to encamp, or arrest their march should they attempt to traverse the peninsula for conflagration, plunder and forage.

In anticipation of the event, your friends have revelled and rejoiced at the destruction of the only power that held England in check: They have desired it, and will now be gratified with the blessings of a large army in the State.—This army will no doubt attempt the de-

struction of the large cities on the Western Shore: and I ask your Excellency, whether there is not seriously the greatest probability that this army, whether successful or not, will aim to winter on this shore?

I am fully aware, sir, that no public address is likely to change you from any course that you may have marked out for yourself: I know that the nature of man is prone to pride, prejudice and obstinacy—and attempts to move from a certain course, often prove the strongest inducements to pursue it. However, this consideration shall not deter me from expressing now, and again to you, the sentiments of an

EASTERN SHORE MAN.

July 29, 1814.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Copy of a letter from Captain Porter, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

New York, July 13.

SIR,

There are some facts relating to our enemy, and altho' not connected with the action, serve to shew his perfidy, and should be known.

On Com. Hillyar's arrival at Valparaiso, he ran the Phoebe close alongside of the Essex, and enquired, politely after my health, observing that his ship was cleared for action, and his men prepared for boarding. I observed, "Oh Sir, by any accident, get on board of me, I assure you that great confusion will take place: I am prepared to receive you, but shall only act on the defensive." He observed, coolly and indifferently, "Oh Sir, I have no such intentions;" at this instant his ship took aback on my starboard bow, her yards nearly locking with those of the Essex. I called all hands to board the enemy; and in an instant my crew were ready to spring on her decks.

Com. Hillyar exclaimed, with great agitation, "I had no intention of getting on board of you;—I had no intention of coming so near you; I am sorry I came so near you." His ship fell off with her jib boom over my decks; her bows exposed to my broadside, her stern to the fire of the Essex Junior, her crew in the greatest confusion, and in fifteen minutes, I could have taken or destroyed her.—After he had brought his ship to anchor, Com. Hillyar and Capt. Tucker, of the Cherub, visited me on shore, when I asked him if he intended to respect the neutrality of the port; "Sir," said he, "you have paid such respect to the neutrality of this port, that I feel myself bound, in honor to do the same."

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obdt. servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Copy of a letter from Com. Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.

Sunset, Philadelphia, July 14.

SIR,

In consequence of information received from Gen. Foreman at a late hour on the 11th inst. that four of the enemy's barges had been repulsed by a party of militia at Elkton, I ut that they were expected to return the succeeding night in greater force, I was induced to order Lieut. Morgan of the Navy to march 250 of the officers and seamen attached to the flotilla for his assistance for the defence of that place & the adjacent country. The above officers & soldiers were embarked in a few minutes, and you will not think them inactive, when I inform you, that in 3 hours and 47 minutes, the whole detachment completely armed, reached the Court House at Elkton, carrying with them two heavy pieces of travelling artillery, notwithstanding the roads were excessive bad, and the night very dark and rainy. Disappointed in meeting the enemy, and his not evincing any disposition to return, Lieut. Morgan with the detachment of sailors (masters-mate Stockton, and 12 seamen left with a field piece to co-operate with Capt. Gale, (excepted,) returned yesterday to the flotilla by my orders, their place being supplied by Capt. Gale and Lieutenant Hall with some Marines from the Navy Yard, added to Lieut. Kuglin and the detachment of Marines of the Guerriere, all of whom reached Elkton early yesterday afternoon.

On Lieut. Morgan's leaving the flotilla with a detachment of sailors, I ordered Lieut. Gamble, attending the equipment of the Guerriere, to proceed to New Castle with the seamen and marines to supply their place. On Lieut. Morgan's return to the flotilla, Lieut. Gamble with the seamen whom he bro't with him returned to Philadelphia; & it is with much satisfaction I inform you, that the alacrity and zeal with which all these changes were made, does infinite credit to the officers, seamen and marines concerned in the same.

Capt. Gale with the detachment of marines after proceeding as far as Cecil Furnace, will return again to Philadelphia (by the way of New Castle) should there be no immediate necessity for his being longer absent.

I am now about to organize a corps consisting of 100 seamen, who can be transported across in 4 hours at any time with the assistance that is promised me by the proprietors of the N. Castle line of Stages.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your obdt. servant,

JOHN RODGERS.

We understand (says the Newport Mercury) that the command of the frigate JAVANA, building at Baltimore, has been offered to Com. PERRY.

WASHINGTON, July 20.
Copy of a letter from Major General Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated July 7th, 1814.

Head Quarters, (Chippewa Plains), July 7th, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

On the 2d inst. I issued my orders for crossing the Niagara river, and made the arrangements deemed necessary for securing the garrison of Fort Erie. On the 3d, that post surrendered at 5 P. M. Our loss in this affair was 4 of the 25th regiment, under Major Jessup, and 1 of the 11th, under Major Scott. I have enclosed a return of the prisoners, of the ordnance and ordnance stores captured.

To secure my rear, I have placed a garrison in this fort, and requested Capt. Kennedy to station his vessels near the post.

On the morning of the 4th, Brig. Gen. Scott, with his brigade and a corps of artillery, was ordered to advance towards Chippewa, and be governed by circumstances; taking care to secure a good military position for the night. After some skirmishing with the enemy, he selected this plain with the eye of a soldier, his right resting on the river, & a ravine being in front. At 11 at night, I joined him with the reserve under Gen. Ripley, our field and battering train, & corps of artillery under Major Hindman. Gen. Porter arrived the next morning with a part of the New York and Pennsylvania Volunteers, and some of the warriors of the Six Nations.

Early in the morning of the 5th, the enemy commenced a petty war upon our pickets, and as he was indulged, his presumption increased: by noon he showed himself on the left of our exterior line, & attacked one of our pickets as it was returning to camp.

Captain Treat, who commanded it, retired disgracefully, leaving a wounded man on the ground. Capt. Biddle of the artillery, who was near the scene, impelled by feelings highly honorable to him as a soldier and officer, promptly assumed the command of this picket, led it back to the wounded man, and brought him off the field. I ordered Capt. Treat, on the spot, to retire from the army, & as I am anxious that no officer shall remain under my command who can be suspected of cowardice, I advise that Capt. Treat, and Lieut. ———, who was also with the picket, be struck from the rolls of the army.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, agreeably to a plan I had given Gen. Porter, he advanced from the rear of our camp, with the volunteers and Indians, (taking the woods in order to keep out of view of the enemy,) with the hope of bringing his pickets and scouting parties between his [Porter's] line of march, & our camp. A. Porter moved, I ordered the parties advanced in front of our camp to fall back gradually, under the enemy's fire, in order to draw him, if possible, up to our line. About half past four, the advance of Gen. Porter's command left the light parties of the enemy in the woods, upon our extreme left. The enemy were given, and Porter advancing near to Chippewa, met their whole column in order of battle. From the cloud of dust rising, & the heavy firing, I was led to conclude that the entire force of the enemy was in march, and prepared for action. I immediately ordered Gen. Scott to advance with his brigade, and Towson's artillery, and meet them upon the plain in front of our camp. The General did not expect to be gratified so soon with a field engagement. He advanced in the most prompt and officer-like style, and in a few minutes was in close action upon the plain with a superior force of British regular troops. By this time, Gen. Porter's command had given way, and fled in every direction, notwithstanding his personal gallantry, and great exertions to stay their flight. The retreat of the Volunteers and Indians caused the left flank of Gen. Scott's brigade to be greatly exposed. Capt. Harris, with his dragoons, was directed to stop the fugitives, behind the ravine fronting our camp; and I sent Col. Gardner to order General Ripley to advance with the 21st regiment, formed part of the reserve, passed to the left of our camp, skirt the woods so as to keep out of view, and fall upon the rear of the enemy's right flank. This order was promptly obeyed, & the greatest exertions were made by the 21st Regiment to gain their position, & close with the enemy; but in vain—for such was the zeal and gallantry of the line commanded by Gen. Scott, that its advance upon the enemy was not to be checked. Major Jessup commanding the left flank battalion, finding himself pressed in front, and in flank, and his men falling fast around him—ordered his battalion to "support arms and advance;" the order was promptly obeyed, amidst the most deadly and destructive fire. He gained a more secure position, and returned upon the enemy so galling a discharge, as caused them to retire. By this time, the whole line was falling back, and our gallant soldiers pressing upon them as fast as possible. As soon as the enemy had gained the sloping ground descending towards Chippewa, and distant a quarter of a mile, he broke and ran to gain his works. In this effort he was too successful, and the guns from his batteries opening immediately upon our line, checked in some degree the pursuit. At this moment, I resolved to bring up all my ordnance, and force the place by a direct attack, & gave the order accordingly. Major Wood of the corps of engineers, and my aid, Capt. Austin, rode to the bank of the creek towards the right

of their line of works, & examined them. I was induced by their report, the lateness of the hour, and the advice of Gen. Scott and Maj. Wood, to order the forces to retire to camp.

My most difficult duty remains to be performed—I am depressed with the fear of not being able to do justice to my brave companions in arms, and apprehensive, that some who had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and promptly embraced it, will escape my notice.

Brig. General Scott is entitled to the highest praises our country can bestow—no man more than to any other man am I indebted for the victory of the 5th July. His brigade has covered itself with glory. Every officer and every man of the 9th and 22d, 11th and 25th Regiments did his duty, with a zeal & energy, worthy of the American character. When every officer stands so pre-eminent in the path of duty and honor it is impossible to discriminate, but I cannot deprive myself of the pleasure of saying that Major Lavenworth commanded the 9th and 22d, Major Jessup the 25th, and Major McNeil the 11th. Col. Campbell was wounded early in the action, gallantly leading on his regiment.

The family of Gen. Scott were conspicuous in the field; Lieut. Smith of the 6th Infantry, major of brigade, and Lieutenants Worth and Watts his aids.

From Gen. Ripley and his brigade, I received every assistance that I gave them an opportunity of rendering. I did not order any part of the reserve into action, until Gen. Porter's command had given way, and then Gen. Scott's movements were so rapid and decisive, that Gen. Ripley could not get up in time with the 21st, to the position as directed. The corps of artillery under Major Hindman, were not generally in action—this was not their fault—Capt. Towson's company was the only one that had a full opportunity of distinguishing itself, and it is believed, that no company ever embraced an opportunity with more zeal, or more success.

A detachment from the 2d brigade under the command of Lieut. McDonald, penetrated the woods with the Indians & Volunteers, for their support. The conduct of McDonald and his command reflects high honor upon the Brigade to which they belong.

The conduct of Gen. Porter has been conspicuously gallant. Every assistance in his power to afford, with the description of force under his command, has been rendered. We could not expect him to contend with the British column of Regulars which appeared upon the plains of Chippewa. It was no cause of surprise to me, to see his command retire before this column.

Justice forbids that I should omit to name my own family. I tally yield to none in honorable zeal, intelligence and attention to duty. Col. Gardner, Major Jones, and my Aids, Captains Austin and Spencer, have been as active & as much devoted to the cause as any officers of the army. Their conduct merits my warmest acknowledgments; of Gardner and Jones I shall have occasion again to speak to you.

Major Camp, Deputy Quarter Master General, deserves my particular notice and approbation. By his great exertions I was enabled to find the means of crossing. Capt. Doliba of the ordnance department has rendered every service in his power.

The enclosed return will shew you our loss and furnish you with the names of the dead and wounded officers. These gallant men must not be forgotten. Our country will remember them and do them justice.

Respectfully and truly yours,
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary at War.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Head Quarters, 1st Division,
Chippewa, 9th July, 1814.

Return of the killed, wounded and prisoners of the enemy in the action of the 5th inst. fought on the Plains within half a mile of Chippewa, between the Left Division of the U. States army commanded by Major Gen. Brown, and the English forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Riall.

Killed, 3 Capt. 3 Sub. and 87 rank and file of the regular troops.

Wounded, 2 Captains of the 1st Royal Scots, 1 Lieut. of the 100th Regt. and 92 rank and file of the Royal Scots, 8th and 100th Regts.

Prisoners, 1 Capt. of the Indians and 9 rank and file of the Regulars.

Killed in the woods, of the Indians 87, and of the militia and regulars 18.

Indian prisoners, 1 Chief and 4 Privates.

RECAPITULATION.

	Capt.	Sub.	Rank & File.
Killed,	3	3	192
Wounded & Prisoners,	2	1	92
Prisoners,	1		14
	6	4	298

Total of the enemy placed hors de Combat that we have ascertained beyond a doubt, 6 Captains, 4 Sub. and 298 rank and file. These reported under the head of wounded and prisoners were so severely injured that it would have been impracticable for them to have escaped. The enemy had the same facilities of carrying their wounded from the field at the commencement of the action as ourselves, and there can be no doubt, from the information that I have received from unquestionable sources, that they

carried from the field as many of their wounded as are reported above in the total.

AZ. ORNE, Asst. Ins. Gen.

Maj. Gen. Brown.

American loss killed 60, wounded 219 missing 19.

English killed 87, wounded 110, missing 18.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,

AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1814.

At a meeting of a number of Democratic Republican citizens of Talbot county, in Easton, on the 15th inst. it was agreed and determined that a committee be appointed to meet a delegation of citizens from Calverton and Queen Anne's counties, at Annapolis, on the 16th inst. for the purpose of recommending a suitable person to represent the Democratic Republican Party in the Congress of the U. States, whereupon Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Wm. Hayward, Jacob Gibson, Thos. L. Huntway, James Dorman, James Carr, Edward Martin, Saml. S. Dickinson, Jas. Foy, John, James Nash, William Dunn and J. H. Deane, were appointed.

W. HAYWARD, Chairman.

Centerville, July 4, 1814.

At 12 o'clock a national salute by the cannon's mouth, proclaimed to the citizen patriots joy—which was regularly repeated under the direction of the infant militia, by a salute.

A number of gentlemen of the neighborhood, as Capt. A. H. Hall, and others, partaking of an excellent dinner, as with Gov. Wright and Thomas Lloyd, Esq. were requested to preside, the following 1st were read with great cordiality and unanimity.

1. The 4th of July, 1776—The day that gave birth to the Empire of America.

2. The patriot that perished, and the patriot who signed the Declaration of Independence.

3. The heroes who sealed it with their blood—Peace be to their ashes, they are united in our hearts.

4. The memory of the immortal George Washington, the hero of that day—not the apostate "Pete."

5. The PEOPLE of the United States, the legitimate sovereign—Unit and indivisible.

6. The President of the United States—their chosen, just servant.

7. The four elements—an and sea, the common rights of man; may their community be united by the use of the other two, while there is a spark in the one or a drop in the other.

8. The war of 1812—62,577 American seamen, 3,000 of our ships captured and continued a successful cause, except to the British.

9. Our infant Hercules Navy—it rose bravely from the cradle.

10. Our gallant Army—it must be victorious, they are fighting for themselves.

11. Our naval heroes—their victories are recorded in the hearts of the people, they will secure "Free Trade" and "Sailors' Rights."

12. Our Floridas at New York and on the Chesapeake—they give it to our enemies could and not.

13. Our heroes of the navy and army, who have fallen in the present war.

14. The American Eagle—it will soar over the republic Lion—it will roar over the British Lion.

15. The State of Maryland, emerging from her political degradation.

16. Allegory—robbed of her sacred rights by poverty, read by an act of sovereignty.

17. The fair daughters of Columbia—their violated rights avenged.

IO-UN-TERS.

Gov. Shelby and the State of Kentucky.

Richard A. Johnson who now termeth.

Col. Philip Stewart, a hero of the revolution—by their backs you will know them.

The mission to Russia—it was proposed by the Prince Regent, it was accepted, we shall have peace, if not, we shall be at war.

Our other soldiers—Gov. King, Major Hindman, Lieut. Clinton Wright, J. Ebert, Wm. Earle, L. Morgan, and Wm. Hindman—they do their duty.

[After the President retired]—Gov. Wright, a soldier of the revolution.

Washington, July 22.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Isaac Hull, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 15.

United States Navy Yard, 25.

First Monday, July 15.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday morning, Gen. Brown, 2d, commanded by sailing master, Gen. Clement, fell in with, and captured off this harbor, a schooner, he boat, ten to the Tenedos, commanded by the 2d Lieut. having also on board two Midshipmen, ten seamen and marines.

She had taken the morning previous to her being captured, a small coasting boat, which was also retained by Mr. Clement.

The prisoners have been given in charge of the Marshal, and left here this morning, for St. Ilem.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC HULL.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy.

New York, July 21.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS OF TUESDAY.

From Sackett's Harbour our accounts are to Thursday evening. The fleet were in port, nor was it known when they would go out. Its co-operation is undoubtedly expected at the head of Ontario; and there is something of mystery in the delay. We are, however, disposed to think it has sailed ere this.

We have received information that our forces have advanced to Fort George, the enemy retreated to Niagara, and have encamped in the rear of that place.

Richmond, July 20.

PREPARE!

We understand that the Executive Council have determined to call into immediate service a respectable force for the defence of this commonwealth. The troops are under marching orders. They are exclusive of the twenty regiments, who have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for service. Time will develop the particulars.

THE CONVENTION.

The delegates to the convention, assembled at Montpelier on Thursday last, and adjourned sine die on Friday, without having adopted a single one of the proposed amendments to the constitution. The house consisted of 213 members, of which the patriot Galusha was elected president—about two thirds were republicans, the remainder federalists. Each article, as proposed, was taken separately, and decided upon, without much debate. The vote on the main question stood 103 to 20, and on no one question did the votes of the minority exceed 20.

Butland (Vt.) Herald.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATES FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, July 21.

The privateer Gen. Armstrong, Capt. Chanplain, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, on a cruise. Capt. C. has publicly favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 25th May, (11 days later than before received), extracts from which follow.

The restoration of the family of the Bourbons had not produced in France that tranquility which it was believed would be the consequence of it—Parties, adverse, malignant and powerful, had arisen, not only in the capital, but in the provinces and the army, and would require all the prudence and energy of the government to prevent its subversions of all private order.

London, May 18—Private letters from Paris state, that the French people are too restless to be quiet, but still dwell eternally upon the great victories they gained. This produced quarrels & bloodshed. Last Sunday upwards of 60 people were killed, fighting their battles over again.

It was strongly reported on "Change," that it is the determination of our government, not to suffer the Americans to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, and that no American vessel will be permitted to pass the Cape of Good Hope, so that the whole of the China trade will be taken from them.

May 24—Disagreements, it is stated, still exist between Ferdinand VII. and the Cortes of Spain. It would be a lamentable thing if a civil war should break in that country. The nobles, we observe, are flocking around the King; the Cortes have placed Gen. Lacy at the head of the troops which they keep around them.

London, May 25.

There is in this country such a contempt to the American government, that we cannot bring ourselves to think them, of consequence enough to require any effort; & thus the republic escape, because we will not take the trouble to crush them. It should be remembered however, that their venom is more than proportionate to their bulk, or to their courage; and besides, by a feeble and protracted warfare, we shall teach them discipline to our own cost. We have now a formidable army, accustomed to conquer. Let them not be kept at home to rest in inaction. While we equip them the Republicans and Unionists, by a show of respecting their military exertions.

The Russian Ambassador had a long audience of the Prince Regent yesterday.

Lord Hill is said to have accepted the command of the troops destined to act against the U. States. It is said to be altogether independent of the military government of Canada.

Portsmouth, May 25—Sailed the Hindostan store ship with American prisoners on board, for the Roads, the Newcastle 50 guns, Captain Lord George Stuart, with Commodore Codrington's broad pendant on board for the North American station, and the Erebus of 20 guns, fitted for firing rockets, for the same station.

From the Boston Palladium of Tuesday.

CAPTURE OF EASTPORT BY THE BRITISH.

A letter from Capt. Hull, to a gentleman in this town, dated July 11.

"I have this moment received news that Eastport was taken the 11th inst. at 6 P. M. without resistance. The English are expected to move along the coast westwardly."

FACTS AND RUMOURS.

It is astonishing how little reliance can be placed on the rumours which buzz about one's ears every day. If you hear a verbal report now of any sort, it is about three to one that it is false, and ten to one that it is an exaggeration or distortion of fact. So obvious is the remark at this moment, that we have almost determined not to believe or publish anything in future that is not stated to us in black and white, of his own knowledge, by some person with whom or whose reputation we are well acquainted. Nat. Int.

The express mail from Buffalo yesterday brought news of our army under Gen. Brown, to the 15th, at which time they remained encamped at Queenstown, waiting, as was supposed, the arrival of the fleet under Com. Chauncey, which, we learn from another source, was, on the 14th, yet at Sackett's Harbour.

It is positively asserted, correctly we believe, that a detachment of 500 men from a British armed vessel were a day or two ago allowed to burn Calvert County Court House, and return unmolested to their vessels.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Are encamped near the Wood Yard, about 14 or 15 miles from this city, in a position from which they can, at two hours notice, reach the banks of Patuxent or Potomac, as either may be menaced.

THE REPORT OF AN ARMISTICE

Appears not to gain general credit. The possibility of such an event is admitted; a truce, no doubt, would be agreed to, if there was a probability of a peace resulting from the pending negotiations. But it appears to us, that if any armistice was concluded, the same vessel which carried it to Halifax, would also bring a notification of it in some shape to our government. It does not appear that the vessel which arrived at Halifax has brought any such advices for us. Let us not, therefore, be put off our guard. The rumor from Halifax may be only a device of the enemy. Watch ye the shore—for we know not when the enemy will come.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

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

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

In testimony, that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1814.

Test—

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

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

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

William Berridge,

Attorney in fact for

Richard Kinnamont,

adm'r of J. Kinnamont.

July 26 3.



JOHN W. SILERWOOD,

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

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

July 26 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

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

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

July 26 3

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 1, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A ration to consist of one pound & one quarter of beef, or three quarters of 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 as shall seem proper. The price of each part thereof shall be in 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 reasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

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

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

John Armstrong.

July 26 9

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Elphelst Meeds.

July 26 3q

N. B. All persons are forewarned against employing or harboring said boy at their peril.

WRITING PAPER,

For sale at the Star Office

BRITISH HONOR!

We publish the following narrative of facts, which may be relied on:

After the capture of the Essex, Capt. Porter entered into an arrangement with Com. Hillyar to transport the survivors of his crew to the U. States in the Essex Junior, on parole, on condition that she should receive a passport to secure her from re-capture and detention. On the 5th of July fell in with H. B. M. ship Saturn. Capt. Nash, who examined the papers of the Essex Junior, treated Captain Porter with great civility; furnished him with late newspapers, and sent him on board some oranges; and, at the same time made him an offer of services.—The boarding officer endorsed the passport and permitted the ship to proceed. She stood on the same tack with the Saturn, and about two hours afterwards was again brought to the papers examined, and the ship's hold overhauled by the boat's crew and an officer. Capt. Porter expressed his astonishment at such proceedings, and was informed that Captain Nash had his motives. It was stated, that Com. Hillyar had no authority to make such arrangement; that the passport must go on board of the Saturn again and the Essex Junior be detained. Capt. Porter then insisted that the smallest detention would be a violation of the contract on the part of the British, and that he should consider himself as the prisoner of Capt. Nash, and no longer on his parole; at the same time offering his sword, which was refused, assuring the officer he would deliver it up with the same feelings he had presented it to Com. Hillyar. The officer went on board, returned, and informed Captain Porter, that the Essex Junior must remain all night under the lee of the Saturn. Then, said Capt. Porter, I am your prisoner; I do not feel myself bound by any contract with Com. Hillyar, and I shall act accordingly.

At 6 o'clock this morning the wind being light from the southward, the ships being about 30 or 40 miles from the land, off the eastern part of Long Island, and about musket shot from each other, there appearing no disposition on the part of the enemy to liberate the Essex Junior, Porter determined to attempt his escape.—A boat was lowered down, manned and armed; he was now satisfied, that British naval officers were not only devoid of honor, but regardless of the honor of each other; that he was armed and prepared to defend himself against their boats if sent in pursuit of him; and that they must hereafter meet him as an enemy.—He now pulled off from the ship, keeping the Essex Junior in a direct line between him and the Saturn, & got near gun shot from them before he was discovered.—at this instant a fresh breeze sprung up, and the Saturn made all sail in pursuit of him, but fortunately a thick fog set in and concealed him, when he changed his course and eluded them—during the fog he heard a firing, and on its clearing up discovered the Saturn in chase of the Essex Junior who soon bro't her too. After rowing and sailing about 60 miles, Capt. Porter succeeded, with great difficulty and hazard, in reaching the town of Babylon (Long Island) where, being strongly suspected to be an English officer, he was closely interrogated, and his story appearing so extraordinary, none gave credit to it; but on showing his commission all doubts were removed, and he met from all the inhabitants the most friendly and hospitable reception.

DECLARATION

Of Capt. DAVID PORTER, on his taking possession of the Island, called by the natives *Nobakeevah*, situated between the lat. of 9 and 10 S. and in the long. W. from Greenwich; & named by him MADISON'S ISLAND.

It is hereby made known to the world, that I, DAVID PORTER, a Captain in the Navy of the United States of America, and now in command of the U. States' frigate the Essex, have, on the part of the said United States, taken possession of the Island (called by the natives *Nobakeevah*) generally known by the name of Sir Henry Martin's Island—but now called Madison's Island. That by the request and assistance of the friendly tribes residing in the valley of Tieu-hoy, as well as of the tribes residing in the mountains, whom we have conquered and rendered tributary to our flag, I have caused the village of Madison to be built, consisting of six convenient houses, a rope walk, bakery, and other appurtenances; and for the protection of the same, as well as for that of the friendly natives, I have constructed a fort, calculated for mounting sixteen guns, whereon I have mounted four, and have called the same Fort Madison.

Our rights of this Island being founded on priority of discovery, conquest and possession, cannot be disputed; but the natives, to secure to themselves that friendly protection which their defenceless situation so much required, have requested to be admitted into the great American family, whose pure republican policy approaches so near their own; & in order to encourage those views to their own interest and happiness, as well as to render secure our claim to an Island valuable on many considerations, I have taken on myself to promise them they shall be so adopted, that our chief shall be their chief; and they have given assurances that such of their brethren as may hereafter visit them from the United States shall enjoy a welcome and hospitable reception among them; and be

furnished with whatever refreshments and supplies the said Island may afford; that they will protect them against all their enemies; and, as far as lies in their power, they will prevent the subjects of Great Britain (knowing them to be such) from coming among them until peace shall take place between the two nations.

Presents, consisting of the produce of the Island, to a great amount, have been bro't in by every tribe in the Island, (not excepting the most remote) and have been enumerated as follows, to wit:

Six tribes in the valley of Tieu-hoy, called the Tareeh's, viz:—1st tribe, Ho-at-ta's; 2d, Ma-o-h's; 3d, Houneah's; 4th, Pashauh's; 5th, Ho-kah's; 6th, Hay-vouh's.

Six tribes of the Happa's, viz:—1st tribe, Njckees; 2d, Tatti-c-vow's; 3d, Pachas; 4th, Kee-kah's; 5th, Te-ka-ah's; 6th, Muta-who-ah's.

Three tribes of Ma-ama-tu-u-ah's, viz:—1st tribe, Ma-ama-tu-u-ah's; 2d, Ti-o-ah's; 3d, Cah-a-ah's.

Three tribes of the Atta-to-kah's, viz:—1st tribe, Atta-to-kah's; 2d, Ta-ke-ah's; 3d, Pa-heu-tah's.

The Njckees, only one tribe.

Twelve tribes of the Typees, viz:—1st tribe, Po-he-guh-ah's; 2d, Nac-gauh's; 3d, Atta-yiva's; 4th, Ca-hu-nu-ho-ka's; 5th, To-ma-vaheona; 6th, Tice-key-malhu; 7th, Mo-ca-ee-kah's; 8th, Attas-how's; 9th, Attap-wy-hunah; 10th, Attah-coes; 11th, Attu-meh-ohay's; 12th, Atta-ka-ka-hu-neuhs.

Most of the above have requested to be taken under the protection of our flag—and all have been willing to purchase, on any terms, a friendship which promises to them so many advantages.

Influenced by considerations of humanity, which premises a speedy civilization to a race of men who enjoy every mental and bodily endowment which nature can bestow, and which requires art only to perfect, as well as by views of policy, which secures to any country a fruitful and populous island, possessing every advantage of security and supplies for vessels; and which, of all others, is the most happily situated as respects climate and local position. I do declare, that I have, in the most solemn manner, under the American flag, displayed in Fort Madison, and the presence of numerous witnesses, taken possession of the said island, called Madison's Island, for the use of the United States, whereof I am a citizen; and that the act of taking possession was announced by a salute of 17 guns from the artillery of Fort Madison, and returned by the shipping in the harbor, which is hereafter to be called Massachusetts Bay. And that our claim to this Island may not be hereafter disputed, I have buried in a bottle at the foot of the flag staff, in Fort Madison, a copy of this instrument, together with several pieces of money of the coin of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature, this 9th day of November, 1818.

D. PORTER.

Witnesses present,

JNO. DOWNES, Lt. U. S. N.
JAS. P. WELMER, do.
S. D. M'KNIGHT, do.
DAV. P. ADAMS, Chaplain, U. S. N.
JNO. M. GAMBLE, Lt. Ma. U. S. N.
R. L. HOFFMAN, Ac. Sur. U. S. N.
WM. SMITH, Master of the American ship Albatross.

WILSON P. HUNT, Agent for the American North Pacific Fur Company.

JNO. M. MAURY, Mid. U. S. N.
P. DE MESTU, Citizen of the United States.

BENJAMIN CLAPP, do.
M. N. BOSTWICK, Acting Mid. U. S. N.

JNO. G. COWELL, Lt. U. S. N.
H. O. ODENHEIMER, Act. S. M. U. S. N.

Arrival of a part of Lord Wellington's army at Quebec.

QUEBEC, June 30.

On Sunday morning this City witnessed the extraordinary sight of a number of transports with British troops on board, arriving from Bordeaux, in France. It is 55 years since any vessel arrived at Quebec from Bordeaux. What changes have occurred even in that short space of time! Who will venture to predict what the next fifty years may produce?

In the course of the afternoon the transports proceeded up the river. The officers of the army, and the people belonging to the vessels, who came on shore, all wore the white cockade, which we understand, was universally worn by our countrymen in France.

The following regiments were under orders to embark for North America:—85th, 76th, 3d, 57th, 5th, 9th, 27th, 2 batts.—81st, 37th, 39th, 40th, 44th, 58th, 2 batts.—81st, 88th, 60th, 6th batt.—60th, 4th batt.

H. M. S. Diomed, of 50 guns, also arrived on Sunday, from Cork, having on board the 4th battalion of the royals lately from Holland.

The other troops that sailed at the same time, are daily expected.

Arrived,
H. M. schr. St. Lawrence, 38 days fr. Riviere du Loup.

Ship Camden, 43 days from Bordeaux, to govt.; passengers 11 officers and 353 men of the 82d regt. sailed under convoy of H. M. S. Centaur, 74, and Challenger gun brig, 7 sail in all, with troops, (the 6th and 82d regts.) 1500 in all.

Ship Britannic, from do. to govt.; passengers, 10 officers and 207 men of the 82d regt.

Ship Lord Cochrane, from do. to do. passengers, 7 officers and 120 men of the 82d regt.

Ship Harbinger, do. from do. to do. passengers, 9 officers and 251 men of the 6th regt.

Ship Sultana, do. from do. to do. passengers 7 officers and 308 men of the 6th regt.

One ship and one brig, with troops, could not board them.

H. M. S. Cyane, returned.
H. M. S. Diomed, Capt. Fabin, sailed 20th May from Cork, passengers, 713 men, women and children, of the 1st Royals, sailed in convoy of his majesty's ship *Mebrus*, Capt. Palmer, and others.

70 sail in the fleet, for the different parts of the coast.

Nothing extraordinary had occurred in Upper Canada at the latest dates. Sir Jas. Yeo had returned to Kingston, from Niagara. The enemy had not appeared on the Lake. The troops in this province are principally encamped at Chambly, where the commander of the forces is in person.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,
WASHINGTON 17th June, 1818.

GENERAL ORDER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

James Madison.

By the President—
James Monroe,
Secretary of State

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

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

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

By order of the Secretary of War.
John R. Bell,
Act. Sec'y of War.

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration or the personal estate of *Thomas Lee*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second day of April next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 8th day of June, 1814.

Joseph Smith, Adm'r
of Thomas Lee, dec'd.

June 21 8

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

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

July 5 6

CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT.

The creditors of *Samuel Hooper*, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Samuel Hooper to the honorable John Dore, Esquire, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto:—And he having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Hooper should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—
Thos Richardson, Clk.

July 6 4

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT.

Thursday, 28th June, 1814.

ON application of *Henry Meeds*, administrator of *William Baynes*, 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 herewith set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 28th day of June, 1814.

John Young, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Burges*, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 12th July, 1814.

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

July 19 3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT.

31st May A. D. 1814.

ON application of *Miriam Pollin* and *John Williams*, administrators of *Warner Pollin*, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give three months further notice for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the orphans' court of Caroline county, I have herewith set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1814.

John Young, Reg'r of
Wills for Caroline county

In obedience to the above order of the orphans' court of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland—All persons having claims against the estate of *Warner Pollin*, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally proved, to the subscribers, his administrators, on or before the first day of November next; or they may be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Miriam Pollin,
John Williams, } Adm'rs
of Warner Pollin, dec'd.

July 19 3

LIST OF LETTERS

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

B	L
John Bayley	Moses Levy
Charles P. Blake	Alexander Lang
William Bryan	M.
Greenbury Baxter	James Morrison
James Baker	Mary Madison
Nicholas Bateman	N.
C	Richard Newman
Jacob Coward	Martin Norris
Charles Copper	O.
Hester Ann Crouch	B. O'Bryan
Clerk of Queen Ann's county	F.
D	Sarah Pinder
John Downing	James R. Pratt, &
E	R.
William Emory	J. Rochester
G	Jesse M. Sherwood
Woolman Gibson	David Small
John Gorman	Sarah Sparks
John Gessia	T.
Maria Godwin	Rachel Thompson
H	M. L. Tilghman
Nathan Hadder	Matthew Tilghman
Elizabeth Haddaway	Maria Tucker
John Hackett	Marmaduke Tilden
J	Henry Tilghman
Sarah Jones	V
James Jackson	William Voss
K	W.
Mrs. Keets	Samuel Wilson
Kenland	Samuel Y. Wilson
July 12 3	

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Denton, (Md.)
July 1, 1814.

A	L
Take Andrew	Daniel Leverton
B	Stephen Lucas
Eljah Bartlett	M.
C	Andrew Morgan
Clerk of Caroline county	William M'Donad
Thomas Clendening	Thomas Manship
John Carter	P.
John Clough	Mr. Pendleton
Eljah Carmean	Philemon Plummer
D	William Potter
Charles Dean	R.
Joshua Driver	Lewis Rhodes
Savren Dawson	Col. Wm. Richardson
Thomas B. Daffin	S.
F	Jeremiah N. Sterling
Henry Fisher	Samuel Sparkles
Marcey Fountain	Dr. Robert Stevens
G	Thomas Smith
Thomas Gowty	T.
H	Mary Thompson
James Holins	V.
William Hurd	James Vinson
I	W.
Charles Ireland	Thomas Walker
J	Mrs. Wiatt
Eljah Jester	Henry Willis
July 12 8	

RUNAWAY.

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

DAVID KERR, Junior.
Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, Dec. 2 4—m

UNION TAVERN.

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

jan. 4—m

SOLOMON LOWE.

MARYLAND:

Queen Ann's County, Sept.

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 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... 12, 26, 23, 3, 6, 20, 4

SIX CENTS REWARD.

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

Cambridge, July 19 3

Enoch Sloan.

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-bar'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

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, sometime about the 1st of June last, an apprentice boy named *John F. Seymour*, aged about 8 or 9 years.—His clothing is not recollected so as to particularize. Any person taking up said boy, and bringing him home, shall receive the above reward, but so other charges paid.

Henry Swiggett, Junr.

Caroline county, July 12

NOTICE.

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

Alorris Jones, Sheriff

Frederick county, Md.

June 23 (July 5) 8

WAS COMMITTED

TO the goal of Harford county, on the 23rd inst. as a runaway, a negro man by the name of *Joseph Johnson*, 5 feet 4 3/4 inches high, about 33 years old, has a scar on his right breast, occasioned (as he says) by a burn; has another scar on the back of his right hand—has a round face, broad flat nose, and thick lips: Had on when committed, a fine linen shirt, two pair of trousers, one striped the other of cambric muslin, and a waistcoat. Says that he was set free by William Bayley, of Prince George's county, in the State of Virginia, and has lived several months in the city of Baltimore with Doctor Stewart. His owner is requested to come and release him, or otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to discharge the prison fees.