



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1813.

[No. 39.....707.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

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

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Court of Chancery—

Will be sold at public auction, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, at Mr. Brown's tavern in Centerville, Queen Ann's county,

That valuable Farm, Mill & Mill Seat, late the property of William Taylor, Esq. lying in Queen Ann's county, within two miles of Centerville. The Farm contains 121 1/2 acres of valuable Land, well adapted to plaster of Paris and clover, and to the growth of wheat and corn. From 30 to 35 acres are in timber—and there is a small dwelling house upon it.

The Mill Seat contains upwards of 50 acres, about one half of which is upland, with some fine wood on it, and the residue is covered by the pond. The mill house is framed and weather-boarded with plank, thirty six feet in length and thirty two in breadth, with two water wheels, and constructed for three pair of stones, two pair of which are only in operation at this time.—There is a small dwelling house for the miller near the mill, and the stream is believed to be a never failing one.

The Farm and Mill Seat will be sold together or separate, as my best suit those inclined to purchase, who can view the premises before the sale, and can obtain any further information relative to the property, by applying to Henry Darden, Esq. near Centerville.

This property is strongly recommended by the fertility of the surrounding country, which is remarkable for its abundant productions of grain; and also by its vicinity to the water, as there is an almost daily communication between Centerville and Baltimore, by packets. Thus offering to the proprietor a choice of employing the mill in merchant or country work, or both, or in any manufactory requiring the aid of water.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one fourth of the purchase money in cash—one fourth in six, one fourth in twelve, and one fourth in eighteen months: Bonds or notes with security to be approved by the trustee, will be required. When the whole payment is completed a conveyance will be made by the trustee, and the title is believed to be indisputable. Immediate possession will be given.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Trustee.

Baltimore, may 4—6

At the same time and place.

The subscriber will offer for sale, one hundred acres of **TIMBER LAND**, lying about six miles from Centerville, adjoining Doct. Nicholson's Farm. It will be divided into lots of twenty five acres each, to suit purchasers. The terms of sale, which will be easy, will be made known on the day.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

may 4—6

Union Bank of Maryland.

12th May, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS,

That an Election for Sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on **MONDAY, the 5th July next**, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue till 3 in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
R. HIGINBOTHOM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The Editors of the Eastern Star, Frederick town Herald, Republican Gazette & Hager's town Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account for payment to
R. H. Cash'r.
may 13, (18)—6

Sale Postponed.

The Land lying and being in Dorchester county, originally advertised by Thomas Barnett, (attorney in fact for Elizabeth Allan) to be sold at public sale on the premises, on the 20th inst. is postponed until further notice, but is still offered at private sale. One, two and three years credit will be given, by the purchaser securing the payments to be punctually made, &c.

THOMAS BARNETT,

Attorney in fact for

ELIZABETH ALLAN, Trustee.

may 18—3

N. B. The land alluded to is well known by the name of Hill's Point.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A very General Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

april 13—8

The Subscriber

Will dispose of his stock of **GOODS** on hand, on reasonable terms, or in exchange for real property. The store may be occupied by the purchaser, which is one of the best situations in the place. Apply in Hillsborough, to
HENRY D. SELLERS.

may 18—3

Boston Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6—m

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE,
ROKENY—A POEM, by Walter Scott.
TRAVELS THROUGH THE CANADAS—
by Geo. Heriot, Esq.

PRIME WALDRON SCYTHES.

The Subscriber has for sale a parcel of
GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES,
Manufactured by T. Waldron—of various sizes.
THOMAS & GROOMER.

Easton, may 25—m

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a shop on the west side of Washington street, opposite Mr. Peacock's tavern, where he designs carrying on the

Saddle Cop & Harness Making Business;
And as he is determined to give general satisfaction to his customers, he hopes a generous public will give him a call.

THOMAS B. PINKIND.

may 25—m

NEW SADDLERY.

The subscriber being burnt out and established his shop at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and general assortment of **SADDLERY**, from the best American and foreign manufacturers, and has workmen equal to any in the State—which, together with his personal attendance, will enable him to supply any orders in his line, of the best materials, at the shortest notice, and on such terms as cannot fail to please. He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and solicits that continuance which his undeviating exertions to please may entitle him to.

He has also the following Saddlery for sale on reasonable terms for cash—

Skirting Bell stirrup irons, various patterns
Bridle Trunk locks
Harness Carry combs
Hog skins Monthing bits
Saddle trees Cut & wrought tacks
Snake globe bits, of every size,
well assorted.

And sendy other articles of Hardware well as sorted, in his line. Trunks manufactured at his shop, of various sizes and qualities, at the shortest notice.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

WILLIAM BROMWELL.

Easton, may 25—3

Patent hand washing machine.

The subscriber has purchased the exclusive right to the above Machine of Talbot and Caroline counties, which he offers for sale at his dwelling, on Captank river and the mouth of King's creek—also has authorized **Jesse Hainwright**, of Easton, who makes them, to sell to the inhabitants of the above counties—Price \$2 50 each.—The utility and advantages in having one of these in a family, can be shown by the subscriber, James Hainwright, or any of those that have purchased; all of whom are well satisfied.

1st.—It takes less than half the soap that the common way of washing does.

2d.—It takes very little more than half the labour.

3d.—It does not do half the injury to clothes as the common method, and garments of any kind are made clean in much less time. Small girls or boys can wash with it at their ease. Grain of any kind will be taken at a fair price.

BAYNARD WILSON.

may 18—m

FOR SALE.

A few valuable **NEGROES**, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office

may 23—m

FROM THE NATIONAL REGIS.

THE PRESS.

While all agree that the **liberty of the press** is a great blessing, none will deny that its **licentiousness** is a great evil. This evil the people of the United States are now experiencing in a degree, without example in any other age or country. We might except, perhaps a short period after the inauguration of President Jefferson; when the flood gates of calumny were opened, and slander appeared to waste itself in one wide inundation. This slander, however, was chiefly personal.—And though this is one of the vilest & most despicable species of calumny, the most destructive of public morals; yet, we insist, that it is not so fatal in its tendency, so essentially dangerous to the principles of the Constitution, as that bold contempt of government, that defiance of authority, that disrespect of the laws, which characterize the licentious publications of the present day.

We are not advocates for the irresponsibility of administration. The nature of our government requires that they should be accountable for all their acts. The letter and the spirit of the Constitution make the sovereign people censors of their conduct. All their measures should be freely canvassed. We do not object to the most strictness of examination, and where deserved, severity of censure. But is not respect to be paid to the Representatives of the majesty of the people? Are they our menial servants, whom we are privileged to vilify and abuse? Or are they the delegated organs of the public will, in whom is centered the power and dignity of the whole community, which every individual is bound to honor and obey, while they are exercised within the limits of the laws? We have constituted them our agents. We have put the scales and the sword of justice into their hands—and this is a mere mockery? Are our national officers to be a mark for every knave and fool to shoot at? Are we not degrading ourselves, when we thus degrade our Representatives? Will foreign governments treat ours with that respect and courtesy, which one government is accustomed to pay to another as its equal, when we treat it with total disrespect ourselves? Are **Kings and Emperors** so immaculate, that they can hardly be touched with impunity? And is the head of an **Independent Republic** so mean and vile and low, that every ruffian thinks he has a right to spit in his face and call him rascal? We confess that our democracy does not extend so far. We believe that the most perfect state of freedom is consistent with wholesome restraint, and proper respect for the rulers and the laws.

With these premises, let us inquire, how far the above complained of exists amongst us? We repeat that the licentiousness of the press

is, at present, greater than history furnishes us any example of. The opposition prints have arrived to a degree of profligacy altogether unparalleled.—Truth and decency are laughed out of countenance. Violence and abuse are the only sure criteria of federal orthodoxy. No federal paper can flourish that indulges in the heresy of moderation. Charges the most aggravated and unfounded are levelled against government, in language the most scurrilous. Refutation cannot keep pace with calumny. The policy of administration is not merely arraigned as erroneous and mistaken. But our rulers are impeached as the foulest of traitors! They are directly charged with being sold to France; they are even addressed with the epithets of "**tools of Bonaparte**," "**hiredlings**," "**wretches**," "**mercenary**," &c. &c. We are told that they have forfeited the power reposed in them; that their measures are unconstitutional and void; and the people are invited, in no very ambiguous terms, to refuse obedience to the laws formally enacted! We appeal to the columns of the federal papers themselves, for the truth of this statement.

The evils of this monstrous abuse of constitutional liberty, are already felt. These profligate prints (strange to tell) are patronized by men of high and honorable standing. Their names give currency to the poison. It circulates far & wide. It is greedily swallowed by those credulous short-sighted politicians, the **New England Clergy**. They retail it from their pulpits; and many are the simple souls, who believe all the foolish, political tales their minister tells them, as firmly as they do their bibles! Thousands in **New England** are convinced that **Bonaparte** is Anti Christ, and that President Madison is in firm league and covenant with **Bonaparte** and the **Devil**.

The consequence of this is, that in the **Eastern States** especially, there is an habitual disrespect and contempt of government. Their measures are not only suspected, but without an exception, are denounced as being dictated by French influence. The most uncautious prejudices are cherished against our brethren of the south. A portion of the people is hardly restrained from violating the authority of law. The chain of union is greatly weakened.

We are all sensible of the abuse. How shall we apply the remedy? We answer—by a patient severance in candid argument, and the development of the truth; by an unwearied endeavor to eradicate prejudices, and to convince the deluded, what blind guides they are following.—We know of no other remedy consistent with republican principles. Sedition laws we abhor.—The cure is worse than the disease. Indeed, we have so often seen party malice make use of libel prosecutions as instruments of revenge; we have seen them operate with so much harshness & injustice that we heartily wish that the law did not recognize the publication of a libel as criminal act. We believe that the civil remedy would answer every useful purpose.

Let us trust, then, to time and experience to correct the mischief. Such profligate and extravagant slander will finally defeat itself. When the people find they are so often deceived, they will at length cease to trust the deceivers.—All the republicans have to do, is to persevere in attempting to dispel the clouds of delusion and enlighten the minds of the ignorant, undismayed by any temporary failure. Their efforts will yet be abundantly successful. The American soil is not congenial to the growth of British influence. Even in the **East**, its duration cannot be permanent.

Whether so mild and tolerant a system is suited to a state of war, remains a question. Certain it is, that in no other country but our own would public prints be allowed, openly to justify the pretensions of the enemy, to furnish them with arguments to support their side of the controversy, to acquit them with the most assailable points of attack, to dissuade the people from lending the smallest support to the common cause, to rejoice at the enemy's victories, to mourn over those of their own country, and exult at its disasters.—Whether it is consistent with prudence to tolerate a licentiousness bordering upon treason, is perhaps doubtful. But after all; that reason and that common sense which, we trust, are not wholly extinguished in the mass of the people, will be found to be more efficacious than the strong arm of the government and law.

FROM THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

In addressing a portion of the community which so intimately involves the interests of this country, there appears to exist no necessity of advert to the causes which have called the American people to arms; those causes are known to them, as well as to the nation at large; they are known to be of a description which marks the most flagrant abuse—the most direct violence and the most inveterate hatred. Viewing these causes sufficient to justify a declaration of war, our great and patriotic chief magistrate has thought fit to call into requisition the spirit of our fellow citizens; and in that spirit, conjoined with the exertions of the navy, we must look for a perpetuation of our liberties and a preservation of our sovereignty. We are a body of men now associated for the avowed purpose of carrying into effect the designs of our National Legislature, and in fact (as far as in our power lies) to redress the wrongs of this nation. It is rumored, that disaster, and no success, has attended the campaigns which our soldiers have passed through since the commencement of the war. That is partly true—but we may with confidence attribute those defeats to a want of experience, and then in the next place to an **inferior incompetency** in that department which has recently been vacated and recently filled with a much ability, dignity and experience—this I trust will be the case. I speak of the Department of War, a department which we are branches of, and in whose hands our interests and honor lie.

There never yet was a nation in a state of infancy, contending against an aged monarch, but found the contest attended with defeat, difficulty and dismay.—It was emphatically so in the early stages of that revolution which became memorable from its disasters, and memorable from its signal success, viz. the Independence of our country. We must recollect the war is lately commenced; and with **order and energy** ought every member of the army to struggle to retrieve the losses and honor of our arms. I trust as a body of patriots and Americans, no one will want that zeal which distinguished the soldiers of the revolutionary army. In that conflict Heaven seemed to inspire our army with more than ordinary heroism.—It was a spark which kindled and burnt for seven successive years. Then if our fathers fought for our inheritance, let us contend for to

preserve it. Let not posterity read upon the page of history, that the American people gave away the patrimony which their heroic fathers bequeathed to them, with less difficulty than it was acquired.

The ages of Italy, the northern kingdoms of Europe—even the kingdom of Scotland—bear strong evidences to the success of armies fighting to preserve their liberties, and against the power of the most gigantic monarchies. In what cause are we contending? Against a government unprincipled in their ministry, and a nation imperious in their pretensions. We behold the flag of our country, not riding triumphant, but riding with success upon the ocean. We see our navy, (on an element common to all) contending for those very rights which are ingrafted into our independence. Those rights are truly dear to us; they are rights upon which our prosperity has been founded, and on which our sovereignty must rest. That colossal power, so long the tyrant of the sea, has seen her glory tarnished and her prowess defeated; her imperious dignity is sullied, because her feet is visible. Our part is difficult; our share of the toil is attended with more contingent difficulties than those of the navy; of course our spirit ought to be adequate to meet, if not surmount, them. On their part the contention is between men almost of the same soil. Ours presents a picture at which the heart of man recoils with angry sympathy. It is a body of men in which is intermixed the most deadly and ruthless foes which ever a civilized power employed.

The frontiers of the U. States have been one continued chain of carnage and barbarous cruelty. By those who have no feeling for the distresses of innocence, the mothers and the infants of our country have been butchered. To resent and to redress these wrongs, depends much upon the army of the U. States.

We, in this arduous and uncertain trial, must recollect, that at the head of the government of our country, we are blessed with a chief whose spirit speaks determination, vigor and love for common rights; he has, in every communication to the National Legislature, evinced a wisdom which we ought to admire, and a spirit we ought to imitate.

It is no germ of enthusiasm, nor is it expectation that will prove unfounded, that to his animated councils America may yet owe the unbroken system of her national rights.

In the decayed and almost degenerated periods of Roman liberty, there were found men who stood forth the champions of their country's rights. This ardor, then, was to some chimerical, now, posterity says it was love of country.

In an infant state, as our country and government is, we must trust much to hope, more to exertion.

In addition to the foreign powers against which we are contending, the army of the United States have to labor under other and more immediate difficulties. We have domestic enemies; and seriously as the true American must deplore the divisions and want of unanimity in our countrymen, still those who are now embodied in arms ought in every act, expression and thought to support the legitimate government of the U. States. It is, as it were, the corner stone of our hopes, on which hopes are built the determined redress of repeated insults. Let us all recal to our memory the hard distresses, the unconquered perseverance, the spirited love and toil which our fathers experienced in their way to Canada in the revolutionary war. Quebec was their aim—in effecting that object, those brave troops had to contend with incassable toil, hunger and deprivation.—At that early period of the establishment of society in the New England states, local obstacles intervened to impede their progress to the desired spot. But animated by those great spirits which sought to establish the freedom of their country, they pierced the wilderness, & but for the death of that exalted spirit Gen. Montgomery, the American arms would have triumphed. At that tremendous battle my father fought—and I trust I shall ever lose sight of his virtues and his love of country, if I hesitate for a moment in pursuing his precepts and his councils.

The organizing of the army is entrusted to a character of perhaps the greatest military experience in our country, and to him we look as to a pilot in this conflicting and tumultuous scene.

The resources of this country are still great & abundant—both as to wealth and population; and if we have confidence in the departments of government, they will have confidence in us.

The views of our government are explicit and definite, they are for the support of those principles, and the enforcement of those pretensions which constitute the broad foundation of the independence and dignity of the U. States.

From unanimity flows force, and from force effect—if this is the case, let every native & adopted American act in concert, to carry into execution those desirable wishes which the government expressed in their public councils.

The efforts which the government of G. Britain made in the years of '75 and '79, incontestably prove that domination was the moving spring in all her councils; and that domination was directed to cramp the freedom and extinguish the colonial liberties of this union.

Since the period of 1783, her insulting spirit has been exhibited in every movement, and in every negotiation, which did not directly tend to infringe upon the public dignity of our country, and openly invite the government of America to war.

You are all sensible to what a protracted length the late negotiations have been carried; and unwilling as their friendship must be, still the wisdom of our country thought it to leave every avenue open, and every principle untinged, in order to effect a settlement of difficulties, which should leave the sovereignty of the U. States unimpaired and unimpaired.—The wisdom of our most distinguished statesman held out these views, and ever sought us to confide in the sincerity and virtue of those sentiments.

In the train of disasters, and amid the opposition which has marked those distinguished characters in New England, let us all view it in that proper and dignified light which becomes men who are confident of the justness of the cause in which they are contending.

The dignified & contemptuous philippics which have been pronounced on the floor of Congress, have greatly detracted from the character of that statesman, who so grossly insulted the government of his country, and the liberties which his countrymen enjoy. It is to be hoped he will retire from the councils of this nation covered with the odium and reprobation of his country. I speak this without fear and without restraint.

In the number of those who profess to be friends to the established order of our republic, and to the prevailing administration, we can discern some who possess an ardent and an enthusiasm which

is highly honorable to the country which gave them birth.

In this afflictive and undecided scene let us all act with that righteous and manly conduct which becomes the soldier, who is contending for his liberties and freedom.—remembering that in the year 1783 our infant country compelled a powerful monarch to acknowledge our independence, so let our spirit, our exertions, & our arms compel him to acknowledge that we are still free and independent.

NATH. G. M. SENTER,

Capt. 25th Reg't Infantry.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Summary statement of receipts and expenditures at the Treasury of the Western Shore, State of Maryland, from the 1st day of Nov. 1812, to the 15th day of May, 1813, inclusive, also showing the probable state of the Treasury on the 1st day of Nov. 1813.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance in the Treasury 1st of Nov. 1812, as per report	91,852	88
Amount of receipts from November first 1812, to 15th of May, 1813, inclusive,	82,660	26
	174,513	14

Deduct the amount of payments made from Nov. 1, 1812, to 15th May, 1813,

	92,676	25
Balance in the Treasury on the 15th of May, 1813,	81,836	19

From this sum deduct the amount of the expenses of the General Assembly at the present session, estimated at

	7,500
	74,336

Balance of the existing appropriations, payable on or before the 1st day of Nov. 1813, & which have not as yet been satisfied

	91,482
--	--------

Causing a deficiency of this sum to meet existing appropriations

	21,146
--	--------

The difference between the sum supposed to be receivable in the year 1813, and that received to the 15th of May, 1813, is

	41,240
--	--------

This sum will be in the Treasury on the first of Nov. 1813, provided the receipts be equal to the estimates heretofore exhibited, and no other appropriations be made

	20,094
--	--------

Expenses of the General Assembly at their next annual session estimated at

	35,000
--	--------

Deficiency of Funds,

	14,905
--	--------

Of the \$20,000 appropriated at June session, 1812, to purchase accounts, &c. for the quota of militia of this State called into service, which remained in the Treasury on the 1st of Nov. 1812, the sum of

	18,350
--	--------

From which deduct the amount expended from the 1st of Nov. 1812, to the 15th of May, 1813,

	1,136
--	-------

Leaving this balance of the above appropriation unexpended on the 15th of May, 1813, which sum is included in the sum of \$81,836 19 cts. stated to be in the Treasury on that day

	17,214
--	--------

B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.

May 17th, 1813.

TREASON AND TRAITORS.

As there are numerous emissaries of the enemy moving about the country, acting in concert with domestic traitors; and as many of the magistrates in different parts of the Union appear not to have a distinct knowledge of the course to be pursued in cases of treason brought before them—the following concise view of the regular course to be pursued by a magistrate, may conduce to the public security.

In all cases where there is evidence authorizing the magistrate to commit, the safest course for him to pursue will be to commit, and the enquiry on the writ of *habeas corpus* will bring the case and its merits to a competent tribunal—the magistrate will have performed his duty, & traitors will not escape.

Section 3d of the 3d article of the Constitution of the U. States, says—
"Treason against the U. States shall consist only in levying war against them, in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort—no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

The term "*convicted*" used in the Constitution, coupled with the alternative of *defendant's confession in open court*—necessarily refers to the "*trial of the defendant*."

In the commencement of a prosecution for treason before a magistrate—he is bound to "*commit*" the defendant (in his opinion there be probable cause for believing the

Congress of the United States.

EXTRA SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, MAY 24.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the 13th Congress, at twelve o'clock the clerk agreeably to usage took his seat and called the house to order, and proceeded to call the names of the members elect, when it appeared there were present 147 members, which being a quorum, on motion of Mr. Findley, it was ordered that the house do now proceed to the choice of a Speaker.

Mr. Lewis, Mr. Roberts and Mr. M. Kim were appointed tellers.

The members having prepared and given in their ballots, the tellers proceeded to count the same, when it appeared there were for

Mr. H. Clay	89
Mr. Pitkin	54
Mr. Macon	2
Mr. Brackenridge	1
Mr. Nelson	1
Mr. Bibb	1

Mr. Clay having a majority of the votes of those present was declared duly elected Speaker—was conducted to the chair, took the oath of office, and addressed the house in a short but pertinent speech.

The members were then called by states—and severally took the oath to support the constitution of the United States.

The House then proceeded to the choice of a Clerk. Mr. Brackenridge, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Stuart were appointed tellers; and on counting the ballots it appeared that Mr. Magruder had 111 votes, and Mr. Richards 19.

On motion of Mr. Findley, it was ordered that Thomas Dunn be appointed Sergeant at Arms; Thomas Claxton, Door Keeper; Benjamin Burch, Assistant Door Keeper.

On motion of Mr. Findley, the usual order for furnishing the members with newspapers, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, it was ordered, that a message be sent to the Senate, to inform them that a quorum of this House have assembled, and have elected Henry Clay, Esq. one of the members from Kentucky, their Speaker.

Mr. Dawson offered the following: Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this house, to wait on the President of the United States, jointly with the committee which shall be appointed on the part of the Senate, & inform him that a quorum of the two houses have assembled, and are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. Adopted, and a committee of two appointed.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business. Also notifying the appointment of a committee to wait on the President of the U. States.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

At twelve o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE:

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

At an early day after the close of the last session of Congress, an offer was formally communicated from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia of his mediation, as the common friend of the United States and Great Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them. The high character of the Emperor Alexander being a satisfactory pledge of the sincerity and impartiality of his offer, it was immediately accepted; and as a further proof of the disposition on the part of the U. States to meet their adversary in honorable experiments for terminating the war, it was determined to avoid intermediate delay, incident to the distance of the parties, by a definite provision for the contemplated negotiation. Three of our eminent citizens were accordingly commissioned with the requisite powers to conclude a treaty of peace, with persons clothed with like powers on the part of G. Britain. They are authorized also to enter into such conventional regulations of the commerce between the two countries, as may be mutually advantageous. The two envoys who were in the U. States at the time of their appointment, have proceeded to join their colleague already at St. Petersburg.

The envoys have received another commission authorizing them to conclude with Russia a treaty of commerce, with a view to strengthen the amicable relations & improve the beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The issue of this friendly interposition of the Russian Emperor and this pacific manifestation on the part of the United States time only can decide. That the sentiments of Great Britain towards that Sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation, must be presumed. That no adequate motives exist to prefer a continuance of war with the United States, to the terms on which they are willing to close, is certain.—The British cabinet, also, must be sensible that, with the respect to the important question of impressment, on which the war so essentially turns, a search for, or seizure of, British persons or property on board neutral vessels on the high seas, is not a belligerent right derived from the law of nations; and it is obvious, that no visit or search, or use of force, for any purpose on board vessels of one independent power on the high seas, can in war or peace be sanctioned by the laws or

authority of another power. It is equally obvious, that, for the purpose of preserving to each state its seafaring members, by excluding them from the vessels of the other, the mode heretofore proposed by the U. States, and now enacted by them as an article of municipal policy, cannot for a moment be compared with the mode practised by Great Britain, without a conviction of its title to preference; inasmuch as the latter leaves the discrimination between the marines of the two nations, to officers exposed by unavoidable bias, as well as by a defect of evidence, to a wrong decision;—under circumstances precluding, for the most part, the enforcement of controlling penalties, and where a wrong decision; besides the irreparable violation of the sacred rights of persons, might frustrate the plans and profits of entire voyages; whereas the mode assumed by the United States guards with studied firmness and fidelity against errors in such cases, & avoids the effect of casual errors on the safety of navigation, and the success of mercantile expeditions.

If the reasonableness of expectations drawn from these considerations, could guarantee their fulfilment, a just peace would not be distant. But it becomes the wisdom of the National Legislature to keep in mind the true policy, or rather the indispensable obligation of adopting its measures to the supposition, that the only course to that happy event is in the vigorous employment of the resources of war. And painful as the reflection is, this duty is particularly enforced by the spirit & manner, in which the war continues to be waged by the enemy who, unimpeded by the unvaried examples of humanity set them, are adding to the savage fury of it on one frontier, a system of plunder and confiscation on the other equally forbidden by respect for national character, & by the established rules of civilized warfare.

As an encouragement to persevering and vigorous exertions to bring the contest to a happy result I have the satisfaction of being able to appeal to the auspicious progress of our arms, both by land and on the water.

In continuation of the brilliant achievements of our infant navy, a signal triumph has been gained by Capt. Lawrence and his companions in the Hornet sloop of war, which destroyed a British sloop of war, with a celerity so unexampled, and with a slaughter of the enemy so disproportionate to the loss in the Hornet, as to claim for the conquerors the highest praise, and the fullest recompense provided by Congress in preceding cases. Our public ships of war in general, as well as the private armed vessels, have continued also their activity and success against the commerce of the enemy, and by their vigilance and address have greatly frustrated the efforts of the hostile squadrons distributed along our coasts, to intercept them in returning into port; resuming their cruises.

The augmentation of our naval force as authorized at the last session of Congress, is in progress. On the Lakes our superiority is at hand where it is not already established.

The events of the campaign, so far as they are known to us, furnish matter of congratulation, and show that under a wise organization and efficient direction, the army is destined to a glory not less brilliant than which already encircles the navy. The attack and capture of York is in that quarter a presage of future and greater victories, while, on the western frontier, the issue of the late siege of Fort Meigs, leaves us nothing to regret but a single act of inconsiderate valor.

The provisions last made for filling the ranks and enlarging the staff of the army, have had the best effects. It will be for the consideration of Congress, whether other provisions depending on their authority may not still further improve the military establishment and the means of defence.

The sudden death of the distinguished citizen who represented the U. States in France, without any special arrangements by him for such a contingency, has left us, without the expected sequel to his last communications; nor has the French government taken any measures for bringing the depending negotiations to a conclusion, thro' its representative to the U. States. This failure adds to delays, before so unreasonably spun out. A successor to our deceased Minister has been appointed, and is ready to proceed on his mission; the course which he will pursue in fulfilling it, is prescribed by a steady regard to the true interests of the U. States, which equally avoids an abandonment of their just demands, and a connexion of their fortunes with the systems of other powers.

The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of October to the 31st day of March last, including the sums received on account of Treasury Notes, and of the loans authorized by the acts of the last and the preceding session of Congress, have amounted to \$15,412,000. The expenditures during the same period amounted to \$15,920,000; and left in the Treasury on the 1st of April the sum of \$1,857,000. The loan of \$16,000,000 authorized by the act of the 5th of February last, has been contracted for. Of that sum, more than a million of dollars had been paid into the Treasury on the 1st of April, and formed a part of the receipts as above stated. The remainder of that loan, amounting to near \$15,000,000, with the sum of \$5,000,000 authorized to be issued in Treasury Notes, and the estimated receipts from the customs and the sales of public lands amounting to \$9,300,000, and making in the whole \$29,300,000 to be received during the last 9 months of the present year, will be necessary to meet the expenditures already authorized, and the engagements contracted in relation to the public debt.—These engagements amount during that period to \$10,500,000, which, with near one million for the civil, miscellaneous and diplomatic expenses, both foreign and domestic, 17,800,000 for the military and naval expenditures, including the ships of war building and to be built, will leave a sum in the Treasury at the end of the present year equal to that on the 1st of April last. A part of this sum may be considered as a resource for defraying any extraordinary expenses already authorized by law, beyond the sums above estimated; and a further resource for any emergency may be found in the sum of \$1,000,000, the loan of which to the United States has been authorized by the State of Pennsylvania, but which has not yet been brought into effect.

This view of our finances, whilst it shows that due provision has been made for the expenses of the current year, shows at the same time, by the limited amount of the actual revenue, and the dependence on loans the necessity of providing more adequately for the future supplies of the treasury. This can best be done by a well digested system of internal revenue, in aid of existing sources;—which will have the effect, both of abridging the amount of necessary loans, and on that account, as well as by placing the public credit on a more satisfactory basis, of improving the terms on which loans may be obtained. The loan of sixteen millions was not contracted at a less interest than seven and a half per cent. and although other causes may have had an agency, it cannot be doubted, that with the advantage of a more extended and less precarious revenue, a lower rate

of interest might have sufficed. A longer postponement of this advantage could not fail to have still greater influence on future loans.

In recommending to the National Legislature this resort to additional taxes, I feel great satisfaction in the assurance, that our constituents, who have already displayed so much zeal and firmness in the cause of their country, and will cheerfully give every other proof of their patriotism which it calls for. Happily no people, with local and transitory exceptions never to be wholly avoided, are more able than the people of the United States, to spare for the public wants a portion of their private means, whether regard be had to the ordinary profits of industry or the ordinary price of subsistence in our country, compared with those in any other. And in no case could stronger reasons be felt for yielding the requisite contributions. By rendering the public exigencies, the constituted authorities will be able to prosecute the war more rapidly to its proper issue; every hostile hope, founded on a calculated failure of our resources will be cut off; and by adding to the evidence of bravery and skill, in combats on the ocean and the land, an alacrity in supplying the treasure, necessary to give them their fullest effect; and, thus demonstrating to the world the public energy which our political institutions combine with the personal liberty distinguishing them, the best security will be provided against future enterprises on the rights of the peace of the nation.

The contest in which the United States are engaged, appeals for its support, to every motive that can animate an uncorrupted and enlightened people; to the love of country; to the pride of liberty; to an emulation of the glorious founders of their independence, by a successful vindication of its violated attributes; to the gratitude and sympathy which demand security from the most degrading wrongs, of a class of citizens, who have proved themselves so worthy the protection of their country, by their heroic zeal in its defence; and finally to the sacred obligations of transmitting entire, to future generations, that precious patrimony of national rights and independence which is held in trust by the present, from the goodness of Divine Providence.

Being aware of the inconveniences to which a protracted session, at this season, would be liable, I limit the present communication to objects of primary importance. In special messages which may ensue, regard will be had to the same consideration.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 25th, 1813.

IN SENATE.

Monday, May 24, 1813.

At twelve o'clock ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq. the Vice-President of the United States, took his seat.

On calling over the roll, it appeared that there were twenty-five members present.

The VICE PRESIDENT then rose and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE—

Our fellow citizens, in the free exercise of their constitutional authority, having been pleased to honor the person addressing you, with this distinguished station, have inferred on him an indispensable obligation to meet their just expectations. To attain this desirable object, and to preside over this honorable body in conformity with their unanimity and dignity, which at all time have been conspicuous, will be his primary pursuit. Whilst the constitution has invested him with Legislative and Executive powers, in cases only that are casual, to the decisions of these it has attached a great responsibility; he has the pleasing prospect of repaying on your liberality and candor. But in this high and influential branch of the government, such unanimity should prevail as to decide for themselves every question of policy, the example will still increase their lustre and add to their happiness.

It is a subject of cordial congratulation, that the liberties of the people are so great a degree rest on that wisdom and fortitude, which mark the characters of the exalted personage who fills the Supreme Executive, of the dignified members who constitute the National Legislature, and of the eminent officers who direct the Ministerial Departments. Public virtues, emulated by few governments, need no encomiums. Fidelity and integrity, unobscured by the severest ordeals and presaging to public calamities a favorable issue, will be ever held in high estimation; whilst a government scrupulously faithful to its trust, and measures which merits the highest applause, have a just claim to the public support.

The present epoch is momentous, and leads to observations which would not occur on ordinary occasions. Our country is again involved in a sanguinary conflict, the issue of which, in the estimation of the enemy, is to determine, whether the republican system adopted by the people is embellic and transient, or whether it has force and duration worthy of the enterprise. That it can never fail whilst they are true to their interests, is beyond doubt. And it is not equally so, that they will never desert the government of their choice, or attach themselves to a foreign domination, from which, under the benignant smiles of Divine Providence, they have lately by their own valor emancipated themselves? Can they need arguments to convince them, that in proportion to the purity of republican governments, have ever been the reproaches and efforts for overthrowing them, by imperious sovereigns who once ruled them?

"To divide and to conquer," have long been the objects of the enemy. He has presumed on his own arts; and on impotency in our system of government; but in both instances he will be convinced of his error. The people and constituted authorities of the several states, those great pillars of our confederate system, numerous as they are and inevitably discordant in some of their interests, have evinced in various ways, a firm determination to support it. The interior frontier states, where the territorial war commenced and continues, assailed by innumerable difficul-

ties, have surmounted them, and by their unanimity and Spartan valor are establishing for themselves immortal honor. Through the extensive wilds of our military operations, some of these as in all wars, have been successful, and others unfortunate. But to whatever causes the latter may be traced, they can never be imputed to those heroic officers or privates of the army or of the militia, who have bravely combatted the enemy; and of whom, some have been crowned with laurels, others have submitted to irreparable misfortunes, and many have nobly fallen, enshrined with glory. The Atlantic states have repelled with magnanimity maritime invasions, and have also given proof of their patriotic ardor, by conquests on the ocean. Their enterprises and victories have been sources of national triumph and renown. Are not our officers and mariners, in naval combats, unrivalled by fame? Have they not presented infallible sureties for signaling themselves on great occasions? If we win them is the hope of division or conquest? Does the enemy expect, by burning defenceless towns and villages, to promote his views? Such conduct may entail on the nation which sanctions it a total infamy but can never subvert the elevated souls of our brave fellow citizens; or even depress the sublime minds of our innocent fair, of the ornaments of our country; who amidst the unmerited distresses inflicted on them and their tender offspring by a mercenary, will soar above sympathy, and claim the just tribute of universal admiration and applause.

Whilst the Executive, in the full exercise of its authority, is left to test the sincerity of pacific overtures, it is a happy circumstance, that the United States, at all times desirous of an honorable peace, and superintended by an efficient and capacious mind embraces, and whose patriotic fortitude will pursue every interest of his country, thus meet with an ardent and indispensable war. Is not their power a pledge that they can, and their sacred honor that they will with integrity maintain the conflict? They demand justice; and can they relinquish it, whilst a successor of their sovereign reigns?

Great Britain is in collision with her best customers, and once her commercial friends who had viewed peace as a mutual blessing; and whose moderation had preserved it until necessity has pointed to a different line of conduct. They had annually sent her their productions; and specie to a vast amount, had thus employed her mechanics, purchased her manufactures, extended her commerce, and become a great source of her national wealth. Hence her zealous and persevering opposition to their commercial relations, representing (in high strains) their great injury to the country; but preserving silence on a most important point, their destructive effects on her own manufactures and commerce.

The United States are now her enemy, & it is not easy to foresee, but if the war should continue, the Canadas will be rendered independent of her; and as friends on allies to the United States will no longer be instrumental in exciting an unrelenting and savage warfare against our extensive and defenceless borders? To such inhuman acts, in former times were the Canadians urged by France in her Albion wars; and by our colonial and G. B. obtained jurisdiction over them. She in turn had abused this power, and has justified the U. States in their efforts to vest her of it. And is not this evidence by a view of their effective national and state governments? of their great and increasing resources? of the unconquered minds and formidable numbers of their citizens? of their martial spirit? of their innate attachment to their rights and liberties? and of their flexible determination to preserve them? But if any one still doubts, will he not recollect, that at the commencement of our revolutionary war which terminated against her, the united colonies had not a third of their present population; nor arms or military stores for a single campaign; nor an efficient arrangement for warfare; nor specie in their treasuries; nor funds for emitting a paper currency; nor a national government; nor (excepting two instances) state governments; nor the knowledge either of military or of naval tactics? Will he not also remember, that Great Britain was then in the zenith of her power; that neighboring nations trembled at her nod; that the colonies were under her control; that her crown officers opposed every mean for resisting her; excited amongst the colonial governments, (over which they presided) unfounded jealousies of each other, and embarrassed every measure for their union; that she was loaded with less than a fifth of her present national debt; that she was then at peace with all the world, and that she is now at war with a great part of Europe, as well as with the United States? If Great Britain herself reflects on these things, will she not relinquish her vain attempts to awe the citizens of the United States, by exaggerated statements of her military and naval power—or by delusive views of their unprepared state for a war; of the great expense of it; and of the difficulties they are to encounter, in defence of all that is valuable to men? If in lieu of fruitless artifices, she will make rational and equitable arrangements, which the government of the United States have been always ready to meet, can there be doubt that the two nations will be speedily restored to their wonted friendship and commerce?

Your fellow citizen, with sensations which can more easily be conceived than expressed perceives that here are in the government many of his former friends and compatriots, with whom he has often co-operated in the perilous concerns of his country; and with unfeigned pleasure he will meet the other public functionaries, whose acknowledged

abilities and public services in like manner claim his high consideration and respect.—With a sacred regard to the rights of every department and officer of government, and with a respectful deference to their political principles and opinions, he has frankly declared his own; for to have concealed them at a crisis like this, might have savored too much of a deficiency of candor.

And may that Omnipotent Being, who with infinite wisdom and justice superintends the destinies of nations, confirm the heroic patriotism which has glewed in the breasts of the national rulers, and convince the enemy, that whilst a disposition to peace, on equitable and honorable terms, will ever prevail in their public councils, one spirit, animated by the love of country, will inspire every department of the national government.

E. GERRY.

Washington, 24th May 1813.

The usual preparatory orders were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, May 26.

The president laid before the senate a report of the secretary for the Department of war, comprehending a statement of all the treaties held with the Indian tribes respectively, since the 4th March 1789, relative to the purchase of the lands, the amount of purchases and annuities with the amount in goods and money expended in carrying such treaties into effect; made conformably to a resolution of the Senate of the 30th December 1812, and the report was read.

Thursday, May 27.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Goldsborough, of Maryland, and Mr. German of N. York, appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was resolved, that so much of the President's Message as relates to our intercourse with foreign powers, was ordered to be referred to a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Campbell, Taylor, Chase, Smith, Varnum, Brown, Dana.

That so much as relates to the naval establishment, be referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Gaillard, Gilman, Howell and Cuts; and

That so much as relates to the military establishment, be referred to a committee of five; consisting of Messrs. Anderson, Varnum, Smith, Leib and Hunter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 27

Mr. Gholson presented the petition of John Tahafero, contesting the election of John P. Hangerford, now sitting as a member from Virginia; and

Mr. Epes presented the petition of Burwell Bassett, contesting the election of Thomas Bayley, now sitting as a member from Virginia.

These petitions were read and referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Jennings presented the memorial of the Legislative Council & House of Representatives of Indiana territory, stating that from the harassed situation of that territory, the ordinary avocations of the people have been interrupted, and the people disabled from making payments for the public lands they have purchased and praying that further time may be allowed therefor. Referred to the committee of Public Lands.

No business being before the House an adjournment took place.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED YESTERDAY.

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Fisk, Vermont, Burwell, Davenport, Anderson, Condit, Avery, and Pickering.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Epes, Platts, Roberts, Pitkin, Gordin, and M. gomery.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Archer, Brown, M. S. Sage, Stanford, Goodwin, & Caldwell.

Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Newton, M. Kim, W. Reed, Benson, Seybert, Parker, and Telfair.

Committee on the Public Roads.—Messrs. M. Kee, Robertson, Breckenridge, Bigelow, M. C. King, of N. C. and Conrad.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Dawson, Kent, Lewis, Pearson, Ringgold, Grosvenor, and Brown.

Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Rhea, of Ten Lyle, Franklin, Jackson, of R. I. Bradley, and Sharp.

Committee of Revised and unfinished business.—Messrs. Alston, Ely, and Roane.

Committee of Accounts.—Messrs. Pitkins, Moore, and Winter.

Committee of Enrollment.—Mr. Crawford and Mr. Byly.

Committee of Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Culhoun, Grundy, Dana, Jackson of Virginia, Ingersoll, Fisk of New York, and Webster.

Committee of Military Establishment.—Messrs. Troup, Sevier, Wright, Stuart, Taylor, Talmadge, and Tannehill.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Nelson, Ward, of Massachusetts, Alston, Stockton, Skinner, Davis, and Post.

On the spirit and manner in which the war has been waged by the enemy.—Messrs. Macon, Forsythe, Wright, Gaston, Clark, Humphreys, and Cooper.

TORY LOGIC.

The following is the grade of the prevailing tory logic. The intelligent reader will easily perceive how conclusively it is. How strange that the republicans are not all converted by the force of it!

1. Massachusetts ought not to furnish any militia during the present war, nor fit out any private armed vessels—ergo, the President is a wicked man for not driving the enemy away from the coast of New England.

2. The United States have two thousand miles of sea coast, & that cannot be defended at every point—ergo, the U. S. ought not to go to war, however provoked, insulted or wronged.

3. Massachusetts does not care about a presentment—ergo, the nation ought to be go-

verted by Massachusetts; and the more so, because Massachusetts, in comparison with the rest of the Union, is not bigger than a potato patch.

"Great Britain is the 'Bulwark of Religion' and the last hope of the world—ergo, she has a right to do as she pleases."

5 Great Britain is entitled to the services of her own seamen—ergo she is entitled by mistake, to the services of those of America.

6 There are not so many people in Massachusetts as in the rest of the United States—ergo, Massachusetts being the minority, ought to govern.

Vir. Argus.

FOR THE STAR.

NO. II.

Knowing as I do, that there can be no American neutral, in the great contest in which we are embarked against Great Britain; and believing that every man, as in the war of the revolution, is either a whig or a Tory—I am forced to conclude that he who is not for us is against us, and is a Tory.

Mr. Foster stated in the House of Commons, that "there was a party in Congress devoted to the French revolution, and an Anti-British party, that they voted for the war;" and I presume that the party that voted against the war was not Anti-British, and, agreeably to the above position, must be Anti-American, and are those whom Castlereagh dubs "the friends of Great Britain in Congress."—And I humbly ask, if in a contest between two, if a party is a friend to the one, if he is not an enemy to the other? In a contest between two foreign nations with whom we are at peace, we may be honestly neutral—but I ask, in a contest between America and any foreign nation, an American can be opposed to his own country, without being a traitor or a traitor at least, in principle? This brings me to a view of the declaration of war, and the causes that induced it, which I will show to be of such a nature as to subject us to the choice of war or submission. I will not insult any American by so insolent an interrogatory as, "Which would he choose?" By the official documents it will appear that Great Britain has captured and condemned, under her abandoned orders in council, nine hundred and seventeen ships, and that they have impressed six thousand two hundred and fifty seven seamen; and it will all appear, that the President has informed us, that every hope of restoration or compensation by negotiation, was extinguished; and that it was necessary to place the nation in an attitude and an armour suited to the crisis, and demanded by the national expectation, and which has been approved by the resolutions of almost every State and Territory in the Union.

The President, the legitimate organ of the nation, advised us to a declaration of war—and Congress, the constitutional organ, declared, "that war existed between Great Britain and the United States," and that it should be lawful for the citizens of the United States to treat Great Britain and her subjects as enemies at war. If capturing 917 ships, and condemning them, against the letter of our treaty and the law of nations; if the impressing of 657 seamen, and making them slaves on board their ships of war, is not war against us, I should be glad if some of the "friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, or out of it, would tell us what would be war. And I would ask, if after Great Britain for six years had been perpetrating these outrages against us, and refusing to do us justice, whether our bearing, if longer would not be submission? And I would further ask, whether after America had declared war, the being "the friend of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, would not make them traitors and traitors.

That thirty three of the "friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, have tested the truth of his Lordship's title, tho' they might have preferred a knighthood, cannot be doubted on the inspection of their surreptitious pamphlet (published just at the rising Congress on the first of July, 1812, so that it could not be answered by the majority, and the antidote administered with the poison) will satisfy every man, when we detect and expose its misrepresentations, and show that the object was to set the people against the government, and the war. They begin with a charge against Congress, "That they denied 'the friends of Great Britain in Congress,' as Castlereagh dubs them, the freedom of debate, by the previous question"—although after an eight months' session, not a single case occurred, where the previous question had been called when one of them proposed to speak, or any man opposed to the war. This fact the proceedings of Congress attest, and which every subscriber to that pamphlet is called on to deny, with a reference to the case. Again, they charge Congress with closing the doors of Congress on the debate on the declaration of war—and grumble that they, "the friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, should not have an opportunity of shewing to the British agents their zeal in the cause of his Britannic majesty. Was there ever a more preposterous proposition, or one that more clearly showed the cloven foot? It is a well known fact, that the King of Great Britain, by his prerogative, declares war; that so far from giving notice of his intention to his enemy, he never lets it be known until he manifests it by some grand and secret stroke, and like the panther in ambush leaps upon his prey.—Yet Congress have offended these quasi patriots, by refusing to discuss and vote on the question of war with open doors. It will be recollected, too, that with a view to a public discussion of that question, Mr. Randolph, one of the committee of foreign relations, in direct violation of the rules of the House, endeavored to impose his argument of the question on the House; and that he was supported in that attempt by "the friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them. By the rules of the House, no proposition can be received for discussion, until the question is moved and seconded, and committed to writing, if required. Now can a question be debated, after it is moved and seconded, and committed to writing, until the House, on a vote, agree then to consider it. Yet Mr. Randolph was, before he even moved it, supported in his attempt to discuss it, and consumed near two hours on the subject, when the licensed spies of Great Britain were attending in the lobby, as if invited by the approach of that event. However, as Mr. Randolph has been tied and condemned by the grand inquest of his district, I will close my remarks on the case, having adopted the Roman dictum—"de mortuis nil nisi verum."

Again, the same thirty three "friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, on the first of July, 1812, insisted that the Berlin and Milan decrees were not then re-voiced, although Great Britain on the 23d of June, 1812, admitted them to have been re-voiced on the 12th of April, 1811; and in their attempt to prove that fact, they tread so exactly in Mr. Foster's footsteps, that Mr. Wright informed those "friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, that that pamphlet in his district had been called "Foster's Book," and came there to have such numbers, that they were suspected to have been paid for by that minister, as so much experience did not quadruple with the character of Eastern economy, where most of the subscribers lived.

These same thirty three "friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, assert that the President had it in his power to procure the restoration, and secure our seamen from future impressment, by negotiation; and quote a letter written by Mr. King, in England, to our government, at a time when the British government had practised so artfully on his honest credulity, as to produce that delusion, which induced him to give that information to our government:—And yet these same "friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, well knew that the same Mr. King, afterwards when he returned to America, by a letter, dated at New York, informed our government, that Great Britain had, in that business, practised a deception on him, and had refused to comply with the proposition, when pressed to close it by negotiation. Yet these Castle-epoch patriots have had the temerity to publish Mr. King's first letter to the government, as evidence of the President's power to settle the business of impressment—and they have had the hardihood to suppress Mr. King's last letter, which proves, unequivocally, the deception attempted on him, and their refusal to comply with their pretended assurances. I would ask, if they had been sworn in a court of justice, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, knowing as they did of these two letters of Mr. King's, and had exhibited the one and suppressed the other, if they had been indicted for perjury, what would have been the verdict?—It would most assuredly have been guilty.

These same quasi patriots, or "friends of G. Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, state that Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney made a profitable arrangement in the case of our seamen impressed; when they well knew there was no article in the treaty for their protection, and that for that reason Mr. Jefferson did not submit it to the Senate: And they can never forget that Castlereagh has very lately said "that it never had been practicable to make an arrangement for their protection," and, to use his own memorable words, "the friends of G. Britain in Congress," as he dubs them, "were mistaken on that very point." Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney were two of the cabinet that advised the war, proffered on us impressments and spoliation, which Great Britain would neither surcease to make, nor consent to remunerate, as appears by the manifest accompanying the declaration of war.—Blush, then, ye "friends of Great Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs you, and whom, no doubt, he would light. Recollect, that he who is not for us is against us, and that he who is against us is a traitor; and remember, that treason can be radically expiated only by hemp and confiscation.

PANACEA.

Queen Ann's, May 18, 1813.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1813.

Extract of a letter from Gen. HANDEY, of Worcester county, to Gen. BENSON, dated
Snow-Hill, May 29.

"The enemy are now having about five miles above Watt's Island, in Pocomoke sound; they have not yet landed in either of those counties, but are very near us in Virginia, and are making preparations for that purpose by building flat-bottomed boats. They have cut nearly all the timber on Watt's Island for that purpose. This account I have from fishermen who have been on board of the enemy, as well as from the Islanders, who I have personally conversed with. Five frigates appear to constitute their force—two of which are above the Island, the others opposite."

I have seen a Capt. Robinson, from Accomack, in Virginia, at Pongatague creek: This brave man, with six others, entered into a severe conflict with two barges of the enemy last Saturday, at that place, to prevent their taking out two hallops that lay there, neither of which was his own—seven others of his countrymen came to his assistance; the hallops, after one hour and twenty minutes' conflict, were taken off—many of our brave fellows had expended their last round—Capt. Robinson did not know, at the time I conversed with him, what injury the enemy had sustained; but I have since seen some of the Islanders, who mention that they came on shore next morning to bury the dead six in number; they also mention fifteen wounded.

"This account I believe to be correct, as one of the men who gave the information is a man of veracity."

"A Mr. Smith, one of Capt. Robinson's men, is severely wounded, and a Mr. Joins slightly."

Philadelphia, May 24.

MOBILE.

The fortress of Mobile surrendered on the 15th of April, to a detachment of the U. States army under the immediate command of Major General Wilkinson.

The fortress is within the limits of the purchase of Louisiana, made by the U. States, & has been retained, under various pretences from that period to the present time.

This expedition, which has been conducted with the skill of a soldier, and with the success, which always follows enterprise governed by genius and experience, has been completed by able dispositions, without the loss of a single life. We have been promised by a subaltern officer in the expedition, a statement of the particulars, which we expect by the next mail from Mobile.

Our troops made their landing on the 12th of April, and the first intimation which the Spanish garrison had of their approach was, the music of Light Columns by a full band, and followed by a summons to the commandant to evacuate the place as a part of the U. States territory. The scaling ladders were prepared ready for an assault by escalade, and the armed flotilla presented itself at the same moment in front of the fortress.

The effect of the surprise carried itself into the negotiation, and the Spanish garrison was embarked for Pensacola.

The artillery in the garrison amounted to 57 pieces of various calibre, and 6 brass mortars and howitzers for battery & field; and a considerable stock of ammunition.

The following paper, which we have in a printed hand bill, bears a remarkable contrast with the proclamations of the last year.

Amra.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the inhabitants of the Town of Mobile.

Be not alarmed by appearances, but rest tranquil within your dwellings, and take no part in the scenes which may ensue the display of the American standard in your vicinity. I visit you by order of the President, to enforce the laws of the U. States, and give effect to the civil institutions of the Mississippi Territory.

The public faith is pledged for the protection of your persons and property, & those who may be disposed to retire from the place or from the country, will be permitted to depart in safety with their goods and chattels.

Done at Camp, near the Town of Mobile, April twelfth, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

(Signed) JA: WILKINSON.

New York, May 27.

By a smack which has just arrived here from Montague Point, we learn, that the squadron under Com. Decatur, were at anchor on Wednesday afternoon about 30 miles this side of Montague Point, and that two ships of the line and a frigate, were off Montague.

From the Ontario Messenger of May 18.

A severe cannonading was distinctly heard in this village, Saturday afternoon and evening. It appeared to be on Lake Ontario, from which we are distant about 24 miles. Cannonading was heard on the Lake last Wednesday night, and separate shots on Thursday, which seemed to be in the direction of Kingston. Expecting some important intelligence, we have kept a column open till the moment of putting the paper to press.—Should we hear any thing important in the course of the day, an extra Messenger will be issued.

From Niagara, we hear nothing but of preparations, which lead us to expect news soon. The number of regular troops at the Fort is said to be about 4,000. Deserters from Fort George, state the number of British regulars there at 2,000.

Communication from the Executive to the Legislature.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, May 25, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of my letter to the President of the U. States, deputed the hon. William B. Martin and Walter Dorsey, to wait on him with the resolution of the Legislature of the 20th inst. together with the report of these gentlemen to me, a copy of the note presented to the President and his answer.

I have the honor to be,
With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
LEVIN WINDER.

The hon. the General Assembly of Maryland.

IN COUNCIL,
ANNAPOLIS, May 20, 1813.

SIR,

In consequence of a resolution passed by the Legislature, (a copy of which is herewith enclosed,) we have deputed the hon. William B. Martin and Walter Dorsey, of our body, to wait upon you.

We have the honor to be,
With much respect,
Your obedient servants,
LEVIN WINDER.

His excellency James Madison,
President of the U. States.

Copy,
NINIAN PICKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

ANNAPOLIS, May 25, 1813.

His Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

SIR,

On Saturday last we delivered to the President of the U. States your letter of the 20th inst. enclosing the resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maryland.

The observations of the President on the subject of the resolution was general, and evidently implied that the general government would not pay the expenses of the militia when called into service by the State authorities without the participation of the U. States.

We bro't into view the provision made by the Executive of the U. States for the Militia of Virginia and New York, and claimed the like protection for the State of Maryland: The President replied, that a general officer of the United States was stationed in Virginia, & that the State of New York was peculiarly exposed to the invasion of the enemy. After much conversation on the subject of our mission, we requested his excellency to furnish us with a written answer, which he promised to do, and suggested to us the propriety of addressing a note to him embracing the substance of the resolutions. We accordingly transmitted a note, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, and on the 21st instant, we received from the Secretary of War the following answer.

We have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servants,
WILLIAM BOND MARTIN.
WALTER DORSEY.

His Excellency the President of the U. States.

SIR,

The undersigned being deputed by the Governor of Maryland to wait on your Excellency with the enclosed resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, request you will be pleased to inform us what further protection will be afforded by the general government to the State of Maryland against the incursions of the common enemy, and what provisions may be expected to liquidate the necessary expenditures which have been, or may be, incurred by the State, in providing against belligerent aggressions.

As the Legislature is now in session, and their deliberations will necessarily be delayed until we return to the City of Annapolis, we trust your Excellency will furnish us with an answer in the course of this day.

We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,
WALTER DORSEY.
WILLIAM BOND MARTIN.
Crawford's Hotel, May 22, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 23, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

The President has been pleased to refer to me your note of yesterday, covering a copy of a resolution of the Legislature of Maryland of the twentieth instant, the object of which is to ascertain—

1st. "What further protection will be afforded by the general government against the incursions of the common enemy?"—And

2d. "What provision may be expected to liquidate the expenditures which have been, or may be, incurred in providing against their aggressions?"

The former of these questions is so broad in its terms, that (prudent motives aside) it is quite impossible to give to it a definitive answer. The protection given by government must necessarily be subject to two rules, both of which are in their own nature absolute, the extent of the means placed within its reach, and the degree and measure of the danger to be repelled. It is only of the former that I can say anything, and in regard to that, after referring you to the laws, and the provisions made by them, I cannot but submit an assurance, that every attention to the special defence of Maryland, that may be compatible with the just claims of other parts of the Union, shall be promptly and cordially given.

To the second question of the Legislature, a more precise answer may be given.—So far as expenditures have arisen, or shall arise, in consequence of militia calls made by the State, without the participation of the U. States, no provision is found to exist under the present laws. On the other hand, in all cases in which militia detachments have been called out or recognized, (as in the case of the Baltimore militia,) by the authority of the Union, such provision is found to exist, and will be applied.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, with very great respect,
Your most obedient,
And very humble servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The hon. the Committee from the Executive Council of Maryland.

The Legislature of this State adjourned their extra session on Sunday last.

LIST OF LAWS.
Passed by the Legislature of Maryland, at May Session, 1813.

1. An act for the relief of Eliza Welsh, of Washington county.

2. A supplement to the act to provide for the

appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Snow Hill, in Worcester county.

3. A further supplement to the act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

4. An act for the relief of Peter A. Cairns, of St. Mary's county.

5. A supplement to the act to encourage the education of the youth of Worcester county.

6. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties in this State, passed November Session, 1812.

7. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Westminster General Meeting House, in Frederick county.

8. An act to authorize William Francis Lewis, former collector of Calvert county, to complete his collections.

9. An act for the relief of Thomas B. Briscoe, of St. Mary's county.

10. An act to alter and change the name of William Hamersly and Francis Hamersly his son, of Charles county, to that of William Hamersly Pile and Francis Hamersly Pile.

11. An act to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the past or future employment of the militia of this State.

12. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for opening and extending Alsquith street, in the eastern precincts of Baltimore.

13. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act authorizing James Sloan, sen. of the city of Baltimore, as attorney for Doct. James Macrill, to execute a deed to Edward Harris, for the lands there in mentioned.

14. An act for the relief of Gerard Tophin, an insolvent debtor of the city of Baltimore.

15. An act to provide for the payment of the militia which has been called into actual service, and expenses incurred by reason thereof.

16. An act for the benefit and relief of William Harrison, of James of Talbot county.

17. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in this State, and for other purposes.

18. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and for repealing the acts of assembly there in mentioned, and for other purposes.

19. An act providing for the calling out and detaching the militia of this State, and for other purposes.

20. An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Montgomery county to appoint a constable for the town of Brookville, in said county.

21. An act relating to lunatics, idiots and persons insane.

22. An act authorizing the several Banks in this State to loan money to the State of Maryland.

23. An act for the payment of the Journal of accounts.

New York, May 22.

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor, to the Editors of the New York Gazette, dated 14th of May.

"Died, at Sackett's Harbor, on the 12th inst. Mr. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS LEONARD, of New York, in the 23d year of his age, sailing master of the Navy."

"Mr. Leonard was on board the Julia, in the attack upon York, in Upper Canada, on the 27th of April last, and fell a victim to a violent disease, which was brought on by fatigue and exposure in that expedition."

"He was buried with the honors of war the next day."

"Gen. PIKE was also buried yesterday, and his Aid de Camp, Capt. Nicholson; both being wounded (of which wounds they died) in the attack upon York."

"The fleet will sail in a day or two upon another expedition."

"I am, with respect,
Your obedient and
Very humble servant,
JAMES T. LEONARD."

AMERICAN LOSS, at the capture of York.

Killed in battle,	11
Do. by explosion,	52
Total,	66
Wounded in battle,	23
Do. by explosion,	180
Total,	203

ENEMY'S LOSS.

Killed and wounded,	260
Prisoners, militia,	790
Do. regulars,	30
Total,	930

Married, on Tuesday, 25th ult. by the Rev. James Ridgway, Mr. Joseph Byas, to Miss Ann M. Eeale, nee, all of Dorchester county.

Died, on the 16th ult. Mrs. Ann M. Allister, in the 36th year of her age, consort of Mr. Hugh M. Allister, of Queen Anne's county.

TO THE PATRIOTIC AND SPIRITED.

It is proposed that a company of Volunteer Mounted Infantry, to be called the Volunteer Rangers, trained and officered by the State, thro' the choice of the majority of the corps, kept in regular service during the continuance of the War, or as long as necessary. Their pay and rations as cavalry. Their particular object, the defence of Talbot, and not to be ordered beyond the lines of Maryland.

Their principal duty, protection from the depredations of the British on the Bay, on the shores of our fertile Rivers and Creeks, presenting a force rapid in its evolutions, secret in attack, and fatal from its musquetry.—Citizens of Talbot, think not that your present moments of thoughtless ease & careless security will last long. No! we are but too much exposed! They let the short day of leisure be a day of preparation. And what, within the present compass of our means, could be more active in manoeuvre to defend, or more rapidly fatal in attack, than a corps which would combine the musket fire of the infantry to the quick march of the Light Dragoons.

All those who are disposed to approve of and assist in the establishment of this corps, without distinction of parties, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Easton, June 1—2

PUBLIC SALE.

It will be sold on 5th day, (FRIDAY), 11th of the 6th month (June) inst. at the late residence of John Wilson, dec'd. near Easton, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.—All so the lease of the farm for the present year, on which is seeded fifty bushels of wheat, and a crop of corn in the ground. All of which will be sold on a credit of six months on all sum over six dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the date on all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required on removing the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN KEMP, adm'r. of John Wilson, dec'd.

6th mo. 1st—2

CAVALRY ORDERS.

The "Independent Light Dragoons" are ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in ample order.

WILL HARRISON, Jr. Lieut. Com.

June 1—2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet on MONDAY the 7th June, inst. at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of hearing appeals; and will continue to sit as long as may be necessary in conformity to the 19th section of the act of Assembly, passed at November session 1812, entitled "An act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this State"—It is requested that persons who are disposed to apply, will make early application.

By order—
JOHN STEPHENS, Jun. Clk.

VACCINE MATTER.

The subscribers having been appointed by the President of the U. States, agent for Vaccination, hereby gives notice, that genuine Vaccine Matter, will be furnished to any Physician, or other Citizen of the U. States who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post and except from the citizens of Maryland the requisite fee of a five dollar bank note, forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use it, will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person who can read & write, to secure his own family or neighbors from the small Pox, with the greatest certainty and without any trouble or danger. All letters to or from the subscriber in this subject, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States Mail, free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH, U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.

The Editors of all Newspapers within the State of Maryland, are requested to insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward a paper containing it to the Agent for Vaccination, who will then remit their payment for the same by post.

may 15, (June) 1—3

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes this opportunity to acquaint his customers and the public that his GOODS which had been removed to the country again opened at his Store House opposite the Bank, with an addition supply of

NICE TEAS, BROWN SUGAR, &c.

He also has on hand a few of WALDRON'S PRIME SCYTHE BLADES

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, June 1—3

ROCK HALL PACKET.

Will leave Rock Hall in future at 5 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This alteration in the hour of sailing is to get past the Fort before night.

THOMAS HARRIS.

June 1—4

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM SKINNER, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 29th day of May, 1813.

WILLIAM SKINNER, Ex'or of Wm. Skinner, dec'd.

June 1—3

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

April Term, 1813.

On application of Adam Elzey, of Somerset county, by petition in writing to the honorable Judges of said County Court, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Court being satisfied by competent testimony that he the said Adam Elzey has resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding his said application, and having been bro't before the said Court by the said Sheriff of Somerset county, upon a commitment in execution against him, and having taken the oath required by the act of Assembly aforesaid, it was ordered and directed by the said Court that the said Adam Elzey be discharged from imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the Judges of Somerset county at Princess Anne, on the first Saturday in September Term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed to appear before the Court, to show cause (if any) they have why the said Adam Elzey should not have the benefit of his application: & it was further ordered by the said Court that the said Adam Elzey give notice of the order of his creditors by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and to be continued for four successive weeks, and also by setting up a notice thereof three months before the said day, at the Court House door of said County, and one other notice thereof at one Tavern in Princess Anne.

True copy,
JOSHUA POLK, Clerk Somerset county court.

June 1—4

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md June 1—m

The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their account to this office.

J. W.

DUANE'S HAND-BOOK FOR INFANTRY.

(ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT)
For sale at the Star Office.

June 1—



FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

ROYAL SPORT.

TUNE, FIDELITY

THE Genius of Freedom, of unsullied fame,
In Europe was hunted as a royal game:
Eluding the chase of his Albion foes,
He sought in Columbia a place to repose.
Fol. 101, &c.

Not long under cover, till Britain's fell Pack
Took scent of the Genius and follow'd his track,
Asserting their title to hunt on the ground,
Wherever his Majesty's Game could be found.
Fol. 101, &c.

The Sons of Columbia, the Heirs of the soil,
Such save like spoiling determin'd to spoil,
Resolved like Freemen their Rights to maintain
And drove the fell Pack to their kennel again.
Fol. 101, &c.

The Bloodhounds of Britain again we now spy,
Unkennel'd, uncoupled, and all in full cry,
And driving full speed to be in at the death,
To wind the shrill horn upon Freedom's last
breath.
Fol. 101, &c.

There's all the old Tories and old Refugees,
And mercenary Indians united with these,
At the sound of the bugle they follow the track,
And join in the chase with the old British Pack.
Fol. 101, &c.

Tho' daring awhile to make game of our cause,
Unpunish'd they shall not long sport with our
laws;
For, lashing the Puppies, half train'd to the
chase,
We'll send them to Scotia again in disgrace.
Fol. 101, &c.

Tho' Spies and tho' Traitors should practise their
wiles,
Fair Freedom shall ne'er be entrapp'd in their
toils;
Like true blooded Yankees, we'll smoke their
state tricks,
And play them the game of old *Sereno* six.
Fol. 101, &c.

John Bull he may bellow, his Lion may growl,
His Bullies may bluster, his War dogs may
howl;
Like our Fathers, our Freedom we'll ever main-
tain,
They beat the whole Pack, and we'll beat them
again.
Fol. 101, &c.

The following particulars are from a gentleman of the greatest respectability, on the correctness of whose statement we can with confidence rely: *Whig*

Sassafras, Cecil county, May 10, 1813

GENTLEMEN,

Deeming it proper that the public should be made acquainted with the manner in which our foes, the savage British, conducted the war against us, I therefore sit down to give you an account of the atrocities perpetrated by them at Frederick Town in this county.

From various indications afforded by the squadron at the head of the bay, we expected an attack on Frederick and George Town; and Col. Vezey had for several days been assiduously employed in organizing a force to repel it, but the militia did not turn out with as much alacrity, nor in such numbers as they have done. A small breast work was thrown up before the village of Frederick, upon which was mounted one small cannon, and about 70 or 80 militia were stationed in it, under the command of Col. Vezey, which was all the force that could be collected. On the morning of the 6th inst. the enemy made his appearance in 18 barges, moving rapidly up the river, preceded by a small boat or batteau, from which landed two negro men, who informed Col. Vezey, that Admiral Cockburn (the commander of the expedition) requested them to communicate to the Col that he would not fire upon the boats, that he (Cockburn) would not burn the town. This insidious message had an injurious effect; it damped the ardor of the men, and some persons were weak enough to advise the Col to comply. The Col. disdaining any compromise with the enemies of his country, heroically replied, "in the name of God, gentlemen, for what purpose did I come here? I came here to fight and to defend the town, and I will do it, as long as I have a cartridge, or as a man will stand by me."

In a few minutes after this conversation, the action commenced by the discharge of cannon from our battery, the enemy immediately stood up in their boats and gave three cheers, which the militia, at the suggestion of the commander returned—at this moment the men appeared to be animated and resolute, but the enemy poured upon them such a tremendous volley of shot, langrage, grape shot, rockets and musket balls, and the scene was so novel and terrible that many of the men lost their fortitude, and about 40 of them panic struck, fled in dismay, the residue about 35 men, at the head of whom was the colonel, consisting of brave spirits, bore the terrible shock with equanimity and firmness, and returned with great gallantry the fire of the foe. This small, but truly Spartan band, supported with a nimbleness and spirit, the unequal contest for three quarters of an hour, during this time many men were seen to fall in the boat. Every man remained firm at his post, until a retreat was ordered by the commanding officer, the enemy had then landed and were scaling the bank to enter the breast work, and they had also disembarked a body of men on the right and left of our position to surround the heroic little band, who notwithstanding effected a safe retreat in the face of a tremendous fire, with only one man wounded.

Colonel Vezey has the merit of having displayed throughout the conflict, great gallantry, skill and judgment, and the men were highly animated by his exhortations and example.

The battle was fought very near the village of Frederick, and in a few minutes after our retreat, the enemy entered it, and here commenced a scene of atrocity and horror unsurpassed in modern warfare among civilized nations. The fell monsters ran with flaming brands in their hands and applied them to the buildings; and in a moment the whole town was in a blaze: Women with their children clinging to them, were seen screaming, wild with affright,

running in every direction and supplicating, in the most humiliating attitudes, the ruthless savages to spare their houses and their little property; their prayers and entreaties were answered with scoffs and the most abusive language. In the midst of this scene of desolation stood the savage Cockburn, regardless of the entreaties, and unaffected by the distress and anguish of the inhabitants, like a satan viewing the fall of the parents of mankind, and their expulsion from Paradise, contemplating the havoc made by his orders, with malignant joy. It seemed as if Attila and his Huns had revisited the earth, and were renewing the devastations formerly committed on the Roman empire.

The British Cossacks, unsatiated by the destruction of Frederick Town, crossed the river and burnt George-town on the opposite side, where the same scenes were renewed; they also extended their devastations to the farm houses in the neighborhood of Frederick Town, burning and plundering as far as their excursions extended. Mr. Joshua Ward is a principal sufferer; his house was burnt with all his valuable furniture. Even women were robbed of their ear rings, and in some instances, of their clothes. Such language as was made use of by the British, both of officers and men, can scarcely be paralleled, damn'd rascal, damn'd bitch, damn'd liar, and damn'd scoundrel, were the softest epithets bestowed on the inhabitants.

These are some of the occurrences that took place, but in short we have heard no read of no acts perpetrated by the Tartars and Cossacks that surpasses in enormity the conduct of the English at Frederick Town. But it is a consolation to us, that they did not escape with impunity; Cockburn himself acknowledged that our fire was deadly and destructive, and insisted that our small fortification was manned with regular soldiers—he said it was impossible that the militia could fight with so much intrepidity and effect, and the British officers and men confessed that he had many killed and wounded.

It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of precision, the loss of the enemy, but the facts we have been able to collect show that it was considerable. A man in George Town saw four dead men in one boat, and a wounded officer, the second commander of the expedition, who had his thigh broke, and a man whom the enemy forced to accompany them from Turner's Creek, says there was nine killed and wounded in the boat he was in. This is the best eulogium on the bravery of our small band of heroes. The property destroyed cannot be estimated at less than seventy or eighty thousand dollars.

The Savages while at Frederick Town often said it was their intention to attack Baltimore, and Cockburn swore that he would never rest until he burnt every house in it.

Possibly I may hereafter give some further details, but you may rest assured of the authenticity of this statement.

P. S. In order to prevent misconception perhaps it is best to state the whole of Admiral Cockburn's message. It was this, "that if the militia would not fire on the boats, he would only burn the store houses and 'vessels, and spare the town.' The inhabitants in their distress for the loss of their property, blame Col. Vezey for firing. But the Col. only did his duty, for which he will be thanked and supported by every patriot in the state."

UPPER CANADA.

At this interesting crisis, when our brave soldiers have taken possession of the capital of Upper Canada, some account of the territory they are expected to conquer will not be unacceptable to our readers. We are indebted for it to the latest edition of the Geography of Dr. Morse.

UPPER CANADA.

Extent.—If, as we suppose, this province is considered as extending to lake Winnipeg westward; and northward to Poplar River, which falls into the middle of that lake from the east; the following account of its size and situation may be regarded as generally accurate. Its southern extremity on lake Erie is in lat. 42, 30, N. its northern at Poplar river, in lat. 52, 30, N. its eastern on lake St. Francis, in lon. 74 degrees W. and its western on lake Winnipeg in lon. 97 degrees. The northern line generally, however, is believed to be considerably south of lat. 52, 30. Its length from east to west on this supposition is 1090 miles. Its greatest breadth from lake Erie to the northern line is 525 miles; the average breadth is not more than 250 or 300.

Boundaries.—Bounded N. by New Britain; N. E. by Lower Canada; E. by the same and by the river St. Lawrence, lake Ontario and Niagara river, which divide it from New York; S. by lakes Erie, Huron and Superior, and Winnipeg river, which divide it from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan Territory and the N. W. parts of the United States; W. by Detroit river, lake St. Clair, Huron river and lake, Winnipeg river and lake Winnipeg.

Religion.—The great part of the province is destitute of a regular gospel ministry. At Kingston, Newark and a few other places, there are settled clergymen. Except these places the Methodists are almost the only preachers in the country. Methodism is the prevailing religion of the province. There are a few Presbyterians or Episcopalians, and scarcely any Catholics.

Government and civil divisions.—Like the other provinces, Upper Canada has a lieutenant governor, who acts as governor in the absence of the governor general.

The Legislature is composed of a legislative council and house of assembly. The former contains not less than seven members, the latter not less than 14—

The manner of election and the tenure of the office are the same as in Lower Canada.

The legislature meets annually in May, and has the sole power of taxation.

Weekly courts are held in every town in the province, by two justices of the peace who have final cognizance of all debts under eight dollars. District courts are held every three months by a district judge, in which cases are finally decided by a jury of 12, where the demand does not exceed 60 dollars. Greater sums are tried by a jury, before the circuit court composed of the chief justice and two associate judges, who make an annual circuit through the province. From them is an appeal to the governor and council.

This province is divided into nineteen counties, which are subdivided into townships ordinarily of 9 by 12 miles.

The constitution which guarantees to the people their political privileges, was received from the British government in 1791. That government bears the whole expense of the civil establishment. There is no land tax, quit rent, or any other, excepting for the regulation of internal police in counties and smaller corporations.

The people regulate all local matters and choose their town officers, as in the United States. Their privileges are much greater than were those of the American colonies previous to the revolution.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in 1783, was 10,000; in 1806, 80,000. They are composed chiefly of emigrants from New England and New Jersey. Some of the settlers are from Great Britain. Many of the towns have the names of the towns in New and Old England.

Towns.—York, formerly Toronto, the seat of government, stands on York harbor, on the north side, near the west end of lake Ontario, in 43, 35 N. directly opposite the mouth of Niagara river, which is 40 miles distant by water, and 100 by land. A long and narrow peninsula called Gibraltar Point, forms and embraces this harbor, securing it from the storms of the lake, and rendering it the safest of any on the coast. The town is projected to extend a mile and a half in length from the bottom of the harbor, along the lake. Many houses are already completed, some of which display considerable taste. It was laid out in 1791. Within the last ten years its growth has been rapid.

Kingston is in lat. 44, 18 N. long. 75 41 W. It stands at the head of the St. Lawrence, on the north shore, opposite Wolf's Island. It occupies the site of Fort Frontenac, was laid out in 1784, and is of considerable size. It has an excellent harbor, in which the king's shipping on lake Ontario winter. It has an Episcopal Church, a hospital and a barracks for troops.

Newark stands on the west bank of Niagara river, at its mouth, in lat. 43. It extends a mile along the lake. It contains two churches, one Episcopal, the other Presbyterian.

Queenstown stands on Niagara river, 7 miles above Newark. It contains an Episcopal Church.

Chippawa is a little village, three miles above the falls, and six above Queenstown.

Elizabethtown is in the vicinity of Johnstown, near lake Ontario, was settled in 1784, chiefly by British people. The London missionary society have a missionary established here.

Militia.—The militia in the several districts meet annually. All the males, except the Friends, Dunkers and Methodists, from 18 to 45, bear arms.

Climate.—The climate is much milder than in the lower province.

Face of the country.—This country is generally level, and, in many parts, little elevated above the lakes. In the northern parts of the province is the Canada range of mountains, which branches from the rocky mountain range, near the head of Columbia river, and preserves an irregular course to the eastern shore of Labrador.

Soil and agriculture.—The soil is generally good. The agriculture is yet in its infancy. The whole country, which is cleared, produces good wheat, Indian corn, flax, and grass in abundance. Hops of a good quality grow spontaneously, also plums, mulberries, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries and grapes. Orchards begin to bear fruit. Peaches, cherries and currants are abundant. Good pork is often fattened entirely in the woods.

From the eastern boundary of the province, to lake Ontario, the northern bank of the St. Lawrence is laid out into regular counties and townships; the land is fertile, and under good cultivation. There are between 20 and 40 mills in this extent. Good roads have been opened, bridges well constructed, and comfortable houses erected for the settlers. North of these townships is a tier of more than twenty others, most of which front on the Ottawa river. Settlements have commenced in these, and, from their soil, and the advantages of their situation, they will soon become flourishing, populous towns.

Bay.—The bay of Quinti is a very long, narrow harbor, on the northern shore of lake Ontario. It is formed by the county of Prince Edward, which is a large peninsula, running out eastward from the northern shore of the lake. The eastern end of the peninsula is called Point Pleasant. From Point Pleasant to the western end or head of the bay is 50 miles. It is navigable the whole distance for the vessels of the

lake. The peninsula forms the three townships, Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh and Marysburgh. At no great distance from the commencement of the peninsula, it becomes so narrow as to form a short portage from the head of the bay into the lake. The towns which form the north side of the bay, are Sidney, Thurlow, Adolphustown, and Fredericksburgh. A little west of the portage, Trent river supplies the bay with the waters of Rice lake. A canal has been proposed across the portage, which would convert the peninsula into a large island.

Minerals.—Iron is abundant, but it is not wrought in the province.

If we were at liberty to state the channel through which we have received the following letter we should satisfy our readers, as full as we are ourselves satisfied, that it is written by the person whose name it bears.
Dem. Press.

ANOTHER INTERCEPTED LETTER.

Letter from the Right Honorable Sir JOHN BURLAK WARREN, Bart. K. B. Commander in Chief of all his majesty's naval forces upon the North American station, to John Wilson Crocker, Esq. dated on board the San Domingo in the Chesapeake, May 7, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of their Lordships, that since the date of my last dispatch his majesty's squadron under my command has been unceasingly active in capturing and destroying all the shallops, packets and ferry boats which infest the rivers, creeks and inlets of this bay. This species of warfare is, perhaps the most efficacious against the enemy as it strips a great many of the people among the lower orders of their all—I hope thereby to render the war unpopular, a point I have ventured to deem of some importance in a country where almost every man however low or poor is allowed to vote, at the elections. The Constellation frigate has not yet been attacked. I had the honor to mention in my last how strongly she was moored under the protection of nine gun boats, and it is understood that the crew is in a high state of discipline. I hope however, to open the batteries of the fleet upon her on the arrival of the additional ships of the line of which I am now in hourly expectation.

I have succeeded in burning Frenchtown, a small village on Elk river, and on the 3d of this month a party of marines and seamen to the number of about 400 under the command of Capt. Warren, were landed from the boats of the squadron at Havre de Grace, a town at the mouth of the river Susquehanna, which they took possession of in a few minutes in a very gallant style by storm. They afterwards proceeded a few miles higher up the bay and burnt the iron works, and foundry on Principio creek; and tore up and burnt the bridge. At Havre de Grace there was no resistance except from a handful of militia, less than a company, who fled before his majesty's royal marines and seamen. These two towns were selected because, as their names may denote, they are marked by that unhappy predominance of a French party so common in the U. States. When Havre de Grace was taken possession of about twenty of the dwelling houses belonging to the inhabitants were set on fire, which I trust will be found in conformity with the spirits of their Lordship's instructions. I am aware that the destruction of private property in captured towns has not been practised among the nations of Europe in later times; but the Americans are so little upon a par with the nations of Europe in the usages of war and other refinements that I confidently persuade myself I have not misinterpreted their Lordship's instructions in acting as I have done. Moreover England herself has been the subject of this treatment from other nations, for it is known that in the ninth and tenth centuries her whole coast was often invaded by hordes of Danes who robbed and burnt all before them; and moreover she does not copy her own example, always distinguished by humanity as well as valor in all her wars, for it is also known that in the rebellion war of 1776, against these colonies many places not fortified or defended, and numerous private dwellings, were burnt by his majesty's troops on the evident grounds of necessity and the wicked nature of that rebellion.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Sir, Your most obed't servant,
J. B. WARREN.

WANTED,

A smart active BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, in a Dry Good store, who writes well, and has a knowledge of figures. Apply to the Editor.
may 25—m

FOR SALE,

A number of young likely, healthy negro Men, Women and Children. For terms apply to the subscriber, near St. Michaels, Talbot county.
JOHN ROLLE.
may 25—m

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at the Star-Office, Easton, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Bibles, Testaments, Columbian Orators, Scott's Lessons, English Reader, Introduction to do, and Sequel; American Preceptor, do. Selections; Pike's, Jew's, O'Neil's, Scott's and Morse's Geography; Johnson's, Murray's and Enrick's Dictionaries; Murray's, Conley's and Harrison's Grammars; Columbian, Webster's, Murray's, Pearce's, Fenning's and Dilworth's Spelling-Book;—Chap-Books, Primers and Toy-Books, large assortment.

Blank-Books, bound and half bound, broad and long folio; Wedgewood, Pewter, Composition, Stone and Pocket Ink stands; Sand-Boxes, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Pencils and Cases, Ink-Powder, Quills, Writing and Letter paper assorted, &c. &c.
may 25.

Coach, Gig, & Chair Making.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced, and are now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, in the town of Denton, opposite the Court House. They have on hand, and intend to keep, a general supply of the best materials; and from the experience of H. Maddy in one of the most fashionable shops in the city of Baltimore, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to execute all orders in the best and neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.—We solicit a share of public patronage.
DOUGHERTY & MADDY.
Denton, may 4—6

STRAYED

From the subscriber, about the first of April last, a dark bay horse *COLT*, three years old next fall, well grown, long man and tail, with a dent in his forehead; he favors his sire, Jacob Bromwell's horse—was raised by major Broome. Any person giving information, so that I get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded.
JOHN KENNARD.
may 25—3

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 Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Charles Waters*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment—indulgence can not be given. Witness my hand, this 18th day of May, anno domini 1813.
ELIZABETH WATERS, adm'x
of Charles Waters.

may 25—3*

APPRENTICES

Wanted to the Earthen Ware business.
Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.
NICHIS S. JONES, Baltimore.
march 9—12

P. S. Any letters relative to the above, left with Mr. Edward Markland, Mr. Wm. Cox, or Mr. Caleb Brown, Easton, will meet with attention.
N. S. J.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th inst. a bright mulatto man by the name of *Polard*, about 3 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thick-set pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected. A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith. He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centreville jail; and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid.

WILLIAM F. BOURKE.

Near Centreville, Queen Ann's—m
county, Maryland, may 25—m

A Runaway.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 16th of this month, a young negro man by the name of *Perry*, sometimes calls himself *Perry Wilson*, he is very black, with a round face, about 5 feet 6 inches high—Perry is a well set fellow, with very white eyes. Whoever takes up the said fellow in this county, and brings him home shall receive ten dollars; if out of the county, and in the State, twenty dollars, and if out of the State, eighty dollars, or will have him confined in jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward.
JAMES NABB.
Talbot county, may 18—m

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself *Nancy Brown*. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, a yellow spotted shawl, a pair of shoes and stockings, all much worn; has a scar on her neck, occasioned, as she says, by a burn; says she was manumitted by Mr. James Armstrong, who resides at the head of M'Eldey's Dock, in the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise will be sold for her prison fees, as the law directs.
MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
5th April, 1813 (13)—5

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Caroline county, Maryland, on the third day of May inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Isaac*, supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; his clothing when committed were a coarse shirt, a short round about of kersey or linsey striped, and a pair of trousers of the same kind, a pair of old shoes and wool hat; he also had a small bundle of other cloths with him. Has no particular marks—he is a chunky, well set fellow, very dark complexion, tolerably intelligent, and healthy—says he was sold to a negro trader by the name of Mr. Mims, by his master, a certain capt. Charles Tunnell, who he says lives near Accomac Court House, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.
JAMES KEENE, Sheriff of Caroline county.
may 5, (11)—8

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Emmanuel Coomes*. He is about five feet eleven inches high, stout and well made; about 35 years of age—His clothing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nank pants, a flax linen shirt, a black fur hat, and half boots. Has a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.
MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
April 23, 1813. (may 4—8)



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1813.

[No. 40.....70.]

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

CAVALRY ORDERS.
The "Independent Light Dragoon" are ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in ample order.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Jr. Lieut. Com.
June 1—2

TO THE PATRIOTIC AND SPIRITED.

It is proposed that a company of Volunteer Mounted Infantry, to be called the "Volunteer Rangers," trained and officered by the State, thro' the choice of the majority of the corps, kept in regular service during the continuance of the War, or as long as necessary. Their pay and rations as cavalry. Their particular object, the defence of Talbot, and not to be ordered beyond the lines of Maryland.

Their principal duty, protection from the depredations of the British on the Bay, on the shores of our fertile Rivers and Creeks, presenting a force rapid in its evolutions, secret in attack, and fatal from its superiority. Citizens of Talbot, think not that your present moments of thoughtless ease & careless security will last long. No; we are but too much exposed! Then let the short day of leisure be a day of preparation. And what, within the present compass of our means, could be more active in manœuvre to defend, or more rapidly fatal in attack, than a corps which would combine the musket fire of the infantry to the quick march of the Light Dragoons.
All those who are disposed to approve of and assist in the establishment of this corps, without distinction of parties, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Easton, June 1—2

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Court of Chancery.

Will be sold at public auction, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 5th day of June next, at Mr. Brown's tavern in Centerville, Queen Ann's County.

That valuable Farm, Mill & Mill Seat.
Late the property of William Taylor, Esq. living in Queen Ann's County, within two miles of Centerville. The Farm contains 121 1/2 acres of fertile Land, well adapted to plant of Paris and clover, and to the growth of wheat and corn. From 30 to 35 acres are in timber—and there is a small dwelling house upon it.
The Mill Seat contains upwards of 50 acres, about one half of which is upland, with some fine wood on it, and the residue is covered by the pond. The mill house is framed and weather-boarded with plank, thirty six feet in length and thirty two in breadth, with two water wheels, and constructed for three pairs of stones, two pair of which are only in operation at this time. There is a small dwelling house for the miller near the mill, and the stream is believed to be a never failing one.
The Farm and Mill Seat will be sold together or separate, as may best suit those inclined to purchase, who can view the premises before the sale, and can obtain any further information relative to the property, by applying to Henry Darden, Esq. near Centerville.

This property is strongly recommended by the fertility of the surrounding country, which is remarkable for its abundant productions of grain; and also by its vicinity to tide water, as there is an almost daily communication between Centerville and Baltimore, by packets. Thus offering to the proprietor a choice of employing the mill in merchant or country work, or both, or in any manufactory requiring the aid of water.
The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one fourth of the purchase money in cash—one fourth in six, one fourth in twelve, and one fourth in eighteen months: Bonds or notes with security to be approved by the trustee, will be required. When the whole payment is completed a conveyance will be made by the trustee, and the title is believed to be indisputable. Immediate possession will be given.
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Trustee.
Baltimore, May 4—6

At the same time and place,

The subscriber will offer for sale, one hundred acres of **TIMBER LAND**, lying about six miles from Centerville, adjoining Doct. Nicholson's Farm. It will be divided into lots of twenty five acres each, to suit purchasers. The terms of sale, which will be easy, will be made known on the day.
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.
May 4—6

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on 5th day (FRIDAY), 11th of the 6th month (June) inst. at the late residence of John Wilson, dec'd. near Easton, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—All so the lease of the farm for the present year, on which is seeded fifty bushels of wheat, and a crop of corn in the ground. All of which will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the date on all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required on removing the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
JOHN KEMP, adm'r of John Wilson, dec'd.
6th mo. 1st—2

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes this opportunity to request his customers and the public that his GOODS which had been removed to the country are again opened at his Store House opposite the Bank, with an addition supply of

NICE TEAS, BROWN SUGAR, &c.
He also has on hand a few of WALDRON'S PRIME SCYTHES BLADES.
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, June 1—3

PRIME WALDRON SCYTHES.

The subscribers have for a cargo of GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES, Manufactured by T. Waldron—of various sizes. THOMAS S. GROOME.

Easton, May 25—m

FOR SALE.

A number of young likely, Talley negro Men, Women and Children. For terms apply to the subscriber, near St. Michaels, Talbot County. JOHN ROLLE.

May 25—m

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL.

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIKX.

April 6—m

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, May 20.

Mr. Crabb delivers a petition from Alexander C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner, praying an indemnification for the loss sustained by them, in consequence of the destruction of their property by the mobs in Baltimore, in the months of June and July last; which was read and referred to Messrs. Crabb, Kilgour and Dorsey.

Friday, May 21.

Mr. Crabb from the Committee, delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Alexander C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner, beg leave to report, that they have considered the same, and conceive the petitioners entitled to indemnification from the community, which inflicted or permitted those injuries to be inflicted. They therefore submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to appoint three capable and discreet persons, not residents of the City of Baltimore, to ascertain the damages sustained by Alexander C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner, by the destruction of their property in Baltimore, by a mob, in the months of June and July last, and the damages so ascertained shall be paid by the Levy Court of Baltimore County, on the assessable property of Baltimore City, and paid to the said Alexander C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner.
By order, HENRY D. SCOTT, Clk. Which was read. The house adjourns.

FROM THE CHARLESTON TIMES.

GOOD GUYS OF LIFE.

OR, BENEFITS FROM THE WAR.

The prompt versatility of the people of the U. States, in the adoption of measures to prevent or relieve evils, and to obtain good, is one of their most distinguished characteristics. Thus we have seen, that rice, cotton, tobacco, and domestic manufactures, have been successively taken up by the Carolinians and Georgians, on a cultivation of benefit, or on the pur of pecunia—the present system of British trade gives us one use and saving millions. Those enemies prevent our receiving, by sea, such supplies as the middle and northern states afford, and such as we need to receive from foreign countries. Let us examine into the means of relief, which are in our power. The City of Charleston consumes or exports wheat flour, fruit liquors, (commonly called brandies) cider, grain liquors, (Geneva, whiskey or usqueban, beer, ale and porter) starch, candles, cordage, homespun cloths of wool, cotton, flax and hemp; wool hats, leather goods, iron and iron castings, and manufactures; flaxseed oil, earthen ware, feathers, pleasure and working carriages, tree nails, wild cherry, curled maple, and other cabinet woods, &c. &c. which are produced by a system of farming and industry, and those of the eastern, northern and middle states, employ upon land, producing united growth of oak, pine, hickory, walnut, locust, beech, sugar maple and other trees.

At the heads of the waters of the Santee, the Catawba, the Congaree, the Peeble, the Enoree, the upper Broad Rivers, and Greene River; and at the heads of the Peeble, and Lynch's Creek, there is a very extensive and well watered country, which is even now considerably improved, and fenced in the manner of the middle, northern and western states. Good crops of wheat, rye, and barley, grow there, and can be produced in any quantity; and all the other articles of northern produce, for consumption and exportation. It is a fine wool and mutton country. The City of Charleston, and Georgetown, might obtain constant and extensive supplies of all the goods made from grain, flax, iron, hemp, flax, wool, with cotton, leather, tallow, seeds, &c. if measures of enterprise, with capital, were to be immediately taken to improve the extensive intervals of land which lie on those waters. Grain mills, saw mills, iron works, tanneries, distilleries, promoting schools and places of worship, bringing on mechanics, tradesmen, manufactures and sheep; trying outposts, villages, planting or chads, encouraging domestic manufactures, & other like means—are the sure modes to effect those important ends.

The lands on all those rivers, are entirely free from danger from the Indians, and from foreign invasion; have sweet and agreeable waters, numerous wagon roads to and through them, and boat and raft navigation to Charleston by the Santee canal or to Georgetown. It is a high country, no where flat, generally hilly, though capable of cultivation; in some parts mountainous. Extensive tracts are purchasable by persons or companies of property and character, on credit or for very little present cash. I Britain chooses to continue her particular hostilities to the southern states, the settlements of those 3 or 10 counties and districts, west and north west of Charleston and Georgetown, would be a sure and happy consequence.

If southern colleges and universities were established in that upper and healthy country, it would make an agreeable place of summer resort for parents visiting their children, in the hot and sickly season.

The blockading squadron, it is understood, have not advanced up the bay since our last; and that a part of those ships lately in the bay, have found employment from the depredations committing on some of the West India Islands, by a French fleet.

FROM THE AMERICAN.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

The Executive message to the Legislature of Maryland on Monday last, and the accompanying documents, were laid before our readers in the American. They are such in their style and matter as the least capacity, without much exertion of intellect, can comprehend. The Executive message is more temperate than, from the political character of some of the members of the council, we should have anticipated. Though a little party spirit may be discovered in it, it is free from that rancor and violence which invariably mark the messages of the federal governors to the north.

Two message attempts rather by insinuation than broad assertion, to fix upon the general government the charge of neglecting the defence of the state. We conceive this accusation to be destitute of foundation. The public will remember, that at the last session of the legislature, the house of delegates passed resolutions approbatory of the refusal of Connecticut and Massachusetts to comply with the presidential requisition of militia, and asserting the right of the governor to decide when such a state of things existed as would justify the ordering out detachments of militia into the service of the United States. Notwithstanding the extreme absurdity and the pernicious tendency of the principles advanced by the federal delegates, the president could not doubt that they would be enforced by the federal governor, an officer of their own creation; and if Mr. Secretary Armstrong had required the governor to order out the militia before the actual occupation of such stations in our waters as really amounted to positive invasion of the state, his excellency, under the instructions of his colleagues, would probably have refused to comply. The president would therefore, under these circumstances, have acted correctly in waiting until the governor should in his wisdom deem it meet to announce the existence of an invasion. But it appears from one of the letters of the Secretary at War, that before the reception of a letter from the council, the President had ordered out a detachment for the defence of Annapolis; and two or three weeks subsequently, another large detachment for the protection of Baltimore; justly relying in the mean time, on "the strong body of militia organized at Baltimore, under the command of an experienced officer," for its defence until the detachment could be prepared for service. Other measures have been ordered by the general government. In case of invasion, it is made the duty of the state as well as the general government to take prompt steps for repelling it. The constitution expressly allows and provides, that when invaded, or in imminent danger of invasion, a state may make war, and even keep regular troops on foot, and support ships of war. It is evident from the tenth section of the first article of that instrument, that at such times the constitution leaves to the absolute necessity of the exercise of such powers with promptitude by the individual state governments; and this necessity is the more urgent and imperative at a time when the general government is engaged in a foreign war requiring all its resources and all energies to render it successful. We think, then, that the general government have done their duty, as far as was proper and practicable. They will no doubt provide for the expenses incurred by the adoption of every proper measure for the protection of the state.

The insinuations of the executive council against the militia are neither just nor manly. The various points in the state exposed to the attacks of a superior maritime enemy, and the relaxed and imperfect state of the militia of this country, would render it impossible for the general government to defend every part, without giving such a regular force as would afford it from protecting any kind of offensive hostilities, which always in war insure the most effectual defence. Surely every honorable man, whether a federalist or republican, while war exists, wishes to see it carried on with vigor. We must expect to suffer from the enemy's depredations until the militia, the people themselves, the legislative defenders of the soil, attain the invaluable habit of facing the enemy with an expectation of fighting every hostile invasion on their shores, or in the contact. The state government, as well as the general government, it is bound to attend to this important object. It is equally necessary for the general government to be prepared to defend the country for their supposed omissions when the country is in danger, instead of laboring to supply the deficiencies, let them be chargeable to whom they may.

The letter of the Governor to the President, stating the case of Mr. Gibson, reflecting on the national government, and advising to the "possible forcible seizure of the enemy" as a resource for the safety of Maryland, is indeed a singular document. The president, we should suppose, possessed no more authority than any other individual to decide on the conduct of Mr. Gibson, or whether it would be proper for him to accept the money of the enemy. This was a subject, if requiring the cognizance of any public authority, of judicial investigation. But it was, in fact, an extraordinary case, on which the individual, according to his idea of duty and patriotism, alone could decide. No high minded patriot would doubt about refusing the acceptance of the money tendered by the British admiral. The motives of the executive in writing this letter are known only to themselves. The balance of it contains merely the common party complaints of the day.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

ZANESVILLE, O. May 19.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity and intelligence, who has lately arrived from the frontiers, has politely favored us with the following important and interesting information: That Gov. Meigs and Gen. Cass, with this mounted men, left Upper Sandusky for Fort Meigs on Wednesday, the 12th inst. the foot men having marched the day before, in the whole amounting to 1300 men—they expected to receive an accession of 400 men at Lower Sandusky, and to arrive at Fort Meigs on Friday. A dispatch was received by Gov. Meigs from Gen. Harrison on Tuesday, which stated that the British had based on the cannon spiked by the Kentuckians, and that he expected the cannonade would soon recommence, but he apprehended no danger of being compelled to surrender the Fort. A firing of cannon was stated to have been heard at Upper Sandusky on Tuesday evening and on Wednesday morning, in the direction of the Fort. The whole loss in the Fort, during the siege, was stated to have been killed—twenty three of the Petersburg volunteers are stated to have been wounded—the total number of wounded was not stated.

When our informant passed through Newark, the Kentuckians taken in the late engagement at the Rapids, were arriving there in considerable numbers, having been landed by the British at the mouth of Huron, and liberated on their parole. Their appearance was truly deplorable, having been stripped and plundered by the Indians of every thing valuable. Few of them had any other garment except shirt & trousers, and blankets which had been sent them by Gen. Harrison. The Indians had furnished most of them with hats, tho' many were without any. The people too were very liberal in supplying them with provisions.

They state that they descended the Miami in boats from Fort Defiance, in number about 1200, under the command of Gen. Clay. On the 5th May a division of between 7 and 800 men, under the command of Col. Dudley, landed on the west side of the River opposite to Fort Meigs, by order of Gen. Harrison, for the purpose of storming the British batteries, which they effected without much loss. They spiked the cannon and took several Englishmen prisoners. The only formidable force near the Fort were Indians, who retreated, and were pursued without much order by the Kentuckians. They kept skirmishing with them for some considerable time, until the British, who were encamped some distance in the rear of the batteries, came up, and cut off their retreat to the River. Finding themselves surrounded on all sides, most of them were compelled to surrender. At this time it is stated by some, that there were not 40 men together. About 140 made their escape and got out to the Fort. The prisoners were taken to the old Fort, when they were counted, and stated by the British officer to amount to about 530. Having been left in the Fort under a small guard, the Indians broke in upon them and killed a number. Two of the English soldiers were killed by the Indians in attempting to defend them; Tecumseh and Col. Elliot soon came to their relief, put an end to the massacre. Tecumseh, in particular, was much engaged at the conduct of the Indians. Towards evening of the same day they were put on board British vessels, where they remained 2 or 3 days, and were then taken to the mouth of Huron and discharged on parole.

Their loss in killed was variously stated from 100 to 1000, of which were said to have been massacred by the Indians after the surrender. Among the killed were Col. Dudley and four captains. Col. Dudley is said to have given very bravely, being severely wounded in the action in the leg and temple, and faint with the loss of blood, he requested a soldier to give him a gun, and to leave him—when the Indians came up, he fired and killed one of them—they rushed upon him, and with their tomahawks dispatched him in a most cruel manner, cutting off his legs and arms, and hewing his body to pieces. They represent the Indians in general to have acted with great cruelty. The British, on the other hand, treated them well, took care of the wounded, and used every exertion to protect them from the Indians.

They estimate the force of the British at about 1000 men, and that of the Indians from 15 to 2000. The British were sending the Indians to Malden, and re-embarking their cannon, and every thing indicated their intention immediately to raise the siege of the Fort, & to leave that part of the country.

Danvers, O. May 19.

Between twenty and thirty Indians arrived in town on Monday last, as hostages from the Miami tribe.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Charles Ludlow, Esq. lately an officer in the Navy of the U. States, has published in the New York papers a letter of great length, stating at large the reasons which induced him to resign his station in the Navy. It is due to truth and to the officers of the Navy, to correct an erroneous impression which a part of that publication is calculated to produce, relative to the appointment of Gen. Lloyd Jones to be a master commandant of the Navy of the U. States, with the circumstances of which we happened to be acquainted.

This appointment we understand he received for the special purpose of commanding the United States ship Neptune, which conveys our Ministers to Russia, merely with intent to give weight to the command abroad, and expressly without intending with the rank or any offices of the Navy. That he receives neither pay nor emolument from his services by the Department of State, at the rate which he would have received for similar services on a mercantile voyage of the same kind; that the condition of his appointment was entered on the records of the Department at the time.

Nat. Intell.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered by Brig. Gen. T. M. Forman, to the troops at Elkton, on the 22d ult.

I am this day reminded of scenes long since past, but which can never be forgot by me. I see assembled citizens of distant States, yet all firmly resolved to defend a place in which few of them have any other interest than that it is the land of the U. States—a part of their beloved country about to be invaded by an unrelenting foe. Party spirit is hushed. You mix with confidence and harmony; you are only employed in consoling each other with the hopes of better days and giving assurance of mutual support. It was that spirit of patriotism which gained us independence, and that same spirit glows in the breast of the present generation. The assembly of this day and the manly stand made by the little band of heroes at Fredericktown has convinced me that our enemy will not reap any advantage by our party disputes; and I should be gratified if a British commander could be present at this meeting. My fellow citizens! we shall yet see our friends in the East flying to the aid of the South with grateful reflection of our former services; sensibly reflecting that however we may differ among ourselves, yet we will not be traitors to our country by permitting a foreign power to insult or injure it. If citizens of the U. States are not willing to make every sacrifice to defend their country what nation will? What country is so happy to be as free? What nation is governed by such equal and well defined laws, and these laws made by men of their choice, who are always responsible to their constituents. And when we reflect upon the fertility of our soil the salubrity of our climate and the noble rivers and bays, now obstructed by the enemy, where is the man who is not willing to give a portion of his time and his wealth to preserve so many blessings and such a country? Encour-

ged by a few disappointed statesmen and hot-headed politicians, our enemy believes us to be a divided people, when too late, they will find their mistake. Relying upon erroneous information, Great Britain drove us into independence. The same error has made us manufacturers, and it continued, will pervert us in all of them. Our success on the ocean should make Britain pause before we grow to a size that will make her tremble. With a foe to contend with, who in our very infancy we have already humbled, we have nothing to dread if we are united.

Let us not be alarmed or discouraged by their plunder and burning, they will themselves become ashamed of the damned work and discontinuing the brutal savage warfare. Let us act as virtuous citizens by banishing all party distinction until we have expelled the foe. To you, Gentlemen officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania militia in the name of the inhabitants of Elkton, I offer their warmest and most grateful acknowledgments. You flew to their aid at a moment of great anxiety and apparent danger, when their own state threatened at so many points, could afford but little assistance. Your presence restored confidence in every breast, and aided by you they have little to fear. The citizens will ever remember the strict propriety of your deportment since you have been stationed at Elkton, for it has not come to their knowledge that any member of your corps has been guilty of excess, irregularity or unsoldier-like behaviour. I must express my own high approbation of your conduct, and how much I have been pleased at the extreme neatness and propriety of your dress and your excellent discipline. Indeed, gentlemen, in this neighborhood, an enemy would very soon find their ranks greatly thinned if opposed by your onerous rifles—I believe that every shot would be the messenger of death. You are now about to return to your homes. We most sincerely wish you a pleasant march, and that you may meet your friends happy and in health, and that you may long continue to enjoy every earthly blessing.

We very much doubt whether there is honest blood enough in the body of such a ruthless, diabolical incendiary as Cockburn, even were it all to rush into his face, to tinge it with a blush. LYTTON.

The story prints, after joining in the general indignation on the burning of Hovre De Grace, &c. have, it seems, received counter instructions—for they are now as busily employed in defending and palliating, as they were before in criminating and denouncing. Some of these profligate miscreants have dared to advocate the conduct of the savage Cockburn and his officers, on the plea of retaliation! Because (say they) our troops have destroyed Indian villages on our own territory, we have no reason to complain of the burning of our towns by the British!!!—Others again say that these outrages were unauthorised acts, that Admiral Warren did not approve of them, &c.—alho' it is notorious that the plan was conceived by him, and executed almost under his own eye—and although he had but a few weeks before caused a furious attack to be made on a poor defenceless town near the mouth of the Delaware. These excuses, however well they may suit the meridian of Boston, and the taste of "his majesty's privy council," have not, it appears, been altered or destroyed by these documents—the old hatreds are accordingly put into the mouth of one of their puppets another story, which we submit, for the purpose of shewing the degree of desperation and depravity to which the party who encourage such manifest impositions are reduced, &c. the lengths they will go in defending the incendiaries, robberies, and burnings, of a vindictive, barbarous, and faithless enemy. It is from an obscure print of the 19th inst. published in Alexandria.

A letter received in this town from a person of respectability, residing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, states, that the destruction of Geo. Town and Frederick, was provoked by the inhabitants, who fired on a flag which was approaching the shore. The enemy after landing, came to the house of the writer, but understanding that he had no commission in the army (they suppose he did) offered no injury to his property. We have been in expectation for several days of being furnished with an extract from this letter, but have not yet received it. We hope, however, that for the sake of truth, it will not be altogether withheld from the public.

It will be perceived that this paragraph is worded with a great degree of caution—it mentions, indeed, that the inhabitants fired on a flag, but whether a flag of truce or a British flag is not stated—it does not state that this flag was hoisted in front of a column of bayonets, nor that a flag forbids all arms to accompany it—it is left, however, to be inferred, that it was a flag of truce, whilst the contrary is the fact—for no flag of truce was hoisted on the occasion referred to, much less fired on by the inhabitants, as is insinuated. Cockburn's orders from Admiral Warren were—"Kill, burn and destroy"—such being his purpose, why hoist a flag of truce, why ask a parley, which could have no other effect than to afford time for his prey to escape, and for the removal of the booty he was in search of, to a place of safety. "The enemy," (says the above article) after landing came to the house of the writer, but understanding that he had no commission in the army, offered "no injury to his property." We shall pass this over without any further remarks, than that such a reason being made use of by the enemy, is not very probable—we never before understood that they make any enquiry as to who was or was not an officer in the army, but we know that they always enquire whether this or that man is a lawyer or a democrat, which were probably the questions asked in the present instance, if any questions were asked at all. Now we hope "for the sake of truth" that the writer of the above article, as well as all others who build up falsehood on the top of falsehood to serve the enemy, and to calumniate the American government and people, be compelled to pay the law's forfeit, and be transferred to that country from whence issue the robbers and rogues who disturb the world, and the bribery and corruption which induce such despicable beings to defend them.

THE ENEMY.

Two ships and two brig of the British blockading squadron were close in with the bar yesterday morning, stretching across the mouth of the harbor. They were plainly perceived from our wharves and dwellings, and they, no doubt, had a fine view of the town and shipping—anticipating with unclouded prospect, the glorious certainty of their future prey.

Charleston Papers.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Copy of a letter addressed to a member of Parliament.

I beg to call your attention to the very important and interesting discussions, which have recently taken place, respecting the commercial intercourse to be permitted between this country and the U. States of America, during the war.

It is very generally admitted, that a commerce with an enemy is as impolitic as illegal; and that if any be licensed or allowed, it ought to be strictly limited to articles of first necessity which cannot be procured elsewhere.

When the board of trade lately came to the positive determination, to license no further commercial intercourse with the United States, not even in articles of provisions, and consequently refused the solicitations of the merchants for licenses to import from thence into Great Britain the produce of the United States even under the condition of an equivalent previous export of British manufactures, the conduct of government was generally applauded.

This vigorous policy encouraged the expectation of a permanent adherence to the grand principle, of distressing the enemy by every possible commercial privation, which our extended trade allowed us to accept, and which our naval superiority enabled us to enforce.

It will not be denied, that one of the most solid sources of riches to any country, consists in the superabundant productions of its soil and industry—not that the United States have realized annually many millions sterling from the tobacco, corn, rice and cotton, exported to Europe, and chiefly to Great Britain;—and unless the present war cause a stop to the export of these articles, the southern provinces, where they were entirely produced, will never feel the pressure of a state of warfare; and the inhabitants thereof will continue here to the strenuous supporters of the French or war party in America, who have, for many years past, and who still govern that country.

The article of cotton was imported from the East Indies from the West Indies, from South America, & from the Mediterranean shores; and as it was a fact well ascertained that these countries are capable of yielding annually, for our use, more cotton than our trade and manufactures can require or consume, no alarm was created by this understood prohibition to the import of cotton from the U. States; nor did any material rise take place in the prices of the stock on hand, the same being declared more than sufficient in quantity and assortment, without further supply, for about fifteen months consumption. It appears that the government, the merchants, the spinners and the manufacturers, continued for a short time under these agreeable and satisfactory delusions, when after all arrangements were made for this new state of affairs, advice was received from the United States, that in the unblockaded parts of that country, neutral ships are loading cottons and other produce for the British ports, when they could claim legal admission to entry under the old act of Parliament, which never was enacted to legalize any such trade, but which from a duplicity of terms had been availed of in a few instances, by the custom house departments, to admit cotton wool in neutral ships, from enemy's ports.

This occurrence naturally created a very great degree of anxiety. The merchants remonstrated loudly against the policy of receiving from an enemy, in neutral ships or in any shape, an article which could be procured in our own colonies, and from friendly countries. The shipping interest, with equal justice, declaimed against neutral navigation in a trade which British ships might carry on from other quarters; and the financial gentlemen remind the minister, that cotton from the U. States could only be paid for with gold and silver, while cottons from all other quarters of the globe would be paid for by return of British produce, industry and manufactures. These remonstrances called forth the jealousy of the American party in this country, and likewise of some of the great spinners of cotton; who seem to unite in their endeavors to sound an alarm, that without the continued supply of cotton from the United States, our manufactures would be stopped, and the weaver thrown out of employ.

The lords of trade appear to have given a very patient hearing to all the parties, who thought proper to state their opinions and wishes to the board; and as a result of these conferences, it was rumored, that government was inclined to steer a middle course, with a view of pleasing all parties, which however, had a very contrary effect.

It was confidently stated that ministers intended to sanction the admission of cotton direct from the U. States, in neutral ships during the war, under a small additional duty, and to admit them circuitously, at a lower duty, in British ships.

This supposed bonus, or protection, to the shipping interest, was rejected as entirely futile.

The East India, West India and Brazil merchants offer to prove that adequate supplies of cotton of every description can be procured to take the place of the cottons of the U. States; and if, necessary, to supply the use thereof in all our manufactures. The manufactur-

ers and general merchants, also assert their opinions on this important point. The former declared, that the cottons grown in the U. States can be dispensed with, and both unite in praying the government to prohibit the import of the same, until the United States are open to receive the products and manufactures of Great Britain, on equal terms with those countries which it is now proposed to take any supplies of that article.

It appears to me very singular, why there should be any hesitation on the part of the government on this question.

I conceive that the manufacturers and merchants will be able, satisfactorily, to prove what they have advanced, and I do not see what the spinners can bring forward to oppose them. I shall be happy, if required, to give you my opinion either of the policy of the measure, as a political one, or as affecting the present and future manufacturing interest of Great Britain and America, as well as Europe and Asia.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ALLEGIANCE.

The principle of "implied allegiance" adopted by the British government, must appear preposterous to every man of liberal reflection and unprejudiced mind. Government was originally established for the protection of the safety, and the welfare of man—and men, being in their nature gregarious, gradually formed themselves into a society, and voluntarily entered into a social compact by which that society should be bound. Endowed by nature with a capability of thought and action, they perceived the promiscuous and unrestrained association would be replete with destruction; and therefore established laws for their better regulation and security. Hence originated government, which is defined by the Baron Montesquieu to be "a society directed by law." By this social compact, it was never understood that the contractors had power unalterably to bind their posterity; because they knew it would be not only absurd, but impracticable to attempt to bind men by their acts who should possess the same natural rights, privileges and powers of action as themselves. To them, therefore, they left the liberty (of which by the way they could not deprive them) of assenting or dissenting to the compact they had formed.

No man will I presume be so irrational as to say, that a father has a natural power to form such a compact as will not only subject him to punishment for a crime he may commit, but also to extend that punishment to his infant son. To be more particular, a father cannot, by his own act, subject his son to the punishment of death for a murder which he himself has committed; because, by nature he is a distinct individual unconnected with his parents, and responsible for his own acts. "Father and son," says Huetius, Bishops of Auxerches, "are relative deas, and the relation is an end by the death of either." The acts therefore, of the one can have no controul over the acts of the other. By extending this reasoning a little farther the absurdity will appear more evident. A man, upon the same principle, has the power of binding his descendants down to the fifth generation, and under *ad infimum* when every possible relation must necessarily be at an end, if he should enter into a compact of a most despotic and arbitrary nature, that compact would be binding upon them though no relation existed and though they expressed their dissent. Surely nothing can be more absurd than this! Yet such is he right assumed by the British government. "Natural or implied allegiance," says Judge Blackstone, "is such as is due from all men born within the king's dominions immediately upon their birth; for immediately upon their birth they are under the king's protection, at a time too when they are incapable of protecting themselves. Natural allegiance is therefore a debt of gratitude, which cannot be refused, cancelled or altered by any change of time, place or circumstance. An Englishman who removes to France, or to China, owes the same allegiance to the king of England there as at home, and 20 years hence as well as now." Hence it will appear that the circumstance of having been born within the king's dominions creates a debt of gratitude which nothing can cancel or destroy, and though possessing the same equality of right and the same liberty of action, it is not possible to get rid of this curse which the ancestors of the individual has entailed upon him and his posterity for ever. But why is this a debt of gratitude? Because he is under the protection of the king. And what is the nature of this protection? It is impossible to tell. The parent is always the protector of his offspring from the influence of nature. To the king they owe nothing for life or support, or safety; and if the parent neglects them, the protection of the king is a mere farce.—If the father should abandon his offspring in the forests of Bohemia, and leave him to the mercy of the prowling animals of the wilderness, by which they are nurtured to maturity, I ask if it would not be the very essence of folly to say, these men, though out of the country, owed an allegiance to the Prince of that territory which they could not cancel, and which would bind them in the remotest regions of the globe. I have before observed, that posterity is not bound by the acts of its progenitors, and that it has as great a right to enter into a distinct and essentially different compact as they had to form one, being by nature endowed with the same powers, the same privileges, and the same rights. If then the regulation or government of the society to which I belong is displeasing to me, from its disposition or oppression—when I arrive at an age capable of action and reflection I ask what human association has the natural right to prevent me from that

society to join any other that may be more conducive to my property and happiness.—But by this principle I am not only bound by a contract, to which I have never, either expressly or impliedly, given my assent—but this political obligation extends even to my sons and grandsons, though born in a different country and under a different government. Philosophers assert, and the assertion is undeniable, "that all men are born equal and owe allegiance to no prince or government unless bound by the obligation and sanction of a promise." If then this promise is never given—the compact, like all others, both civil and political, is necessarily at an end when the individual expresses his dissent and removes from the jurisdiction of that prince or government to which he belonged. But according to the laws of Great Britain, this allegiance is due from the birth of the subject, whether he has or has not given the sanction of a promise, and not only due from him but from his children and grandchildren, whether born amid the trembling natives of the frigid zone—or the wandering inhabitants of the sandy desert. Can any thing be more inconsistent with the equal and natural rights of man than this? Can any thing be more absurd than the adoption of such a principle? If this doctrine were correct, not one of a thousand of those who were born in the United States can be called Americans because not one in a thousand but is the descendant of a native of some other country. Let us suppose, for a moment, that all nations now existing had adopted the same principle, (and if one has a right the whole have) a Frenchman born in England, and an Englishman born in France, must owe allegiance to both; which would be perfectly absurd. In all civil contracts there must be parties, and none are parties but those who have expressly given their consent, which alone can constitute the validity of a contract. Yet in this, the most important of all, a compact between the prince, or government, and the subject, no consent is required, and he is born where you may, if your father or grandfather has been so unfortunate as to receive his birth in Great Britain, you cannot rid your self of this curse which pursues you to the end of life, and which, like Cain's, marks you out as a victim, whatever you may do or wherever you may go. Like the worst of all slaves, I have not the power of swearing allegiance to the prince or government of the country of my own choice, or in which I was born—because there is another antecedent and indelible tie which binds me with a chain of adamant, forged by my ancestors, to a prince I have never seen and with whom I wish to have no connection. Such is the absurdity and tyranny of the principle of the British allegiance—a principle that must be despised by every lover of the equal rights of mankind and hooted at by every advocate of civil liberty.

ZOROASTER.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Monday, May 21.

Two petitions of a private nature were presented and referred.

Mr. Smith of Md. gave notice that on to-morrow he should ask for leave to bring in a bill to amend the militia laws of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several petitions of a private nature were presented and referred.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Mr. Grosvenor presented the petition of George Richards, stating that he had during the last session reported the proceedings of the House for the Federal Republican newspaper; and that application at the present session for the like privilege, he had been excluded by the decision of the Hon. Speaker; and praying to be admitted as heretofore for the purpose of reporting debates.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to refer the petition to a select committee.

Mr. Grundy remarked; that this was one of those questions which there was no occasion to refer to a committee, as the House was as well qualified to decide on it as any committee could be.

Mr. Grosvenor urged the reference of his memorial to a committee, as the best mode of ascertaining whether other stenographers could be admitted on the floor consistently with the convenience of the House, and a course which would be, perhaps, more decorous to the chair than any other.

Mr. Troup suggested the propriety of referring the memorial to a committee of the whole. He said the paper and the mode of its introduction into the House were calculated directly or indirectly to convey to the House and to the public an intimation that the Speaker had acted with injustice in relation to the individual petitioning. It seemed proper, therefore, that the Speaker should have an opportunity of explaining the grounds on which he had acted.

Mr. Wright was indisposed to refer the petition to any committee, for reasons which he stated.

A very desultory debate ensued, which occupied, with little intermission, the remainder of the day's sitting; of which we can, for the present at least, give little more than the names of the speakers and the general course of proceeding.

Mr. Grosvenor replied to Mr. Wright's objections to the character of the Federal Republican, which, he conceived, had no bearing on the abstract question of the admission of another stenographer.

Mr. Hanson spoke at some length, with much warmth and no little eloquence, in reprobation of the opposition set up to the admission of Mr. Richards, which he viewed as an attempt to bridge the liberty of the press.

Mr. Wright replied, with equal

warmth to some remarks made by Mr. H. in allusion to him; and

Mr. Hanson rejoined.

The question was then taken on referring the petition to a committee of the whole House, and carried by a considerable majority.

It was made the order for to-day in preference to to-morrow, the day proposed by Mr. Grosvenor, having been negatived, 90 to 74.

Several other petitions from individuals were then presented and referred, among which were several petitions from the district of Columbia presented at the last session of congress, but not finally acted on.

Mr. Grundy presented the petition of William Kelly, contesting the legality of the election of Thomas K. Harris, now a sitting member from the state of Tennessee. Referred to the committee of elections.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Commissioners of Public Lands, transmitting the report of the Commissioners appointed for the revision of claims to lands in the district of Kaskaskia.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, leave was given to the Committee of Ways and Means to sit during the sittings of the House.

On motion of Mr. Robertson,

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the propriety of establishing a port of entry in the town of Mobile.

The House then resumed the question respecting stenographers—and

On motion of Mr. Grundy, resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the petition of George Richards this day presented and referred.

The petition having been again read, Mr. Grosvenor moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That George Richards be admitted on the floor of this House as a stenographer, and that the Speaker be requested to assign him a place thereon.

Mr. Clay (Speaker) after observing that, in his opinion, an importance had been given to this petition which did not well comport with the dignity of the House, and stated the ground on which the decision had been made by him; which the petitioner complained; which was simply this: that in consequence of the recent alterations in the House, seats had been arranged for but four stenographers—and to those places he had assigned the applicants according to seniority; and all of whom having been of longer standing than Mr. R. he had by this arrangement been excluded. If the House should deem it proper to admit others than those now on the floor, he hoped they would designate the stations they should occupy, &c.

As much debate now took place of a nature uninteresting to the public, and principally regarding the former practice and actual import of the present rule of the House, as would fill a newspaper; in which Messrs. Grosvenor, Calhoun, Gaston, Gholson, Roberts, Eppes, Seybert, Macon, Picken, Ingersoll, Bibb, Stockton and others bore part.

On the suggestion of Mr. Eppes, Mr. Grosvenor so modified his resolution as to read as follows:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for the accommodation of additional stenographers on the floor of the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Gholson to postpone the further consideration of the subject indefinitely. Negatived by yeas and nays.

For postponement, 71

Against it, 91

Mr. Igersoll moved to postpone to to-morrow. Motion lost.

A motion was made to limit the additional number to be admitted, to two.

A motion was also made (by Mr. Roberts) to strike out the words "on the floor" and insert "in the galleries."

After several unsuccessful motions adjournment had been made.

A motion for adjournment was made and carried 84 to 82, leaving the subject undecided and still before the House.

Tuesday, June 1.

SENATE.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union &c. and the bill was twice read and referred to Messrs. Smith, Worthington, Farnum, Taylor and Dana.

Mr. German reported a bill for the relief of Alexander Phoenix.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, June 1.

Sundry petitions were presented and referred to the standing committees.

On motion of Mr. Robertson,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a district court in the Mississippi territory, and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

STENOGRAPHERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the business yesterday left undecided, respecting the memorial of George Richards, requesting admission into the house as a stenographer.

The desultory debate yesterday commenced was this day resumed.

After considerable debate, and the rejection of one or two proposed amendments,

Mr. Bibb moved to amend the original motion of Mr. Grosvenor, by striking out the whole thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted."

After further debate, in which it was said by several gentlemen that to adopt any step in consequence of the petition of Mr. Richards would be to impugn the conduct of the Speaker on the execution of the duties of his station—

The amendment of Mr. Bibb was agreed to, by yeas and nays.

For the amendment, 85

Against it, 75

The resolution was then agreed to as amended, and Mr. Richards' petition was not granted.

Mr. Jackson of Va. laid on the table a resolution for appointing a standing committee, to be composed of seven members, whose duty it should be to attend to all matters relating to the Judiciary of the United States.—And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 2.

SENATE.

The bill for the relief of Alexander Phoenix was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Lacombe from a select committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization, which was read and passed to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A few petitions of a private nature were presented and referred. And the House adjourned after a few minutes sitting, no reports having been prepared by the committees now engaged in digesting and maturing business for the House.

WILMINGTON, June 2.

Delaware Blockading Squadron.

Within these few days we have had various accounts from this fleet, but few of them, however are entitled to the least credit—as will appear by the following statement, which we have received from a gentleman direct from Smyrna:

On Saturday last a sloop of war put into the bay with a favorable breeze to come up, but how far she came is uncertain. On Sunday two of the enemy's barges were near Duck Creek, and captured the sloop which took down 150 of the militia (which were the day before released from New Castle, and who had concluded to return home by water) but fortunately not before they had been landed.—This sloop, which took them down, put one part ashore at the mouth of Duck Creek, and the other at the mouth of Little Creek; after this she attempted to go to Cohanzey for a load of wood, when she was taken by the barges, who fastened them to her and compelled the persons on board to tow them some distance up the river.

Two sloops belonging to Smyrna, which had been prepared to sail for some time, went out of the creek on Sunday afternoon. They were both taken. The first that put out belonged to John Cummins, Esq. The captain, after getting into the river, perceived the two barges attached to the sloop, (as stated above) and immediately made an attempt to regain the creek, but unluckily grounded. The barges had cut themselves loose from the sloop, and were making for Mr. Cummins's vessel, when the captain put the cabin furniture on board the boat, and with his men abandoned her, and by the time they reached the shore the English had possession who made an attempt to get her off, but not succeeding, they threw her cargo (principally bark, which belonged to Daniel Lowber, & Co.) overboard. Still he could not be got off. They then took off her rigging, &c. and put on board their barges, and burnt her.

The next vessel which was taken belonged to Mr. Joyce, who was himself on board. Not knowing that the sloop who preceded her had been taken, she put out of the creek, and was taken by the same barges about our o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday.—Our informant who left Smyrna yesterday morning, states that none of the persons on board this vessel had been liberated when he left there.

At night the barges were seen standing down the bay.

An express was sent from the bay bore to Smyrna on the appearance of the enemy—and the Military Association of that place immediately marched to the mouth of Duck Creek, but did not reach here until the British had done the injury above mentioned.

Another gentleman informs us that the sloop of war and a schooner came as high up the bay as Mispillion Creek, and then sent the barges up which have succeeded in doing the mischief above described, and also alarmed the country so much within the last three days.

We regret that it is not in our power to inform the public of the precise force in our bay.

Wm. Hill Wells, Esq. (a former Senator from this state to Congress) has been elected by the legislature to fill the place in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the resignation of J. A. Bayard Esq.

The legislature of this state, at their late extra session, ceded to the United States the Pea Patch, upon condition that a fort, for the protection of the Delaware, be erected thereon by the general government. General Bloomfield (the United States commander of the fourth district, of which this state is a part) promised that this should be done in two weeks.

The southern members of Congress are frequently branded by the Boston and Connecticut Tories with the epithet of negro representatives. The fact is that if there be any negro representatives they are from the eastern states; for there, alone, are the blacks entitled to vote at elections. We understand that the able electors in that quarter are generally federalists.—Ed. Arg.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1813.

New York, June 2—1 P. M.

Our correspondent at Albany, has forwarded us by the steam boat, just arrived, the following important information:

ALBANY, June 1.

ATTACK UPON SACKETT'S HARBOR,
AND DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

We stop the press to insert the following, which has come to hand by the Western mail. It comes from the Ulster Gazette extra of Sunday.

Extract of a letter, dated Sackett's Harbor, May 29.

"The British fleet, of 5 or 6 sail, were discovered off our harbor early yesterday morning. By 9 o'clock it was reduced to a certainty that it was their intention to land. Alarm guns were immediately fired, and every preparation made to give them a warm reception. A light wind and other causes prevented their landing until four o'clock this morning, when they effected it with considerable loss. The action continued warm and general until 6 o'clock, when it terminated in the retreat of the enemy to their fleet.

"I am not able to give you the number of killed and wounded on either side, but it is considerable on both. Lieut. Col. Mills, of the volunteers, is among the slain. Col. Backus, 1st reg. Light Dragoons, is also mortally wounded. Two general officers of the enemy were found dead on the field. It is understood that Gen. Prevost commanded the enemy—Gen. Brown commanded our forces, and fought bravely. The enemy are now making out of the Harbor. You must wait for particulars. In haste, &c."

By to-day's stage from the west, we learn that on the 25th inst. Fort George opened a fire upon one of our boats, when a general cannonading took place all along the frontier. In a short time not a block house or wooden building of any kind was standing in or near the British fort, while our side had suffered no loss or injury. An immediate movement was expected.

Com. Chauncey arrived off Niagara on Friday, the 21st inst.

LATEST FROM COMMODORE DECATUR'S SQUADRON.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening from New Haven, which place he left yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, by whom we learn, that a Swedish vessel arrived there on Monday night, having passed Commodore Decatur's squadron on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, at anchor at Fishers Island; a British 74 was also at anchor, within five miles, opposite side of the Island. Com. Decatur got under way about 9 o'clock the same morning.

We further learn that a prize, laden with wine, to the private armed brig Annacoda, Shaler, of this port, arrived at New Haven on Monday last. The prize master stated, that the Annacoda had captured a British packet off the coast of Brazil, with \$50,000 in specie on board, which she took out and after paroling the crew and passengers, gave the packet up to them.

FROM SANDY HOOK.

We learn that on Sunday evening last, 7 boats, with muffled oars, belonging to the British squadron off this port, had made an attempt to land on Sandy Hook. Their object evidently was to attack by surprise; but the centinel discovered their approach before they landed, and fired up on them. The picket guard then took the alarm and poured a volley into the boats; they returned the fire and instantly pulled off to the squadron. The garrison was immediately put under arms, and remained so until sunrise next morning.

Laws and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, at May Session, 1813.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and eighty thousand dollars be appropriated for the purchase of arms, ordnance and military stores, under the direction of the Governor and Council, and to be paid to the order of the Governor, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury of the Western Shore.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the fifth of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof.

Provided always, That in no case shall a larger interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

The Secretary of War of the U. States having required of the Governor of this State, that a detachment of the drafted militia under the Law of Congress, should be ordered out for the defence of the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, where considerable expenses were created for the pay, maintenance and transportation of the said detachments to their respective places of rendezvous, which expenses ought to be promptly paid.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the Western Shore for the payment of all such accounts as they may deem just and proper, and that they be requested to transmit a statement of such accounts to the Department of War of the U. States.

Resolved, That there shall be allowed to each of the Militia Accounts the sum of 400 dollars, yearly, to be paid quarterly, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury of the Western Shore.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and requested, when in their judgment it may be proper to cause to be removed from the City of Annapolis to some place of safety, such Public Records, Books and Papers, as they may deem necessary, under the superintendence of the respective public officers, and that all other public officers in the several counties of this State be, and they are hereby authorized and requested to remove the Records, Books and Papers, of their respective offices to some place of security, whenever in their judgment circumstances may require it.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council and the public officers in the several counties of this State, who have removed, or may hereafter remove any public records, books and papers, be, and they are hereby severally authorized to cause all or any part of such records, books and papers, to be returned to the place from which they have been removed, when in their judgment it can be done with safety.

Resolved, That the sum of 2,000 dollars, out of any monies in the Treasury of the Western Shore, not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Executive of this State, as a contingent fund, for the payment of unforeseen and necessary claims, for which the Governor be, and he hereby is authorized to draw from time to time as circumstances may make necessary.

Whereas, It is advisable to guard against unnecessary and unjust expenditures of the money in this State. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be requested to instruct the Accountant of Minia claims to audit the pay of the field and other officers, who have been called into service by the laws of this State, as near as practicable, with a due regard to the number of men under their respective commands.

An act to provide for the payment of the militia which have been called into actual service, and the expenses incurred by reason thereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there shall be paid to the order of the Governor by the Treasurer of the Western Shore, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding 100,000 dollars.

And be it enacted, That the said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied by the Governor in discharge of the claims arising from, and expenses incurred in consequence of the service of that portion of the militia of the State which have already been called into service, by virtue of the sixth section of the act, entitled, an act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State, passed at November session, 1811, or by the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Militia of this State.

And be it enacted, That the militia which have been called into service shall receive under this act, the same pay and rations as the troops in the service of the United States are now entitled to receive.

An act to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the past or future employment of the militia of this State.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor and Council are hereby directed to appoint two fit and proper persons, one to be a resident on the Eastern, and the other on the Western Shore, who shall be styled accountants of militia claims, who shall be charged with the settlement of all claims against the State arising from the past or future employment of the militia of this State, on their respective shores, and it shall be their duty to report, from time to time, all such settlements, with the vouchers therefor, which shall have been made by them to the Governor and Council for their revision.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council shall give to said accountants such instructions as they shall think necessary in such manner they shall settle and pass the accounts presented to them, and shall also if they deem it necessary direct the Adjutant General to furnish said accountants with blank printed forms of accounts; and the said accountants respectively shall when called out deliver to any officer or officers having called out any part of the militia, so many of such blank accounts as shall be necessary for him or them for stating his or their accounts.

And be it enacted, That when any account shall be delivered to the person who presented the same for settlement a duplicate thereof and certify thereon that he has passed the same.

And be it enacted, That all the contractors for supplies for the militia of this State, and quarter masters, shall render their accounts for settlement to the militia accountants of the respective shores, where the said contractors and quarter masters reside.

And be it enacted, That all muster rolls for tours of duty already performed, or which may hereafter be performed, shall be verified by the oath of the respective commanding officers of the respective companies performing such duty or if it is impracticable to procure the oath of the same, then the oath of the next in command, and if the same cannot be obtained, then by some other satisfactory evidence.

And be it enacted, That before the said accountants shall proceed to the discharge of their respective duties, they shall severally take the following oath or affirmations: I, A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will faithfully and honestly discharge the duty of militia accountant for the Shore of Maryland, and that I will not, either from favor, partiality or affection, admit any account exhibited against the State of Maryland, nor reject any, from hatred or ill will, and will settle the same fairly and impartially, according to the best of my skill and judgment; and that I will not directly or indirectly receive any further compensation therefor than that allowed by law, so help me God.

And be it enacted, That as soon as the General Assembly shall have appropriated money for the purposes in this act mentioned, the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants on the Treasurer of the Western Shore for the amount of the respective claims when received by the Governor and Council.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Council, for the time being, carefully to preserve the respective vouchers recommending the respective settlements, and to record the several warrants, signed by the Governor for the time being.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall demand himself injured by any settlement made by an accountant, they may appeal at any time within three months to the Governor and Council, for the time being.

And be it enacted, That if any accountant shall receive any pay or emolument other than that may be allowed by law, he shall pay and forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment in the Court of the County, where the offence may have been committed.

bring any news from the army.—A gentleman passenger, informed us, that the fleet which sailed from Sackett's Harbor on the seventeenth instant, had not arrived at Niagara on the twenty third.

Two British ships of war were off the Hook last evening.

From the Albany Argus, May 24.

A letter from Buffalo, dated on Thursday, makes no mention of any recent movements of the army.

The operations against the enemy we understand were delayed in consequence of the severe storm upon the Lake, which lasted 4 or 5 days. Previous to which a considerable body of troops had been embarked on board the squadron, and became so exhausted as to render it necessary to land them to recruit their strength. In the mean time the squadron was sent to Sackett's Harbor to land the stores, and to take on board a reinforcement of troops, which has swelled the aggregate of our force at Niagara to about eight thousand men.

New York, June 1.

The following endorsement on the register of the Swedish brig Gustavus, arrived here on the 24th ult. from Gottensborg.

"Warned of the blockade of all the American ports from the Mississippi to New York, both inclusive.

THOMAS BLADEN CAPEL, Capt.
H. B. M. ship La Hogue, at Sea,
May 22, 1813.

Extract of a letter from a person on board one of the armed sch'rs. in the Bay to a friend in Baltimore dated

U. STATES SCHOONER
Off Windmill Point, May 30, 1813.

"The enemy, consisting of a ship of the line, one frigate, one tender, and some small craft in company, are just off the Kappabannock. They appeared to be on their way yesterday, but are to day beating down. A ship, a brig, and a schooner have passed down by them, and informed them who we are. Otherwise we should perhaps have had their ship this morning.

"It is much to be regretted that any vessel, but more particularly a foreign vessel, should be cleared out at such a time; for it is evident they give the enemy every information as to our force, and the state of the fortifications at Baltimore."

LATE FROM MONTREAL.

We heartily congratulate the people of these loyal provinces upon the arrival of Sir James Lucas Yeo, at Montreal, and 450 able and experienced seamen under the orders of that distinguished hero, destined to take the command on the Lakes.

Gov. Prevost and Sir James Lucas Yeo, with five companies of grenadiers, left Montreal for Upper Canada on the 11th inst.

Capt. Barclay of the Navy ordered eight or ten Gun Boats to be immediately built at Kingston.

It has been believed that all the enemy's ships had descended the Chesapeake, and were either in Lynnhaven Bay, or gone out; we have information which induces us to believe, that two or more are above the Potomac. There has been no movements of the enemy's force in Lynnhaven Bay for some days, which deserve notice.

Two lines of battle ships are in Lynnhaven Bay; one is supposed to be the Potomac, Commodore Boscawen.

Nov. Led.

Hampton, May 26.

On Monday night, the privateer Roger Quaker, of 14 guns, commanded by Captain R. Quaker, full of men, from Norfolk, passed the British blockading ships on a cruise.

Last night, two seamen, belonging to the Betsey, capt. Smith (a look out pilot boat, which had several times shipped to sea for the purpose of warning approaching vessels of the blockade) arrived here in a boat, and gave the following report: "That some days ago, (formerly the High Flyer, of Baltimore) commanded by a lieutenant and about 70 men, who immediately burnt the pilot boat, 4th Monday night, at nine o'clock, they, with the rest of the Betsey's crew, being on board the High Flyer, fell in with the Roger Quaker, just as she was clearing the coast. The Roger, desirous of proceeding on her cruise, was hailed without answering. The enemy threatened to fire into and sink her, unless she answered; Quaker then gave them a broadside, and an action commenced, which continued till half past 11 o'clock, when the British steered off, and Quaker proceeded on his cruise.

What loss or damage, if any, Quaker sustained, is not known, as he kept on—but the British Lieut. cook, and 1 men were killed, and the midshipman, with 9 others, wounded—the midshipman dangerously.

They fought so near that the words of command were distinctly heard. Had Quaker kept up the fight a little longer, (say the men) he would have compelled the enemy to strike, as he had three shots between wind and water.

Yesterday the High Flyer gave a boat to the captain and crew of the Betsey, all of whom, except the two men that landed here, were sent on shore at the Cape, and went up to Norfolk.

Compiler.

DIVISION OF THE UNION.

Notwithstanding we have a little faith as yet in the charge against the whole body of federalists, of attempting to sever the union and establish a northern confederation, under the protection of the wooden walls of Old England; yet it is to be denied that steps towards so treacherable and disloyal an event are frequently proposed by federal writers. It is needless to mention the character and influence of the New England Patriot.

Though not distinguished as the avowed organ of the Essex Junto, no paper in Boston is better known or more generally approved by the great body of the federalists of N. England. A late number of this paper contains a long essay, from which the following paragraph is extracted. Let it be read and attentively considered. What is its object? What is its tendency? Can the disciples of Washington hold this language? In an adjoining column of the same paper, is a pompous account of the festival of the "Washington Benevolent Society," so called in memory of the man whose leading injunction was to "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of any attempt to divide the union, or awake it by geographical prejudices, and arraying local interests in hostility. Would any Legislature of this State appoint delegates to this insurrectional congress? Washington declared against 'self created societies.' What is this Washington Society? And what would be this commercial league or new confederation, if appointed or created as proposed by the Boston writer? What consistency, what patriotism, what federalism! [N. Y. Col.]

EXTRACT.

"As all the states east of the Delaware have chosen a majority of the 'friends of peace and commerce' into their legislatures, except Vermont, (and the same may be expected from her next election) it seems a most favorable time for forming a COMMERCIAL LEAGUE among these states. Let confederates be appointed by the respective legislatures, and they would form a confederation, or compact in support of our commercial rights, which would defy the enemy and the machinations of the slaveholders and the backwoods men."

A cartel has arrived at New London, from St. Bartholomew. She passed Com. Decatur's squadron, near the Race, standing for Montauk Point, on Saturday evening about half past five o'clock.

The Steam Boat North River, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Albany, but did not

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

GENERAL SHEAFFE.

The present chief magistrate of Upper Canada, is a native of Boston; was a Tory in the war of the revolution, and detected that place in consequence, in the early part of the revolutionary war. He is connected with a family of the same name in this state, noted for its Toryism in 1775, and since that time not less noted for its federalism.

It used to be remarked by the whigs of the revolution, that the American Tories were more inveterate, more cruel and barbarous than the British themselves: the truth of this remark is amply illustrated in the conduct of the Tory veteran Sheaffe. At the battle of Queenstown, many of the lives of our brave men were sacrificed by his orders; two flags of truce were successively shot down by the British in attempting to advance to Sheaffe's head quarters; at last Col. Scott himself, with a flag, proceeded by a circuitous route for the purpose of effecting the object: in his way he was arrested by two Indians, and would have been butchered, had it not been for the lucky interference of a British sergeant with a file of men.

The treatment of American prisoners taken at Queenstown by the British, was such as would have disgraced any nation but the most savage, and was probably ordered by Sheaffe. But the most unparalleled act of Sheaffe, was the blowing up of the magazine at York; by which not only the Americans but British themselves suffered severely. If, as has been suggested, this act of desperation was committed after an offer to capitulate had been made it is unparalleled in the annals of nations professing to be civilized.

The federal editors have lavished their most violent abuse upon our government for opening certain suspicious letters which were brought to Annapolis by the Frances Freeling packet. We presume, however, that these gentlemen will reserve their fire, when they discover that such is the practice of their favorite England.

A London paper of 11th February, states the arrival at Liverpool of the Catharine Key, (Catal), in 23 days from New York. "Immediately on her arrival, ALL the LETTERS and PAPERS found on board, were SEIZED, put into bags, sealed, and forwarded to the General Post Office—and thence sent this morning, by order of Mr. Freeling, to the Transport Board, for INSPECTION ON PREVIOUS TO THEIR DELIVERY." We are assured, that it is a fact, that the Secretary of State has permitted several letters to pass, without inspection or opening. Among these, if we are not mistaken, were some letters addressed to Mr. King, and endorsed by Lord Castlereagh. [Enquirer.]

We learn with pleasure, that the new frigate now equipping at Sackett's Harbor is, by the direction of the President of the United States, to bear the name of "GENERAL PIERCE." This tribute to the memory of that honored and lamented hero, is no less appropriate than grateful to the national feeling; and long may the flag of the "General Pierce" wave triumphant over the waters that bore him to the theatre of his glory and his doom! [Nat. Intel.]

Nothing can more strikingly mark the tyranny of the British naval service, and the compulsion under which Americans impressed into their service, as well as native seamen are kept, than the curious fact, announced in a paragraph we find in a London print, that the Admiralty have refused to permit the use of life preservers (an invention whose name points its use, for preserving lives afloat) lest it should encourage desertion!

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened on Wednesday the 21st ult.—John Phillips was chosen President of the Senate, and Timothy Bigelow Speaker of the House of Representatives. The vote for Speaker was as follows:

For Mr. Bigelow, Fed. . . . 403
B. Green, Rep. . . . 152

The House consists of only about six hundred members.

The votes given at the late election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor having been counted out, the following appears to be the result:

For Governor.
For Caleb Strong . . . 56,754
J. B. Varnum . . . 42,782
Scattering . . . 680
Total . . . 100,216

For Lieutenant Governor.
For Wm. Phillips . . . 56,303
Wm. King . . . 42,035
Scattering . . . 214
Total . . . 98,552

The predominance of Federalism is decided in every branch of the government of Massachusetts. The aggregate federal majority in the state is larger than we had anticipated, and nearly half as great as the Republican majority in Pennsylvania.

SHORT CRUISE & RICH PRIZES.

Forasmuch, May 25.

A letter was received in town last evening, from Capt. T. M. Shaw, of the privateer sch'r. Thomas of this port, dated at Wiscasset, on Sunday last, informing of his arrival there on that day, after one week's cruise, with the British ship Drogo, from Liverpool, bound to Halifax, with a cargo invoiced at £70,000 sterling, and that he had also sent into Boothby a brig (the name of which we could not distinguish) cargo worth £4,000 sterling. The captain observes, "the above prizes are worth upwards of six hundred thousand dollars."

Boston, May 27.

Arrived a sloop from the Eastward—a passenger got on board and arrived in the above vessel, reports, that on Saturday the British frigate Shannon, captured the privateer sch'r. Enterprize, of Salem, bound on a cruise, and on Monday, after a hard chase, the Letter of Marque sch'r. Post Boy, of do. bound to St. Domingo.

NOTICE.

By order of the Orphan's Court for Talbot county.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, for the benefit of the legal representatives of Andrew Callender, dec'd—all the NEGROES belonging to the estate of said deceased. The sale to take place at the Chapel, on SATURDAY the 19th inst. at 6 o'clock, if fair, if not, on the Monday following; and the purchaser or purchasers to have a credit of nine months, by giving bond with approved security before the property is removed. Particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

JOS. P. MATTIN, Adm'r of bonis non with the Will annexed of And'w. Callender, dec'd.

June 8—3

IN CLANCERY.

May 10th, 1813.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of the late Benjamin Lamb, reported by the trustee, Mary Everett, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Star at Easton, before the 15th day of June next.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be 2,350 dollars.
True copy. Test—
JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.
June 8—3

BY THE SENATE.

May 28, 1813.

RESOLVED, That from and after the presentation of assembly, no private act, nor any bill for laying out any new road, or for altering or extending any old road, in this state, shall pass the legislature upon any petition or application whatever, if of a private or personal nature, unless notice be given by the petitioner, or applicant, in some newspaper printed in the county where the petitioner or applicant resides, or in the county where the road proposed will run, if respecting a road, provided there be a newspaper published in that county; and if there be no newspaper printed in such county, then in some newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, city of Annapolis, Frederick Town, Hagers Town, District of Columbia, or Easton, for four successive weeks; or by advertisement set up at the court house door of the county where such petitioner or applicant resides, at least four weeks before, and within three months of the time when such petition or application shall be presented or made to the General Assembly, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition: and the petitioner or applicant shall produce evidence of such notice to the General Assembly at the time of hearing such petition.

By the House of Delegates, May 21st, 1813.

Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, UPTON S. REID, CLK.

By the House of Delegates, May 20th, 1813.

Read the second time and assented to.

By order, UPTON S. REID, CLK.

In Council, May 31, 1813.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be published three times in all the newspapers printed in this State—and also in the Federal Republican, George Town, and the National Intelligencer, Washington.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

June 8—3

FOR SALE.

The elegant Full Blood Horse

ROLLA.

On accommodating terms, to be made known by application to

THOMAS S. LOVEDAY.

June 8—3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

31st day of May, A. D. 1813.

On application of James Clayland, executor of Robert Martin, jun. late of Talbot county, dec'd.—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:—that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1813.

Test—

JA: PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Martin, jun. late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 11th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June, 1813.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Ex'r of Robert Martin, jun. dec'd.

June 8—3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of Michael Dean, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the petition of the said Michael Dean to the judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of a assembly, passed at November session 1813, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the judges of said county court, on the Tuesday 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, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Michael Dean should not have the relief prayed for.

By order of the court—

THO: RICHARDSON, CLK.

To be inserted in one paper at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before October next.

June 8—3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of Joshua Green, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Joshua Green to the judges 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 direction of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, in and for said county, 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 for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joshua Green should not have the relief prayed for.

By order of the court—

THO: RICHARDSON, CLK.

One of the advertisements to be set up at the court house door, on another at one of the taverns in Denton, and the remaining one to be published in one of the newspapers at Easton for three successive weeks, at least three months before the sitting of October court.

June 8—3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Derchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of JOE. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and is a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Western Shore, and returned or secured as aforesaid, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him. SAMUEL CRITCHFIELD



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1813.

[No. 41.....709.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR.

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.

NOTICE.

By order of the Orphan's Court for Talbot county,

The subscriber will offer at public sale, for the benefit of the legal representatives of Andrew Callender, dec'd—all the NEGROES belonging to the estate of said deceased. The sale to take place at the Chapel, on SATURDAY the 13th inst. at 6 o'clock, if fair, if not, on the Monday following; and the purchaser or purchasers to have a credit of nine months, by giving bond with approved security before the property is removed. Particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

JOS. P. MARTIN, Adm'r de bonis non with the Will annexed of And'w. Callender, dec.

June 8—2

IN CHANCERY.

May 10th, 1813.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of the late Benjamin Everitt, as reported by the trustee, Mary Everitt, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Star at Easton, before the 15th day of June next.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be \$2,350 dollars.

True copy. Test—

JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Cam.

June 8—3

BY THE SENATE,

May 28, 1813.

Resolved, That from and after the present session of assembly, no private act, nor any bill for laying out any new road, nor any bill for extending any old road, in this State, shall pass the Legislature upon any petition or application whatever, if a private or personal nature, unless it be given by the petitioner, or applicant, in some newspaper printed in the county where the petitioner or applicant reside, or in the county where the road proposed will run, if respecting a road, provided there be a newspaper published in that county; and if there be no newspaper printed in such county, then in some newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, city of Annapolis, Frederick Town, Hagerstown, District of Columbia, or Easton, for four successive weeks; or by advertisement set up at the court house of the county where such petitioner or applicant reside, at least four weeks before, and within three months of the time when such petition or application shall be presented or made to the General Assembly, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition; and the petitioner or applicant shall produce evidence of such notice to the General Assembly at the time of hearing such petition.

By the House of Delegates, May 21st, 1813.

Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, UPTON S. REID, CLK.

By the House of Delegates, May 29th, 1813.

Read the second time and assented to.

By order, UPTON S. REID, CLK.

In Council, May 31, 1813.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be published three times in all the newspapers printed in this State—and also in the Federal Republic, George Town, and the National Intelligencer, Washington.

By order, NINIAN PINNEY, CL.

June 8—3

FOR SALE,

The elegant Full Blood Horse

ROLLA,

On accommodating terms, to be made known by application to

THOMAS S. LOVEDAY.

June 8—3

VACCINE MATTER.

The subscriber having been appointed by the President of the U. States, agent for Vaccination, hereby gives notice, that genuine Vaccine Matter, will be furnished to any Physician, or other Citizen of the U. States who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post and (except from the citizens of Maryland) the request for a five dollar bank note, forwarded with it. When required, such directions, as how to use it, will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any prudent person who can read & write, to secure his own family or neighbors from the Small Pox, with the greatest certainty and without any trouble or danger. All letters from the subscriber on this subject, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States Mail, free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH, U. S. Agent

for Vaccination, Baltimore

67—The Editors of all Newspapers within the State of Maryland, are requested to insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward a paper containing it to the Agent for Vaccination, who will then remit their payment for the same by post.

May 15, (June 1)—3

ROCK HALL PACKET.

Will leave Rock Hall in future at 8 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This alteration in the hour of sailing is to get past the Port before night.

THOMAS HARRIS.

June 1—4

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a shop on the west side of Washington street, opposite Mr. Foscock's tavern, where he designs carrying on the

Saddle, Crop & Harness Making Business; And as he is determined to give general satisfaction to his customers, he hopes a generous public will give him a call.

THOMAS P. PINKNEY.

May 28—2

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF YORK.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished officer, who was in the action at York, to his friend at Northampton, (Mass.) dated

"NABARUA, May —, 1813.

It is now ten days since the battle of York, and you have received no information from me on the subject. The reason you will perceive in the narrative I am about to give. On the 25th April, the fleet sailed from Sacket's Harbor. On the 27th we were with a league of the fort. We immediately stood in under a full press of sail, and came to anchor about half a mile from the shore, two and a half miles below the town, the enemy were drawn up in the woods to oppose our landing; but our boats were rowed with great intrepidity to the shore, under the discharge of red hot shot from the fort. The sailors from the squadron, showed their accustomed coolness and courage. "All they wanted," they said, "was their boarding pike, and they'd be in—but what they'd carry that stout how by boarding."

"After a severe encounter in the woods, in which Major Forsyth's regiment literally peppered the enemy, our landing was effected, we then formed our columns, as mentioned in the General Order, which I send you. The enemy fired grape, canister and language upon our columns as it advanced, from a battery they had constructed west of the fort—the guns of which (18 pounders) bore upon us, in the direction of our troops. In this manner we advanced about two miles and a quarter, when a scene took place which beggars all description. I noticed a thin column of black smoke arising from the Stone Fort, and in an instant it swelled to an immense cloud, darkening the horizon; and the troops flew around us like hailstones; many of our brave fellows were sacrificed to this murderous barbarity; it was however soon over; in a moment our troops were formed, and fired with indignation, anxious to measure the layout with the enemy. In this state of feeling I would have ventured them man to man, with troops in the world. However, the alternative was presented by the surrender of the enemy at discretion; during the signing of the articles, Gen. Sheaffe, and about 10 or 12 regulars, took to their heels and fled for King's.

"As a specimen of the manner in which the enemy were handled, out of the grenadier company of the King's own, (the elite regiment, consisting of 120 strong, all were killed or wounded but eight.

"The enemy had information of our attack the day before, and they had reinforcements the evening before, from Kingston, sent to Fort George. "We lost a most brave and accomplished officer, Brig Gen Pike. He was mortally wounded by the explosion, but we did like a hero. I passed him as they were conveying him to the shore. "Fare ye well, my brave fellow," exclaimed he, "and avenge your General." When he was breathing his last, the British standard was bro't him—he made a sign to have it placed under his head—it was done—an impressive scene, beamed upon his countenance, and he expired without a sigh.

"The amount of injury we done the enemy in the loss of public property was incalculable. York was then a great military depot; immense quantities of grain and provisions, clothing, cannon, and munitions of war, were either brought away or destroyed, together with all the naval stores for the Upper Province. The hull of a frigate, of 24 guns, nearly complete, was burnt; the Duke of Gloucester, a 20 gun vessel, was bro't away. Gen. SHEAFFE'S private baggage and papers fell into our hands. All the plot & conspiracies with the Indians, which the British Government have been charged with for twenty years, will now receive ample development and proof.

"Too much praise cannot be given to Major General Dearborn, for the military management which he has evinced in this affair. Kingston was considered the point of attack, every plain troops were marched to the eastern part of the Lake in the vicinity of Kingston; even the system of British espionage was turned completely upon them; 1 or 2 of their spies were sent out to return, who no doubt gave them information that we intended Kingston.

"About 3 days after the battle we sailed for this place, but owing to contrary winds did not arrive till yesterday. One or two express boats sailed before we embarked, but being on duty, I was not apprised of their coming.

"We captured in the whole, I should judge, 1,500 prisoners; but I do not know the number precisely. A majority of the inhabitants of Canada are no doubt friendly."

The following GENERAL ORDER, was issued by general Pike, the morning our troops embarked from Sacket's Harbor:

BRIGADE ORDER.

"Sacket's H. B. April 23, 1813.

When the embarkation shall take place on the enemy's shore, major Forsyth's light troops, formed in four platoons, with first band—They will advance a short distance from the shore, & form the chain to cover the landing of the troops. They will not fire unless they discover the approach of a body of the enemy, but will make a noise of very person who may be passing and sent to the general. They will be followed by the regimental platoons of the first brigade, with two pieces of Brooks' artillery, one on the right and one on the left flank, covered by their musketry; & the small detachments of riflemen of the 15th and 16th infantry. Then will be landed the three platoons of the reserve of the first brigade under major Swann. Then major Easton, with his train of artillery, covered by his own musketry. Then col. McClure's volunteers, in six platoons, followed by the 21st regiment, in six platoons. When the troops shall move in column, either to meet the enemy or take a position, it will be in the following order, viz 1st, Forsyth's riflemen, with proper front and flank guards; the regiments of the first brigade, with their pieces, then three platoons of reserve; major Easton's train of artillery; volunteer corps; twenty-first regiment; each corps sending out proper flank guards. When the enemy shall be discovered in front, the riflemen will form the chain and maintain the ground until they have the signal (the preparative) or receive orders to retreat at which they will retreat with the greatest celerity, and form equally on the two flanks of the regiments of the first brigade, and then return their fire. The three reserve platoons will follow under the orders of major Swann.

one hundred yards in the rear of the colors, ready to support any part which may show an unsteady countenance. Major Easton's train will form in the rear of this reserve, ready to act where circumstances may dictate.

The second line will be composed of the 21st infantry, in six platoons, flanked by col. McClure's volunteers, equally divided as light troops. The whole under the orders of col. Ripley.

It is expected that every corps will be mindful of the honor of the American arms, and the disgrace which have recently tarnished our arms; and endeavor by a cool and determined discharge of their duty, to support the one, and wipe off the other. The riflemen in front will maintain their ground at all hazards, until ordered to retire, as will every corps of the army. With an assurance of being duly supported, should the commanding general find it prudent to withdraw the front line, he will give orders to retire by the heads of platoons, covered by the riflemen; and the second line will advance by the heads of platoons, as the intervals, and form the line; call in the light troops, and renew the action. But the general may find it proper to bring up the second line on one or both flanks, to charge in columns, or perform a variety of manœuvres which it would be impossible to foresee. But as a general rule, whatever may be the directions of line at the commencement of the action, the corps will form as before directed. If they then advance in line, it may be in parallel echelons of platoons, or otherwise, as the ground or circumstances may dictate.

No man will load until ordered, except the light troops in front, until within about distance of the enemy, and then charge bayonets; thus letting the enemy see that we can meet them with their own weapons. Any man firing, or giving his gun without orders, must be put to instant death, as an example may be necessary. Platoon officers will pay the greatest attention to the coolness and steadiness of their men in the fire; their regularity and obedience in the charge. The field officers will watch over the conduct of the whole. Courage and bravery in the field, do not more distinguish the soldier than humanity after victory; & what ever examples the savage allies of our enemies may have given us, the general confidently hopes that the blood of an unrelenting or yielding enemy, will never stain the weapons of the soldiers of his column.

The unoffending citizens of Canada are many of them our own countrymen, and the poor Canadians have been forced into the war. Their property therefore must be held sacred, and any soldier who shall so far neglect the honor of his profession, as to be guilty of plundering the inhabitants, shall, if convicted, be punished with death. But the commanding general assures the troops, that should they capture a large quantity of public stores, he will use his best endeavors to procure them a reward from his government.

This order shall be read at the head of each corps, & every field officer shall carry a copy in his pocket, that he may at any moment refer to it, & give explanations to his subordinates.

All those found in arms in the enemy's country, shall be treated as enemies; but those who are peacefully following the pursuits of their various vocations, friends, & their property respected.

By order of Brigadier General,

Z. M. PIKE.

CHARLES G. JONES, As. Adm. Camp.

CAPTURE OF FORT GEORGE.

By the Steam Boat from Albany, we have received the following particulars of the capture of Fort George, with trifling loss on our part, by the troops under Gen. Dearborn:

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS EXTRA—THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

Messenger Office, (Canadaigua.)

May 27, 1813.

It is with infinite satisfaction we announce to the readers of the Messenger, another victory over the enemy, the possession of his most important fort, and in fact the subjugation of the Upper Province of Canada.

Thanks be to God, for the success of a just and unavoidable war! A new era has commenced in our military operations. The activity of the head of the war department, is felt in all its branches, and the effects of system, vigor and dispatch, are before us.

By letters from Buffalo and Estaria, and by the land bill printed at the latter place, we learn the following:

On Thursday, the 27th inst. at 8 o'clock A. M. the army under the command of Gen. Lewis, and Gen. Boyd and Winder, landed under cover of a heavy fire from Com. Chauncey's squadron, on the enemy's shore, above the light-house, about two miles west from Newark. Our troops amounting to about 4000, were met by nearly the whole force of the British, on their landing; when a severe engagement ensued, our troops out-flanked the enemy, and cut off their retreat to Fort George. Immediately after, the enemy's troops remaining in the fort, blew up their ammunition and public property, together with some of their own men, and immediately pushed for Queenstown.

At 2 o'clock they were seen retreating from the scene of Van Rensselaer's attack, and our troops in full pursuit. It is said the enemy has destroyed all the batteries from Fort George to Erie—it is, so the British army must inevitably surrender in a few days.

A correspondent remarks that the "American flag now proudly waves in triumph over the Pandora's box of the frontiers."

On this heart cheering intelligence, we again congratulate the readers of the Messenger. We congratulate the friends of our country, the advocates of the war, upon an event so auspicious to our cause, so honorable to our arms, and so destructive to the hopes of our enemies at home and abroad. The loss sustained by us cannot be yet ascertained. It is said to be trifling—12 men killed, and 1 officer (Major King) wounded.

From the Boston Gazette of Thursday.

CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON FRIGATES.

Various and contradictory reports are in circulation, respecting the engagement which took place between these frigates on Tuesday evening last. Our personal and political feelings are so strongly excited to dwell on a circumstance, which we fear will turn out to be a serious one, by publishing every surmise and conjecture that are afloat. The following account of the affair we have been requested to publish, as containing the most accurate statement of facts, and sanctioned by the authority of a gentleman, who was a near and eye witness to the whole action.

At 5 P. M.—Left the Chesapeake, Boston Light-house bearing W. about 6 leagues distance—The Shannon then in sight—the Chesapeake prepared for action, standing for her—at 6 P. M. the action commenced, and in 12 minutes after, both vessels were yard-arm and yard-arm along side each other, as if in the act of boarding; at that moment an immense explosion took place on board the Chesapeake, which spread a fire from her foremast and mainmast, and apparently as high as the tops, on which both vessels were enveloped invisibly in smoke, & on the smoke clearing away the English colors were seen flying on board the Chesapeake, over the American, and both vessels were standing to the eastward—From every appearance, it was evident to me, the loss of the Chesapeake was owing to the unfortunate explosion that took place on board of her.

ROBERT KNOX.

June 1, 1813.

We wait with impatience for more minute particulars of the engagement.

Capt. Stocum arrived at Marblehead, on Tuesday, reports that he had been captured by the Shannon and put on board a boat at 1 o'clock same day. Capt. S. states that the crew of the Shannon consisted of 340 men, apparently fine sailors.

From a Postscript to the Boston Patriot of Thursday.

7 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday morning.

By the politeness of a gentleman who arrived early this morning from the outer harbor, we are enabled to state the following particulars:

At half past 3 P. M. the Shannon bore up before the wind and stood out to sea, the wind at W. S. W. at 4 the Chesapeake hauled up and hoisted jib and staysails and fired a gun; the ships at about 7 miles apart; the enemy hove too & reefed her topsails and lay by on the starboard tack, the Chesapeake in chase. At half past four, the wind changed to S. W. a fresh breeze and the Chesapeake took in top gallant sail and royals & hoisted the American flag at the main top gallant mast head. At quarter past 5 the Shannon hoisted jib and filled the main top sail and steered close by the wind, the Chesapeake on her weather standing towards her, about 3 miles distant—at 3 quarters past 5, the Chesapeake hauled up her fore-sail, closing fast with the enemy. At 5 min. before 6, the enemy commenced the action within musket shot, by firing her after guns on the starboard side, which was returned by the Chesapeake, and the action became general.

At 5 min. past 6 the Chesapeake being on the starboard bow of the enemy, bore down across his bow, and appeared to board her, both ships keeping away before the wind—the firing at this time ceased on both sides from the great guns.—At 10 min. past 6, they appeared a great explosion from the Chesapeake—at 15 min. past 6, the ships separated, the Chesapeake on her starboard tack. The English flag was then hoisted on board her, over the American. The ships then hove too to repair damages, which appeared to be trifling on both sides. There did not appear to be more than 100 guns fired from both sides. The action took place about 4 leagues outside the Light House. The Chesapeake passed the Light House at half past 1, the enemy were ESE 6 leagues distance, standing on a wind to the S. The Chesapeake was undoubtedly carried by boarding—no apparent damage on board either ship, except the Shannon lost her flying jib boom.

CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.

In this days paper we have collected every account we could collect respecting the engagement which has doubtless taken place between these two frigates, each carrying the honor of its nation at its most head, determined to support it or die in the attempt. In addition to these accounts passengers who arrived in the Boston mail stage of this morning, inform us that late on Wednesday evening they were in company with com. Brintidge, who told them that 2 fishing smacks had just arrived, which had passed the 2 frigates at 8 o'clock the same evening; the Shannon the leading ship and the Chesapeake in chase, each bearing their national flags hoisted; the former however, gained fast ahead. This, it will be observed, brings the account down one hour and an half later than the printed statements. It was remarked that the flag spoken of in the printed accounts as being the British flag hoisted over the American on board of the Chesapeake, might have been the bloody flag hoisted by Capt. Lawrence in consequence of the explosion mentioned. Besides, the fact that no boats were seen to pass between the ships after the supposed capture, is a strong circumstance that the Chesapeake had not struck her colors. At all events no American need entertain the least apprehension, that our flag has in this instance been disgraced. Accident may have given the enemy any advantage but the honor of our country we are very sure remains unimpaired.

Baltimore, June 7.

Letters received in town this morning, from Boston, state that a fishing boat came up which had particularly observed the action between the Chesapeake and Shannon. That the English attempted to board, succeeded in grappling, and threw 100 men on board the Chesapeake; and that the Chesapeake had cut loose from the Shannon and hauled off, and killed or secured the 100 men, and intended to recommence the action.

A letter from our Boston correspondent, dated Wednesday, half past 5 P. M. states—"The report contained in the article from the Boston Patriot was believed even to a man this morning. Numerous contradictions are in circulation. Some gentlemen, who say they witnessed the engagement, state, that the flag which was hoisted on board the Chesapeake was the bloody flag hoisted by capt. Lawrence, and that the enemy's flag was not hoisted on board her. Capt. Newman, who has arrived since 3 o'clock P. M. states that he saw the engagement, and that there was not a British flag hoisted on board the Chesapeake, and says he feels confident, had that been the case he must have seen it. Others state that she was captured, and has since been retaken by the crew. Many who gave the Chesapeake up for lost this morning, begin to think she is not taken, or if she was, that she is retaken. There is so many reports that we do not know what to believe or even conjecture. Almost all business has been suspended this day; every person appears to be in a state of confusion. We are in hopes to have something that can be depended upon soon."

[From the Boston Chronicle.]

NEW ENGLAND POLICY.

More has been written, much has been said, & too much believed by superficial and thinking men.

who calculate from effects and not causes, that the Union of the States is an evil to the commerce of the northern section. Let us examine this subject, and enquire for the sources by which commerce is nourished and kept alive. We shall find that agriculture is the original spring to manufactures, and that commerce is dependant on both. No nation can become strictly commercial without one of these. England affords an example of a commercial without being agricultural, & the U. States without being manufacturing. England, by the first, has made rapid strides to wealth and power; and America by the last has glided down an interrupted stream of opulence. A manufacturing and commercial nation *auwe*, is obviously tributary to foreign countries for the means of their supplies; and where these are entirely cut off, her commerce and manufactures must cease. An agricultural nation (by which we mean one that possesses a soil which will produce the necessities and comforts of life within itself, has the means of commerce within itself, and so far from being dependant on foreign markets for its existence, has the contrary effects of rendering them so upon her. A country dependant on foreign supplies for even the very necessities of life, however nominally rich and powerful she may be from extrinsic causes, it must be evident, is literally poor and weak and dependant; as she owes her very existence to foreign sources, from which they are cut off—had Bonaparte maintained his power in Europe, so as strictly to have enforced his continental system, we doubtless should have had a solution of the problem, whether the wealth and power of England were real or imaginary; whether she could have maintained a system within herself, independent of foreign powers. The partial extension of Napoleon's system gave decided evidence of this fact, from the bankruptcy of the merchants, the depreciation of public credit, and the legal adoption of a paper system, and forcing it (although 30 per cent. below its representative value) upon the people as a legal tender of debt. In common life, we place but little dependence on the credit of individuals, if their notes are at a depreciated value of 30 per cent. below par; and are cautious in crediting such a man, as we are fully aware, that if some extraordinary means do not come to his assistance, bankruptcy must follow. Who can doubt, if the continental system had continued to be enforced, and Bonaparte had maintained himself in Spain and Portugal, that national bankruptcy would have followed in England, and her bank like that of Vienna, have to redeem its paper 25 in a mud, or perhaps worse. Sufficient has been said to show the dependence of a commercial and manufacturing nation alone, without the support of agriculture. If this be the case, under these circumstances, what must be the situation of that country, which has commerce without agriculture or manufactures? This will be seen, by taking the advantage of the preceding case. Let us look at the New England States, and consider how far there is any truth in the calculation, that the Southern and Western States have too great a voice in deciding on commercial subjects, in which it is said they are in no wise interested.

From what has been said, does it appear that agriculture and manufactures are dependant on commerce, or that commerce is dependant on them? Reason and common sense must declare, that commerce is dependant on agriculture and manufactures. There can be no commerce without them. They are all members of one body; and neither one can extensively flourish without the aid of the two. Are the eastern states agricultural or manufacturing? They are neither. But it is said we are commercial, because we own more ships and pay more duties. He be a merchant who is simply a ship owner, then is he a manufacturer who has a loom or a spindle, and he a farmer who owns the soil and does not *it* is by this way of arguing, we may make ourselves what we please, and laugh at the old world for their reputed superiority. The fact is, we ourselves boast too much of ourselves; vain about our wealth, our physical power, our religion and morality, our virtue and talents. In all of which, if we be tried in the balance with the *active* states, we shall be found of little comparative weight. As to our wealth, it has all been derived from the rich products of the south. Northern shipping, (or, as it is called commerce) is dependant upon the southern harvest. The whole sources of revenue, so much boasted as having been paid by the north, have been indirectly drawn into the treasury from the south. The intrinsic wealth of any country consists in the riches of its own productions. Wherever has been derived the great wealth from northern commerce; is it from the carrying trade, or the exportation of the produce of the southern soil? Has the carrying trade brought with it the great influx of revenue? What great advantage is it to this country to bring into it today a cargo of sugar and coffee, and to-morrow export it? Is this bringing cash into the treasury? We answer no. The employment of six eighths of northern shipping is either directly or indirectly from southern sources. We will ask how the immense importation from England are to be paid for, if we are deprived of the exports of southern flour, cotton, tobacco, &c. The answer is apparent; not by exchange, but by the *specie* of the country; which must soon fail, and with it our commerce. With southern produce there can be no trade of any consequence but by import. This is suicidal, and will destroy itself. The northern ship owner, without southern trade for the employ of his marine, must be simply an European porteur, for the transportation of the commodities of one country in exchange for those of another. To boast of northern wealth disconnected from southern advantages, is like a newly established bankrupt, with a small ill-gotten credit, boasting of his riches. Paper may issue without other means of answering the demands of his creditors. It is really ridiculous to hear it said that our southern brethren have no interest in commerce, when they are the very soul of it. Exchange is the true criterion by which to estimate the balance of trade between commercial countries. The exchange in this country, on England, when we had an uninterrupted trade to the European continent, was on an average 2 per cent. advance on sterling. That to the continent has unquestionably been the most productive commerce to this country. Hamburg and Amsterdam were the great media through which the wealth derived from southern produce found a way to England, to pay for the losing traffic with that country. New England may boast that she possesses all the real wealth in the political and commercial scale; but, dissolve our political connection, and deprive her of all intercourse with the southern states, and she will be soon convinced that she possesses no lustre of her own, and will have to grope in darkness to find means to preserve a degenerate and precarious existence.

ARISTIDES.

The Grand Turk arrived.—The private armed brig Grand Turk, guns, captain Breed, arrived at Port on Thursday evening from a cruise on the coast of Brazil, early in April, with two large English letter-marque ships, which she captured in a severe engagement of two hours and half—several of the Grand Turk's

FROM THE WAR.

The base have always some subtle, by which to throw their own guilt upon others shoulders. We have numerous instances found the British government disavowing the infamous acts of its emissaries, but have we ever known these emissaries to be punished? No. They have more frequently been rewarded and exalted for their deeds. Can any one fail to designate in such cases, the real criminals? It is impossible that the British government can escape that odium, which it has so richly merited, by meanly endeavoring to stigmatize its immediate agents, or by pronouncing their acts "unauthorized." We observe that this practice is not confined to the government alone; its understrappers pursue the same course, as is evinced in the following interesting narrative of Dr. Keenan. Col. Baynes told the doctor that the outrage committed on his person, was contrary to his orders. But did the colonel prohibit the infliction of the like outrages in future? or were not the prisoners treated with the same severity as usual?

When British officers are taken prisoners they are immediately paroled, invited to the houses of the inhabitants and treated with hospitality; their private effects are in every instance restored, and they in fact, know not that they are prisoners of war, except in name, they even take part in our political discussions, and mingle in our social circles.

OBSERVE THE DIFFERENCE.—When American officers have the misfortune to fall into their hands, they are stripped of their clothes, marched, half naked through a climate to which they are unaccustomed, exhibited as public spectacles or immured in solitary dungeons; and this too, by persons professing to be of the same language and manners as the Americans!

How long such indignities are to be unavenged, Providence knows, and we hope congress will tell.

DR. M'KEENHAN'S NARRATIVE.

On the 31st of January last, I was ordered by General Harrison to proceed to the river Raisin, with a flag of truce, and from thence to Malden, if not stopped by the Indians. We arrived at the foot of the rapids of the Miami at dark, and not finding a company of rangers as expected, we encamped in a cave, the horse and carrels before the door, and the flag standing by them. About midnight the Indians fired in upon us, killed Mr. Lemont, wounded myself in the foot, and made us prisoners. After dispatching Mr. Lemont with the tomahawk, scalping and stripping him, they seized my horse, harness, great coat, blankets and other clothing, and one hundred dollars in gold, which the General had sent to procure necessities for the wounded of General Winchester's army.

That night I was made to walk more than 20 miles, to where captain Elliot was stationed with a party of Indians. The captain treated me politely, and sent me to colonel Proctor. I was scarcely seated before the colonel began to exclaim against General Harrison, said he had been used to fight Indians and not British; found fault with my instructions, and said the flag was only a pretext to cover a bad design. I rebuffed his insinuations with indignation, which I believe has been the cause of all my troubles since. I was not recognized in my official character until the 5th of February, when I was informed by Proctor's aid, that I should attend on the wounded with Dr. Bower, and that I would be sent to the U. States, but by a different route from that which I came. Dr. Bower in a few days was sent home and I detained.

On the 2d of March I was arrested by order of the colonel Proctor, and accused of carrying on a private correspondence. On the 8th, without having any trial, ordered to Montreal, and hurried on from Fort George, night and day, although thinly clothed, and the weather very cold. From Kingston to Prescott, I was made to eat with the officers' servants. This course of torture being finished on the 21st, when I arrived in Montreal, and without being asked any questions, or suffered to ask any myself, I was put into the dungeon, eight or ten feet below the surface of the ground where I had neither bed nor bedding, chair, bench or stool—denied pen, ink or paper, or even the use of a book, for two weeks. The only current of air that passed through my apartment, came through the bowels of a privy! Here I was kept 33 days, when I was to my great joy put up with the American prisoners, and with them permitted to remain till last Monday, when I was liberated by the intercession of lieutenant Dudley, of the navy. Col. Baynes, said to the governor, told me the outrage which had been committed on my person was contrary to his orders.

I left 14 American prisoners in jail, viz. George H. Rodgers, U. S. army, Wm. Hollenback, Onis Hooker, Philaster Jones, Harry Jones, Lewis Minor, Zebina Conkey, Phiney Conkey Canon; Seth Barnes, Cammen; Jared Witherill, John Campbell, Schoharie; maj. Watson, Ogdensburg; Alexander McGregor, Balston; who were kept in close confinement, notwithstanding col. Leithbridge and maj. Shackleton had pledged their words to capt. Conkey, before he left Montreal for Quebec, that they should have the liberty of the town during the day. But the captain was scarcely gone, when the pledge was el-

bered, and the prisoners were again confined in their small stock of space, and without food, and two or three days without wood, and if they could plain they are turned and abused by the jailer, and told they are only allowed a quart of water in the day. I am requested to represent their situation to you. Dearborn, which I intend to do as soon as I arrive at Sacket's Harbor.

This is a sketch of the indignities I have had to put up with since the last of January. I am yours, &c.

SAMUEL M'KEENHAN, Surgeon's Mate 2d Regt. Ohio Militia. Albany, May 24th, 1813.

"He that hath ears to hear let him hear" the barbarity of Gov. Strong's "Butcher of Religion."

The following is copied from the American Apollo, No. 7, Friday, February 17, 1792, vol. 1, printed at Boston, by Belknap and Young, State Street, (a weekly paper in the form of a pamphlet.)

"The life, confession, and last dying words of Captain William Cunningham, formerly British Provost Marshall, in the City of New York, who was executed in London, the tenth of August, 1791."

"I, William Cunningham, was born in Dublin barracks, in the year 1738.—My father was a Trumpeter to the Blue Dragoons, and at the age of 8 years I was placed with an officer as his servant, in which station I continued until I was 16, and being a great proficient in horsemanship, was taken as an assistant to the riding master of the troop, and in the year 1761, was made sergeant of dragoons; but the peace coming the year following, I was disbanded. Being bred to no profession, I took up with a woman who kept a gin shop in a blind alley, near the Coal Quay; but the house being searched for stolen goods, and my doxy taken to Newgate, I thought it most prudent to decamp; accordingly set off for the north, & arrived at Drogheda, where, in a few months after I married the daughter of an Exciseman, by whom I had 3 sons.

"About the year 1772, we removed to Newry, where I commenced the profession of a scow-banker, which is that of enticing the mechanics & country people to ship themselves for America, on promises of great advantage, and then artfully getting an indenture upon them; in consequence of which, upon their arrival in America, they are sold or obliged to serve a term of years for their passage. I embarked at Newry in the ship Needham for New York, and arrived at that port the 4th day of August, 1774, with some indentured servants I kidnapped in Ireland, but were liberated in New York, on account of the bad usage they received from me during the passage. In that City I used the profession of breaking horses, & teaching ladies and gentlemen to ride; but rendering myself obnoxious to the citizens in their infant struggles for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the Asia man of war, and from thence to Boston, where my own opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans in support of their rights, was the first thing that recommended me to the notice of Gen. Gage, and when the war commenced, I was appointed Provost Marshal to the Royal Army, which placed me in a situation to wreak my vengeance on the Americans. I shudder to think of the murders I have been accessory to, both with and without orders from Government, especially while in New York. During which time there were more than 2000 prisoners starved in the different Churches by stopping their rations, which I sold.

"There were also 275 American prisoners and obnoxious persons executed, out of all which number there were only about one dozen public executions, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode for private executions was thus conducted:—A guard was dispatched from the Provost, about half after 12 at night, to the Barrack Street, and the neighbourhood of the upper barracks, to order the people to shut their window shutters, and put out their lights, forbidding them, at the same time to presume the look out of their windows and doors, on pain of death; after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gagged, and behind the upper barracks, & hung with other ceremony and there buried by the black pioneer of the Provost.

"At the end of the war I returned to England with the army and settled in Wales, as being a cheaper place of living than in any of the populous Cities, but being at length persuaded to go to London, I entered so warmly into the dissipations of that capital, that I soon found my circumstances much embarrassed.—To relieve which, I mortgaged my half pay to an army agent, but that being soon expended, I forged a draft for 300 pounds sterling, on the Board of Ordnance, but being detected in presenting it for acceptance, I was apprehended, tried and convicted, and for that offence am here to suffer an ignominious death.

"I beg the prayers of all good Christians, and also pardon and forgiveness of God for the many horrid murders I have been accessory to.

"WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM."

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

We need not repeat to our readers, what every one of them well knows who has eyes to see or ears to hear, that the opposition par-

ty in general, and the factions prints in particular, have been, from the moment the war commenced, vociferous for peace with Britain on any terms, scarcely excepting from the possible sacrifices our national existence. It was to have been expected, therefore, that on learning the frankness with which our government had sent ministers to Russia, to attempt the negotiation of an honorable peace, under the mediation of his sovereign of that empire, they would at least have afforded their cordial approbation to this act of the government. A refusal or delay on the part of our government to accept the Russian mediation would, we know and you know, have been called forth the bitterest gall of faction. And yet the same party now cover the government with obloquy, for having accepted the mediation without awaiting the tedious process of receiving through Russia an official notice of the acceptance of the proffered mediation by G. Britain.—Our government well knows that G. Britain cannot choose but accept the mediation of Russia; and unwilling that any needless obstacle, in the nature of unnecessary formality, should impede the restoration of peace, it has done all in its power to accelerate the object, by expediting Commissioners forthwith to the court of Russia for the purpose of meeting such as should be dispatched by the enemy government. Of all the parties in the Union, multi-farious and complex as they are, we should have supposed the Peace Party would have been the last to object to this course. And, yet what have they the confidence, we had almost said the effrontery, to tell their abused and cheated followers? That the mission, however it may eventually, must degrade our country, because it was sent without the concurrence of the British government. Let us examine this subterfuge. No objection is attempted to be set up to the mission, but that it was sent without the concurrence of the enemy. Now, to us, not one of the least felicitous circumstances attending the mission is that its acceptance by our government was independent of any act of the enemy. A plain proposition was submitted to us, and we accepted it, and prepared in good earnest to carry it into effect, without knowing, perhaps without enquiring, whether it was known to the enemy.—The acceptance of the proffered mediation was due and rendered to the friendly disposition manifested by the mediating power, and not, as the faction seem to suppose, to the wishes or inclination of the enemy. Respect to the interposition of Russia required it; sound policy sanctioned it, and self-respect did not forbid it. We should for our part have felt much less satisfied, had our government hesitated, waited for more news from Philip, and made its determination contingent on the previous consent or acquiescence of the enemy. Such a course would have partaken too much of that oscillating, temporizing policy which our enemies accuse us of having pursued heretofore in our endeavours to avoid war. It would moreover have shown a want of confidence in the good offices of the Russian government, which, to say the least of it, would have been highly improper.

But why waste words on this subject?—We have seen too much of faction to heed its ravings; we have seen enough of honest party prejudice too, not to know to what lengths it will lead men. We are not, here, so much surprised at the monstrous inconsistency of the champions of opposition, as that any people should be so duped by their leaders, as to follow them in all their tergiversations. How often have we heard the party leaders declaiming on the horrors of all wars, and the impolicy—not the injustice, no thank Heaven, that they cannot say—but of the impolicy of the present war, and the necessity of Peace! Yet we now find them, with equal vehemence, perhaps with equal sincerity, censuring the government for listening to a proposition saving the conclusion of peace for its ultimate and only object. Are we not then compelled to conclude that their only opposition to the War was, that it was not a war of their declaring; that the only Peace they seek, is that which would result from the prostration of the Administration or party which declared the war?

MASSACHUSETTS IN ARMS.

After witnessing the disgraceful conduct of admiral Cockburn, at Frenchtown, and Havre de Grace, the magnanimity and forbearance of the "Butcher of our religion" is no longer relied on even in Boston. His excellency the governor is desirous that should the enemy attack us, we should meet him in arms. Already forty or fifty pieces of cannon are paraded on the Common, with carriages complete, and for fear some of our peace loving gentry should spike them, he has wisely ordered a permanent guard to watch them night and day. Other preparations are also visible—militia companies are daily parading our streets with the figure of JOHN BULL painted on a target, with many shot holes thro' his head, many through his heart, and some below wind and water. The New England Guards under capt. Swett, have also been practising with cannon and making some necessary experiments in gunnery, in order to hit JOHN in the right place should he approach with his "wooden walls."

Our federal papers do not publicly announce these preparations, for fear of drawing the enemy towards us. But let them come, they will find even CALEB prepared for them. This is what we have long expected—the "butcher of our religion" deserted for self defence. UNION the watch word, and America armed at all points ready to meet on the point of the bayonet the invaders of her soil. CALEB's winding up patriotism, is beyond all example; he has agreed at last, both to dance, and pay the piper.

WANTED.

A smart active BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, in a Dry Good store, who writes well, and has a knowledge of figures. Apply to the Editor.

Union Bank of Maryland.

12th May, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

That an Election for 25. teen Directors will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 5th Instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue till 3 in the afternoon.

By order of the Board.

R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

77 The Editors of the Eastern Star, Frederick town Herald, Republican Gazette & Hager's town Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account by 1st inst.—6

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened this HOTEL, at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6—m

FOR SALE.

A number of young likely, healthy negro Men, Women and Children. For terms apply to the subscriber, near St. Michael's, Talbot county.

JOHN ROLLE.

may 25—m

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

31st day of May, A.D. 1813.

On application of James Clayland, executor of Robert Martin, jun. late of Talbot county, dec'd. 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 hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1813.

Test—

JA: PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Martin, jun. late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 11th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June, 1813.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Ex'r of Robert Martin, jun. dec'd

June 8—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of William Skinner, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1813.

WILLIAM SKINNER, Ex'r of Wm. Skinner, dec'd.

June 1—3

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

April term, 1813.

On application of Adam Elzey, of Somerset county, by petition in writing to the honorable Judges of said County Court, praying the appointment of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Court being satisfied by competent testimony that he the said Adam Elzey has resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding his said application, and having been bro't before the said Court by the said Sheriff of Somerset county, upon a commitment in execution against him; and having taken the oath required by the act of Assembly aforesaid, it was ordered and directed by the said Court that the said Adam Elzey be discharged from imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the Judges of Somerset county at Princess Anne, on the first Saturday in September Term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed to appear before the Court, to shew cause (if any) they have why the said Adam Elzey should not have the benefit of his application; & it was further ordered by the said Court that the said Adam Elzey give notice thereof to his creditors by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and to be continued for four successive weeks, and also by setting up a notice thereof three months before the said day, at the Court House door of said County, and one other notice thereof at one Tavern in Princess Anne.

True copy,

JOSEPH POLK, Clerk Somerset county court.

June 1—4

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of Michael Dean, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the petition of the said Michael Dean to the judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session 1805, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the judges of our said county court, 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, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Michael Dean should not have the relief prayed for.

By order of the court—

THO: RICHARDSON, Clk.

To be inserted in one paper at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before October next.

June 8—3

FOR SALE.

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office.

March 23—m

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of Joshua Green, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the petition of the said Joshua Green to the judges 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, in and for said county, 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 for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joshua Green should not have the relief prayed for.

By order of the court—

THO: RICHARDSON, Clk.

One of the advertisements to be set up at this court house door, one other at one of the taverns in Denton, and the remaining one to be published in one of the newspapers at Easton for three successive weeks, at least three months before the 5th of October court.

June 8—3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of JOE. He is small for his age, weighing about thirty clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

June 8—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the name of Pollard, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thickset pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected. A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectively elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a horse, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith. He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centerville jail, and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid.

WILLIAM Y. FOURKE, Near Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Maryland, may 25—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md June 1—m

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

J. W.

A Runaway.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 16th of this month, a young negro man by the name of Perry, sometimes calls himself Perry H. H. he is very black, with a round face, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Perry is a well set fellow, with very white eyes. Whoever takes up the said fellow in this county, and brings him home shall receive ten dollars; if out of the county, and in the State, twenty dollars, and if out of the State, thirty dollars, or will have him confined in jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES NABE.

Talbot county, may 15—m

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Emanuel Gooner. He is about five feet eleven inches high, stout and well made; about 30 years of age—His clothing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nankeen pantaloons, a flax linen shirt, a black fur hat, and half boots. Has a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the City of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for is prison fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff Fred's county, Maryland.

April 23, 1813. (may 4—8)

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Caroline county, Maryland, on the third day of May inst, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Isaac, supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; his clothing when committed were a coarse shirt, a short round about of kersey or linen striped, and a pair of trousers of the same kind, a pair of old shoes and wool hat; he also had a small bundle of other cloths with him. Has no particular marks—he is a chunky, well set fellow, very dark complexion, tolerably intelligent, and healthy—says he was sold to a negro trader by the name of Mr. Mims, by his master, a certain capt. Charles Tunnell, who he says lives near Accomac Court House, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

JAMES KEENE, Sheriff of Caroline county.

May 5, (11)—8



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1813.

[No. 42.....710.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,
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.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of *Lepia Clark*, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH CLARK, adm'r
of *Lepia Clark*, deceased.

P.S. All persons indebted to said estate, and all persons having claims against the deceased, are requested to call on *William Burridge* for settlement, who is authorized by me to settle said estate.
June 15—3

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of *Philemon Green*, dec'd. late of Queen Anne's county—This is to give notice, to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated for settlement, and to all persons indebted to said estate to call and settle the same as aforesaid.

JOHN R. GREEN, adm'r
of *Philemon Green*, dec'd.

June 15—3

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

30th March, 1813.
The Board of Visitors of this institution report, that during 8 months, ending on the 31st December last, fifty seven patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and thirty eight into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	5
Died,	17
Remaining,	18
Total,	85

The Board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the Institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward & Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

And the plan on which the Hospital is conducted, the Visitors think it proper to state, that the patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients, have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the Visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an Institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labor under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this Hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.
Attending Surgeon.
Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians.
Dr's. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chataud, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Fiduciaries.
John Hillen, James Mosher, William M'Donald, William Rose and Job Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the Visitors, or to the attending physicians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Frederick Town, Herald at Hagers Town, National Intelligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Petersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement once a week for 3 weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Baltimore American for payment.

They will please furnish their former charge post paid.
The Editors of the Star and Monitor at Easton, are requested to copy the above, and send their accounts to the Whig office
June 15—3

IN CHANCERY.

May 10th, 1813.
Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of the late *Benjamin Keritz*, as reported by the trustee, *Mary Everett*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Star at Easton, before the 15th day of June next.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be \$350 Dollars.
True copy. Test—
JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.
June 8—3

FOR SALE,

The elegant Full Brod Horse

ROLLA.

On accommodating terms, to be made known by application to
THOMAS S. LOVEDAY.
June 8—3

TREASURY REPORT.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Wm. Jones, Acting Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the following report:

In obedience to the act "supplementary to the act entitled 'an act to establish the Treasury Department,'" the Acting Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORT.

The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of Oct. 1812, to the 31st March, 1813, have amounted to—

The balance in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1812,

was

Making together

The expenditures from the 1st of October 1812, to the 1st of March, 1813, have amounted to

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of April, 1813,

of

The enclosed statement (A.) shows in detail the several sources from which the receipts were derived, and the branches of expenditure to which the disbursements from the Treasury were applied.

Pursuant to the act of the 8th of February last, subscriptions for a loan of \$16,000,000 were opened on the 12th, and again on the 25th of March last. But although a thirteen years' annuity of one per cent. was offered in addition to a six per cent. stock at par, for the money which might be subscribed, it being apparent from the result of the first subscription, that the whole amount could not be obtained on those terms, proposals in writing were invited. Offers, exceeding by about a million of dollars the amount wanted, were received, some demanding a thirteen years' annuity of one and a half per cent. in addition to 6 per cent. stock at par, but most of them requiring a six per cent. stock at the rate of 88 per cent.

On these terms, leaving to the subscribers the option, the loan was effected. In conformity with the public notification the same terms were extended to those persons who had subscribed on the first opening of the subscription, and they have the same option; which, if the stock at the rate of 88 per cent. be taken, is equivalent precisely to a premium of 13 dollars and 63 cents and 7-11 of a cent for each hundred dollars loaned to government. The enclosed paper under the letter (B) are copies of the several public notices given on this subject, and a statement of the monies respectively obtained by open subscriptions and by written proposals, and showing also the sums obtained and payable in each place where subscriptions were opened.

Of that sum of \$16,000,000 thus obtained on loan, there was paid into the Treasury, prior to the 1st of April, 1813, the sum of \$1,086,737 50 which makes a part of the monies received previously to that day as stated in the statement (A.)

The resources for the residue of the year eighteen hundred & thirteen, consists of the following items, viz.

1. The remainder of the loan above mentioned \$14,913,262 50

2. The sums payable on account of Customs and of the sales of Public Lands, estimated at 9,320,000

3. The \$5,000,000 in Treasury notes authorized by the act of Feb. 25, 1813, 5,000,000

Say Dollars. 29,230,000

The expenses for the last 9 months of the present year are calculated as followeth, viz.

1. Civil list, and all expenses of a civil nature both foreign and domestic 909,000

2. Payments on account of the Principal and Interest of the Public Debt, as per estimate (C) herewith 10,510,000

3. Expenses on account of the War and Navy Departments 17,820,000

29,230,000

Of the sum of \$1,855,734 53, remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of April last, a small part may be considered as applicable to such extraordinary expenses already authorized, as may arise during the remainder of the year; and for the same object, the sum of one million of dollars authorized by an act of the State of Pennsylvania to be loaned to the United States, but which was not offered in time to be accepted as a part of the loan of sixteen millions, may be considered as a resource.

In this estimate the whole sum of \$5,000,000 authorized to be issued in Treasury Notes, is taken as a part of the resources of the present year. But as it is not deemed eligible to increase the amount of Treasury Notes in circulation, and as 3,000,000 only of those authorized by the act of 1812 were issued in that year and are reimbursable in the course of the present year, it is respectfully suggested that in lieu of using 2,000,000 of the five millions authorized by the act of Feb. 1813, Congress should authorize an additional loan for the same amount, it being made a condition of such loan that its terms should not be higher than those of the loan of 16,000,000 already effected.

The provision already considered is for the service of the present year only; that which will be necessary for the year 1814, requires an early attention. It is difficult to estimate with accuracy the sum which will be received into the Treasury from the revenue as now established. During a state of war, the customs, at the present rate of duties, have been heretofore estimated to produce \$15,000,000. The additional tonnage-duty imposed upon foreign vessels by the act of the 1st of July, 1812, producing about 200,000 a year, is not included in that sum. It is believed that during the year 1814, a greater sum than 5,200,000 dollars ought not to be relied upon as receivable into the Treasury from Custom House duties. The sum arising from sales of public lands may be estimated at \$600,000, making together \$5,600,000. The interest alone, on the public funded debt, on temporary loans, and on the Treasury Notes, which will become payable in that year, will amount to \$4,400,000. The other engagements, on account of the principal of the funded debt, of temporary loans, and of Treasury

Notes, which will become reimbursable in that year, amount to \$7,150,000, exceeding together, by more than five millions seven hundred thousand dollars, the estimated amount of the receipts into the Treasury derived from the revenue as now established.

This view of the subject is sufficient to evince the necessity of a speedy and effectual provision for the service of that and the ensuing year.

The mode and the extent to which this provision should be carried, have been heretofore suggested from this Department to Congress, and have received the consideration of that body. The expenses of the peace establishment of the United States, and the interest on the public debt, including that on the loans made for the prosecution of the war, are believed to be the least sum that ought, under any circumstances, to be raised within each year. These, if the expenses of the peace establishment are taken at the sum necessary for the ordinary expenditure of the U. States previously to the additional armaments made in the year 1812, with a view to an approaching state of war, and including the interest on the loans of the years 1812 and 1813, and also of that which will probably be necessary in the year 1814, will amount, during that year, to 11,400,000 dollars, viz.

The expense of the peace establishment, exclusive of the additional force authorized by the acts passed during the year 1812, may be estimated at

The interest on the public debt during the year 1814, will be as follows: on old funded debt

On 6 per cent. stock of 1812, including temporary loans received in part of the loan of eleven millions, which will remain unpaid in 1814, 500,000

On six per cent. stock of 1813, 1,000,000

On Treasury Notes which will be reimbursable in 1814; say on 5,000,000 at 5 and 2-5 per cent. 270,000

3,900,000

On the loan for the year 1814, interest payable within that year 410,000

\$11,400,000

The revenue now established, being estimated to produce 5,600,000

would leave to be raised

To cover the above sum of 11,400,000

The internal taxes heretofore proposed were estimated to produce 6,000,000

And the duty of 20 cents a bushel on salt, proposed at only 400,000 dollars a year, during a state of war, and as the consumption considerably exceeds 2,000,000 of bushels, may be estimated to produce 800,000

Making the sum wanted \$6,600,000

Although the taxes, if early laid, may be brought into operation in the commencement of the year 1814, yet, as they cannot be expected to have their full effect during that year, some auxiliary resource will be required. This may be found in the sum of 1,500,000 dollars, which is the excess of the Sinking Fund for the present year, over the demands on that fund according to the existing engagements of the United States.—This sum of 1,500,000 dollars may be carried to the Sinking Fund for the year 1814, and will be wanted in addition to the annual appropriation of \$3,000,000, to meet the engagements on account of the public debt, which must be fulfilled during that year.

As reliance must be had upon a loan for the war expenses of the year 1814, the laying of the internal taxes may be considered, with a view to that object, as essentially necessary; in the 1st place, to facilitate the obtaining of the loan, and 2dly, for procuring it on favorable terms. It is ascertained that the terms of the loan for the present year would have been more favorable if the taxes had been previously laid; and it is obvious enough, that by affording a security for the regular payment of the interest and the eventual reimbursement of the principal, more stable, and less liable to be weakened or cut off by the natural effects of war upon external commerce, than a revenue depending as that of the U. States now does almost wholly upon such external commerce, capitalists will advance with the greater readiness and at a lower rate of interest the funds necessary for the prosecution of the war.

Public confidence will be censured, and the means afforded of preserving the public credit unimpaired; a measure of the utmost importance in a country like ours, where, from the lightness of the demands made upon the people during the continuance of peace, the extraordinary expenses of a state of war can be supplied only by a resort to that credit.

The resources of the country are ample, and if the means now proposed, and those heretofore recommended from this Department, are adopted, it is believed they may be fairly and fully brought into action.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. JONES,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, June 2, 1813.

The report was read and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM THE AUKORA.

Mr. Duane,

At the present period when we contemplate a national census to be taken shortly, it has struck me that much valuable information might be obtained by the government and nation, if a proper and judicious system of arrangements and measures were pursued in taking this census, particularly on these two points:

1. To ascertain the exact number of foreigners in the United States, whether flying, struggling, or settled, their intention to become naturalized citizens or not, where born, and amount of property, real, personal, or mixed, &c. &c.

2. To ascertain, for the purpose of equal taxation according to the wealth, & not the race of our citizens, the value and income of pro-

perty annually, possessed by each and every citizen.

The first of these points will be just as necessary a duty to be performed, as for a farmer to separate the chaff from his wheat, and amounts nearly to the value of ascertaining, *visum et notum*. So peculiarly requisite for the general good must this information be that every good citizen will readily contribute his exertions to endeavor to obtain accurate information on this subject.—Besides in framing a statistical account of the population of this growing empire, where every man should be a pillar of the republic, it will be a matter of national pride to an American to know, that no foreign enemy is counted among his *regni et filii* men.

The second point of information, however desirable, has by many well informed men been deemed totally impracticable. The magnitude and utility of the object, if not its necessity, at a period when commerce, shaken to its centre, fails to produce the necessary supplies for even a peace establishment, must be apparent to all, and whilst prudence dictates to the statesman and financier, to have two strings at least to his bow, the general good requires the honest and faithful co-operation of individuals in measures necessary for self preservation. Next to the physical force of numbers in the population of a state, the wealth of individuals in the community forms the ground work of national strength, and both should be ready to be brought into action at the same moment, and the accurate and aggregate amount of both, clearly and fully ascertained. The two principal reasons brought forward by those who advocate the impracticability of ascertaining an annual income of individuals, are grounded on the *unwillingness and inability* of our citizens to form an estimate of their wealth, or of their yearly revenue. With respect to the first, I conceive it to be an unfounded stigma on the American character, brought up in the first place by some of our foreign enemies, and afterwards reiterated by their agents and adherents; for what possible inducement could a citizen of the United States have to withhold a just estimate of his annual income from being presented to his government for the purpose of equal taxation? The poor, the really poor man, would have little or nothing to object against this measure, for in stating his inability to give more than his personal services, he may put into a train or better his circumstances, by the value which would be set upon his personal offering; while he who possesses a small portion, and still more the man who is gifted with a large share of fortune's favors, must be interested to a greater degree in having the most correct and accurate valuation made of their property, in order that taxation (by some foolishly considered an evil attendant on civil society, but to make the best of it, is nothing more than rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's) may be levied upon them in due proportions and in a fair equal ratio.

If any obstinate or ignorant man should, however, be unwilling to contribute his due proportion to the universal good of society, the laws will not fail, so long as we have able men to make and execute them, to apply the proper corrective or penalties to such offender.

With respect to the second objection against ascertaining the amount of annual income, viz. the inability of our citizens to form an accurate estimate of individual wealth. This is an objection which cannot apply to the general mass of our population—a few members of the community, however, principally to be found in our large trading cities, may be truly said to be *unable* to give any estimate whatever of their annual income, for amongst this class some would be more than *unwilling*, and others utterly puzzled, however willing, to make out an account of their worldly affairs. Now to enable this latter description of citizens to render justice to the government, and perhaps at the same time many individuals likely to suffer through their negligence, they ought to be ranked and treated as minors and infants who require guardians, and as help is necessary in their case, their affairs should be referred to three or more competent neighbors who will charitably take that office under their care and faithfully report accordingly. A sufficient number of able and experienced assessors, aided by the voluntary information of individuals, would be competent in my opinion to obtain a very satisfactory and nearly accurate estimate of the annual income of the United States, as well as much other valuable information important to the government and nation.

The object of a national income tax, is liable to have the same hue and cry raised against it that is at present circulating in the Tory papers against *direct taxes*, and against *topsy turvy fare*.—But nothing direct can be expected to flow from such indirect sources, nor can they be expected to direct the people of America, until they get rid of their inconsistencies, or the leopard change his spots. They always hold up the policy of Great Britain as a model for our imitation, and while they represent our only source of revenue to be commerce, secretly applaud every measure of the British government to destroy that commerce.

As they will not deny that the British nation is a great commercial nation, and that its government ought in their opinion to direct and control the commerce of the world, let us see how this government of a great commercial nation draws its revenue.

Finances of Great Britain for 1803.

Loans paid into the Ex-

chequer in 1803, £10,192,620 15s. 6d.

Interest on loans to Ireland, 2,655,124 6 1

Stamps, 8,821,865 0 0

Excise, 26,701,117 6 7

Post Office, 1,198,251 2 8

Land and assessed taxes, 7,606,192 13 3

Property and income duty, 11,413,562 4 0

Lotteries, duties on pensions, monies repaid by public accountants, &c. 59,833 19 0

Produce of the customs, or duties on commerce, 12,898,675 5 6

Total of receipts, £77,157,238 17 7

Not one sixth part of this annual revenue is derived from commercial taxation, the other 5 6ths spring from other sources.—If then this model for America derives its chief support from sources unconnected with commerce, why should America be restricted to commerce alone for raising a revenue, particularly when that commerce is nearly annihilated by the very power which upholds the existence and grandeur of the British empire, viz. her navy, whose fostering wing all the nations of the earth in happier times are to take shelter under, and whose colonies are now extended to protect these United States, & preserve the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 10.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Eppes, from the committee of Ways and Means, made the following

REPORT.

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the establishment of a well digested system of internal revenue, have had the same under consideration.—They deem it unnecessary to say any thing as to the necessity of providing additional revenue at a time when the general rate of expenditure has been so much increased by measures necessarily connected with a state of war. A reference to the reports from the Treasury Department and from the committee of Ways and Means, during the last and present years, will show that a provision for additional revenue can no longer be delayed, without a violation of all those principles held sacred in every country where the value and importance of national credit have been justly estimated. They have reviewed the system heretofore presented, and taking into consideration its having been sanctioned in its principles by a vote of the House of Representatives, have determined to recommend its adoption, with some modifications, in preference to commencing a new system at a period when neither the principles or details could receive that mature consideration on which alone they could venture to recommend its adoption. The bills heretofore reported were founded on estimates which assumed for a basis the providing a revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of the peace establishment, the interest on the old debt, and on such new loans as have been or may be hereafter authorized. The several items for the year 1814, are estimated as follows: The expenses of the peace establishment

ment at 7,000,000

The interest on the public debt

On the old funded 2,100,000

On 6 per cent. stock of 1812, including temporary loans received in part of the loan of 11,000,000, which will remain unpaid in 1813 500,000

On 6 per cent. stock of 1813, 1,000,000

On Treasury Notes which will be reimbursable in 1814, say on 5,000,000 at 5 2-5 per cent. 270,000

3,900,000

On the loan for 1814—interest payable within that year 440,000

11,400,000

The revenue now established, being estimated to produce 5,600,000

To meet which sum the committee propose

1. A direct tax of 3,800,000

Internal Duties, viz:

Duties on stills, say 785,000

On refined sugars 200,000

On retailers' licences 500,000

On sales at auction 50,000

On carriages 150,000

On bank notes and negotiable paper 400,000

On salt at 20 cents 400,000

Additional duty on foreign tonnage 900,000

5,365,000

Deduct for expenses of collection, assessment, and losses 750,000

Leaves 5,615,000

The committee therefore ask leave to report the following bills:

1. A bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes.

2. A bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

3. A bill laying a duty on imported salt.

4. A bill establishing the office of Commissioner of the Revenue.

5. A bill laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise.

6. A bill laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

7. A bill laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.

8. A bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandise and of ships and vessels.

9. A bill laying duties on sugars refined within the United States.

10. A bill laying duties on bank notes and on notes of hand and foreign bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

11. A bill

WASHINGTON, June 18.
Copy of a despatch from Brigadier General Brown, to the Secretary of War.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

SIR,
You will have received my despatch of the 22d ult. written from the field of battle, and stating generally, that this post had been attacked by Sir George Prevost, and that we had succeeded in repulsing him, principally owing to the gallantry of Col. Backus and the regular troops under his immediate command. Now I beg leave to offer to you the events of that day more in detail.

On the 25th ult. I received a letter from Gen. Dearborn, requesting me to repair to this post for the purpose of taking the command. Knowing that Lieut. Col. Backus, an officer of the 1st regiment of dragoons, and of experience was here, I hesitated, as I would do not which might wound his feelings. In the night of the 27th I received a note from this officer by Major Swan, Deputy Quarter Master General, intimating the request already made by Maj. Gen. Dearborn. I could no longer hesitate, and accordingly arrived at this post in the morning of the 28th. These circumstances will explain how I came to be in command upon this occasion. Knowing well the ground, my arrangements for defence, in the event of an attack, were soon made.

In the course of the morning of the 28th, Lieut. Chauncey of the Navy came in from the Lake firing guns of alarm. Those of the same character, in ended to bring in the militia, were fired from the post. The enemy's flag soon after appeared accompanied by a large number of boats. Believing that he would land on the peninsula, commonly called Horse Island, I determined to meet him at the water's edge with such militia as I could collect and the Albany volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Mills; Lieut. Col. Backus, with the regulars, formed a second line; the case of Fort Tompkins was committed to the regular artillerymen and some volunteers, and that of Navy Point to Lieutenant Chauncey of the Navy. If driven from my position, Lieut. Col. Backus was ordered to advance and meet the head of the enemy's column, while rallying my corps, I was to fall on its flanks. If unable here to resist the enemy's attack, Lieut. Chauncey was in that case to destroy the stores, &c. and retire to the south shore of the Bay, east of Fort Volunteer, while I proceeded to occupy that Fort as our dernier resource.

In the course of the 28th and during the nights of the 28th and 29th ult. a considerable militia force came in, and were ordered to the water side near Horse Island, on which was Lieut. Col. Mills and his volunteers. Our strength at this point was now 500 men—all anxious for battle, as far as professions would go. The moment it was light enough to discover the approach of the enemy we found his ships in line between Horse Island and Stoney Point, and in a few minutes afterwards thirty three large boats filled with troops came off to the larger Indian or Garden Island, and under cover of the fire of his gun boats. My orders were, that the troops should lie close and reserve their fire till the enemy had approached so near that every shot might hit its object. It is, however, impossible to execute such orders with raw troops unaccustomed to subordination. My orders were in this case disobeyed. The whole line fired, and not without effect—but in the moment while I was contemplating this, to my utter astonishment, they rose from their cover and fled. Col. Mills fell gallantly in brave but in vain endeavors to stop his men. I was personally more fortunate. Gathering together about 100 militia, under the immediate command of Capt. McNitt of that corps, we threw ourselves on the rear of the enemy's left flank, and I trust, did some execution. It was during this last movement that the regulars under Col. Jones Backus first engaged the enemy—and it was long before they defeated him.

Hurrying to this point of action, I found the battle still raging, but with obvious advantage on our side. The result of the action, so glorious for the officers & soldiers of the regular army, has already been communicated in my letter of the twenty ninth. Had not General Prevost retreated most rapidly under the guns of his vessels, he would never have returned to Kingston.

One thing in this business is to be seriously regretted. In the midst of the conflict fire was ordered to be set to the barracks and stores. This was owing to the infamous conduct of those who bro't information to Lieut. Chauncey, that the battle was lost, and that to prevent the stores from falling into the enemy's hands, they must be destroyed.

The enemy's force consisted of 1000 picked men, led by Sir Geo. Prevost in person. Their fleet consisted of the new ship Wolfe, the Royal George, the Prince Regent, Earl of Moira, two armed schooners, and their gun and other boats.

Of the officers who distinguished themselves, I cannot but repeat the name Lieut. Colonel Backus, who, praised be God, yet lives. Capt. McNitt's conduct was noble; he well deserves to be placed in the regular army. Major Swan, of the army, served as my Adj't. Gen. and was highly useful. Lieut. Chauncey is a brave and honorable man. To him

no blame can attach for what happened at Navy Point. He was deceived. Lieut. Col. Tuttle was ill-marched for this post, but with every exertion was unable to reach it in time to take part in the action. This is felt by the Col. and every officer of his detachment, as a misfortune.

At the moment I am closing this communication, Com. Chauncey has arrived with his squadron. This renders my longer stay here unnecessary. I shall therefore immediately return to my home.

I am, Sir,
With the highest respect, &c.
JACOB BROWN,
Brig. Gen. of the N. York Militia.
The Hon. Gen. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War, Washington.

REPORT of the killed, wounded and missing in the action of the 25th May, 1813 at Sackett's Harbor.

KILLED—20 privates, regulars, and 1 volunteer.

WOUNDED—1 Lieut Col 32d Regt. tenants, 1 ensign, 7 non commissioned officers, 1 musician and 63 privates, regulars, and one musician, and two privates, volunteers.

MISSING—2 non commissioned officers 7 privates, regulars: 1 non commissioned officer, 1 musician and 15 privates volunteers.

Aggregate loss—110 regulars and 21 volunteers. Number not known, but not to exceed 25 militia—Total 156.

WM SWANN, Maj. 2d Regt. Infantry, and Acting Adjutant Gen'l Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

N. B. About 400 of the regular troops sustained the heat of the action; these consisted chiefly of the first regiment, light dragoons, some of the sixth, twenty first, and a few of the 23d infantry, 3d and light artillery.

REPORT of the enemy's loss in the action of the 29th May, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor.

Adj. Gen. Gray, Col. Moody, Maj. Ed wards, 1 captain and 25 rank and file found dead on the field.

2 captains and 20 rank and file found wounded on the field.

2 captains, 1 ensign, and 32 rank and file made prisoners.

In addition to the above many were killed and wounded in their boats by the militia and Albany volunteers while effecting a landing; a number were likewise carried off the field by the enemy previous to the commencement of his retreat.

WM SWANN, Maj. 2d. Infy. and Acting Adj't. Gen. Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

British account of the attack made on Sackett's Harbor.

Canadian Courant, extra, Wednesday, June 2, 1813.

From the Kingston Gazette, Extra, Sunday P. M. May 30, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Kingston.

Adjutant General's Office, 30th May, 1813.

His Excellency the Commander of the forces consider it an act of justice of the detachment placed under the command of Col. Baynes, to express his entire approbation of their conduct in the recent attack made upon Sackett's Harbor, at day break on the morning of the 29th inst. the regularity and patient firmness exhibited by the troops under circumstances of peculiar privation and fatigue, have been exceeded only by their intrepid gallantry in action, forcing a passage at the point of the bayonet, through a thickly wooded country, affording strong positions to the enemy, but not affording a single spot of cleared ground favorable for the operation of the troops. The woods were filled with infantry, supported by field pieces, and an incessant heavy and destructive fire from a numerous and almost invisible foe, did not arrest the determined advance of the troops; who, after taking 3 field pieces, 3 pounders, from the enemy, drove him by a spirited charge to seek shelter within the block houses of his enclosed forts, and induced him to set fire to his store houses. Unfortunately light and adverse winds prevented the co-operation of the large vessels of the fleet; the gun boats under the direction of Capt. Molester, rendered every assistance in their power, to support the landing & advance of the troops, but proved unequal to silence the guns of the enemies batteries, or to have any effect on their block house, and it being found impracticable without their assistance and the co-operation of the ships, to carry their post by assault; the troops were reluctantly ordered to leave a beaten enemy, whom they had driven before them for upwards of 3 hours, and who did not venture to order the slightest opposition to the re-embarkation of the troops, which was effected with perfect order.

The grenadier company of the 100th regiment, commanded by Captain Burke, to which was attached a subaltern's detachment of the Royal Scots, led the column with undaunted gallantry, supported by a detachment of the Kings under Major Evans, which nobly upheld the high established character of that distinguished corps, the detachment of the 104th regiment under Maj. Moodie, behaved with the utmost gallantry and spirit, and their example was followed by Capt. M'Pherson's company of Glengarry light infantry. The detachment of Canadian voltigeurs, under Major Harrison, behaved with a degree of spirit and steadiness so as to justify expectations of their becoming a highly useful and valuable corps.

The two divisions of the detachment were most ably commanded by Col. Young of the King's and Major Drummond of the 104th regiment.

Com. Sir James Yeo, commanded the brigades of boats to the attack, and accom-

panying the troops on their advance directed the co-operation of the gun boats. The enemy had a few days before received strong reinforcements of troops, by the report of the prisoners, and a corps of 500 men the night preceding the attack; and from every source of information his force must have been quadruple in numbers to the detachment taken from the garrison at Kingston.

Capt. Gray, acting deputy quarter master, was killed close to the enemy's block house. In him the army have lost an active and intelligent officer. Returns of killed and wounded have not yet been received from the corps.

By his excellency's command.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

The fleet have returned this morning, and landed the troops, with 4 American officers, and about 150 soldiers prisoners of war.

By letters which we have seen, we learn that no more than 750 of the British troops were engaged in the attack of whom 150 were killed and wounded. Capt. Gray, of the Quarter Master General's Department, of the King's were killed. Maj. Evans, capt Tyth and Lieutenant Natal of the same regiment, Majors Drummond and Moodie, and Capt. Snore and Leonard, of the 104th regiment and capt. M'Pherson of the Glengarry light infantry, are among the wounded.

BUFFALO, June 8.
Battle at Newark.

The following comes from a respectable and indisputable source, and may be relied on as perfectly correct:

To the Editor of the Buffalo Gazette.

SIR—That the public may have a correct idea of the descent on Canada at Newark, I enclose you an extract from the general order:

"A corps of light infantry, consisting of 400 men, Forsyth's riflemen, the two flank companies of the 15th infantry, accompanied by one three pounder, are to form the advance under col. Scott. It is intended that this corps should first effect a landing, scour and possess the shore, and cover the landing of the troops which follow. The riflemen to advance in front on the flanks, or obliquely to the flanks, according to circumstances. It is not intended that col. Scott should advance beyond 300 paces before he is supported by the first brigade.

Boyd's brigade (the first) will follow quickly in support, to advance, or display, according to the disposition and movement of the enemy. Lieut. col. Porter's corps of light artillery, to accompany this brigade, and the volunteers will be on its flanks. In like manner Winder's brigade will follow in quick succession, to advance in column or display, on Boyd's left, or remain in column, as may be deemed expedient by gen. Lewis. Chandler's brigade, and col. M'Com's corps, to constitute the reserve. As soon as the main line is formed, col. Scott will advance no more than 300 paces in front of the infantry, and if the enemy appear in force, the light troops will fall back and form on the flanks. The direction of the boats, and the embarkation of the troops, will be arranged by commodore Chauncey.

By order of the Maj. Gen. Commanding in Chief,
W. SCOTT, Adj't. Gen."

The charge of the light troops and Boyd's brigade upon the enemy on the bank was so impetuous, that Winder's brigade and the reserve were not gratified in coming into action. The enemy fled, leaving 250 of his regulars killed and wounded, on the field, among whom were Col. Meyers, of the 49th, and several officers of distinction. The cannonade commenced at dawn of day; the day was fine, and the American bank was covered with spectators. On a signal given by gen. Dearborn, from the Madison, the advance pushed for the shore; the different brigades of boats under cover of the shipping, followed in rapid succession. The enemy was drawn up in battle array on the hostile shore, and as our boats advanced, the water appeared in foam from the impression of his fire; after fifteen or twenty minutes struggle, the American arms again triumphed in Canada. The tremendous cannonade kept up by the shipping—the atmosphere filled with fire and shells, from forts George and Niagara—forts George in flames by our hot shot, still keeping up a spirited fire of grape and shrapnel shells on the troops, now formed in the rear of the town—these combined with the contest on the bank, contributed to render it one of the most grand and interesting spectacles, that has ever been witnessed.

General Dearborn had been confined several days to his room by a fever, and contrary to the advice of his physician, insisted on being conveyed on board the Madison, where he might superintend every movement.

Further particulars.—From an intelligent officer we learn, that the American loss in the action, was 39 killed and 110 wounded. 108 of the enemy's regulars were found on the field of battle, and buried by our troops; 163 wounded were taken into hospital, and 115 prisoners (not wounded) were taken from the enemy, exclusive of officers.

Major Armstrong, of the artillery, is on his way to Washington, bearer of two eagles taken from the enemy.

The inhabitants of Canada opposite to us appear to be well suited in the recent change of their affairs. We learn that nearly all the militia, from Chippawa to Point Abino, have come in and received their parole from col. Preston, at Fort Erie.

At Fort George, multitudes of the Canadians have come in and claimed the protection of the Commander in Chief.

The fleet under Commodore Chauncey left Niagara on Sunday week for Sackett's Harbor. So, we may soon expect to hear of compliments passing between the gallant Chauncey and Sir James F. Yeo.

Our flotilla on lake Erie, will soon be ready for sailing. The vessels at Erie are rapidly fitting out. Those at Black Rock are now armed and rigged complete, only waiting a wind to make up the rapids.

Capt. John Peacock, of the 71st regt New York militia, was tried by a court martial, May, 12th, and broke for "an officer-like conduct and disobedience of orders."

Unhappy Accident.—On Sunday last, a boat upset by running foul the U. S. vessel Caledonia, anchored in the Niagara river at Black Rock. There were nine men in the boat, one got on board the Caledonia, three saved themselves by swimming, and the remaining five were drowned, viz. Gamaliel St. John (inn keeper in this village), Elijah St. John, (son of the above), Adam Rhodes, (of Swift's U. S. V.) and two regular soldiers.

On Saturday night last, near this village, an Indian named Dick, was stabbed by a Cattaraugus Squaw, and died of his wound. We understand that the Indians' mode of punishing the crime of murder, allows the nearest kinsman of the murderer to take his life; but if the murderer escapes, his nearest kin suffers in his stead.

PITTSBURG, June 10.

Com. Perry is expected up at Erie from Black Rock, with six sail, the first fair wind. Fort Erie being in possession of the American forces, leaves our little squadron at the Rock at perfect liberty.

The brig at Erie are all safely launched into their destined element, & will be ready to sail about the first of July. When the reinforcements from Black Rock shall have arrived, our little squadron on Lake Erie will amount to thirteen—a force fully sufficient to give us the complete command of that lake, as we already have of lake Ontario.

In the early part of last week, two of the enemy's armed ship left the Miami, and came down and anchored off Erie a day or two, and on Thursday, last, made their appearance off Point Thurst Abino, twelve miles above Fort Erie. They remained there until they ascertained the result of the battle at Newark when they disappeared beyond the Point and have probably gone to Malden.

NEW LONDON, June 12.

Our squadron have passed the bar at Gale's Ferry, and are in a situation to destroy any maritime force that may be sent against them. Two thousand militia besides the regular troops, guard the port.

A considerable body of the enemy, under command of Lieut. M'Donald, of the Valiant, landed on Wednesday last, near Black Hall, the former residence of Gov. Griswold. They exhibited a white flag. Capt. J. Griswold waved a white handkerchief and went to the boats; the Lieut. requested some refreshment, and assured him of perfect security. Cap. Griswold furnished them with such articles for a cold collation as his house afforded. After partaking of what they required, having conducted with perfect decorum. The neighboring inhabitants were much alarmed, having moved off all the property they could get away in the short time of the approach of the boats.

The enemy have demanded and received supplies from Gardner's Island and Fisher's Island, paying for the same at such prices as they chose.

On Wednesday last forenoon, some barges from the British squadron captured in the mouth of Connecticut River the sloop William, of East Haddam, and sloop Two Sisters, of Bedford, and burnt them; the sloop Mary Ann, of Saybrook, and sloop N York Packet, of Middletown which they abandoned, being alarmed by the attack of some armed fishermen. Also sloop Roxana, Rodney, Brockway master, of Lyme, laden with wood and fish; a fast sailing vessel—she was taken alongside the Valiant, Capt. Oliver, who is commander on this station. The master, and several passengers, among them several females, were landed near the light house.

Same day a small scho. was cut off of Mystic River, by a boat.

One of the sloops which had run on Saybrook Bar & was set fire to on Wednesday, but extinguished, was again set on fire on Thursday, by the British, and extinguished by the militia.

Yesterday morning a smack was burnt between Connecticut River and Four Mile River. It appears certain that every thing which floats, that falls into the hands of the enemy, not worth keeping will be destroyed. The fishermen should stay at home.

On Thursday an armed sch. came in by Montauk, & escaped up sound. The Acacia gave chase & fired at her till she had passed Plum Island.

This morning several launches from the British squadron sailed up sound to renew their depredations. It is extremely hazardous to sail out of, or for Connecticut River. It is supposed two sloops from the eastward were captured yesterday.

11 o'clock, A. M.—The British ships are under way, and beating up for the harbor, wind northerly. They fired several guns at the guard on White Beach which passed over them. Six 18lb shot were picked up and brought to town. At the same time a salute was fired at Fort Trumbull in consequence of a visit from the governor. The enemy came to at meridian; at which time this paper went to press.

An Englishman, a day laborer, is committed to prison on strong suspicion of having

had frequent communication with the British fleet; carrying small supplies, newspapers, verbal intelligence.

We would here take the liberty of cautioning the editors of newspapers respecting the publication of extracts of letters, and verbal intelligence; as the papers of New York & Boston, as well as those of New London, are pretty generally obtained on board the enemy's ships.

This town is frequently gorged with strangers; would it not be politic to establish some municipal regulations immediately touching this subject? Within a short time several suspicious characters have appeared & disappeared, without exciting the attention of the public authorities.

FROM THE CHARLESTON TIMES,
(A Federal Paper.)

The contrast between the conduct of the United States and that of her enemy, in the mode of carrying on this war, cannot be more legibly & forcibly presented, than in the capture of York by the former, and the sack and destruction of Havre de Grace by the latter. York is the capital of Upper Canada—Havre de Grace is a village, containing 40 houses, on the banks of the Susquehanna. York was fortified by forts, batteries, & mines—Havre de Grace had not a made hill of defence. York had a garrison of 7 or 800 British regulars, 1000 Indians, and its inhabitants for its protection—Havre de Grace had none but its own immediate inhabitants, not fighting men in the whole, to rely on. York was a depot for all the enemy's military and naval stores and resources for the operations to be carried on in Upper Canada; had public vessels in her port, and a frigate on the stocks, nearly fit for launching; by the capture and destruction of all these, the cause of the U. S. is essentially and most eminently benefited—Havre de Grace had not a cent's worth of public property in it; the plunder and burning of the dwellings have not, in the least respect, benefited the cause of England; have not, in the smallest degree, injured the public interests of the United States, or lessened her means of prosecuting the war; but have, oh shame! driven one or two hundred innocent persons, principally women and children, from their homes; left them without a covering from the inclement seasons; deprived them of bread, and exposed them to perish from hunger, or beg the charity of their countrymen.

At York, not a building was destroyed, not an individual injured, in person or property, after resistance ceased! The inhabitants slept with as much tranquility under the protection of their conquerors, as they had under that of their friends—the poor persecuted inhabitants of Havre de Grace, notwithstanding they made no resistance, did not consider their lives in safety as long as an Englishman was in sight. The American soldiers, at York, behaved in a manner that evinces the orderly behavior of men in the midst of their own families. The British at Havre de Grace bore a resemblance to their allies the savages, when let loose upon victims bound and fettered. But was this conduct confined to the private? No; their officers led the marauding parties—they seized the plate, the jewels, the domestic furniture of the defenceless inhabitants—they had their labels ready to be pinned upon their respective shares of the booty—they stopped the traveller, compelled him to dismount, took his horse, thrust their hands into his pocket, seized his watch, his pocket book, his purse, and then (happily they did not assassinate him) set him depart on foot, thus robbed and fleeced by his majesty's most honorable officers of the royal navy!!! What will even England say, when she hears that her admiral, the magnanimous, the valiant Cockburn, (a name worthy of the hero who bears it) was foremost in the great expedition—that he, on, had his label, "This is admiral Cockburn's share," stuck upon his various parcels of the plunder—the coach which he stole and carried off—the bed ticking which he had torn from the beds—the silver, wherever he could lay his hand upon any? What will his brother officers say—what the brave and generous Hardy, the friend and companion of Nelson, who shared his (always honorable) perils, and who supported in his arms the expiring hero of Trafalgar? What will be his reflections on such disgraceful, unmanly conduct? But, posterity will do justice to the American character; history will pourtray the deeds of this just and necessary war; and while on one page she will describe the atrocity, the barbarity, and injustice of British warriors, she will, on another and a brighter, detail the humanity, the magnanimity, the heroism of a Pike, a Chauncey, a Decatur, and a Lawrence. She will prove, that Britain was not the bulwark of our religion, but the destroyer of it—religion—that she does not war for her own existence, but against the independence of the rest of the world—in fine, that her civilization having passed its summit, she is descending into her primeval state of savage barbarity.

BRUTUS.

NEW YORK, June 18.

A skirmish at Saybrook.—It is stated in a New Haven paper of yesterday, that the British, barges, which on Monday last, entered the mouth of Connecticut River, & captured and destroyed a number of coasters, (as published in our paper of Friday) returned on the following day, and attempted to land about 300 men near Saybrook. It is added, that they were repulsed by the militia who had previously assembled at the shore; and that the British, in this skirmish, lost three

men.

NEW YORK, June 18.

A skirmish at Saybrook.—It is stated in a New Haven paper of yesterday, that the British, barges, which on Monday last, entered the mouth of Connecticut River, & captured and destroyed a number of coasters, (as published in our paper of Friday) returned on the following day, and attempted to land about 300 men near Saybrook. It is added, that they were repulsed by the militia who had previously assembled at the shore; and that the British, in this skirmish, lost three

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

New York, June 7.

[BY THE STEAM BOAT.]

The editors of the New York Gazette yesterday received from an intelligent correspondent, the following particulars of the attack on Sackett's Harbor by the enemy on the 29th ult.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, MAY 31.

On Thursday evening the British fleet, consisting of the Wolf, 24 guns, the Royal George, 24, the Earl of Moira, 18 guns, a brig, and the Prince Regent, 5 masted and Seneca schooners, mounting from 10 to 18 guns each, and two gun boats, with about 40 flat bottomed boats and barges, under the command of Sir James Lucas Yeo, having on board 1,000 men under Sir George Prevost, sailed from Kingston, and on Friday the 29th appeared off this harbor. The day was fair and the wind light, and at noon became a leading breeze for the enemy's vessels; the fleet moved to a five mile distance and transferred their men to the barges for disembarking; they then bore up at about two o'clock with the barges in tow. They had stood their course but a short time when they discovered a fleet of our barges, with troops from Oswego, coming round Stony Point. The barges from the enemy's fleet were dispatched to cut them off, and succeeded in taking 12 barges; 7 escaped and arrived at the harbor; the troops in the captured barges had previously succeeded in landing and escaping into the woods, and came in that evening.

It is presumed that under the impression that more barges were expected and in the event of cutting them off that night with troops on board, they would have less to oppose—the fleet had their wind, and stood into Stony Bay, and dispatched the armed barges in order to way lay them.

At 4 P. M. the fleet lay by, and the day being advanced the intention to disembark that evening was abandoned.

In the mean time, Colonel Mills, with a part of his regiment withdrawn from Horse Island, and with a detachment of infantry under Col. Tuttle, and militia under Gen. Brown, occupied a point of land opposite during the night. As the day broke the enemy appeared at a small distance, approaching Horse Island, with upwards of 30 barges, boats, and flat bottomed boats, and a cover of two gun boats, effected a landing about the number of 800 they had advanced in columns and forced the neck, under a heavy fire from our troops in which several of the enemy were killed, and in the attack Colonel Mills fell with two wounds in his body. A braver man never fell in battle.

The enemy having succeeded in gaining the main land, advanced towards the harbor, and our troops being forced by superior numbers, were compelled to retreat through thick woods, but disputed the ground obstinately for nearly a mile. At this time reinforcements came up under Col. Backus of dragoons and some of the best of the militia, and as the enemy opened upon the rear of the village, were checked, but continuing obstinately an hour and a half—Shortly after the enemy opened upon the village, Col. Backus was mortally wounded through the side, and was taken off the field—previous to this, several valuable officers were wounded and obliged to retire.

The greatest number of the enemy fell at this place; they now began to retreat, taking off most of their wounded—Our troops did not pursue them immediately into the woods and they were able to quietly to embark their men; several were however made prisoners who were found a ragging after the boats had put off—among them were two captains.

By noon all the enemy were embarked and standing off in their barges for the fleet.

Gen. Sir George Prevost actually landed with the troops, whether he led or not is not ascertained.

At no time had we more than 600 men engaged, several men stated that all their men landed, they certainly landed at the first disembarkation about 800, calculating 25 to 30 men to a boat.

Fortunately the morning was calm, and the fleet could not get up to the batteries; they attempted to tow, but failed; one or two small vessels did approach within reach of the guns.

At about 10 o'clock a frigate came in off the batteries by a naval officer, demanding the surrender of Sackett's Harbor, in the name of the Gen. and Commodore, which was refused.

Shortly after another flag came in requesting to send surgeons to the wounded of the British Soldiers who were in our hands, which was denied, as the enemy had not yet appeared to abandon the expedition & were lying by in their barges, but shortly after put off to their fleet, which made sail and stood off towards Kingston.

Unfortunately the naval officers left in charge of this station, set fire to the naval store house, hospital, and marine barracks, by which all the immensely valuable stores taken at York were destroyed, and all the stores for the use of the fleet and the new ship which were deposited here were consumed.

The prize schooner Duke of Gloster, was captured by lieutenant Talman of the army who boarded her prize, extricated her from the flames and brought her from under the flames of the store house; this vessel contained a considerable quantity of gunpowder.

The schooner Fair American, lieutenant Chauncey, (the commanding officer at this time) and the Port Lieut. Adams the only vessels here, cut their cables and retreated up the river; the invalid officers and sea men spiked what few guns they had upon Navy Point, and went off in the boats after setting fire to the store house.

The British loss must have amounted to 200 and upwards killed and wounded, as they took off the field in their barges killed men

as well as wounded—our loss in all about 150.

Among the killed of the enemy, is an adjutant gen. two majors & several captains, &c.

This place would certainly have been carried, had it not been for the timely arrival of 300 of the 41st regt the evening before, at ten at night after a march of 40 miles in one day; and during the engagement 700 more regulars came in after forced marches.

The villages were left almost defenceless; our fleet had left here but a few days before, in detachments for Niagara, of three or four vessels at a time, and the Madison remained here alone a day or two before, and then she sailed, and two schrs. came in.

The Wolf is commanded by com. Yeo, and has on board three hundred picked men from the Ken 74, and Yeo says, his only wish is to meet our fleet, and it is expected they have gone to land their troops at Kingston; and his squadron will pursue ours thus divided.

Sunday—Two more British captains brought in to day, found wounded in the woods.

Tuesday, June 1.

Our fleet has just returned here after its operations at Niagara.

The British fleet is at Kingston and has not been seen off here since the day of attack.

Col. Mills was buried yesterday with the honors of war.

FROM THE AURORA.

'STATE OF FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, to his friend in this city—April 17th, 1813.

"The campaign will open in ten days from this date, in the north, for the here on the age is by this time over the Rhine, he moved off in his usual style, without parade or retinue, two days or nights ago, and I calculate upon his speed by his mode of movement: when he moved off to Ulm and to Jena. The same impenetrable secrecy so immensely important in war, as usual pervades all ranks; the plan and objects of the campaign are confined to the single head thus guided, but Uncle Tynns and corporal Trims heretofore, have room enough for their secret systems.

"You will be astonished in the U. S. to learn what the public spirit of this nation has effected in the course of only 4 months. Never, perhaps, did the talents of this extraordinary man appear more transcendent than in what he has accomplished in this short space of time. He has embodied, organized, and equipped, an army of 600,000 men—and without an additional sous of taxes. The horses which fell under the climate of Russia, have been replaced by 100,000, the voluntary contribution of every city, town, village, every corporate body; civil and ecclesiastical; monks and ministers of state; the youth of both sexes, all appear to have been unanimous from Rome to Frankfurt on the Maine, in furnishing horses, and in nine out of ten cases, cavaliers equipped, and paid off they join the army upon the horses presented. Some cities, such as the manufacturing city of Lyons, has presented a complete squadron of horses and volunteers, mounted & perfectly equipped; Orleans has presented a troop of 60 mounted men; two colleges have all presented a considerable number each—in short the more registers which has occupied the papers of Paris two months past, tires him his same news & never ending repetition of horses and cavaliers presented.

"The troops in Spain are to be maintained at 200,000 men; so it will be the nature of a defensive rather than an offensive war. The British force cannot be far short of the same number; & the condition of Spain, as well as the disposition of the Spaniards may be guessed under such circumstances.

"The spirit and ardor of the French troops were never higher than at this moment. They say 'if the Russians freeze last winter, we shall smother some of them this summer.' The reverses of the last campaign, are as well known here, (contrary to your supposition) as where they happened; this man does not act like common people; he knows the way to call forth their energy—to show them the picture in its worst light—they have made it their interest to support him, because the country smiles in prosperity and improvement under his rule; and the consolidation and duration of his dynasty is considered as the best security for their domestic peace and prosperity. The accounts which you read in the English papers of distresses in France, is all stuff—the naval mercantile class alone suffers—every other order of society enjoys a prosperity unknown to former times. The Expose is no exaggerated picture, the moteness of the objects must necessarily render them difficult to be seen by any single eye; but whoever has travelled in any of the points finds the amelioration of the social condition and public improvements rapid and stupendous.

"The great body of the people are infinitely happier and less burthened than those of any of the nations on the continent; it is very little matter to these gay people, who govern, when there is a national question, they do not wait to be invited before they consider themselves in war, but join the standard to prevent it. They do not say 'come into my house and I will fight you,' but they say, if you meet and cabal at a neighbor's house to pull my house down, I will take care that your neighbor shall suffer from encouraging you while he pretends friendship to me, and I will chastise you both." This kind of decision is much

better adapted to my taste, than the conduct of some governors, whose canting and whining speeches are cast in our teeth, with reproach to our country for its degeneracy: a man who will still see his neighbor's house destroyed, and will not fight because the enemy does not yet attack his house, is a bad citizen, and a worse Christian. Such a man would sell his country and his family for what a Nantucket man would call a good voyage—it is not all uncharitable to accuse him who is capable of preaching such doctrine, of having already made his bargain.

"Our navy, however, redeems our national character from the infamy cast upon it at Boston—the naval worthies have immortalized themselves, & saved the reputation of their country; they have confounded England, & astonished & agnized the naval Frenchmen.

"I will not weary you with conjectures on the war or the course of the campaign in the north—every one knows, that military operations are governed by event; which cannot always be foreseen; the object will doubtless be to force the Russians beyond the Dwina—rescue Lithuania and Poland at large from the calamities under which they had fallen in the winter; and form a strong power out of Prussia and Poland; augment the dominion of Saxony on the Baltic, and add part of Prussian Brandenburg to the kingdom of Westphalia; Prussia will cease as a monarchy; & the unhappy dupes of C. B. will, like the Swedish victim of her policy, find England negotiating a new conspiracy with whatever chief Bonaparte places in the dominion of the Brandenburg houses, as they have negotiated with Bernadotte, to the exclusion of the miserable madman of another kind, who is now known only as a marionette travelling harmless through Germany under the title of count Goltzow."

Union Bank of Maryland.

12th May, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

That an Election for Sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 5th July next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue till 3 in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The Editors of the Eastern Star, Frederick town Herald, Republican Gazette & Hager's town Herald, are requested to publish the above account for six weeks, and forward their account for payment to R. H. Cash'r.

MAY 17 1813

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet on MONDAY the 7th June, inst at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of hearing appeals; and will continue to sit as long as may be necessary in conformity to the 19th section of the act of Assembly, passed at November session 1812, entitled "An act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this State." It is requested that persons who are disposed to apply, will make early application. By order—

JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Clk.

June 1—m

BY THE SENATE,

July 28, 1813.

RESOLVED, That from and after the present session of assembly, no private act, nor any bill for laying out any new road, or for altering or extending any old road, in this state, shall pass the legislature upon any petition or application whatever, if of a private or personal nature, unless notice be given by the petitioner, or applicant, in some newspaper printed in the county where the petitioner or applicant resides, or in the county where the road proposed will run, if respecting a road, provided there be a newspaper published in that county; and if there be no newspaper printed in such county, then in some newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, city of Annapolis, Frederick town, Hager's town, District of Columbia, or Easton, for four successive weeks; or by advertisement set up at the court house door of the county where such petitioner or applicant resides, at least four weeks before, and within three months of the time when such petition or application shall be presented or made to the General Assembly, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition; and the petitioner or applicant shall produce evidence of such notice to the General Assembly at the time of hearing such petition.

By the House of Delegates, May 21th, 1813.

Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, UPTON S. REID, Clk.

By the House of Delegates, May 29th, 1813.

Read the second time and assented to.

By order, UPTON S. REID, Clk.

In Council, May 31, 1813.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be published three times in all the newspapers printed in this State—and also in the Federal Republican, George town, and the National Intelligencer, Washington.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

June 3—3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of Michael Dean, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the petition of the said Michael Dean to the judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly, passed at November session 1805, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the judges of our said county court, 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, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Michael Dean should not have the relief prayed for.

By order of the court—

THO: RICHARDSON, Clk.

To be inserted in one paper at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before October next.

June 3—2

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of Michael Dean, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the petition of the said Michael Dean to the judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly, passed at November session 1805, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the judges of our said county court, 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, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Michael Dean should not have the relief prayed for.

By order of the court—

THO: RICHARDSON, Clk.

To be inserted in one paper at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before October next.

June 3—2

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of Michael Dean, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the petition of the said Michael Dean to the judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly, passed at November session 1805, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the judges of our said county court, 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, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Michael Dean should not have the relief prayed for.

By order of the court—

THO: RICHARDSON, Clk.

To be inserted in one paper at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before October next.

June 3—2

LITTLE HISTORIES

LITTLE FOLKS.

Academy of Compliments
Little tumbler
Memento of Washington
Murder will out
Blind of Lochlin
Musical banquet
Merry Songster
Musical miscellany
Narrative pieces
Narratives of shipwrecks
Nightingale
Putnam's life
Pamela
Principles of politeness
Prompter
Peasant's repast
Poems for children
Russell's sermons
Robinson Crusoe
Roderick Random
Sicilian Pirate
Sailor's daughter
Sir Charles Grandison
7 wonders of the world
7 wise masters of Rome
7 wise mistresses of do.
Stephen Borroughs
Sinbad
Songster's museum
Twelve Caesars
Twelve Patriarchs
Two shoe makers
Two boys
The Nursery
The Pullet
True stories related
Valentine & Orson
Way to wealth
Wealthy farmers
Widow of the village
Zella in the desert

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF

701 BOOKS.

For sale at the Star Office.

June 15—

WANTED.

A smart active BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, in a Dry Good store, who writes well, and has a knowledge of figures. Apply to the Editor.

may 25—m

FOR SALE.

A number of young lively, healthy negro Men, Women and Children. For terms apply to the subscriber, near St. Michaels, Talbot county.

JOHN ROLLE.

may 25—m

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

31st day of May, A. D. 1813.

On application of James Clayland, executor of Robert Martin, jun. late of Talbot county, dec'd.—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 hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1813.

Test—JA: PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Martin, jun. late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 11th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1813.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Ex'r of Robert Martin, jun. dec'd.

June 8—3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of Joshua Green, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Joshua Green to the judges 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 direction of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, in and for said county, 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 for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joshua Green should not have the relief prayed for.

By order of the court—

THO: RICHARDSON, Clk.

One of the advertisements to be set up at the court house door, one other at one of the taverns in Denton, and the remaining one to be published in one of the newspapers at Easton for three successive weeks, at least three months before the sitting of October court.

June 8—3

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 22d May, 1813, a negro girl named Sarah Williams, who says she is free born, and was born in New Market; her mother's name she says was Kate. She is 5 feet 4 inches high, slender made, yellowish complexion, dark eyes; she is about 20 years of age. Had on when committed a spotted calico frock, a pair of common black leather shoes, and a white bonnet. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff of Baltimore county.

June 8 (15)—8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 14th May, 1813, a negro girl named Harriet, who says she belongs to Adam Nave, near Middle town, Maryland; 5 feet 3 inches high, stout and well made, dark complexion, dark eyes. She is about 16 or 17 years of age. Had on when committed a striped petticoat and jacket, and sundry other clothing. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff of Baltimore county.

June 8 (15)—8

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Emanuel Gorman. He is about five feet eleven inches high, stout and well made; about 36 years of age—His clothing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nankin pants, a flax linen shirt, a black fur hat, and half boots. Has a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

April 23, 1813. (may 8)—

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

April Term, 1813.

On application of Adam Elzey, of Somerset county, by petition in writing to the honorable Judges of said County Court, praying the Act of the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the tenth mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Court being satisfied by competent testimony that he the said Adam Elzey has resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding his said application, and having been bro't before the said Court by the said Sheriff of Somerset county, upon a commitment in execution against him, and having taken the oath required by the act of Assembly aforesaid, it was ordered and directed by the said Court that the said Adam Elzey be discharged from imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the Judges of Somerset county at Princess Anne, on the first Tuesday in September Term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed to appear before the Court, to shew cause (if any) they have why the said Adam Elzey should not have the benefit of his application; & it was further ordered by the said Court that the said Adam Elzey give notice thereof to his creditors by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and to be continued for four successive weeks, and also by setting up a notice thereof three months before the said day, at the Court House door of said County, and one other notice thereof at one Tavern in Princess Anne.

True copy,

JOSIAH POLK, Clerk Somerset county court.

June 1—4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the name of Pollard, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thickset pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected. A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectively elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith. He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centerville jail; and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid.

WILLIAM Y. BOURKE,

Near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 25—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of JOB. He is small for his age, weighing within 14 lbs, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin visage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

June 8—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

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

JAMES HAINFORTH.

Easton, Md June 1—m

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 22d May, 1813, a negro girl named Sarah Williams, who says she is free born, and was born



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1813.

[No. 43.....711.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,
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.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of *Levin Clark*, late of Talbot county, deceased—all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated for settlement.
ELIZABETH CLARK, adm'r of *Levin Clark*, deceased.
P. S. All persons indebted to said estate, and all persons having claims against the deceased, are requested to call on *William Herring* for settlement, who is authorized by me to settle said estate.
E. C.
June 15—3

NOTICE.
The subscriber being desirous of bringing his mercantile concerns to a final and speedy close, earnestly solicits those who are indebted to him, in any way, to make immediate payment. He trusts that the circumstance of his late losses by shipwreck will be a sufficient inducement to bring them forward, without further persuasives—coercion he hopes will not be necessary. His stock of goods on hand, he will sell on advantageous terms.
JOHN MERRITT.
Easton, June 21—3

TAKE NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of *Philemon Greer*, deceased, late of Queen Anne's county—This is to give notice, to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber, also all persons indebted to the said estate to call and settle the same as quick as possible.
JOHN D. GREEN, adm'r of *P. Greer*, deceased.
June 15—3

IN CHANCERY,
June 24, 1813.
Ordered, That the sale made and reported by *Truitt J. Clayton*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Samuel Caravan*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the *Eastern Star*, before the 15th day of July next.
The Report states the amount of sales to be \$1733 33-1/3.
True copy. Test—
JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Cm.
June 22—3

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.
For Sale, at the Penitentiary—a large quantity of spikes and nails, by the rail—fine and coarse men's, women's, boys' and girls' shoes, by the hundred or single pair—flaxen linen, muslin and Diaper, by the piece—shoe thread by the pound—whole and half flour barrels, and nail and tobacco kegs. Also, a large quantity of bakum.
Wanted to purchase for the use of the Penitentiary—Flax, wool, cotton, leather, nail iron, spike rods, staves, heading, hoop poles, junk, firewood, coal, herrings, salted pork, peas and beans. And by contract, corn and rye meal and fresh beef.
Wanted—A Master Sailor.
NAIHL HYNSON, Keeper.
June 22—3

FERRY ACROSS THE CHESAPEAKE.
The fast sailing sloop *Caroline*, is now ready to convey passengers, horses, carriages, &c. across the Chesapeake Bay, from Annapolis to Broad Creek, on Kent Island, Eastern Shore of Maryland. The distance only ten miles; by which the shortest route. A careful, sober, obliging captain is employed. Ferry office at Mr. Jacob Slemaker's, near the dock.
R. I. JONES.
June 22—3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.
March Term, 1813.
The creditors of *Basil Cooper*, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the application of the said *Basil Cooper* to the judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, and the several acts supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the judges of Caroline county court, 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, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said *Basil Cooper* should not have the relief prayed for.
By order of the court—
THO: RICHARDSON, Clk.
To be published in one paper at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before October court,
June 22—3

WANTED,
A smart active BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, in a Dry Good store, who writes well, and has a knowledge of figures. Apply to the Editor.
may 25—m

FOR SALE,
A number of young lively, healthy negro Men, Women and Children. For terms apply to the subscriber, near St. Michaels, Talbot county.
JOHN ROLLE.
may 25—m

DUANE'S HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY.
(ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT)
For sale at the Star Office.
June 1—

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.
FRANKLIN,
TO THE PRINCE REGENT OF ENGLAND.
Your Royal Highness's ministers have been so long in the habit of appealing to the law of necessity, in their justification for plundering neutrals, that they have entirely forgotten the law of nations. Violent efforts to obtain or retain power unjustly, may flatter the public pride, but will never alleviate their distresses. Such desperate efforts are more the symptoms of convulsions than the vigor of health, and do not portend recovery, but approaching dissolution.
The celebrated order of the 6th of November, 1793, was perhaps the first desperate and unguided effort to destroy neutral commerce; and presuming your Royal Highness may not recollect it, I shall here transcribe it for your inspection.
"Instructions for British ships of war."
November 6, 1793.
"That they shall stop and detain all ships laden with goods, the produce of any colony belonging to France, or carrying provisions or other supplies for the use of any such colonies; and shall bring the same, with their crews, to go to, to legal adjudication, in our Courts of Admiralty."
By his majesty's command.
HENRY DUNDAS

The history of the world does not produce such another insolent and domineering order as the foregoing; and that it was not instantly resisted by America, with war, is truly astonishing. *Lampard*, a writer on the laws of nations, says—"if the (belligerent) declares that necessity compels him to make one desert from its commerce by force, I must lawfully use reprisals against him."
Your royal highness must recollect, that G. Britain has resisted this doctrine of necessity in many instances. When Denmark and Sweden were engaged in war, the Danes wished to starve the Swedes, to compel them to make peace, and notified all powers to desist from supplying them with provisions. All the powers of Europe protested against this claim. G. Britain declared it unprecedented, and invariable, and the Danes were obliged to abandon their pretensions. Your royal highness will not doubt think it strange and unaccountable, that a nation having such means of resistance, have been so passive, so long under such a continued system of oppression. You first commenced with your blockade system, then your Orders in Council, then your transit duty, with the aggravation of the attack on the Chesapeake, and in a few years, the capture of 90 of our vessels. This was a shameful war, all on one side.—We opposed this restraint and depredation on our commerce, with an embargo—a non-intercourse—non importation—and finally, after all redress or hope of chance had expired, with war. Your Royal Highness will see with how much reluctance we have embarked in it.—Your friend, *Col. Dillon*, has published some severe remarks on the state of our country, of our forbearance, and degrading submission to insult and oppression. He says we had announced independence at home, for a shakedown commerce abroad; that we had engaged in commercial risks, which we had not the spirit to defend; that our boasted independence was a shadow, our commercial wealth our poverty; our traders were smugglers, our nation without dignity; that we were slaves, whenever we quit our shores; without enlarged views; that we had disappointed the best hopes of mankind; that our army was not sought for, our resentment not festered; and that the preservation of our national honor, was not likely to prove a legitimate cause of war with other nations.

I will readily grant that the remarks of *Col. Dillon* were in some degree applicable, while we maintained a peace with you under such aggravated wrongs, yet if the severity of his reflections were any truer to us in war, they are not in war. We have now restored our character, in a great measure, with *honor*. He will now find we are contending for a free commerce with spirit and success; that this war will secure the independence of the U. States; and to make it doubly secure, *Canada* will be declared free also. He will find that the specie in our vaults derived from commerce, is an efficient evidence of our prosperity; our traders are no longer trampled on; our gallant sailors no longer slaves, when they quit our shores; that our statesmen are men of enlarged views, extending the empire on the north, and on the south; that the hopes of mankind are realized, in our patriotic resistance to oppression; our army will be sought for; and our resentment felt and feared; our nation no longer we prize more than wealth, or commerce, and to maintain it we have made war on our oppressor; our former degradation is sunk in convulsions; our prospects are brightened; our former forbearance is now a proof of our magnanimity, and aversion to war; our energy in war, a proof of our national courage, and determination to support our Independence, and Rights on the Ocean.

Your Royal Highness will find another proof of the anxiety of our statesmen for peace, in their prompt acceptance of the Russian mediation.—This was done even without a knowledge of your acquiescence. Three of our most distinguished citizens will meet your royal highness's negotiators at *St. Peterburg*, to complete a settlement of all matters in dispute.—It is a magnanimous effort on the part of the Emperor Alexander, and ought to be embraced by your royal highness in good faith. Perhaps such another opportunity will not soon present itself, and if refused, or frustrated by your royal highness, it will be positive evidence, that your views are not so great. At all events, we shall lose nothing by this pacific effort, for in the interim the war will not be relaxed, & if peace should not result from it, we shall still be vigorously prosecuting the war on the land and on the ocean.

When Canada was in possession of France, *Doctor Franklin* wrote a pamphlet, urging and pointing out the policy and advantage that would be derived to the British possessions in America, by the conquest of that province.—*Mr. Pitt*, then Minister to George 2d, took his advice.—Canada was conquered and ceded to him in 1762. The same reasons that were then conclusive for annexing it to his possessions in America now operate doubly powerful for the U. States to wrest it from you; and I do not doubt but our statesmen of 1813, will see and feel the force of *Franklin's* arguments of 1759, to be as decidedly applicable at this moment for the conquest of Canada, and security of the U. States.

Your royal highness will not after the capture of York, Fort George, and Fort Erie, think that the conquest of that province is at all uncertain; and once in our possession, it will require some of your ablest negotiators to persuade the American government, (even if it were a federal administration) to restore it again. Possession enhances the value of conquest, and we have positive proof of this, in the conduct of your ministers after the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Island of Malta. They found the Cape absolutely necessary to the security of your possessions in India, and Malta equally so, in the Mediterranean. *Mr. Madison*, and the patriotic majority in Congress, are not such dolt, as not to know and see, that Canada, once in possession of the U. States, completely secures forever the peace of the continent, as well as the civilization of the Indians, and sweeps from the American territory a murderous, dastardly and barbarous neighbor. The vast expense of keeping up a large army will be necessarily reduced, and the road you held over us in the possession of Canada, (and a terrible one it has been) wrested from your hands, we may then safely apply our resources, and direct them exclusively to the completion of a competent navy.

Your royal highness has reason to be gladdened at the increase of our Naval Power. It is now as certain as fate; the brilliant victories of our little navy have entirely effaced the prejudices of many of our best statesmen against it, & they are compelled from absolute conviction of the necessity of a navy, to incur the expense of it to protect their commerce, & check your overbearing insolence on the ocean. The resources of our country are ample; we abound in every article necessary for the equipment of fleets, and before you are aware, the *President of the Ocean* will be conquered by America; not for the vain purpose of assuming the empire of the seas, but like the ancient Rhodians, to use our power to punish and disperse the freebooters, who may be found interrupting the peaceful commerce of the world.

Your royal highness may be well assured that the recollection of the sufferings we have experienced from your domineering naval power for the last twenty years, and the consequent fall of all nations, who have usurped the use of the seas, will long, very long, serve as a lesson to the American people, to avoid that which was the downfall of all such presumptuous nations. Neither shall we insult an irritated nation, by requiring a mean submission to our flag, on the high seas, and it is hoped we shall never have to record in our navy department, such a document as the following:—In an order relating to the *English Marine*, of the 1st Jan. 1781, we find the following article:—"Foreign vessels meeting the ships of His Majesty, in the British Sea, as far as Cape Finisterre, and refusing to lower their flag, ought to be compelled to do so; and those who shall neglect to comply, shall be informed against."

Ships of His Britannic Majesty, are now to lower the flag in the British Sea, not in foreign seas. Now your royal highness may think such insulting etiquette and mean submission to your flag necessary, since you have assumed the empire of the sea; yet to us Americans, it appears equally as ridiculous, as the Carthaginians prohibiting the Romans from using their hands in the sea of Sicily, or perhaps still more ridiculous, than the Doge of Venice claiming the sovereignty of the sea, by a grant from *Pope Alexander* in 1177, and to perpetuate the grant authorized the Doge to expulse the sea, on the same day in every year, to end of time. These are historical facts. I have never heard of the Doge being divorced from his spouse, and astonished your royal highness would be guilty of such an example of immorality and in justice, as *expelling another man's wife*; and as *James Madison* is a rigid dispenser of justice, he will no doubt publicly and forcibly divorce *His Ocean* from you, and restore her to liberty, to remain a widow for life, bestowing her blessings equally on all nations.—Yet she wants a Protector, and must have one, let her look to the young and vigorous *Champion of Columbia*, whose youthful and nervous arm will chastise the saucy Islanders, who may wish again to monopolize her favors, without her consent.

I hope your royal highness will pardon this trifling digression, from a very serious and important subject to one so truly ludicrous; yet when we consider that the vices and follies of Englishmen proceed from delusion, and a long erroneous habit of thinking, perhaps the force of ridicule may operate more powerfully in making you and your presumptuous islanders ashamed of their folly, than the most powerful and convincing argument. In my next letter, I shall point out two alternatives, to which you have reduced yourself, where by you will see the extent of danger by continuing this truly ruinous war, and the advantages resulting to you from a speedy peace; & conclude with laying before you a solemn proclamation, which I hope and trust you will accept and promulgate to all nations, comprehending a complete reform of your own people, the security of your national creditors, and how you may secure the good will of those you have injured, and obtain an honorable and lasting peace with all nations.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished American [JOHN Q. ADAMS] in the North of Europe, to his friend in Boston, dated

JANUARY 30.
"The English government and nation have been told, and have probably believed, that *Mr. De Witt Clinton* would be elected President, instead of *Mr. Madison*, and that he would instantly make peace with England upon English terms. Of the real issue of the election we are here not yet informed; though accounts from the United States have reached us to late in November, and they lead us to expect *Mr. Madison's* re-election.

I never entertained very sanguine hopes of success to our first military efforts, by land. I did not indeed anticipate that within six months from the commencement of the war they would make us the scorn and laughter of all Europe, and that our national character would be saved from sinking beneath contempt, only by the exploits of our navy upon the ocean. Blessings upon the names of *Isaac Hull* and *Stephen Decatur* and their brave officers and men, for enabling an American to hold up his head among the nations. The capture of two British frigates successively by American ships, but little superior to them in force, has not only been most profoundly felt in England, but has excited the attention of all Europe. It has gone far towards wiping away the disgrace of our two surrenders in Canada."

"This respectable gentleman has taken his information from English papers. Our arms were never disgraced but once on the Canada line, believe if the English could have had their choice, they would rather have lost Canada the first campaign, than their two frigates as they have lost them. I hope and pray that the effect of these occurrences upon the national mind in our own country will be as powerful as it has been in England, but with a different operation. After the news of the *Guerriere's* capture, I saw an article in the *Times*, a Whig's paper, written evidently under the impression of great alarm; and explicitly declaring that "a new enemy to Great Britain had appeared upon the ocean, which must instantly be crushed, or it would become the most formidable enemy to her naval supremacy with which she ever had to contend." We must rely upon it, that this will be the prevailing sentiment of the British nation, that we must instantly be crushed upon the ocean, and unless our spirit shall rise and expand in proportion to the pressure, which they can and will apply to crush us, our first successes will only serve more effectually to seal our ultimate ruin upon the sea.

The disproportion of force between us and Britain at sea is so excessive, that the very idea of a contest with her upon that element has something in it of desperation. To her it is only ridiculous. Upon a late debate in the House of Peers, something having been said of the American navy, *Lord Bathurst*, one of the ministers, told their Lordships, that the American navy consisted of five frigates, and the House burst into a fit of laughter. These five frigates, however, have excited a sentiment quite different from laughter in the five hundred frigates of the British navy; and if the American people will be as true to themselves, as their little despised navy has proved itself true to them, it is not in the gigantic power of Great Britain to crush us, neither instantly, nor in any course of time upon the ocean.

Hitherto Fortune, or rather with a grateful heart would I humbly say *Providence*, has favored us in a signal manner; but we must not expect that our frigates will often have the luck of meeting single ships a little inferior in strength to themselves, or from escaping from ships greatly superior to them—that they have not already fallen into the enemy's hands is a matter of surprise, as well as of gratulation. Their situation during the present year will be still more critical than it has been the last, and as they have done honour to their country by their conduct hitherto, I can only hope that their country will in its turn feel the obligation of supporting them and their cause, by exertions against which all the thunders of Britain will prove to be of no avail.

The first wish of my heart is peace. But the prospects of peace, both in Europe and America, are more faint and distant than they have been for many years. War has in the course of the year 1812, consumed in the north of Europe a lone, at least half a million of human lives, without producing the slightest indication in any of the parties engaged in it, of a disposition to sheathe the sword."

BOSTON, June 19.
British Account of the Capture of the Chesapeake.
Yesterday the Spanish sloop *Juana* arrived here from *Halifax*, in 7 days, bringing the papers of that city to the 29th, which contain the following account of the late sanguinary conflict between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon* frigates. No letters have been received; nor any other remarks than the following on the melancholy event.

On Sunday arrived here his majesty's ship *Shannon*, from Boston Bay, with the American frigate *Chesapeake*, late Capt. *LAWRENCE*, her prize.
It is with pleasure we congratulate our readers on the capture of the American frigate *Chesapeake*, commanded by *Capt. Lawrence*, by his majesty's ship *Shannon*, *Capt. Broke*, after an action of eleven minutes.

The following particulars of this pleasing event we have collected from conversations with some of the officers of the *Shannon*, and have reason to think them materially correct:—
On the 25th May his majesty's ship *Tenedos*, which had, for nearly 3 months, been cruising in Boston Bay, with the *Shannon*, separated from her, and *Capt. Parker* was instructed by *Capt. Broke*, not to rejoin him until about the 14th of June. This was done in the hope and expectation that the *Chesapeake* frigate, finding the *Shannon* was cruising alone off Boston, would come out and give her battle—nor were our tars disappointed. Early in the morning of the 1st inst. the *Shannon* stood in close to Boston light house, and observed the *Chesapeake* lying at anchor, with royal yards across, apparently ready for sea. The British colors were then hoisted on board the *Shannon*, and she moved, near the land; at 9 A. M. the enemy frigate was observed to loosen her sails, and fire a gun; at half past 12 she weighed anchor, and stood out of the harbour, when the *Shannon* fired, and, under easy sail, edged off the land, followed by the *Chesapeake*; at 4, shortened sail; at 5, hove to, with the top-sails aback, for fear the enemy would not bring her to action before dark: in 20 minutes after, the *Chesapeake* cheered within musket shot of the *Shannon*, still standing towards her in such a way as left our tars in uncertainty which side of their ship she intended to engage; at half past 5, however, she lifted up on the *Shannon's* weather quarter, and on her foremast coming in a line with the *Shannon's* mizen, the latter fired the first gun, and the others, successively, until the enemy came directly abreast, when the *Chesapeake* fired her whole broad-side, which the *Shannon* immediately returned; and here, broadside to broadside, the action commenced: in five minutes the *Chesapeake* fell alongside the *Shannon*, and was boarded in her tops, as well as on her decks, by our gallant countrymen, and in eleven minutes from the commencement of the action, her three ensigns were hauled down, and soon afterwards replaced with the English flag over them.—Her decks cleared of the dead, the wounded taken below, a great proportion of the prisoners removed out of her.—and, accompanied by the *Shannon*, she was steered for this port.

On board the *Shannon*, *Mr. Watt*, the first Lieutenant; *Mr. Aldman*, the Purser; *Mr. Dunn*, Captain's Clerk, and 23 Seamen, were killed.—*Capt. Broke*, a Midshipman, and 50 Seamen wounded.

On board the *Chesapeake*, *Mr. Ballard*, 4th Lieutenant; *Mr. Bacon*, Lieut. of Marines; *Mr. Whitt*, the Master; several petty officers, and about 70 men were killed.—*Capt. Lawrence*, (since dead); *Mr. Ludlow*, the first Lieutenant, severely; *Lieutenant Budd*, second Lieutenant, do; *Lieut. Cox*, 3d Lieut., slightly;

Midshipmen Weaver, Abbott, and Nicolls, severely, and *Berry*, slightly; *Mr. Livermore*, the Chaplain, severely, and near 100 Seamen wounded.

Capt. Broke, we understand, nobly led the van from the quarter deck, and was, we are sorry to state, severely wounded, in the moment of victory, by a sabre, on the head, while exerting himself to save two Americans from the fury of his men; he is, however, we rejoice to learn, in fair way of recovery, and we hope will be enabled to return to that station, which it will be filled with so much benefit to his country, and with such irreparable honor to himself.

Lieut. Watt was killed after boarding the *Chesapeake*—he was an excellent officer.
On *Capt. Broke* being wounded, the command of the *Shannon* devolved on the 2d Lieut. *Mr. Wallis*, son of *Mr. Wallis*, of the Navy Yard, who conducted himself in a very brave manner.

Great merit is due to *Capt. Broke*, on this occasion, not only for the perseverance with which he has so long sought a contest with an American frigate, but for the promptness & skill with which he has decided the question of superiority, and put an end to all capering, with which the American papers have of late been filled. In point of size and number of guns, the two ships were nearly equal as could be wished: What ever advantage there was, was in favor of the *Chesapeake*, both as to size and number of men.

The respect due to a brave enemy was rendered shewn to the remains of *Capt. Lawrence*. The *Corse* was landed from the *Chesapeake* under a discharge of minute guns, and at 2 o'clock reached the King's wharf, the American *Union* was spread as a Fall over the Coffin, on which was placed the sword of the deceased.—Six Captains of the Navy officiated as Pall Bearers.—Six Companies of the 6th Regiment, commanded by *Sir John Wardlaw*, preceded the *Corse* to the Office of the *Chesapeake*, followed by the Officers of the Navy generally, and Officers of the Garrison, and the procession was closed by a number of respectable individuals. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Rector of *St. Paul's*, and 3 volleys discharged by the troops over the grave.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.
REAL GOOD FROM EVIL INTENTION:
OR,
THE LOSS OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Lord Castlereagh had great reliance on the efforts of the Tories to bring about a dissolution of the Union. In consequence of which he kept the British forces well in Canada on our shores.—
This was good for America.

He also relied on their efforts to defeat the reelection of resident *MADISON*, and expected from the "peace party," unconditional submission; and still deluded himself with the notion of active warfare. This was good for America.
He expected from the great exertions of the Tories and their pensioned writers, that government would not be able to effect the loan, and that the army could not be enlisted, and finally imagined from the resistance and refusal of the New England states to embark in the war, that a small force only would be necessary to subvert the power of the southern states, and defend Canada.—
This was a good for America.

Observe the refusal of Massachusetts to comply with the request of the general government to draw forth the militia to guard our coast. If this request had been complied with, contributions to the number of 50 or 1000 would have been wanted to supply the place of those who would rather pay than fight; but in consequence of the refusal the subsidies were not wanted, and the same men who would have enlisted as substitutes in Massachusetts, were enlisted in the regular army, and are fighting our battles in Canada.—
This was good for America.

The disastrous conduct of the oppositionists here, has, contrary to their intentions and expectation, produced real advantages to America, and excluding danger to themselves.—
America will find out, some time hence, that those deluded men have now, as during the revolutionary war, manifestly deceived the people of England in every essential particular. The wretched death we make with England will not be the death warrant and disgrace of those inflexible creatures forever. They will not be remembered like the Tories of the revolution. Castlereagh will tell them that they have been the cause of the war, and a vast expense; and that it will no longer pay those who have rendered such essential service to America, and a much injury to England.

FROM THE AURORA.
Authentic information has been received in this City, from the Niagara frontier, which bears out the story, which has been circulated, of the capture of the *fort* taken by *Sir George* on the morning of the 5th inst. *Gen. Lewellyn* had marched on the morning of the 5th, with a view to enforce the detachment under *Gen. Campbell*; but a subsequent order directed the return of our force to Fort George, where they were directed to be on the evening of the 9th.

Letters from the army speak of private and being carried to an height the most extraordinary, and portending consequences the most pernicious to the public service; though some cause is accountable, some of the best and bravest men in the army, men qualified by every endowment and quality to constitute the hero, the soldier, and the patriot, as said to be arrayed against each other, instead of directing their combined efforts against the common enemy. At this moment, no ordinary cause of quarrel should direct the soldier from his duty; the soldier owes an obligation of all personal plagues and antipathies to the rank he holds, the trust reposed in him, and to the consciousness that in no manner can the enemy so effectually triumph, as to see the men of the greatest valor and promise in our ranks, directing their anger and whetting their weapons for the destruction of each other. This rumor, more alarming, if it be so extensive as reported, than the whole efforts of the enemy, requires the intervention of the Executive; or if the Executive do not possess sufficient means, then Congress should provide, by law, for making signal examples of aggressors, so as to turn the shame from the country, and convert this ill directed spirit of revenge into the bosoms of brethren against the public enemy.

A Burlington paper of the 10th inst. after stating the capture of the *Grover* and *Eagle*, on Lake Champlain, says, the loss on our side was 1 killed and 6 wounded; while that of the enemy was 40 killed and a number wounded.

so obstinate and wicked as to resist the will of the nation and the rights of England by the sword. Absurd, inconsistent and untrue as these opinions are, the enemy, from a universal propensity in men to believe those most implicitly who appear to be most friendly to them, seems to be determined to act as if they were true; & believing that a majority of the American people are on her side on the main point in dispute, it is not to be wondered at that she persists in the war. Every impartial man must decidedly agree to the accusation, that the federalists are chargeable with the protraction of the evil of the war. They will be condemned in all future ages.

Balt. Amer.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1813.

Baltimore, June 23.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, June 22.
"The enemy have this morning landed a large force back of Craney Island, some say 1000, and others 600, and at the same time attacked it in front with their bomb ships and tenders; and both sides are playing away in great style."

"They have sent up just now for a reinforcement at the fort, and seem determined to hold it if possible; but I fear they have more valor than prudence, as the fort is not half finished, and not more than 10 or 12 guns mounted."
"The General is now at Fort Norfolk observing their motions, and the troops have not been called to arms, but are expecting it every moment."

Another extract, June 22.—Mail closing.
"The enemy have been beaten off. Five barges are sunk, and 130 men swam on shore, 18 at least at town. I have seen 19 of them, Frenchmen, with whom I have talked. They say 600 men have landed back of the fort, and 300 are Frenchmen; 1000 Frenchmen on board the fleet. Admiral Cockburn or Warren's gig was cut in two by an 18th shot; it is not known what became of the contents, but it is supposed they went down."

Copy of a letter from Com. John Cassin, to the Secretary of the Navy.
Navy Yard, Gosport, June 21, 1813.

SIR,
On Saturday at 11 P. M. Capt. Tarbell moved with the flotilla under his command, consisting of 15 gun boats, in two divisions. Lieut. John M. Gardner, 1st division, and Lieut. Robt. Henry, the 2d, manned the frigates & 50 musketeers. Gen. Taylor ordered from Craney Island, and proceeded down the river; but adverse winds and squalls prevented his approaching the enemy until Sunday morning at 4 P. M. when the flotilla commenced a heavy galling fire on a frigate, at about three quarters of a mile distance, laying well up the roads, two other frigates lying in sight. At half past 4 a breeze sprung up from ENE, which enabled the two frigates to get under way, one a raze or very heavy ship, and the other a frigate, to come nearer into action. The boats in consequence of their approach hauled off, though keeping up a well directed fire on the raze and other ship, which gave us several broadsides. The frigate first engaged, supposed to be the Junon, was certainly very severely handled—had the calm continued one half hour, that frigate must have fallen into our hands or been destroyed. She having slight her mooring so as to drop nearer the raze, who had all sails set coming up to her with the other frigates. The action continued one hour and a half with the 3-ships. Shortly after the action, the raze got along side of the ship and had her upon a deep carcan in a little time with a number of boats and stages around her. I am satisfied considerable damage was done her, for she was silenced some time, until the raze opened her fire, when she commenced again.

Our loss is very trifling.—Mr. Allison, master's mate on board No 139 was killed early in the action by an 18 pound ball, which passed thro' him and lodged in the mast. No 151 had a shot between wind and water. No 67 had her Franklin shot away, and several of them had some of their sweeps as well as their stations shot away, but two men slightly injured by the splinters from the sweeps; on the flood tide several ships of the line and frigates came into the roads and we did expect an attack last night. There are now in the Roads 15 ships of the line and frigates, 1 barge and several tenders.

I cannot say too much for the officers & crew on this occasion; for every man appeared to go into action with so much cheerfulness, apparently to do their duty, resolved to conquer. I had a better opportunity of observing their actions than any one else, being in my boat the whole of the action.
I have the honour to be, &c.
JOHN CASSIN.

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

No. 10, June 22.—Eve.

THE ENEMY.

LATER.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday, R. M. the enemy's shipping in Hampton Roads were in motion—5 frigates, 3 sloops of war and a great number of smaller vessels under a press of sail, were seen beating up with a strong South Westerly breeze. The alarm guns were fired, and a gun and troops called to quarters. The enemy, however, passed Elizabeth and stood up James River. At 5 o'clock the 5 frigates were moved in a line across the mouth of James River, and in full view of Norfolk harbor. The light vessels, with a large number of barges full of men, proceeded up the river. This morning, 8 o'clock, the large vessels remain in the same position they occupied last evening; some of the small vessels under sail. Barges seen rowing in every direction.

Various rumors are in circulation, of transports full of troops having arrived; of barges going up Nansemond river; troops landing at Pig-Point, Craney Island and other places; of 70 or 80 barges with 5000 men, being marshaled for an attack, and a number of others, equally as revealing and untrue. We would however strenuously recommend to the citizens of Nansemond, and of the counties immediately on either side of James River, to be on the alert, and ready to repel the predatory incursions of the enemy, which, from their movements, there is no doubt they will attempt.

New York, June 23.

ON BOARD THE U. S. CUTTER ACTIVE.

New London, June 20, 1813.

Messrs. Crocker & Estlin,

There have been only one seventy-four and one frigate off this port for several days past before yesterday, when the squadron was reinforced by 1 seventy-four, 2 frigates and 2 sloops of war, which lay in a line across the harbour's mouth. They have taken several small vessels which lay at anchor close by them. They keep their boats cruising both night and day, and intercept every vessel that is going up sound or coming down. I am afraid I shall not get any chance to get out

very soon. I lay 3 miles up the river above New London. The frigates are moored across the river at Gale's ferry, 7 miles above New London. and no danger is apprehended unless the British should have troops to land; but I believe they have none. The forts are well manned, and there is a considerable number of troops here.

Office of the Newport Mercury.

Saturday afternoon, June 19.

This day arrived ship New Jersey, 38 guns, of Philadelphia, from Cadiz. Sailed on the 20th of April. On the 2d of May, in lat. 39, long. 25, 30, spoke the privateer Paul Jones, captain Taylor, who informed that he had captured a brig from England for New Bedford, with goods, and an English ship from England for Newfoundland. He also informed his arm chest had blown up, which killed his doctor and several of his men. Yesterday morning, about 10 miles to the eastward of Montauk Point, was boarded from the Lorie frigate, from Halifax, the lieutenant of which informed that they were looking for a squadron of frigates, which they expected to find that day. She parted from the New Jersey at 12 A. M. Yesterday afternoon captain S. saw about four miles from Long Island shore, and ten miles to the eastward of Montauk, 8 frigates and 2 barks, standing to the westward under easy sail. Capt. S. supposed this was the squadron on which the captain of the Lorie was looking for.

The Lorie had captured an American ship, from Charleston for Cadiz, with rice, for a breach of the blockade, and ordered her for Bermuda.—The captain of the Lorie made an endorsement on captain Stark's papers, of which the following is a copy:—

"Warned not to enter the Chesapeake. Delaware, New York, New London, and Boston."
"JOHN BROWN."
"Captain of H. M. ship Lorie."
"June 18, 1813."

The captain of the Lorie informed captain S. of the situation of the American squadron at N. London, and said as soon as he was joined by the squadron he was looking for, that they should proceed immediately to New London, to destroy the American squadron and the town.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated on Saturday last, mentions, that a small English cutter was off the coast. The privateer Thomas was getting her men on board, and expected to sail immediately in pursuit of her.

New London, June 19.

Since our last, the Ramilies and Orpheus have not moved from their anchorage. A 2nd sloop, and a sloop lie near them. Two destroyers from the Orpheus say the Valiant and Acacia have gone to Halifax for supplies. They have not appeared off this port for several days past.—It is conjectured they are cruising off Block Island.

10 o'clock, A. M.—Three ships, apparently one of the line and two frigates, have just appeared off this place.

The President of the U. States, thro' the Secretary at War, has appropriated all the proceeds of His Excellency Gov. Smith, in raising cut the militia, &c. and very handsomely compliments him upon the promptness & energy which he exhibited on the emergency.

The Secretary at War has ordered Fort Griswold to be put in complete repair.

Yesterday the American Ensign was hoisted below the English, on board the Ramilies and Orpheus.—The anniversary of the declaration of war!

New York, June 23.

Under our marine head on Monday, we mentioned the arrival of the schr. Loran, having been captured on her passage to this port from Providence, and ransomed. Capt. Berrian has since favored us with some further particulars, from which we extract the following.

"In 15 minutes after we had deserted the schr. the barge men had her astern, and stood off the squadron. They directed some fishermen, in a boat which they passed, to call on Capt. Berrian, and inform him that if he wished to have his vessel restored, he might come on board the Commodore's ship. I repeated this, when the Purser informed me I could have the vessel for \$1500 and gradually lowered his price to 500, agreeing to put the schr. in the same state they found her, and to give me a ransom bond and pass to New York, and allow me 4 days time to obtain the money at New London. I went on board the Ramilies, and had an interview with Capt. Hardy. I expostulated with him on the extravagant demand made for the schr.—mentioned a trifle worth of a vessel at the present time, &c. He replied that his orders were to destroy the enemy; and that he was determined to punish the coasters, and teach them to vote differently, and turn out the administration; that the war was not of his seeking, &c. Finding I could not obtain the schr. for less, agreed to give the above mentioned sum. When in possession of it, they refused to give the ransom bond, or even a receipt for the same, but acknowledged it before a passenger and the mate. They returned nothing except a barrel of pork, a pouchon of water, and 1 compass; took from us every individual article: would not sell us a candle, and left us in a bad condition."

"While on board the Ramilies, a person of genteel appearance came on board, with his baggage, from a Swedish schr. from N. London, who was recognized by nearly all the crew and passengers of the Loran, to be the same person they had seen the day previous on the wharf at New London, railing against the British squadron, and who we all deemed was no other than an officer on board, and spy on shore. A small vessel (the name of which Capt. B. does not think proper to give at present) which we saw standing directly for the Commodore's ship, as a pretence they fired a musket at, when she immediately rounded to the stern, and delivered a number of newspapers, together with bread, as we were told by the officers."

Extract of a letter to a Commercial House, in this City, dated

Lisbon, May 15, 1813.

"Wellington is said to be in motion. Bonaparte has joined his army. The viceroy has fallen back, and probably something decisive has taken place ere this. There are orders here from England for quietness back—no limits as to price, markets continue much depressed, and I see no prospect of amendment for the summer."

New York, June 18.

There are stated to be 4 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and 5 or 6 barks and schooners now in the Bay.

A few days since an English sloop of war came close under the sea side of Cape Henry and anchored opposite the Windmill. Shortly after she dispatched, a messenger ashore with a very polite letter to the keeper of the Windmill, stating that a great part of her crew were sick, among whom were a number of Americans who suffered much for the want of fresh provisions, and requested him to send on board, immediately, two fat beavers and a couple of sheep. As the miller could neither read nor write, it is not to be wondered at if he returned no answer to the epistle, nor troubled himself about the requested supply. But on the next day there came a very angry letter from the commander of the sloop, reproaching the miller, with *disrespect* in not answering his former one and threatening, that if the beavers and sheep were not forth coming in

half an hour he would send a party of men ashore, and burn the mill. The honest miller, who by this time had found out the purport of these communications, declared he would comply with no such demand, but very imprudently neglected to alarm the county, and call in the militia to his assistance; the consequence was, that the modern *Don Quixote* came ashore, and, conformably to their promise, and in imitation of Corbourn, Beresford and Co. very deliberately set fire to the mill, stood by it until it was consumed, and then retreated to their ships in perfect safety. A few hours after this affair, a number of militia amounting to a battalion, assembled and marched to the shore, but they were too late; the enemy had weighed and gone off, but without either beef or mutton!

The Court of Inquiry demanded by Lieut. Col. Heath, in consequence of a complaint and charges exhibited against him, by Lieut. Bates, 38th regt. U. States Infantry—yesterday decided, "That said complaint and charges to be *totally unfounded*, and that the conduct of Lieut. Colonel Heath appears to the Court to have been in obedience to orders, and such as became an officer throughout."

The discussion of the tax bills progresses in the House of Representatives with a slow and lingering pace. Not yet has one of the twelve bills been dispatched in the committee. The debate which has taken place on them is altogether on matters of detail; and it is not probable that any debate will arise on the principle of these bills before they are at their third reading.

National Intell.

The mails of yesterday produced no further information from our armies.—The official accounts we published in our last sufficiently demonstrate how little reliance is to be placed on the reports which find their way into the public prints. The hundreds of General Lewis's army whom rumor had most unmercifully butchered, have come to life again—and yet alive, we trust, to prove their claim to their country's gratitude by victorious exploits, or by a more glorious death than that to which they had been once and all consigned by the heralds of action.

We cannot let this occasion pass, without availing to the happy disposition in which the account, true or false, of any reverse to our arms, always finds some people. Mark! reader—when ever you hear a man chuckle at his country's suffering or his brother's death, avoid him as you would the venomous toad or deadly nightshade.

RETRIBUTION.

Six seamen of the crew of the Nautilus, supposed to be British subjects, fighting against their own country, were sent to England for trial, and Com. Rogers caused 12 British prisoners to be retained as hostages. The first mentioned seamen were either examined in England, and five were released as Americans, and arrived here in the Agnes cartel. The sixth was detained for further evidence.

In consequence of the return of these five, ten of the hostages have been discharged.

[Boston Palladium.]

Cleveland, June 9, 1813.

A few days since, a party of savages made a descent on a small settlement called Cold Creek, along the lake, about fifty miles from this place. They took thirteen prisoners, three women, nine children, and one man. About half a mile from the house they killed and scalped one pregnant woman and three of the children in the most shocking manner, who were found the next morning by the husband and a party that went in pursuit of the Indians, but did not overtake them.

Extract of the Editor of the Aurora—dated

Plattsburgh, June 11, 1813.

"Those prisoners who were wounded and taken by the British row gun boats, with the United States sloops Growler and Eagle, have been paroled, and have returned. They state that but one American was killed and seven wounded, that the sloops went down within sight of Isle-aux-Noix, where the waters of the lake are contracted to a narrow river, and descend to the north three miles an hour, that they did not discover the gun boats until they had gotten below Ash Island into the narrow river, where they found three gun boats, which immediately fired upon the sloops and the sloops returned several broadsides, until it was discovered that a part of the point blank shot did not reach the gun boats, but that a shot from the gun boats would pass by and over the sloops, the sloops therefore upon making this discovery attempted to beat against the current and a south wind, which was not quite so heavy as they could wish, back into the broad lake.—But after several stretches they found that that was impossible. In the mean time, two other gun boats came rowing against wind and current from the island, and took their station with the other three; but before they took their station they landed a body of infantry on each side of the river, three of whom were wounded in the course of the action, but not a man was hurt on board the gun boats, nor did one ball from the sloops reach them, unless when the guns were elevated 20 or 30 degrees, when the balls would over reach the boats without hitting them. The action continued 4 hours, which was owing to the great distance at which the gun boats lay for fear of being injured by the sloops, when the Eagle was sunk and the Growler taken. When the gun boats fired they lay with their bows directly towards the sloops, and they were so low and so sharp that some of the sloops' crew said that they would rather fire at a musqueteer's bill with an expectation of hitting it with a cannon ball, than at one of the British gun boats. They are much in shape of a batteaux, and have low bulwarks to resist musket shot; the oars are each tied to a peg, so that the men can let go of them, take up their gun, fire and take up the oar again, without its getting out of place. The gun boats are rowed by 16 men on each side, and carry, some say, 24 pound carronades in their bow, and a long 6 in their stern.—Our men learnt that the boats would have taken a position to windward out of the reach of the sloops' guns and cut away their sails and rigging if the sloops could have beat to windward, and had attempted to get away—but the British knew that nothing but a heavy north wind would carry them out into the broad lake faster than they could row the boats and keep near enough to cut away the rigging, so that the sloops could not have gotten away even if they had a light north wind. Upon reflection I am satisfied that a long 18 pounder is better for a row gun boat than a long 32, and a long 18 would batter a ship of the line.—The commanding officer at Burlington, Vermont, I am told, has ordered a contract to be made, and a contract has been made, to build two row gun boats in fourteen days, to supply the place of the Growler and Eagle. We have just heard that Commodore Decatur has been chased into New London by two 74s and two frigates. Oh! that we had 20 or even 10 row gun boats now lying in Connecticut river, I warrant you New London would not be burnt, and that the gun boats would give a good account of the 74s and frigates of the enemy in the Sound."

THE DEATH OF LAWRENCE.

"To die or conquer, gives a hero's heart."
The brave Lawrence, then, is no more? He has fallen—though late, crowned with victory, yet covered with glory. He has fallen in the cause of his country—that country, whose name with his own he had ennobled. Short, indeed, has been his life; but it has been brilliant, energetic and useful. Though his bones now moulder in

a hostile land, and foreign laurels deck his grave, yet here, his memory shall be enshrined in the tears of his friends and countrymen.

How noble is the end of a gallant man, though shrouded by misfortune! With a pleasing melancholy we contemplate it—with sensations of the soul, too full for utterance—too lofty for description. While the coward and the traitor pass away, no pen to record, and no tongue to repeat their ignominious death—the death of the brave man and the patriot, stands inscribed upon the immortal page, and is re-echoed by the voice of universal praise. Yes, departed Lawrence! thy worth shall ever be remembered, thy death lamented.—When thou wert laid low, and thine enemies no longer feared thee, still did they reverence. And the honors they paid thee, is the greatest eulogium upon thy character.

Hero of Columbia! Youthful warrior, or hoary veteran! How long shall thy brother's death be unavenged? His voice, with the voice of Pitt, cries aloud from the grave! Do no emotions swell thy bosom? O! let them not subside! Emulate his deeds, then, and prolong his remembrance. For know, that however valiant thou art—howsoever virtuous and beloved—
"He was—whatever thou hast been,
"He is—what thou shalt be!"—Columbia.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Boston, June 19.—Eve.ing.

Arrived Swedish brig Sophia, Strangnet, Gottenburg, in 43 days; cargo iron and alum. Passenger, Capt. R. Swane, late master of the ship *Grey Madison*, of N. York, lost in the Baltic. Sailed in company with the Swedish brig *Two Brothers*, and a brig, both for Boston.—Left two ships for do. May 25, lat. 44, long. 40, was boarded from an English frigate. June 15, lat. 42, long. 64, by an English brig of war.—June 16, lat. 42, 50, long. 69, from the Valiant 74, a frigate in co. from off New York, bound to Halifax. 18th, Cape Cod, W. 30 miles, from the Tenedos. 18th, Cape Cod, W. 40 miles E. with a part of the quarter deck of a vessel, painted red inside above the quick work; several of the knees and deck plank hanging to it; part of a port hole was seen, from which circumstances supposed the wreck was an armed vessel.—Bernadotte arrived at Gottenburg, May 1, from Stockholm; at the latter place troops were embarking, supposed to be destined for Pomerania. The Swedish fleet were fitting for sea.

An English ship belonging to the Thames, sent into Portland, states that a steamer arrived at 5. Salvador, and wanted to ship on board the Thames, but was refused. He stated that he belonged to the Essex frigate, and deserted, having left her blockaded in Bahia, together with two privateers. A few days since.

"There is an arrival this afternoon, in 18 days from Gottenburg. Nothing from the Russian army; 100,000 Frenchmen had arrived at Berlin, 100,000 at Leipzig, & about the same number, at which latter place Bonaparte himself had arrived. So says the captain.

We have another account via Portland, that a vessel has arrived there, bringing accounts from St. Salvador, which confirm the report of the Essex frigate being blockaded there.

Extract of a letter from the Surgeon's Mate on board the Chesapeake, to a friend in this town, dated

Halifax, June 8.

"Midshipmen Livingston, Evans and Hopewell are dead. Mr. Ballard, 4th Lieutenant, & Mr. White Master, are also dead. This wounded are in a fair way of recovery. The whole number of killed and wounded are estimated at 150 or 170. I need not inform you of our misfortune in losing the Chesapeake, as you already too well know it; nor will I attempt to state to you the particulars of the action; I am, at present, unable to do it with correctness. The Captain is dead and was buried here this morning in a becoming manner. N. Y. Advocate.

MINORITY PROTEST.

We understand that a very spirited dissent from the remonstrance of a majority of the legislature of Massachusetts, against the war, has been signed by the minority of both houses, and forwarded to Congress; stating their entire disapprobation of such remonstrance, and relating in a lucid and argumentative manner, the false positions and assertions contained in it; and at the same time pledging themselves to support the government in every exigency, and offering to meet the remonstrants in any manner they may think proper to array themselves in favor of the enemy, either in the field of argument, or on the field of battle, in defence of the rights and honor of the nation. The protest is not, like the remonstrance, an empty display of words and cowardly insinuations, in plain, direct and intelligible language. The men who dissent from a rebellion against the government, will fight for that government; they are not *non-combatants*, nor do they deal in empty words or professions, but act from a pure principle of honest pride and love for their country. [Boston Patriot.

Northern federalism is fast unfolding its hideous principles. Until lately, the federalists in that quarter have pretended to rejoice in the success of our navy; they have given dinners and passed resolutions in approbation of our naval victories; but they are rapidly retracting their steps. They now say that it does not become a moral and religious people to express their joy at the triumph of their country's arms; and that to defend themselves against the attacks of the enemy, will be wickedly to involve themselves in the present contest! These cowardly and unnatural sentiments, too, are, with a farcical solemnity, promulgated by the legislature of Massachusetts. We venture to say, that the history of the French revolution does not present doctrines more pernicious, monstrous and abhorrent to the feelings of a virtuous and patriotic people, than those daily propagated in Boston. [Balt. Amer.

Some of the federal prints seem to rejoice at the fancied prospect of our being disgraced by the war. We have no doubt that the principles of the conductors of such prints would permit them to wish to see their country prostrated before the throne of England, if it would have the effect of elevating the federalists into power. But all honorable minds will despise and abhor such men and such principles. [Ibid.

GENERAL MOREAU.

This gentleman has embarked on board the ship *Humbolt*, cleared out last Friday from this port for Gottenburg—has dropped down to the watering place and is to sail first wind.—N. Y. payer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Citizens of Dorchester county will please to take notice, that republican meetings will be held in the three Election Districts, as follows:—At Todaville, in the lower district; at Cambridge, in the middle district; and at Crotcher's Ferry, in the upper district, on the Third Monday in July. The object, to nominate three persons from each district, to meet at Cambridge on the 4th of Monday in July, with instructions to recommend to the republican voters of Dorchester county, four suitable characters to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland. It is expected the democratic citizens will be punctual in their attendance, that a sense of the county may be fairly declared, in general meeting. June 23, 1813. (29—3)

FARMERS' BANK OF SOMERSETT & WORCESTER.

Snow Hill, June 18, 1813.
NOTICE.—Joshua Duer, Esq. having resigned the Cashiership of this Institution, J. P. Duffield, Esq. was this day elected his successor.
JNO C. RANDY, President.
June 29—3

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT.

I offer myself a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland: should I be elected, be assured that every exertion will be used to promote the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.
JONATHAN SPENCER.
June 29—m

VOTERS OF TALBOT.

I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.
DANIEL MARTIN.
June 29—m

THE SUBSCRIBER

Being appointed Accountant of Militia Claims for the Eastern Shore, Maryland, hereby gives notice, to all whom it may concern, that he is ready to receive and audit all accounts of militia claims of every description. The time of service of the militia must be made out in rolls, and verified by the oath of the commanding officers of companies, before pay rolls can be made. All Contractors and Quarter Masters of regiments or extra battalions, will draw up their accounts properly attested, accompanied by vouchers, and signed by the commanding officer—charging the articles furnished at a fair price, and what other expenses they may have incurred. All their accounts connected with the militia, will be made out and signed as aforesaid, and the whole forwarded to the Accountant without loss of time. Reasonable charges are strongly recommended, in order that the accounts may pass with the more facility. Rolls of the Regimental Staff, consisting of the Field and Staff Officers of Regiments, must be made out separately.
JOHN MEREDITH, Accountant Militia Claims, E. Shore.
Easton, June 29—3

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees have employed masters of liberal, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in this Institution. It is under the best discipline, and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STRONG is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French languages.—Mr. SIMON CANNWELL, Professor of the English language, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, &c. As the youth of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties can receive as liberal an education at this Seminary as at any other, and the funds allowed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate terms, offering every inducement to parents and guardians to give it a preference. The situation of this place is well known for its healthiness—and board may be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.
KENSEY HARRISON, Sec'ry. to the Board of Trustees.
June 29—9

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a large quantity of clean washed WOOL, for which he will give fifty cents per pound. Gentlemen having a quantity will be waited on to receive it, by information being left at the Star Office, of the quantity and time it can be delivered.
JOHN HIGGINS.
Easton, June 29—3

TAKE NOTICE.

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 Dorchester county, letters of administration of the personal estate of Rachel Sterling, late of said County, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first Monday in January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all advantage of said estate. All persons having claims against the estate of John Sterling, late of Dorchester county, deceased, will bring them legally substantiated on or before the first Monday in January next, to the subscriber.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS.
June 29—5*

MARYLAND: KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

June 19th 1813.
On application of Henry Anthony, administrator of Nathan Anthony, dec'd.—the court orders that he cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star" and the "Monitor," published at Easton, a notice, according to law, for said deceased's creditors to produce their claims.
Test—RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r.

This is to give notice—

That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathan Anthony, late of Kent county, dec'd.; 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 January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given this 19th day of June, 1813.
HENRY ANTHONY, adm'r. of Nathan Anthony.
June 29—3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL.

at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the patron he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.
THOMAS HENRIK.
april 6—m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the care of Harford county, on the 24th day of April, 1813, a negro man, who calls himself *James Somerville*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, has a scar between his eye brows, and a blemish in his right eye; says he belongs to William Holton, who resides in St. Mary's county; his clothing is a roundabout jacket of brown cloth, dark nankeen trousers of country cloth, India cotton shirt, shoes and worn stockings.—His owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his gail fees agreeably to the laws of Maryland.
BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford county.
June 29—4

The Editors of the National Intelligencer & of the Eastern Star, will copy the above four times, and send their bills to the American office for payment.

EXTRAORDINARY OF THE ENEMY

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the
Mississippi Territory, to the Editor of
the Weekly Register, dated
Pinebluffs, M. T. May 22.

Dear Sir,
You have already seen so many statements
respecting the late conflict, that I should not
trouble you with this letter. I have visited all
the places, & have obtained my information
on the smoking ruins.

The enemy landed from their barges at
Havre de Grace about sunrise the 3d of May,
after a very slight resistance from the mili-
tia, and with a force not well ascertained,
people differing in their estimate, from 3 to
500 men. The discharge of their rockets
did little or no injury, & but one person was
killed by their attack. They had very soon
complete possession of the town, and imme-
diately commenced plundering and burning;
twenty four of the best houses are in ruins,
and a great proportion of those not burnt
have their windows broken, the doors beat
in, handrails and bannisters cut, and the lit-
tle remaining furniture hacked with swords.
Every thing portable was carried away, chairs,
tables, bedding, looking glasses, china,
clothing of every kind, men's women's, and
even that of slaves. In many instances peo-
ple had permission to snatch their furniture
from the flames, and having obtained some
at the risk of their lives, the enemy seized
it and carried it to their boats. The shawl
was taken from Mrs. M's neck, and the child
from her arms and stripped of its cloth-
ing. If the inhabitants are to be credited,
the officers, with a few exceptions, were
quite as greedy of plunder as the men. I can
not give any opinion respecting the defence
made by our militia as it is probable there
will be a regular inquiry.

I should have begun first with French-
town, where they landed from their barges
on the 29th April, about half after 3, A. M.
and here the opinion respecting the force
very from 150 to 400. At this place they
burnt two new houses and two vessels with
out in the least injury of plundering the
dwelling houses around, or the stables. At
this place a capt. Robinson and capt. Wil-
burn distinguished themselves by their ac-
tive exertions to protect the houses from
plunder; not a soldier was permitted to en-
ter one of them—they remained on shore
about two hours and a half, when they em-
barked. The defence made at this place was
very trifling.

On the 6th May about 7 o'clock they land-
ed at Fredericktown from 13 barges—about
half past 7 at Georgetown, which is imme-
diately opposite, both towns being on the Sas-
saharra which is here navigable for vessels of
200 tons, and about 15 miles from the Ches-
apeake.

Fredericktown consisted of about 27
buildings of every description 18 of which
were burnt, and of the 9 saved three were
looted, and saved by the great exertions of the
owners. The plunder was indiscriminate, ev-
ery thing appeared desirable, even the tattered
clothing of the negroes. About 87 milita-
ria had assembled at this place commanded
by Col. Vesey, and from all I can learn, on-
ly with their common fowling pieces, and
some with their partridge guns, remained till
they had fired ten rounds, all which they
had, and then retreated with sullen com-
posure.

If report may be relied on, they did
considerable execution, for we are told of 5
being buried at one place, one at another,
three bodies being found on the shore, and
several wounded carried on board. You
are to remember that this little band are all
good marksmen, and I am so well pleased
with their conduct, that when I am better in-
formed and fully convinced, I will give a
select party to these chosen few. The enemy
was about five hours on shore, and penetra-
ted near two miles into the country, burning
the dwelling house of Mr. Joshua Ward and
a farm house of Mr. John Ward. At Mr.
P. Ward's they committed and obtained
refreshment; and I am happy to have it in
my power to contradict a report injurious to
Mr. P. Ward's character. They demand-
ed from him a certain number of fat cattle
as the price of his house, which is the best in
Sussex. He steadily refused, saying that
he could not violate the laws of his country.
They however did not burn his house. At
Georgetown 19 buildings were burnt, and
ten saved; of the ten saved were rescued from
the flames; and of the 19 eight were the
property of and perhaps the only support of
helpless families. The meeting house was
saved by the exertions of two of the inhabi-
tants, after the fire had got into it. A
very fine building, a well conducted academy
for young ladies, was plundered and burnt;
all the clothing of the young ladies, their
school and music books, one piano forte taken
away, and one burnt. The few houses saved
were plundered of every thing; the win-
dows, doors, desks, tables and chairs broke.
They appeared at every place to have a
great passion for looking glasses, yet such
as they could not carry off, they invariably
smashed. At Georgetown no defence
was made, but at a little breast work
about a mile down the river some militia
collected, and from the best information I
have obtained, some of them fired two
rounds.

A report is going the rounds that Col.
Vesey fired upon a flag—I will state to you
the fact. The flag floated up the river in
regular and handsome order, and consisted
of thirteen barges with two small boats. I pre-
sume for tenders. In the middle boat there
was a colored or striped flag, and in which
boat, I presume the commander was. They
fired on their passage, or had previously in
their possession, two black men, and before
reaching the shore, but with their whole
force in sight and continuing to advance, the
negroes were sent forward with proposition-
from Admiral Cockburn, that if the militia
would not make resistance, that he would
only burn the vessels and some houses. Un-
der this statement, which is literally the fact,

the suggestion of the enemy was sent on by
water, and on the 10th of May, the British
approach of the American army, under
Gen. Winthrop, the British left
their post at the 40 mile creek, and re-
treated about 20 miles, where they threw
up intrenchments on a rising ground.
The American force advanced be-
yond the 40 mile creek 12 miles, & en-
camped on Saturday evening the 5th.
Two hours before day light, on the
morning of the 6th, the British advanced
and commenced entirely of regulars, &
consisting of about 500 men command-
ed by Gen. Vincent, broke into the Ameri-
can encampment. This was effected
with great success on their part. By
some means the enemy had obtained our
countersign—I have been conjectured by
the desertion of some of the inhabitants,
who had joined the American army in
its advance. The American picket guard
who were within one fourth of a mile of
the main body, were entirely cut off;
the sentinels surprised and taken pris-
oners, and no alarm given until the ene-
my set up in the midst of the camp the
Indian war whoop. With this cry they
rushed in the American encampment,
and took possession of a number of can-
non, which they fatally turned against
our troops. The confusion became ge-
neral. Winthrop was taken prisoner, by
mistaking a body of the enemy who were
distracting the cannon—Chandler was al-
so captured after having his horse shot
under him, and himself slightly wound-
ed.

Major Vandervehter is among the pris-
oners of this day with about 200 of our men.
The number killed is stated to have been 30
on the American side and 90 on the British,
among whom is Major Clark, supposed of
the 40th regiment.

The same day, Sunday the 7th, in the
forenoon, the American force retired in great
disorder under command of col Burns of
the dragons, leaving their dead on the
field. In their retreat they were joined by
the reinforcement which left Newark on
Friday previous, under command of Gen.
Chandler. The news of this disaster reach-
ed Newark by express on Sunday night—
Generals Lewis and Boyd at one o'clock on
Monday morning, left that place to take
command of our retreating forces, and joined
them on the same day.

On Tuesday morning at an early hour
the British fleet made their appearance off
the 40 mile creek, where the American ar-
my then laid, and demanded by a flag its
immediate surrender. Gen. Lewis treated
this demand with great indignation. An
attack was then made upon the American
boats, all of which escaped except one, con-
taining baggage of the officers, &c. the re-
sue of which was prevented by the British
landing a force to protect them. After the
recovery of the residue of the American ar-
my effected a retreat to Fort George—hav-
ing lost in the different engagements 1000
men in killed, wounded and prisoners.—
They reached Fort George on Thursday
last. We are further informed, that on
Saturday evening preparations were mak-
ing for a retreat from Newark, boats being
stationed along the east side of the river
Great consternation pervaded at that place.
Col. Proctor and forces had joined General
Vincent, and were on Friday, it is said,
within twenty miles of Fort George.

Our fleet is in Sackett's harbor waiting
the outfit of a new frigate.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was
left Newark on Sunday the 13th of
Albany.

to ensure their downfall and the triumph
of principle, patriotism and republic-
anism. Concert, system, vigilance and
ability throughout the state, are neces-
sary to effect the laudable end which all
republicans must have in view. We
would call upon the mass of federalists
to eschew the violent men who are
leading them to the gulph of destruc-
tion: we would warn them against plac-
ing the hopes of their party in the hands
of factionists whose abandoned principles
can never be endured in Maryland.
American.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the
Mississippi Territory, to the Editor of
the Weekly Register, dated
Pinebluffs, M. T. May 22.

Since writing you last, giving you the
copy of a letter from Natchitoches detail-
ing an action fought near St. Antonio, and the
fall of that place—col. Saml. Kemper, who
commanded in the battle of that day, had ar-
rived, and is now here. From his informa-
tion, it appears that the killing of the 14 pri-
soners was without the approbation of the
Americans, and by the express order of the
Generalissimo Bernardo, who justifies it on
the principle of retaliation. The young cre-
ole officer who was charged with the execu-
tion of this order, was one who had on a for-
mer occasion witnessed many cruelties of
Salcedo, and among them the beheading of
his father, at which his mother was also com-
pelled to be present and by order of Sale-
do the blood from the bleeding head of his
father was sprinkled over his unfortunate
mother.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,
30th March, 1813.

The Board of Visitors of this institution report,
that during 8 months, ending on the 31st Decem-
ber last, forty seven patients have been admitted
into the infirmary, and thirty eight into the
lunatic asylum—of which number there have
been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	3
Died,	14
Remaining,	17
Total,	85

The Board feel much pleasure in informing the
public, that the Institution is in complete order
for the accommodation of such patients as may
be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate
direction of an experienced Steward & Matron;
is well provided with suitable nurses and attend-
ants, and with every convenience and comfort,
which the sick may require.

And the plan on which the Hospital is con-
ducted, appears not to have been generally un-
derstood, the Visitors think it proper to state, that
the patients admitted into it, are charged a cer-
tain sum per week, regulated according to the
circumstances of the case, for board and medi-
cal aid, including every expense, clothing ex-
cepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission
of patients, have done little more than to defray
the necessary expenses of the establishment, but
the Visitors are not without a hope, that from an
increase of the number of those who may apply
for relief, and also from such contributions as may
generously be made by those persons who feel
disposed to aid so useful an Institution, they
may, in conjunction with the medical gentleman
who have charge over it, be enabled at a future
day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the
deerving poor, who may stand in need of its as-
sistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate
persons who labor under mental derangement,
when placed in a situation fitted for their recep-
tion, and where every means for their reception,
and where every means for affording them relief
may be promptly resorted to, have been strongly
exemplified in the asylum attached to this Hos-
pital. Several patients suffering under this
worst of calamities, some of their cases of long
standing, have by proper attention and manage-
ment, been perfectly restored to their friends and
to society.

Attending Physicians.
Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.
Attending Surgeon.
Doctor Gibson.
Consulting Physicians.
Dr. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Craw-
ford, Birkhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexan-
der and Owen.

John Hillen, James Mosher, William M'Donald,
William Rose and Job Miller.
Applications for admission may be made to
either of the Visitors, or to the attending physi-
cians.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and
Gazette, at Annapolis, Gazette at Frederick-
town, Herald at Hagers Town, National Intel-
ligencer at Washington, Herald at Alexandria,
Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Pe-
tersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the
Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to
insert the above advertisement once a week for 8
weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of
the Baltimore American for payment.

They will please furnish their former charge
post paid.
The Editors of the Star and Monitor at East-
on, are requested to copy the above, and send
their accounts to the Whig office.

June 15—8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot
county will meet on MONDAY the 7th June,
inst at the Court House in Easton, for the pur-
pose of hearing appeals; and will continue to sit
as long as may be necessary in conformity to the
12th section of the act of Assembly, passed at
November session 1812, entitled "An act for the
valuation of real and personal property in the
several counties of this State"—It is requested that
persons who are disposed to apply, will make ear-
ly application.
By order—
JOHN STEPHENS, Jun. Clk.

June 1—m

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Caroline coun-
ty, Maryland, on the third day of May inst. as a
runaway, a negro man who calls himself Isaac, sup-
posed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches
high: his clothing when committed were a coarse
shirt, a short round about of kersey or linsey
striped, and a pair of trousers of the same kind,
a pair of old shoes and wool hat; he also had a
small bundle of other cloths with him. Has no
particular marks—he is a chunky, well set fellow,
very dark complexion, tolerably intelligent, and
healthy—says he was sold to a negro trader by
the name of Mr. Mims, by his master, a certain
capt. Charles Tunnell, who he says lives near
Accomac Court House, Virginia. The owner is
requested to come and release him, otherwise
he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law di-
rects.

JAMES KEENE, Sheriff
of Caroline county.

may 5, (11)—8

LITTLE HISTORIES

LITTLE FOLKS.

Academy of Compliments	Little rascal
Adventures of Captain	Memoirs of Washington
Amusement	Monks will out
American Jester	Maid of Lochlin
Astorian night's enter-	Musical banquet
Amusement	Merry Zingster
Black Castle	Musical miscellany
Conquest of Peru	Narrative pieces
Cheapside apprentice	Narratives of ship-
Clariissa	wrecks
Clariissa Dormer	Nightingale
Children's friend	Putnam's life
Champions of Chris-	Pamela
tianism	Principles of politeness
Death of Abel	Prompter
Dream book	Peasants' repast
Dream dictionary	Poems for children
Economy of human life	Russell's sermons
Essay on Man	Robinson Crusoe
Father's Legacy	Roderick Random
Fop's life	Sir Isaac Newton
Franklin's life	Sailor's daughter
Franklin's works	Sir Charles Grandison
Fair Rosamond	7 wonders of the world
Funny companion	7 wise masters of Rome
False stories corrected	7 wise mistresses of
George Buchanan	Stephen Burroughs
Gulliver revived	Sinbad
Goldfinch	Songster's museum
Heart's ease	Twelve Cæsars
History of M. Martin	Twelve Patriarchs
History of witches	Two shoe-makers
HocusPocus	Two boys
Irish jest & song book	The Nursery
Jack & his 11 brothers	The Puppet
Joseph & his brethren	True stories related
Luther & Calvin	Valentine & Orson
Look ere you leap	Way to wealth
Life of lord Nelson	Wealthy farmers
Life of John Wilmot	Widow of the village
Letter-writer	Zelfa in the desert
Lazy Lawrence	