Eastern Shore



eneral Advertiser.

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 haif yearly, in advance: No paper can be dis-continued until the same is paid for. Advertisements are inserted three weeks for

One Poliar, 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. on the M. on WEDRESDAY the 9th day of June next, at Mr. Brown's tavern in Centreville, Queen Ann's

That valuable Farm, Mill & Mill Seat, Late the property of William Taylor, Esq. lying in Queen Ann's county, within two miles of Centreville. The Farm contains 121 1 2 acres of va luable Land, well adapted to plaister 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 fire 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 liew the premises before the sale, and can obtain any further information relative to the property, by applying to Henry Darden, Esq near Centreville.

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 tile water, as there is an almost daily communication between Centreville and Baltimore, by packets. Tous 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 cashone 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 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 Centreville, adjoining Doct. Nicholson's Farm. It will be divided into lets of twenty five acres each, to suit purchasers. The terms of sale, which will be easy, will be made known on

she day. JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

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 MO \ DAY, the 5.h July west at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue till ; 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. 17- The Editors of the Easton Star, Freder

ick town Herald, Republican Gazette & Hager's town Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their ac R. H. Cash'r. count for payment to may 13, (18)-6

Sale Postponed.

The Land lying and being in Dorchester county, originally advertised by Thomas Barnett, (attorney in fact for Elizabeth Alian) to be sold at public sale on the premises, on the 20th inst. is postponed until further notice, but is still offerdit will be given, by the purchaser securing the species of calumny, the most destructive of pubpayments to be punctually made, &c.
THOMAS BARNETT,

Attorney in fact for ELIZA. ALLAN, Trustes.

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 reasonab

J. E. 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.

_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 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, ROKEBY-A PORM, by Walter Scott. TRAVELS THROUGH THE CANADAS

by Geo. Heriot, Esq.

PRIME WALDRON SCYTHES.

The Subscribers have for sale a parcel of GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES, Manufactured by T. Waldren—of various sizes THOMAS & GROOME.

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

Saddle Cap & 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 Philadelhia with a large and general assortment of SAD DLERY, from the best American and foreign tendance, will enable him to supply any orders in his line, of the best materials, at the shortest no tice, 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 reeived, and solicits that continuance which his undeviating exertions to please may entitle him and that President Madison is in firm league and

He has also the following Saddlery for sale on easonable terms for cash Bell stirrup irons, va Skirting Bridle rious patterns

Harness

Trunk locks

Carry combs Hog skins Saddle trees Monthing bits Snake globe bits, Cut & wrought tacks well assorted of every size, And sendry other articles of Hardware well as sorted, in his line. Trunks manufactured at his shop, of various sizes and qualities, at the short-

& Country produce taken in exchange for

WILLIAM BROMWELL. Easton, may 25-3

Patent hand washing machine. The sub-criper has purchased the exclusive right to the above Machine of Talbot and Caro ine counties, which he offers for sale at his dwelling, on Caoptank tiver and the mouth of King's creek-also has authorised Jame Hainwright, o Easton, who makes them, to sell to the inhabi tants of the above counties- Price \$2 50 each -The utility and advantages in having one of those in a family, can be shewn by the subscriber James Wainwright, or any of those that have purchased; all of whom are well satisfied. 1st -It kes less than half the soap th

common way of washing does. 2d .- It takes very little more than half the la-

3d .- It does not do half the injury to clothes as are made clean in much less time. Small girls or boys can wish with it at their ease. Grain of nent. any kind will be taken at a fair price BAYNARD WILSON.

may 18-

FOR SALE,

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons resid ng in the district, if application is made immediately at this office march 23-m

> FROM THE NATIONAL ÆGIS. THE PRESSA

While all agree that the liberty of the press is great blessing, none will deny that its licentions or s 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 he inauguration of President Jefferson; when the flood gates of calumny were opened, and slander appeared to waste itself in one wide inundation This stander, however, was chiefly personal -It principally assailed private character .- - And though this is one of the vilest & most despicable lic 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 con-tempt of government, that defiance of authority, that disrespect of the laws, which charac-

terize the licentious publications of the present

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 freely canvassed. We do not object to the utmost strictness of examination, and where deserved, severity of censure. But is no 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 s centered the power and dignity of the whole community, which every individual is bound to nonor 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 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 to tal disrespect ourselves? Are Kings and Empefor so immaculate, that they can hardly ke touched with impunity? And is the head of an Independent Republic so mean and vile and low, that every ruffianthinks he has a right to spit in lieve that the most perfect state of freedom is consistent with wholesome restraint, and proper re spect for the rulers and the laws.

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

rived to a degree of profligacy altogether unparalled. —— Truth and decency are laughed out of them, with less difficulty than it was acquired. countenance. Violence and abuse are the only sure criteria of federal orthodoxy. No federal pa- Europe-even the kingdom of Scotland-bear berties and freedom-remembering that in the per can flourish that indulges in the heresy of strong evidences to the success of armies fighting moderation. Charges the most aggravated and to preserve their liberties, and against the power infounded are levelled against government, in lan- of the most gigantic monarchies. In what cause

d with being sold to France; they are even adtitutional and void; and the people are invited, n no very ambiguous terms, to refuse obedience o the laws formally enacted! We appeal to the

prints (strange to tell) are patronized by men of manufactories, and has workmen equal to any in the State-which, tegether with his personal atsighted politicians, the New England Clergy .-They retail it from their pulpits; and many are thes which ever a civilized power employed, the simple souls, who believe all the foolish, po-

land are convinced that Bonaparte is Anti Christ,

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 uncandid prejudices are herished against our brethren of the south. A portion of the people is hardly restrained from iolating the authority of law. The chain of uni-

n 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 developement of the truth; by an unwearied endeavor o eradicate prejudices, and to convince the deoded, 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 decease. Indeed, we have so often seen party matice make use of libel prosecutions as instruments of revenge; we have seen them operate with so much hardship & injustice that we heartily wish that the law did not rerognise the publication of a libel as acriminal act. We believe that the civil remedy would answer every useful purpose.

Let us trust, then, to time and experience to corvect the mischief. Such profligate and extraagant slander will finally defeat itself. When the people find they are so often deceived, they will at length cease to trust the deceivers the republicans have to do, is to persevere in attempting to dispelthe clouds of delusion and enlighten the minds of the ignorant, undiscouraged by any temporary failure. Their efforts will yet be abundantly successful. The American soil is Whether so mild and tolerant a system is suit

ed 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 acquaint 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 treasen, 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, pilot in this conflicting and tumultuous scene. 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 diverting to the causes which have called the A. netican people to arms; those causes are known | American act in concert, to carry into execution 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 insolence and the most inveterate hatred. Viewing these causes sufficient to justify a declaration of bly prove that domination was the moving spring war, our great and partriotic chief magistrate has in all her councils; and that domination was dithought fit to call into requisition the spirit of our rected to cramp the freedom and extinguish the fellow citizens; and in that spirit, conjoined with the excitions of the navy, we must look for a perpetuation of our liberties and a preservation of our sovere'gnty. We are a body of men now associated their conduct. All their measures should be for the avowed purpose of carrying into effect the infringe upon the public dignity of our country, designs of our National Legislature, and in fact as far as in our person lies) to redress the wrongs of this nation. It is rumored, that disaster, and no success, has attended the campaigns which ve may with confidence attribute those defeats to want of experience, and then in the next place to an after incompcioncy in that department which has recently been vacated and recently filled with o much ability, dignity and experience—this I trust 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 monarchy, but and dismay-it was emphatically so in the early stages of that revolution which became memorable trom its disasters, and memorable from its signal success, viz. the Independence of our coun try. We must recollect the war is lately commenced; and with arder and energy ought every member the army to struggle to retrieve the losses that every ruman thinks he has a right to spit in the face and call him rascal? We confess that and honor of our arms. I trust as a body of patriots and Americans, no one will want that zeal lieve that the most perfect state of freedom is convicted that the most perfect state of freedom is convicted that the most perfect state of freedom is convicted to the soldiery of the revolution. opary army. In that conflict Heaven seemed to this without fear and without restraint. inspire our army with more than ordinary hero. ism-It was a spark which kindled and burnt for

any example of. The opposition prints have ar- of history, that the American people gave away the

The ages of Italy, the northern kingdoms of guage the most scurrilous. Refutation cannot keep peace with calumny. The policy of administration is not merely arraigned as erroneous in their principled in their ministry, and a nation imperious in their pretensions. We behold the flag of our Mr. Peacock's tavern, where he designs carrying and mistaken. But our rulers are impeached as country, not riding triumphant, but riding with the foulest of traitors! They are directly charg- success upon the ocean. We see our navy, (on an element common to all) contending for those dressed with the epithets of "tools of Bonaparte," very rights which are ingrafted into our indepen-thirelings," "wretches," "micreants," &c. &c. dence. Those rights are truly dear to us; they dence. Those rights are truly dear to us; they We are told that they have forfeited the power re- are rights upon which our presperity has been posed in them : that their measures are uncon- founded, and on which our sorce eighty must rest That collossial power, so long the tyrant of the sea, has seen her glory tarnished and her prowess defeated : her imperious dignity is sulfied, because columns of the federal papers themselves, for the her feet is vincible. Our part is different our truth of this statement. The evils of this monstrous abuse of constitu- difficulties than those of the navy; of course our ional liberty, are already felt. These profligate spirit ought to be adequate to meet, if not surmount, them. On their part the contention is high and honorable standing. Their names give between men almost of the same soil. Ours pre sents 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

> litical tales their minister tells them, as firmly as continued chain of carnage and barbarous cruelty. they do their bibles! Thousands in New Eng. 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 ediess these wrongs, defends 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 o the National Legislature, evinced a wisdom which we ought to admire, and a spirit we ought to imitate.

It is no germ of enthusiam, nor is it expecta tion that will prove unfounded, that to his animated councils America may yet owe the unbroken system of her nutional rights. In the decayed and almost degenerated periods

of Roman liberty, there were found men who stood forth the champions of their country' rights. This ardor then, was to some chimera now, posterity says it was love of country. In an infant state, as our country and govern-

nent is, we must trust much to hope, more to ex

In addition to the foreign powers against which ve are contending, the army of the United States have to labor under other and more immediate lifficulties. We have domestic enemies; and eriously 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 ast, expression and tho't to support the legitimate government of the U. States. - All It is, as it were, the corner stone of our hopes, of repeated insults. Let us all recal to our me-

mory the hard distresses, the unconquered perse verance, 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 incessant 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 triomphed. At the tremendous battle my father fought -- and I trust I hall 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 organising of the army is entrusted to character of perhaps the greatest military experience in our country, and to him we look as to

The resources of this country are still great & soundant-both as to wealth and population : and f we have confidence in the departments of go vernment, 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 efect - if this is the case, let every native & adopted these 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, incontestacolonial liberties of this union.

Since the period of 1733, her insulting spirit has been exhibited in every movement, and in every negociation, which did not directly tend to and openly invite the government of America to

You are all sensible to what a protracted length the late negociations have been carried; and unour soldiers have passed through since the com- inviting as their friendship must be, still the wismencement of the war. That is partly true-but down of our country thought fit to leave every a venue open, and every principle unfringed, in or ler to effect a settlement of difficulties, which should leave the sovereignty of the U. States unimpaired and uninjured .- The wisdom of our mest distinguished statesman held out these views. will be the case. I speak of the Department of and ever ought we to confide in the sincerity and virtue of those sentiments. In the train of disasters, and amid the oppositi

on which has marked those distinguished charac ters in New England, let us all view it in that pro found the contest attended with defeat, difficulty, per and dignified light which becomes men who are confident of the justness of the cause in which they are contending.

The dignified & contumelious phillipies which have been pronounced on the floor of Congress have greatly detracted from the character of tha statesman, who so grossly insulted the govern ment of his country, and the libertles which his countrymen enjoy. It is to be hoped he will re tire from the conneils of this nation covered with the odium and execration of his country. I speak

In the number of those who profess to be friends to the established order of our republic, and to the seven successive years. Then if our fathers prevailing administration, we can discern some fought for our inheritance, let us contend for to who possess an order and an enthusiasm which

is, at present, greater than history furnishes us preserve it. Let not posterity read upon the page is highly honorable to the country which gave them birth.

In this afflicting and undecided scene let us all ct with that righteous and manly conduct which becomes the soldier, who is contending for his liyear 1783 our infant country compelled a powerful monarch to acknowlege our independence, so let our spirit, our exertions, & our arms compel him to acknowlege that we are still free and in-

> NATH. G. M. SENTER, Capt. 25th Reg't Infantry.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

Dolls. Cts. Brlance 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, 82,660 26 inclusive.

174,413 14 Deduct the amount of payments made from Nov. 1, 1812, to 15th May, 1813, 92,676 25

Balanceinthe Treasury on the 15th of May, 1813, 81,836 19 From this sum deduct the amount of the expences of the General Assembly at the present session, estimated at

74,336 19 Balance of the existing appropriations, payable on or before the 1st day of Nov. 1813, & which have not as yet been satisfied 91,482 48

7,500

Causing a deficiency of this sum to 21,146 29 meet existing appropriations 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 53

This sum will be in the Treasury on the first of Nov. 1813, provided the receipts be equal to the estimate heretofore exhibited, and no other appropriations be made 20,094 24 Expences of the General Assembly at their next annual session esti-35,000 00 mated at

Deficiency of Funds, 14,905 76

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

18,350 67 From which deduct the amount expended from the 1st of Nov. 1812, to the 15th of May, 1813, 1,136 62 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. 17,214 05

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 purrated by a magistrate, may conduce to the public security.

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

Section 3d of the 3d article of the Constitution of the U. Stages, says-

"Treason against the U. States shall consist only in levying war against them, in adhering to then enemies giving them aid and comforts person shall be convicted of treason unless on the estimony of "two" witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court ...

The term " convicted" used in the Constituti on, coupled with the alternative of defendant's confession in open court-necessarily releas to the "trial of the defendant."

In the commencement of a prosecution for treason before a magistrate—he is bound to "commit" the defendant if in his opinion there be probahe cause for believing the act charged var perperated by him; and the probability of cause may be substantiated by the evidence of one witness entiled to credit.

A stress is laid upon the term commit, in order hat it may be distinctly understood, that bail to unsiner cannot be received by the magistrate.
Public prosecutions are under the control of he officer appointed by government to conduct

Immemorial usage (which ir our common law) anctions the right of that officer (generally) to liscontinue them-and it may be inferred that erecy lesser authority, as to the modification of the prosecution remains with him——If, however, a prosecution treason he persevered in, the safest

mode for the magistrate to adopt will be to com-mit the defendant, even tho' bail for his appearance to answer may with the assent of the attorney general or district attorney be offered. If the bail, tendered under the circumstances stated, be refused by the magistrate—the defend-

ant has a speedy remedy by making an application for an habeas corpus to a superior tribunal. Aurora.

A LAD Of about ourficen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at

the

STAR OFFICE.

Congress of the United States.

EXTRA SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

M INDAY, MAY 24. This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the 13 h 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 mem bers, which being a quorum, on motion house do now proceed to the choice of

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 ap peared there were for

Mr. H. Clay Mr. Pitkin Mr. Macon Mr. Brackenridge Mr. Nelson

Mr. Bibb Mr. Clay having a majority of the votes of those present was declared du ly elected Speaker-was conducted to addressed the house in a short but percinent speech.

The members were then called by states-and severally took the oath to States.

The House then proceeded to the choice of a Clerk. Mr. Brackenridge. Mr. Nelson and Mr. Stuart were ap pointed tellers ; and on counting the hal lots it appeared, that Mr. Magruder had 11t votes, and Mr. Richards 19.

On motion of Mr. Findley, it was or dered that Thomas Dunn be appointed Serieant at Arms: Thomas Claxton Door Keeper; Benjamin Burch, Assist ant Door Keeper.

On motion of Mr. Findley, the usua order for furnishing the members will

newspapers, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Dawson, it was or dered, that a messay e be sent to the Se nate, to inform them that a quorum o this House have assembled, and have elected Henry Clay, Esq. one of th members from Kentucky, their Speak

Mr. Dawson offered the following Resolved, That a committee be appoint ed on the part of this house, to wait of the President of the United States, join' Is with the committee which shall be appointed on the part of the Senete, & interm 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 reads to proceed to business. Also notifying the appointment of a committee to wai on the President of the U. States.

TUESDAY, MAY 25. At twelve o'clock this day, the Presi dent of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE: Fellow Citizens of the Senate,

and of the House of Representatives : last session of Congress, an offer was formally communicated from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia of his mediation, as the common triend of the United States and Great Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace be- the course which he will pursue in fulfilling it, is tween them. The kigh character of the Emperor Alexander being a satisfictory pledge for the sincerity and importiali ty of his offer, it was immediately ac cepted; 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 intern.ediate delay, incident to the distance of the parties, by a definite provision for the contemplated negociation. Three of our emirent citizens were accordingly commissioned with the requisite pow ers to conclude a treaty of peace, with persons cloathed with like powers on the part of G. B itain. They are authorised also to enter into such conventional regulations of the commerce be tween the two countries, as may b mutually advantageous. The two en voys who were in the U. States at the time of their appointment, have proceeded to join their colleague already as S. Petersburg.

The envoys have received another com mission authorising them to conclude with Russis 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 has not yet been brought into cfiect. mediation, must be presumed. That no adequate motives exist to prefer a continu ance of war with the United States, to the terms on which they are willing to close, i 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, Brits-h persons or property on board ncutral vessels on the high seas, is not a belli satisfactory basis, of improving the terms on gerent right derived from the law of nations; which loans may be obtained. The loan of sixand it is obvious, that no visit or search or use of force, for any purpose on board vessels of

obvious, that for the purpose of preserving to each state its reafaring members, by exclud ing them from the vessels of the other, the mode heretofore proposed by the U. States, and now enacted by them as an article of who have already displayed so much zeal and municipal policy, cannot for a moment be compared with the mode practised by Great Britain, without a conviction of its title to preference; masmuch as the latter leaves the two nations, to officers exposed by unavoidable bias, as well as by a defect of evidence. to a wrong decision ;-under circumstance of Mr. Findley, it was ordered that the precluding, for the most part, the enforce ment of controlling penalties, and where a vrong 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 fairness and . Micacy against errors in such cases, & avoids the effect of casual errors on the safe y of navigation, and the success of mercan

If the reasonableness of expectations drawn from these considerations, could guarantee their fulfilmen', 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 obligathe chair, took the oath of office, and tion, that the only course to that happy event is in the vigorous employment of the resour ces of war. And painful as the reflection is this duty is particularly enforced by the spirit & manner, in which the war continues to be support the constitution of the United waged by the enemy who, uninfluenced by the unvaried examples of humanity set them, are system of plunder and confligration on the other equally forbidden by respect for na c.vilized warfare.

As an encouragement to persevering and rigorated exertions to bring the contest to happy result I have the satisfaction of being able to appeal to the ampicious progress of our arms, both by land and on the

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 unexam pled, and with a slaughter of the enemy so dis proportionate 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 warin general, as well as the private armed vessels, have continued also their activity and success against he 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; esuming their cruises.

The augmentation of our naval force as authoised at the last session of Congress, is in proress. 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 shew 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 inture and greater victories. while, on the western frontier, the issue of the late iege 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 de-

The sudden death of the distinguished citizen who represented the U. States in France, without any special arrangements by him for such a coningency, has left us, without the expected sequel At an early day after the close of the to his last communications; nor has the French government taken any measures for bringing the depending negociations 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 at pointed, and is ready to proceed on his mission that prescribed by a steady regard to the true in terests of the U. States, which equally avoids an abandonment of their just demands, and a con nexion of their fortunes with the systems of other

> powers. The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of Octoberto the 31st day of March last, including the sums received on account of Treasury Notes and of the loans authorised by the acts of the last and the preceding session of Congress, have a-mounted 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 authorised 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 reeints as above stated. The remainder of that loan, amounting to near \$15,000,000, with the om of \$5,000,000 authorised to be issued in Treasury Notes, and the estimated receipts from the customs and the sales of public lands amount ing 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 authorised, and the engage ments 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 expences, both oreign 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 expences already authorised by law, beyond the sums above est mated; and a further resource for any emergen cy may be found in the sum of \$1,000,600, the loan of which to the United States has been an thorised by the State of Pennsylvania, but which

This view of our finances, whilst it shews tha due provision has been made for the expences of the current year, shews at the same time, by the limited amount of the actual revenue, and the de pendence on loans the necessity of providing more dequately 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 th amount of necessary loans, and on that account as well as by placing the public credit on a more teen millions was not contracted at a less interest than seven and a halfper cent. and although other of force, for any purpose on board vessels of causes may have had an agency, it cannot be one independent power, on the high seas, car doubted, that with the advantage of a more exin war or peace be sanctioned by the laws or | tended and less precarious revenue, a lower rate

ponement 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 satis faction in the assurance, that our constituents firmness in the cause of their country, and will cheerfully give every other proof of their patriot ism 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 liserimination between the marines 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 resour ces certain, and commensurate to the public ex-igencies, the constituted authorities will be able o prosecute the war more rapidly to its proper sue; every hostile hope, founded on a calculat ed 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 nstitutions combine with the personal liberty distinguishing them, the best security will be provided against future enterprises on the rights or the peace of the nation.

The contest in which the United States are en gaged, 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 de-fence; and finally to the sacred obligations of transmitting entire, to tuture generations, that adding to the savage fury of it on one frontier precious patrimony of national rights and inde ndence which is held in trust by the present rom the goodness of Divine Providence.

Being aware of the inconveniences to which 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 con

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.

Or calling over the roll, it appeared hat there were twenty-five member

e ent. The VICE PRESIDENT then rese and

delivered the following ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE-

Our fellow citizers, in the free ex ercise of their constitutional authority. having been pleased to honor the person ddressing you, with this distinguished station, have inferred on him an indipensible obligation to meet their jusxpectations. To attain this desirable object, and to preside over this honorale body in conformity with their mag nanimity and digni y, which at all time have been conspicuous, will be his pri ana y pursuit. Whilst the constituti a nas invested him with Legisla ive an xecutive powers, in cases only the are casual, to the decisions of these is has attached a great responsibility; i m your liberality and cendor. Bu i in this high and influential branch of the government, such unanimity should preuil as to decide for themselves every question of polity, the example will still increase their lustre and add to thei.

ppiness. It is a subject of cordial congratula ion, that the liberties of the people in so great a degree rest on that wisdom and fortitude, which mark the charac. ers of the exalted personage who fills he Supreme Executive, of the dignified nembers who constitute the National egislature, and of the eminent officers who direct the Ministerial Departments. Public virtues, emulated by few governments, need no encomiums. Fidelity and integri y, unsubdued by the severes 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 highes pplause, have a just claim to the pub-

ic support. The present epoch is momentous and leads to observations which would not occur on ordinary occasions. Our country is again involved in a sanguinay conflict, the issue of which, in the estimation of the enemy, is to deter mine, whether the republican system adopted by the people is embecile and transient, or whether it has force and duration worthy of the enterprize. That it can never fail whilst they are true to their interests, is beyond doubt. And is it not equally so, that they will never descri the government of their choice. or attach themselves to a foreign domi nation, from which, under the benige smiles of Divine Providence, they have lately by their own valor emancipated themselves ? Can they need arguments to convince them, that in proportion to

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 governconvinced of his error. The people and constituted authorities of the several states, those great pillars of our confe derate system, numerous as they are can more easily be conceived than express and inevitably discordent in some of ed perceives that here are in the government miles of sea coast, & that cannot be defend-The interior frontier states, where the perilous concerns of his country; and with wronged.

authority of another power. It is equally for interest might have sufficed. A longer post- ties, have surmounted them, and by their abilities and public services in like manner unanimity and Spartan valor are estalishing for themselves immortal honor. Through the extensive wilds of our mi itary operations, some of these as in ali wars, have been successful, and others unfortunate. But to whatever causes the laster may be traced, they can never be imputed to those heroic efficers or pri vates 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 irre sistible misfortunes, and many have nobly fallen, enshrined with glory. The Atlantic states have repelled with mag nanimity maritime invasions, and have also given proof of their patriotic ardor, by conquests on the ocean. Their erterprizes and victories have been sources of national trium ph and renown. Are not our officers and mariners, in nava) combats, unrivalled by fame? Have they not presented infallible sureties for signalizing themselves on great occasions? H w vain then is the hope of division or conquest! Does the enemy expect, by burning defenceless towns and villages o promote his views? Such conduct may entailon the nation which sanctions it cternal infamy, but can never subduthe elevated souls of our brave tellow citizent; or even depress the sublime minds of our innocent tair, of the orna ments of our country; who amidst the unmerited distresses inflicted on them and their tender offspring by a mercilesfoe, will soar above sympathy, and claim the just tribute of universal admiration

and applanse. Whilst the Executive, in the full ex ercise of its authority, is left to test the incerity of pacific overtures, it is a happy cir. umstance, that the United States at all times desirous of an honorable pesce, and superintended by an offi e th se capacious mind embraces, and whose patriotic fortitude will pursue every interest of his country, thus meet with ardor an indispensable war. Is not their power a pledge that they can, and their sacred hor or that they wil with intregid y meintain the conflict? The demand justice; and can they relinquish t, w hout a surrencer of their sove

reigny ? Great Britain is in collision with her best customers, and once her commercial friends who had viewed peace as a mutual blessings; and who by their moderation had preserved it. until necessity has pointed to a different line of conduct. They had annually sent to her their productions & specie to a vas 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 re traints. representing (in high strains) their great injury to the c unity; but persevering si lence on a most important point, their des tructive effects on her own manufactures and

The United States are now her enemy.&

a it not easy to for see, hat if the war should continue, the Canadas will be rendered in dependent of her ; and as friends on allies anticipating watch and his other duties, to the United States will no longer be inhe has the pieusing prospect of rep sing strumental in exciting an unrelenting and savage w there against our extensive and defencel as borders ? To such inhuman acts, in to-ner times were the Capadians urged by France is her Albion wars; and by our coloniel aid G. B cheanned jurisdie tion over them. She in turn had abused this power and has justifi d the U States in thei off me od vest her of it. And is not thei energy adequate to the object? Will not this be evident by a view of their effective national and state governments? of their great and increasing resources ? of the un conquered minds and formidable numbers of their citizens ? of their martial spirit ? of their innate attachment to their rights and laberties? and of their i flexible determi nation to preserve them? But if any one still doubts, will be not recollect, that at the commencement of our revolutionary war which terminated agains: her, the united colonies had not a third of their present po pulation ; nor arms or military stores for a single campaign ; nor an efficient arrange ment for warfare; nor specie in their trea suries; nor funds for emitting a paper cur rency; 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, tha Great Britain was then in the zenith of her power; that neighboring nations trembled at her nod ; that the colonies were un der her control ; that her crown officers op posed every mean for resisting her; excited amongst the colonial governments, (over which they presided) unfounded jenlousies of each other, and embarrassed every mea sure 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 the 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 attemp's to awe the citizens of the United States, by exaggerated statements of her military and naval power-or the purity of republican governments, by delusive views of their upprepared state have ever been the reproaches and off ret for a war; of the great expense of it; and for overthrowing them, by imperious of the difficulties they are to encounter, in defence of all that is valuable to men? If in lieu of fruitless artifices, she will mak rational and equitable arrangements, which the government of the United States have been always ready to mee', can there be ments; but in both instances he will be doubt that the two nations will be speedily any private armed vessels-ergo, the Presirestored to their wonted friendship and com merce? Your fellow citizen, with sensations which

heir interests, have evinced in various many of his former friends and compatriots, ed at every point-ergo, the U. S. ought not ways, a firm determination to support it. with whom he has often co operated in the to go to war, however provoked, insulted or cerritorial war commenced and conti- unfeigned pleasure he will meet the other 3 Massachussetts does not care about innues, assailed by innumerable difficult public functionaries, whose acknowledged pressment-erge, the nation ought to be go-

laim his high consideration and respect,-With a sacred regard to the rights of every lepartment and officer of government, and with a respectful deference to their political principles and opinions, he has frankly delared his own ; for to have concealed them at a crisis like this, might have savared 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 glowed in the breasts of the national rulers, and convince the enemy, hat whilst a disposition to peace, on equitable and honorable terms, will ever prevail in their jublic councils, one spirit, animated by the love of country, will inspire every deparament of the national go-

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 p it of the secretary for the Department fwor, comprehending s atement of all the treaties held wi h the Indian tribes respectively, since the 4th March 1789, relative to the purchase of the lands, the amount of purchases and annuities with the am wit in goods and money expended in carrying such treaties into effect; made conformably to a resolution of the Sena e 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, ppeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr Campbell, it was reolved, hat so much of the President's Mesge as rela es to our intercourse with foreign owers, was ordered to be referred to a comnitter of seven, consisting of Messrs. Camp-Brown, Chace Smith, Varnum, Brown,

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

That so much as rela es to the military stabli-hmen 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 patition of ohn Taliafer o, contesting the election of

John P Hange ford, now sitting as a metoer from Ving ma; and Mr Epes presented the petition of Burvell Bassett, contesting the elec ion of Themas Bayley, now sitting as a member from

rginia These petitions were read and referred to

he committee of elections. Mr Jennings presented the memorial of he Legislative Council & House of Repreentatives of Indianna territory stating that com the harassed situa ion of that territory, he ordinary avocations of the people have been interrupted, and the people disabled from making payments for the public lands bey bave purchased and praying that further time may be allowed therefor Referred to be committee of Public Lands.

No business ber g before the House an djournment took place.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED YESTERDAY. Committee of Liections .- Mesers, Fisk, f Vermont Burwell, Davenport, Ander-

son, Condit. Avery, and Pickering.

Committee of Ways and Means - Merers. Eppes, Plassants Roberts, Pitkin, Gourdin. and M n gomery

Committee of Claims .- Messrs. Archer, Brown, Masely, Sage, Stanford, Goodwin, & Caldwell

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

Committee on the Public Roads - Mesers. M Kee, Robertson, Breckenridge Bigelow, M Clen, King, of N. C and Conard.

Committee for the District of Columbia .-Messrs. Dawson, Kent, Lewis, Pearson, Ringgold, Grosvenor, and Brown. Committee on the Post Offices and Post

Roads .- Mesers. Rhea, of Ten Lyles Franklin, Jackson, of R. I. Bradley, and Shurp.

Committee of Revisal and unfinished business .- Mesers, Alston, Ely, and Roane. Committe of Accounts .- Merers, Pickens, Moore, and Winter

Committee of Enrollment .- Mr. Crawford and Mr B yly.
Committee of Foreign Affairs-Messes.

Culhoun, Grundy, Desha, Jackson of Virginia, Ingersoll, Fisk of New York, and Webster Committee of Military Establisament.

Masses, Troup, Sevier, Wright, Stuart, Taylor, Talmadge, and Tannehill. On Naval Affairs .- Messrs Nelson, Waid, of Massachuset's, Alston, Stockton, Skinner, Davis, and Post.

On the spirit and minner in which the war has been waged by the enemy-Messre. Macon, Porsyte, Wright, Gaston, Clark, Humphreys, and Cooper.

TORY LOGIC.

The following is the grade of he preder will easily perceive how conclusive it is. How strange, that the republicans are not all converted by the force of it !-

1. Massachuset's ought not to furnish any dent is a wicked man for not driving the enemy away from the coast of New England

2 The United States have two thousand

the rest of the Union, is not bigger than a po atoe pa ch

" 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 Butain is entitled to he services of her own seamen - ergo she is entitled by mistake, to the services of those of America.

6 There are no t so many people in Mas sachusetts as in he test of the United States-ergo. Massachusettss being the ciation. Yet these Castle eagh patriots have had minority, ought to govern.

Vir. Argus.

FOR THE STAR.

NO. 11.

Knowing as I de, that there can be no American neutral, in the great contest in which we are is either a whig or a tory-! am forced to conclude that he who is not for us is against us, and

Mr Foster stated in the House of Commons, that "there was a party in Congress devoted to These same quaisi patriots, or "friends of G. posed to his own country, without bring a tory, by so insolent an interrogatory as, Which would he choose? By the official docum - its it will ap pear that Great B.it in 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 al o appear, that the President has informed us, that every hope of restrution or compensation by pegociation, 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 expecta tion, and which has been approved by the reso-Intions of almost every State and Territory in the

The President, the legitimate organ of the rea tion, advised us to a declaration of war-and Cong. ess, the constitutional organ, declared, "tha war existed between Great Britain and the Unit ed 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 cap to.ing 917 ships, and condemning them, against the letter of our treaty and the law of nations; if the impressing of 6257 seamen, and making them siaves on hoard their ships of war, is not war a gainst 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 Beitain for six years had been perpetrating these outrageagainst us, and refusing to do us justice, whether our bearing it 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 duss them,

would not make thein tories 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 ty minutes conflict, were taken off-many of our be doubted on the inspection of their surreptivi ous pamphlet (published just at the of rising Congress on the first of July, 1812, so that it could not be answered by the majority, and the antidote be administered with the poison; will satisfacteri ly appear, when we detect and expose its mis representations, and shew that the object was to set the people again-t the government, and the war. They begin with a charge against Con Bitain in Congress," as Cistlereagh 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 ape k, or any man opposed to the war. This fact the proceedings of Congress attest, and which every subscriber to that pamphlet is cailed on to deay, with a reference to the case. Again, they charge Congress with closing the doors of Congress on the debate on the declaration of warand grumble that they, "the friends of Great B. itain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, should not have an opportunity of shewing to the B itish agents their zeal in the cause of his Britannic majesty. Was there ever a more prepos-terous proposition, or one that more clearly show ed 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 up on 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, 100, that with a view to a public disthe committee of foreign relations, in direct vio lation of the rules of the House, endeavoured to impose his argument of the question on the House; and that he was supported in that attempt by "the friends of Great B. itain in Congreas," 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. Nor can a question be debuted, 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 i in pired with the approach of that event. How ever, as Mr. Randotph has been tried and condemned by the grand inquest of his district, I will close my remarks on the case, having adopted the Roman dietum-"de mortuis nil ursi 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 Borlin and Milan decreas were not then re-oked, altho' Great Britain on the 23d of June, 1812, admits them to have been reveked on the 11th of April. 1811; and in their attempt to prove that fact they tread so exactly in Mr. Foster's foot-stens that Mr. Weight informed those "friends of G Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, that that pamphlet in his district had been called Foster's Book," and came there in such num bers, that they were suspected to have been paid for by that minister, as so much expence did not quadrade with the character of Fastern economy

where most of the subscribers lived These same thirty three "friends of Great Bri tain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, as-

verned by Massachusetts; and the more so, cure the restoration, and secure our seamen from because Massachusetts, in comparison with future impressment, by negociation; and quote a letter written by Mr. King, in England, to our government, at a time when the British governnent had practised so artfully on his honest credulity, as to produce that delusion, which induced him to give that information to our govern-ment:—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 of 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 negothe 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 no embarked against Great Britain; and believing thing but the truth, knowing as they did of these that every man, as in the war of the revolution, 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 guit-

the French revolution, and an Anti-Britannic Britain in Congress," as Castlereagh dubs them, party, that they voted for the war;" and I pressure that the party that voted against the war profitable arrangement in the case of our scames were not Anti-Britannic, and, agreeably to the a- impressed; when they well knew there was no bove position, must be Anti Americanic, and are article in the treaty for their protection, and that those whom Castlereagh dubs "the hiends of for that reason Mr. Jessesson did not submit it to Great Britain in Congress"- And I humbly ask, the Senate: And they can never forget that Cas if in a contest between two, if a party is a friend thereagh has very lately said "that it never had to the one, if he is not an enemy to the other ? been practicable to make an arrangement for their In a contest between two foreign nations with protection," and, to use his own memorable whom we are at peace, we may be honestly neu- words, "the friends of G. Britain in Congress," ed.) we have deputed the hon. William B. Martral-but I ask, it in a convest between America as he durs them, "were mistaken on that very tin and Walter Dorsey, of our body, to wait upon and any foreign nation, an American can be op point " Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney were two you. of the cabinet that advised the war, predicated on or a traitor at least, in principle? This brings me | impressments and spoliations, which Great Bri to a view of the declaration of war, and the causes; tain would neither surcease to make, nor consent that induced it, which I will show to be of such to remunerate, as appears by the manifesto aca nature as to subject us to the choice only of war companying the declaration of war .- Blush, or submission I will not insult any American then, ye "friends of Great Britain in Congress, as Castlereagh dubs you, and whom, no doubt, he would bright. Recollect, that he who is not for us is against us, and that he who is against us is : traitor; and remember, that treason can be radically expiated only by hemp and confiscation. PANACEA.

Queen Ann's, May 18, 1813.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1813.

Extract of a letter from Cen. HANDY, of Worces ter county, to Gen. Bunson, duted

Snow-Hil, May 29. "The enemy are now laying about five miles bove 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 pottomed boats They have cut nearly all the imber on Watt's Island for that purpose This ecount I have from fishermen who have been on board of the enemy, as well as from the Islanders, who I have personally conversed with. Fivefrigates appear to constitute their force-two of which are above the Island, the others opposite.

"I have seen a Cant 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 Satur lay, at that place, to prevent their taking out two hallops that lay there, ineither of which was his own ten others of his countrymen came to his assistance; the shallops, after one hour and twenbrave fellows had expended their last round -Capt. Robinson did not know, at the time I conersed with him, what injury the enemy had susained: but I have since seen some of the Island ers, 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

" 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 Genera Wilkinson.

The fortress is within the limits of the purchase of Louisiana, made by the U. States, & has been etained, 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 enterprize 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 o April, and the first intimation which the Spanish garrison had of their approach was, the music of Hail Columbia 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 caling la lders were prepared ready for an assault by escalade, and the armed flotilla presented it

self at the same moment in front of the fortress. The effect of the surprize carried itself into the negociation, and the Spanish garrison was em-

backed for Pensacola. The artillery in the garrison amounted to 57 pieces of various calibre, and 5 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. Aurora.

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 ensure the display of the is found to exist under the present laws. On the American standard in your vicinity. I visit you other hand, in all cases in which militia detachby order of the President, to enforce the laws of ments have been called out or recognized, (as in the U. States, and give effect to the civil institu- the case of the Baltimore militia,) by the authori tions 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 Mabile, April twelfth, in the year of our Lord, eighteer hundred and thirteen. (Signed) JA : WILKINSON.

N'w York, May 27. By a smack which has just arrived here from Montagre Point, we learn, that the squadron under Com. Decatur, were at anchor on Wednes day afternoon about 30 miles this side of Montaug Point, and that two ships of the line and a fr sert that the President had it in his power to pro- gate, were off Montaug.

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 he direction of Kingston, Expecting some imortant intelligence; we have kept a column open ill 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 is-

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

Communication from the Executive to the Legisla-

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, deputing 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 pre-sented 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.

In consequence of a resolution passed by the Legislature, (a copy of which is herewith enclos-

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 PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council. ANNAPOLIS, May 25, 1813.

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

of Maryland. The observations of the President on the sub ect of the resolution was general, and evidently mplied that the general government would not pay the expences of the militia when called into ervice by the State authorities without the parti

iration of the U. States. We bro't into view the provision made by the Executive of the U States for the Militia of Vir ginia and New York, and claimed the like pro tection 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 according v transmitted a note, a copy of which is here with enclosed, and on the 21th instant, we re ceived from the Secretary of War the following

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.

The undersigned being deputed by the Goveror of Maryland to woit . n your Excellency with the enclosed resolution of the Legislature of Mary and, 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 neursions o the common enemy, and what pro isions may be expected to liquidate the necessa ry expenditures which have been, or may be, in curred by the State, in providing against bellige rent 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 re-solution of the Legislature of Maryland of the twentieth instant, the object of which is to ascer-

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 li onidate the expenditures which have been, or may be, incurred in providing against their aggressi-

The former of these questions is so broad in its terms, that (prodential motives aside) it is quite impossible to give to it a definitive answer. The protection given by government must ne-

cessarily 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 pressure of the danger to be repelled. It is only of the former that I can say any thing, and in regard to that, after referring you to the laws, and the provisions made by them, I cannot but subjoin an assurance, that every attention to the special the just claims of other parts of the Union, shall to the quick march of the Light Dragoons.

be promptly and cordially given. To the second question of the Legislature, more precise answer may be given :- So far as expenditures have arisen, or shall arise, in consequence of militia calls made by the State, with out the participation of the U. States, no provision ty 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 Wash ington county.

2. A supplement to the act to provide for the

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

3. A further supplement to the act to incorpo rate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes. 4. An act for the relief of Peter A. Carns, of St. Mary's county.

5. A supplement to the act to encourage the e ducation 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 everal counties in this State, passed November Session, 1812.

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

8. An act to authorise William Francis Lewis. ormer 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 Fiamersly his son, of Charles county, to that of William Hamersly Pile and Francis Hamersly l'ile.

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 Aisquith street, in the eastern precincts of Baltimore.
13. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act au horising James Sloan, sen. of the city of Baltimore, as attorney for Doct. James Macrill, to ex-

ecute a deed to Edward Harris, for the lands there n 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 nilitia which has been called into actual service,

and expences 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 execu-

tions, 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 pur-

20. An act to authorise and empower the levy court of Montgomery county to appoint a consta-ble for the town of Brookville, in said county. 21. An act relating to lunatics, ideots and per-

ons insane. 22. An act authorising the several Banks in this State to loan money to the State of Maryland. 23. An act for the payment of the journal of

New York, May 22. Extract of a letter from Sackett's Hurber, to the Editors of the New York Gazette, dated 14th of

" 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 Navv.

" 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

tack upon York. "The flest will sail in a day or two upon ano-

ther expedition. "I am, with respect, Your obedient and

Very humble servant, JAMES T. LEONERD. AMERICAN LOSS, at the capture of York Killed in battle, Do. by explosion, Total. Wounded in battle. . 93 Do. by explosion, ENEMY'S LOSS. Killed and wounded, - -Prisoners, militie, . Do. regulars, -Total, 930

Married, on Tuesday, 25th ult by the Rev. James Ridgaway, Mr. Joseph Byus, to Miss Ann M. Eccle ton, all of Dorchester county.

Dire, on the 16th uit. Mrs. Ann M' Allister n the 36th year of her age, consort of Mr. Hugh M'Allister, of Queen Ann's county.

TO THE PATRIOTIC AND SPI-RITED.

It is proposed that a company of l'olunteer Mounted Infantry, to be called the Volunteer Kangers, 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 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 Crecks, presenting force rapid in its evolutions, secret in attack, and intal from its musquetry .- Citizens of Talbot think not that your present moments of thought less case & careless security will last long. No we are but too much exposed! Then let the short day of leisure betheday of preparation. And what, within the present compass of our means, could be more active in manceuvre to defend, or more rapidly fatal in attack, than a corps which defence of Maryland, that may be compatible with would combine the musquet fire of the infantry

> All those who are disposed to approve of and as ist in the establishment of this corps, without Court House, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. at 10 Clock, A. M. Easton, june 1-

> > PUBLIC SALE.

Il ill be sold on 5th day. (FRIDAY), 11th of the the first fair day thereafter-

All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farm ing utensils, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs .- Also 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 dolproved security, bearing interest from the dateon 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

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

6th mo. let.

CAVALRY ORDERS.

The "Independent Light Dragoous" are order-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.

NILL HARRISON, Jr. Lieut. Com.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet on MCNDAY 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, passeu at Navember 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 caryapplication. By order— JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Clk.

june 1-m

VACCINE MATTER.

The subscribes having been appointed by the President of the U States, agent for Vaccination, hereby gives notice, that genuine Vaccine Mater, 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 requi-

site fee of a five dollar bank note, forwarded with it. When required, such directions. &c how to use it, will be turnished 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 subser ber on this subject, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the Unit. ed 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.

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

may 15, (june 1) _____ 3 THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes this opportunity to acquaint his custom-ers 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 SCYTHE BLADES.

SAMUEL GROOME. Easton, june 1-

ROCK HALL PACKET.

Will leave Rock Hall in future at & o'Clock, A. M. on Tucsdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This alteration in the hour of sailing is to get past the Fort before night.
THOMAS HARRIS.

iune 1-

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 Aid de Camp, Capt. Nicholson; both being with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on wounded (of which wounds they gied) in the at |or before the 29th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benofit 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.

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,

june 1-3

On applicat n of Adam Lizey, of Somerset county, by petition in writing to the honorable Judges of said County Court, praying the kene-fit 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 con ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Court being sati-fied 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 hanand having taken the oath required by the act of Assembly afore aid, 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 Sas turday 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 Elzev should not have the benefit of his arplication ; & it was further ordered by the said Court as long as necessary. Their pay and rations as that the said Adam Elzey give natice the corte cavalry: Their particular object, the defence of his creditors by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers trinted in Easton, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and to be continued for four succesive 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

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. 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 resemdistinction of parties, are requested to meet at the blance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spot. ted vest, one striped coater, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin 6th month (June) inst. ut the late residence of shirts, besides a number of other articles, of win-John Wilson, dec'd. near Easton, if fair, if not, ter cloathing. 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 forwarned

harboring him at their peril. JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md june 1-m nd Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the lars, the purchaser giving bond or note with ap- above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

> DUANE'S HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY. (ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT)

For sale at the Star Office.



ROYAL SPORT.

Tune, Fedility

THE Genius of Freedom, of unsullied fame, In Europe was hunted as royal fuir game : Eluding the chase of his Albion foes

He sought in Columbia a place to repose. Not, long under cover, till Britain's fell Pack Took scent of the Genius and follow'd his truck Asserting their title to hunt on the ground, Wherever his Majesty's Game could be found

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

Fol, lol, &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 Fol, lol, &c.

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

Tho' daring awhile to make game of our cause Unpunish'd they shall not long sport with our For, lashing the Pappies, half train'd to the

We'll send them to Scotia again in disgrace.

Tho' Spies and tho' Traitors should practise their Fair Freedom shall ne'er be entrap'd in their

Like true blooded Yankees, we'll smoke their stale tricks.

And play them the game of eld Screnty six. Fol, lol, &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-They beat the whole Pack, and we'll beat them Fel. lol. &c.

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

Sassafras, Cecit county, May 10, 1813

Deeming it proper that the public should be made acquainted with the manner in which our foes, the savage British, con duct 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 equadron at the head of the bay, we expected an attack on Frederick and George Town; and Col. Veazey 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 mount ed one small cannon, and about 70 or 80 mi litia was stationed in it, under the command of Col. Venzy, which was all the force that could be collected. On the morning of the the enemy made his appearance is 18 barges, moving rapidly up the river, pre ceded by a small boat or batteau, from which landed two negro men, who informed Col. Veszey, that Admiral Cockburn (the patriot in the state. commander of the expedition) requested them to communicate to the Col that it he would not fire upon the boats, that he (Cockburn) would not burn the town. This insi divus message had an injurious effect, it damped the ardor of the men, and some per sons were weak enough to advise the Col to comply. The Col. disdaining any com promise with the enemies of his country heroically replied, " in the name of Gon, 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 bittery, the en-my imme distely 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 velley of shot, langrage, grape shot, rockets and musket balls, and the scene was so novel and terrible that mamy 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 equani mity and firmness, and returned with great gallantry the fire of the foe. This small. but truly Spartan band, supported with a mimation 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 remrined firm at his post, until a re treat 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 not. withstanding effected a safe retreat in the face of a tremendous fire, with only one man wounded.

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

The battle was fought very near the vil lage of Frederick, and in a few minutes after our retreat, the enemy entered it, and here commenced a scene of atrocity and hor For unsurpassed in modern warfare among a lieutenant governor, who acts as goeivilized nations. The fell monsters ran vernor in the absence of the governor with flaming brands in their hands and ap general. plied them to the buildings, and in a moment the whole town was in a blaze: Wo. men with their children clinging to them,

in the most humilioning attitudes, the ruthless savages to spare their houses and their little property; their prayers and entreaties were answered with scolls and the most abusive language. In the midst of this scene tion. of desolation stood the savage Cockbarn. regardless of the entreaties, and unaffected by the distress and anguish of the inhabitants, like satan viewing the fall of the pa-rents of mankind, and their expulsion from

formerly committed on the Roman empire. destruction of Frederick Town, crossed the an annual circuit through the province. iver and burnt George-town on the oppo site side, where the same scenes were renewed; they also extended their devasta tions to the farm houses in the neighborhood of Frederick Town, burning townships ordinarily of 9 by 12 miles. and plundering as for as their excursions extended. Mr. Joshua Ward is a principal sufferer; his house was burnt with received from the British government all his valuable furniture. Even women in 1791. That government bears the was robbed of their ear rings, and in some instances, of their clothes. Such language as was made use of by the British, both of ficers and men, can scarcely be paralleled, damn'd rascul, damn'd bitch, damn'd liar, and damn'd scoundrel, were the softest epi thets bestowed on the inhabitants.

These are some of the occurrences that took place, but in short we have heard nor read of no acts perpetrated by the Tartars and Cossacks that surpusses in enormity the conduct of the English at Frederick Town. But it is a consolation to us, that they did not escape with impunity; Cock burn 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 hat the militia could fight with so much in trepidity and effect, and the British officers and men confessed that he had many killed and wounded.

It is impossible to ascertain with any deree of precision, the lors 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 wounded officer, he second commander of the expedition, who had his thigh broke. and a man whom the enemy forced to ac company them from Turner's Creek, says there was nine killed and wounded in the boat he was in. This is the best enlogium

on the bravery of our small band of heroes. The property destroyed cannot be estimated at less than seventy or eighty thousard 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

Possibly I may hereafter give some fur her 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 inha bi ants in their distress for the loss of their property, blame Col. Veazey for firing .-But the Col. only did his duty, for which he will be thanked and supported by every

UPPER CANADA.

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

UPPER CANADA. Extent -If, as we suppose, this pro ince is considered as extending to lake Winnipee westword; and northward to Poplar River, which falls into the mid le of that lake from the east; the folowing account of its size and situation. may be regarded as generally accurate his southern extremity on lake Eric iin lat. 42, 30, N. its northern at Poplar river, in lat. 52, 30, its eastern on lake St. Francis, in 'on. 74 degrees W. and its western on lake Winnipee in Ion. 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 is cleared, produces good wheat, Indian miles. Its greatest breadth from lake Erie to the northern line is 525 miles; he 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 Winnipee river, which divide it from New United States; W. by Detroit river, lake St. Clair, Huron river and lake, Winnipee river and lake Winnipee.

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 those places the Methodists are almost the only preachers in the country. Methodism is the pre of their situation, they will soon become vailing religion of the province. There flourishing, populous towns. are a few Presbyterians or Episcopali ans, and scarcely any Catholics.

Government and civil divisions .- Like the other provinces, Upper Canada has

general. gislative council and house of assembly. sant to the western end or head of the were seen screaming, wild with affright, members, the latter not less than 18-

remaining in every direction and supplicating of The manner of election and the venute lake. The peninsula forms the three Coach, Gig, & Chair Making. of the office are the same as in Lower lownships, Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh Canada.

May, and has the sole power of taxa-

Weekly courts are held in every town in the province, by two justices of the the north side of the bay, are Sidney, peace who have final cognizance of all Thurlow, Adolphustown, and Frededebts under eight dollars. District ricksburgh. A little west of the port. courts are held every three months by a lage, Trent river supplies the bay with Paradise, contemplating the havor made by district judge, in which cases are finally the waters of Rice lake. A canal has his orders, with malignant joy. It seemed decided by a jury of 12, where the de-as if Attilla and his Hems had revisited the mand does not exceed 60 dollars. Greatdecided by a jury of 12, where the de | been proposed across the portage, which earth, and were renewing the devastations er sums are tried by a jury, before the island. circuit court composed of the chief jus-The British Cossacks, unsatiated by the tice and two associate judges, who make From them is an appeal to the governor and council.

counties, which are subdivided into as full as we are ourselves satisfied, that it

The constitution which guarantees to beard. he people their political privileges, was whole expence 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 revolu-

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

and Old England. Towns .- York, formerly Toronto, the seat of government, stands on York haror, on the north side, near the west end of lake Ontario, in 43, 35 N. directly low or poor is allowed to vote, at the elections pposite the mouth of Niagara river, 100 by land. A long and narrow penin last how strongly she was moored under the sula called Gibraltar Point, forms and town is projected to extend a mile and a of the addition ships of the line of which 1 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 scite of Fort Frontenac, was laid out in 1784, and is of considerable size. It has an excellent harber, in which the king's shipping on lake Ontario winter. It has an Episcopal Church, a hospital and a parrack 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, merked by that unhappy predominance of he other Presevictian. Queenstown stands on Niagara river,

n iles above Newark. It contains an Episcopal Church. Chipawa is a little village, three miles

bove the falls, and six above Queens-Elizabethtown is in the vicinity of Johnstown, nearlake Ontario, was set

tled in 1784, chicay by British people. the London missionary society have a missionary established here. Militia .- The militia in the several istricts meet annually. All the males,

except the Friends, Dunkers and Me onists, from 18 to 45, bear arms. Climate.-The climate is much mild

er than in the lower province. Face of the country .- This country i gener. lly level, and, in many parts, liv tie 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 ge nerally good. The agriculture is ye in its infancy. The whole country, which corn, flax, and grass in abundance .-Hops of a good quality grow spontaneously, also plumbs, mulberries, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries and grapes. Orchards begin to bear fruit. Peaches, cherries and currents are a bundant. 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 in-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan to regular counties and townships; the Territory and the N. W. parts of 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 Ottawas river .-Settlements have commenced in these, and, from their soil, and the advantages

Bay.-The bay of Quinti is a very long, narrow harbor, on the nerthern 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. large assortment. The eastern end of the peninsula is call-The Legislature is composed of a le. ed Point Pleasant, From Point Pleas long folio; Wedgewood, Pewter, Composition, gislative council and house of assembly. sant to the western that of the ling-wax, waters, renems and cases, that to the bay is 50 miles. It is navigable the der, Quills, Writing and Letter paper assorted, may 25.

and Marysburgh. At no great distance The legislature meets annually in from the commencement of the peninsula, it becomes so parrow as to form a short portage from the head of the bay into the lake. The towns which from would convert the peniusula into a large

> 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 follow This province is divided into nineteen ing letter we should satisfy our readers, is written by the person whose name it Dem: Press.

> ANOTHER INTERCEPTED LET TER.

Letter from the Right Honorable Sir John BORLASE WARREN, Bart. K B Commander in Chief of all his mejesty's na val forces upon the North American station, to John Wilson Crocker, Esq dated on board the San Domingo in the Chesa peake, May 7, 1813.

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 un ceasingly active in capturing and destroying all the shallops, packets and ferry boats which infest the rivers, creeks and inlets of Jersey. Some of the settlers are from this bay. This species of warfare is, perhaps Great Britain. Many of the towns the most efficacious against the enemy as it have the names of the towns in New strips a great many of the people among the ower 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 The Constellation frigate has not yet been which is 40 miles distant by water, and attacked. I had the honor to mention in my protection of nine gun boats, and it is un mbraces this harbor, securing it from derstood that the crew is in a high state of he storms of the lake, and rendering it discipline. I hope however, to open the

> am now in hourly expectation. I have a cceeded in burning Frenchtown, a small village on Elk river, and on the 3d of this month a party of marines and seumen to the number of about 400 under the commend of Capt. Warren, were landed from the boats of the squadron at Havrede Grace. atown 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 foundery on Principio creek; and tore up & burnt the bridge. At Havre de Grace there was no resistance except from a handbefore his mejesty's royal marines and seamen. These two towas were selected be cause, as their names may denote, they are French party so com When Havre de Grace was aken possession of about twenty of the dwelling nouses belonging to the inhabitants were set on fire. which I trust will be found in conformity with the spirits of their Lordship's instruc tions. I am aware that the destruction of private property in captured towns has not been practised among the nations of Europe in letter times; but the Americans are so little upon a par with the nations of Europe in the usuages of war and other refinements that I confidently per suade 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 na tions, for it is known that in the ninth and tenth centuries her whole coast was often invaded by hordes of Danes who robbed and burns all before them; and moreover she does but copy her own example, always

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Sir,
Your most obd't servan',
WARRI J. B. WARREN.

WANTED.

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

FOR SALE. A number of young likely, healthy negro Men, Vomen and Children. For terms apply to the ubscriber, near St. Michaels, Talbot county. JOHN ROLLE.

may 25-----m

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sule 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, Jess's, D:lworth's and Gough's Arithmatic; Davies's, O'Niel's, Scott's and Morse's Geography ; Johnson's, Murray's and Entick's Die tionaries; Murray's, Comley'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,

Blank-Books, bound and half bound; broad and Stone and Pocket Ink stands; Sand-Boxes, Seal-

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friend and the public generally, that they have com-

menced, 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. Maddry 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 solicicit a share of public patronage.

DOUGHERTY & MADDRY.

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 main 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___

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law and the order of the rphans court of Dorchester county-This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans count of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of acmis nistration on the personal estate of Charas Huters, 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 be-fore 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_

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. NICHS. S. JONES, Baltimore.

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

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th inst. a bright mulatto man by the name the safest of any on the coast. The batteries of the first upon her on the arrival of Pollard, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; strate and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hail's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and eb-tained a pair of new thicksett 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 sto-len 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 Darchester 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 ful of militia, less than a company, who fled his former master resides, for the purpose of secing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centreville jailand if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expences paid.
WILLIAM Y. BOURKE.

county, Maryland, may 25

A Runaway.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 16th of his 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 mid fellow in this county, and brings him home shall receive ten dollars; if out of the county, and in the State, twenty dollars, and ifout of the State, eighy dollars, or will have him confined in jail so that can get him again, shall receive the above

Notice.

Was committed to the gaolof Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as runaway, a mulatto woman who calls herself Nancy Brown-She is about 25 years of age, ashe does but copy her own example, always bout 5 feet high; her clothing when committed distinguished by humanity as well as valor were a black frock, a yellow spotted shawl, a pair in all her wars, for it is also known that in of shoes and stockings, all much worn; has a scar the rebellion war of 1776, against these co on her neck, occasioned, as she says, by a burn; lonies many places not fortified or defended, says she was manumitted by Mr. James Armand numerous private dwellings, were burnt Dock, in the city of Baltimore. The owner, if by his majesty's troops on the evident grounds any, is requested to come and release her, otherof necessity and the wicked nature of that wises will be sold for her prison fees as the law directs. MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

Notice.

5th april, 1813 (13)-8

Was committed to the gaol of Caroline couny, Maryland, on the third day of May inst, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Isaar, suposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches nigh: his clothing when committed were a coarse shirt, a short round-about of kersey or linsey striped, and a pair of trowsers 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-

JAMES KEENE, Sheriff of Caroline county

may 5, (11)-8

Notice.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick couny, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who alls himself Emunuel Goomes. He is about five ect eleven inches high, stout and well made; about 36 years of age-His cloathing when committed were a blue cloth cost, a pair of black nankeen pantaloons, a flax linen shirt, a black fur nat, and half boots: Has a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he be longs 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'k county, Maryland April 23, 1813. (may 4-8)

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

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1813.

[No. 40.....704.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR, Are Two Pollars and Fifty Cents per annum, pay able haif yearly, in advance: No paper can be uiscontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for I wenty Fine Cents per square.

CAVALRY ORDERS.

The "Independent Light Druggers" are ordered to meet at Easten, on SATURDAY the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in ample order. WHAT. HARRISON, Jr. Lieut. Com.

TO THE PATRIOTIC AND SPI RITED.

june 1--- 2

It is proposed that a company of Volunteer Manuel 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 Mar yland.

Their principal duty, protection from the depre lations 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 Tathot, think not that your present moments of thought less ease & careless security will last long. No? we are but too much exposed! Then let the short day of leisure be hedry of preparation. And what, within the present compass of our means, could be more active in manusere to defend, or more rapidly fatal in attack, than a corps which would combine the musquet fire of the infantry to the quick march of the Light Dragoons.

All those who are disposed to approve of and as sist in the establishment of this corps, without distinction of parties, are requested to meet at the Court flouse, on Tuesday, the 3th inst. at 10 o'Clock, A. M. Easton, june 1-

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 Centreville, Queen Ann's That valuable Farm, Mill & Mill. Seat, Late the property of William Taylor, Esq. lving

in Q leen Ann's county, within two miles of Cen-treville. The Farm contains 121 1 2 acres of ea Inable Land, well adapted to plaister 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 fire which are only in operation at this time 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,

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

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one fourth of the purchase money in cashone 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 three B.oad Rivers, and Greene River; and for their supposed omissions when the country the objects and duration of that voyage, without the three B.oad Rivers, and Greene River; and for their supposed omissions when the country the objects and duration of that voyage, without the three B.oad Rivers, and Greene River; and for their supposed omissions when the country the objects and duration of that voyage, without the three B.oad Rivers, and Greene River; and for their supposed omissions when the country the objects and duration of that voyage, without the pable. Immediate at the heads of the Peedee, and Lynch's Creek, is in danger, instead of laboring to supply those interfering with the rank of any officer of the National Country of the country the objects and duration of that voyage, without the three B.oad Rivers, and Greene River; and for their supposed omissions when the country the objects and duration of that voyage, without the pable. It is in danger, instead of laboring to supply those interfering with the rank of any officer of the National Country of the country that the country possession will be given.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Trustee. Baltimore, may4----6

At the same time and place,

The subscriber will offer for sale, one hundred acres of TIMBER LAND, lying about six miles from Centreville, adjoining Doct. Nicholson's of Charleston, and Georgetown, might obtain Farm. It will be divided into lats of wenty five constant and extensive supplies of all the goods acres each, to suit purchase s. The terms of made from grain, fruit, fron, hemp, flax, woot,

JOSEPH II. NICHOLSON. mar 4 .__ 6

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be said on 5th day (FRID AY), 11th of the Jula Wil on, dec'd near Fa ton, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter-

sisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs .- Al 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 intere t from the dateon all sums under six dollars, the cash will he required on removing the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by hate present cash. If Britain chases to con

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

6th mo. Ist-THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes this opportunity to acquaint his custom ers 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 ad-

NICE TEAS, BROWN SUGAR, &c. He also has on hand a few of WALDRON's PRIME SCYTHE BLADES

SAMUEL GROOME. Easton, june 1----

PRIME WALDRON SCYTHES. GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES, Manufactured by T. Waldren of various sizes THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, may 25- m

FOR SALE, A number of young likely, "althy negro Men Women and Children. For terms apply to the subscriber, near St. Michaels, Talbot county.

JOHN ROLLE.

Easton Hotel.

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

HOTEL.

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hones to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that legant establishment that was lately consumed

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6-

may 25_

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE PRO-CEEDINGS. 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 peti tion of Alexander C. Hanson & Jacob Wagner, beg leave to report, that they have considered the same, and conceive the petitioners enlitled to inlemnity from the community, which inflicted or permitted those injuries to be inflicted .- They herefore submit the following resolution.

RESOLVED, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to appoint three capable and dis creet persons, not residents of the City of Baltimore, to ascertain the damages sustained by Alexander C. Manson 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 levied by the Lery Court of Baltimore county, on the assessable pro perty of Baltimore Chy, and paid to the said A. exander C. Hanton and Jacob Wagner.

HENRY D. SCOPT, Clk. Which was read. The house adjourns.

PROM THE CHARLESTON TIMES. GOOD GUY OF EVIL; OR, BENEFITS FROM THE WAR.

The prompt versatility of the people of the U. States, in the adoption of measures to prevent or wood on it, and the residue is covered by the postd. relieve evils, and to obtain good, is one of their The mill house is framed and weather-hoarded most distinguished characteristics. Thus we with plank, thirty six feet in length and thirty have seen, that rice, cotton, tobacco, and domes structed for three pair of stones, two pair of up by the Carolinas and Georgia, on a caracagionise of benefit, or on the pur of ocea ion-the There is a small dwelling house for the miller present swiem of Britin craime, give u one use I was me for the proceeding of the state. near the mill, and the stream is believed to be a just and strong monition. Those evenies prevent our receiving, by sea, such supplies as the middle and northern states afford, and such as we used to receive from loreign countries. Let us examine into the means of relief, which are in our power. The City of Charleston consumes or ex ports wheat flour, fruit liquors, (commonly call ed brandies) ciner, grain liquors, (Geneva, whiskey or usqueban, beer, ale and parter) starch, waters, hair powder, pet ashes, pearlashes, tallow candles, cordage, homespun cloths of wool, and also by its vicinity to tide water, as there is cotten, flax and hemp; wool hats, leather goods, iron and iron custings, and manufactures ; flagseed oil, earthern ware, feathers, pleasure and working carri ges, tree nails, wild cherry, curled maple, and other cabinet woods, &c &c. which are produced by a system of farming and industry nie those of the eastern, norther nand middle state employed upon land producing mixed growth of oak, por, hickory, wat ut, locust, beech, sugar ma ple and other trees.

At the heads of the waters of the Santee, (the

Catawia, the Congaree, the Pacolet, the Enoree, there is a very extensive and well watered coun- omissions, let them be chargeable to whom they try, which is even now considerably improved. and termed in the marner of the middle, northern and ea tern states. Good crops of wheat, rye and barley, grow there, and can be produced in any quantity; and all the other articles of north our produce, for consumption and exportation .-It is a fine wool and m aton country. The City sale, which will be easy, will be made known on with c. tton, leather, tallow, seeds, &c. if measures of enterprize, with capital, were to be immediately taken to improve the extensive inter- tigation. But it was, in fact, an extraordinary rais of forest lands which lie on those watersgrain mills, saw mills, iron works, tanneries, atnacting settlers, promoting schools and places of worship, beinging on mechanics, tradesmen, ma-6th month (June) in t. at the late relience of unfacture, and sheep; laying outtowns & villages, planting or chards, encouraging domestic manuactures, & other like means -are the sure modes o effect those important ends.

The lanes on all those rivers, are entirely free from danger from the 'adians, and from foreign invasion; have sweet and are e waters, numer ous waggon 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. Extensire tracts are purchasable by persons or companies of property and enaracter, on credit or for vetinue her particular hostilities to the southern tates, the settlements of those 8 or 10 counties and districts, west and north west of Charleston and Georgetown, would be a sure and happy con-

equence. if southern colleges and universitiess were es olished 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 reader in the American. They are such in their style and patter 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 conneil, we should have anticipated. Though a little party spirit may be discovered in it, it is free rom that rancor and violence which invariably mark the messages of the federal governors to the

The message attempts rather by insimution than broad assertion, to fix upon the general goverment the charge of neglecting the defence of hestate. 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 permicious tendency of enforced by the federal governor, an officer of their own creation; and if Mr. Secretary Armtrong had required the governor to order out the militia before the actual occupation of such staions in our waters as really amounted to positive invasion of the state, his excellency, under the instructions of factious delegates, would probably the letters of the Secretary at War, that before much enraged at the conduct of the Indians the reception of a letter from the council, the defence of Annapolis; and two or three week subsequently, another large detachment for the protection of Baltimore; justly relying in the mean time, on " the strong body of unlitial 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 goerment. In case of invasion, it is made the duty of the state as well 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 foo. 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 to esaw the the absolute necessity of the exercise of such powers with promptitude by the individual state governments; and this necessity is the more urgent and imperious at a time when the general government is engaged in a foreign war requiring all its resources and energies to render & successful .expences incurred by the adoption of every proper

Pneinsinuations of the executive conneil against Iministration are neither just nor manly. The annous points in the state exposed to the attacks of a superior maritime enemy, and the relaxed and imperiect state of the inficia of this country, would render it impossible for the general government to defend every part, without giving such a regular for e as weekt disable it from proceeding 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, wisnes to see it carried on with rigor. We must expect to suffer from the enemy's depredations until the militia, the people attain the invaluable habit of facing the enemy with an expectation of fighting for property and life, and a determination to repel every hostile incursion on their shores, or die in the conflict .-The state government, as well as the general go-

ble forhearance of the enemy" as a resource for the The president, we should suppose, possessed no time, more authority than any other individual to decide on the conduct of Mr. Gibson, or whether it would zance of any public anthority, of junious invescase, on which the individual, according to his The balance wiit contains merely the common par y complaints of the day.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

ZANESVILLE, O. May 19. A gentleman of undoubted veracity and intel figence, who has lately arrived from the fren-Gov. Meigs and Gen Cass, with the mounted vantage by our party disputes; and I should be men, left Upper Sandusky for Fort Meigs on gratified if a British commander could be present sion of 400 men at Lower Sandusky, and to arrive at Fort Meigs on Friday. A dispatch was may differ among ourselves, yet we will not be commence, but he apprehended no danger of being compelled to surrender the Fort. A firing of cannon was stated to have been keard at Up per Sandusky on Tuesday evening and on Wed. nesday 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

When our informant passes through Newark, ger by a new disappointed statesmen and hot the Kentuckians taken in the late engagement heated politicians, our enemy believes us to be a at the Rapids, were arriving there in comminera-divided people, when too late, they will find their ble numbers, having been landed by the British mistake. Relying upon groneous information, at the mouth of Huron, and liberated on their pa G eat Britain drave us into independence. role. Their appearance was truly derionable, The same error has made us manufacturers, and having been strupe; and piundered by the Indians of every thing estuable. Few of them had Our success on the ocean should make Briblankets which ad I cen scatthem by Gen Har bertremble.-With a foe to contend with, who rison. The intents had immedies most of in our very infancy we have already humbled, them with hats, the many were will without any, we have nothing to dread if we are united. The people too were very liberal in supplying Liet us not be alarmed or disconraged by their them with provisions.

Powards evening of the same day they were put

duron and discharged on parole. iots 100, one thad of which were said to have been massacred by the Indians after the surrender. Among the killed were Col. Dudley and ums, and hewing his body to pieces.

rom the Indians.

1000 men, and that of the Indians nom 15 to 20 We think, then that the general government to Malden, and re-embarking their cannon, and poor defenceless town near the mouth of the Debaye done their duty, as far as was proper and every thing indicates the intention immediately laware. These excuses, however well they may raccicable. They will no doubt provide for the to raise the niege of the Fort, & to leave that part suit the meridian of Boston, and the table of the

Dayton, O. May 19. town on Monday last, as hostages from the Mia-

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Charles Ludlow, Esq. lately an officer in the York papers a letter of great length, stating at rarge the reasons which insuced him to resign his etation in the Navy. It is doe to truch and to the officers of the Navy, to correct an erroncous impression which a part of that publication is calculated to produce, relative to the appoint themselves, the logitimate defenders of the soil, ment of Ar. Lloyd Jones to be a master commandant of the Navy of the U. States, with the circumstances of which we happened to be ac

This appointment we understand he received for the special purpose of commanding the United vernment, is bound to attend to this all important States ship Neptune, which conveys our Minis object. It ally becomes any statesman to engage ters to Russia, merely with interit to give weight in the approfitable business of censuring others to the command abroad, and expressly number to to the command abroad, and expressly nunted to not yet received it. We hope, however, that for for their supposed omissions when the country the objects and duration of that voyage, without the sake of truth, it will not be altogether withheld

ry. That he receives acither pay nor emolument from the Navy Department, but is compensated The letter of the Governor to the President, for his services by the Department of State, at tating the case of Mr. Gibson, reflecting on the the rate which he would have received for simil national government, and advecting to the " possi- lar services on a mercantile voyage of the same kind; that the condition of his appointment was safety of Maryland, is indeed a singular document. entered on the records of the Department at the bids all arms to accompany it -it is left, however; Nut. Intel.

AN ADDRESS be proper for him to accept the mosey of the ene Delivered by Brig. Gen. T. M. Forman, to the my. This was a subject, if requiring the cognit 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, vet all idea o. duty and patriotism, alone could decide. - tirmly resolved to defend a place in which rew of No high minded patriot would doubt about refus- them have any other interest than that it is the British admiral. The motives of the executive in country about to be invaded by an unrelenting writing this letter are known only to themselves. foc. 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 .ssurance 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 assemblage of this day and the manly stand made by tiers, has politely favored us with the following the little hand of heroes at Fredericktown has con-

important and interesting information : That vinced me that our enemy will not reap any ad-Wednesday, the 12th inst the foot men having at this meeting. My fellow citizens! we shall marched the day before, in the whole amounting vet see our friends in the East flying to the aid of o 1300 men-they expected to receive an access the South with grateful reflection of our former services; sensibly reflecting that however we received by Gov. Meigs from Gen. Harrison on traitors to our country by permitting a foreign Tuesday, which stated that the British had bored power to insult or injure it. If edizens of the out the cannon spiked by the Kentuckians, and U States are not willing to make every sacrifice that he expected the cannonade would soon re- 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 wounded-the total number of wounded was not portion of his time and his wealth to preserve so many blessings and such a country? Encourse

my other garment except shir. & trowsers, and tein pause before we grew to a size that will make boats from Fort Defiance, in number about 1200, the brutat savage warfare. Let us act as virtuous under the command of Gen. Clay. On the 5th chizens by banishing all party distinction until May a division of between 7 and 800 men, under we have expelled the foe. To you, Gentlemen the command of Col. Dudley, landed on the west officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania millitia ide of the River opposite to Fort Meigs, by order in the name of the inhabitants of Elkton, I offer of Gen. Harrison, for the purpose of steering their warmest and most grateful acknowledge-the British batteries, which they effected without monts. You flew to their aid at a moment of much loss. They spiked the cannon and took great anxiety and apparent danger, when their several Englishmen prisoners. The only formit own state the extended at so many points, could dable force near the Fort were Indians, who restafford but little assistance. Your presence restreated, and were pursued without much o der tored confidence in every breast, and aided by by the Kentuckians.—They kept skirmishing you they have little to fear. The citizens will with them for some considerable time, until the ever remember the strict propriety of your de-British, who were encamped some distance in portment since you wave been stationed at Elkthe rear of the batteries, came up, and cut off ton ; for it has not come to their knowledgethat the principles advanced by the federal delegates, their retreat to the River. Finding themselves any member of your corps has been guilty of extended and leaders their retreat to the River. Finding themselves any member of your corps has been guilty of extended on all sides, most of them were com- cess, irregularity or unsoldier-like behaviour. pelled to surrender. At this time it is stated by must express my own high approbation of yope some, that there were not 40 men together. conduct, and how much I have been pleased at About 140 made their escape and got out to the the extreme neatness and propriety of your diese conduct, and how much I have been pleased at Fort. The prisoners were taken to the old Fort, and your excellent discipline. Indeed, gowtle-when they were counted, and stated by the British men, in this neighborhood, an enemy would veofficer to amount to about 550 Having been left ry soon find their ranks greatly thinned if opin the Fort under a small great, the Indians posed by your onerring rifles-I believe that evehave refused to comply. The president would broke in upon them are killed a number. Two ry shot would be the messenger of death. You therefore, under these circumstances, have acted of the English soldiers were killed by the Indians are now about to return to your homes. We correctly in waiting until the governor should in attempting to detend them; Tecumseh and most sincerely wish you a pleasant march, and his wisdom deem it meet to announce the exist. Col Elliot soon came to their relief & put an end that you may meet your friends happy and in ence of an invasion. But it appears from one of to the massacre. Tecumseh, in particular, was health, and that you may long continue to enjey every earthly blessing

President had ordered out a detachment for the on board British vessels, where they remained 2 . We very much doubt whether there is how o. 3 days, and were then taken to the mouth of next blood enough in the body of such a ruthless diabolical incendiary as Cockburn, even were it Their loss in killed was variously stat d from all to rush into his face, to tinge it with a blush. ED:TOR.

> The tory prints, after foining in the general tour captains. Col Dudley is said to have oled indignation on the burning of Havre De Grace, very bravely ; being severely wounded in the no- &c. have, it seems, received counter instructions tion in the leg and temple, and faint with the loss | -for they are now as busily employed in defendof blood, he requested a soldier to give him a gun, ing and palliating, as they were before in crimiand to leave him - when the Indians came up, he nating and denouncing. Some of these profitfired and killed one of them—they rushed upon gate miscreants have dared to advocate the con-nim, and with their tomanawks dispatched him onet of the savage Cockburn and his efficers, on in a most cruel manner, cutting of his legs and the plea of retubation ! Because (say they) our troops have destroyed Latian ratages (on our They represent the Indians in general to have own territory) we have no reason to complain of icted with great cruelty. The fintish, on the the burning of our towns by the British !!!-oother hand, treated them well, took care of the thers again say that these ourrages were unauthewounded, and used every exertion to protect them rived acts, that Admi. al Warren wid not approve of them, &ce .- altho' it is notorious that the plan was They estimate the force of the British at about conceived by him, and executed almost under his wn eye- and although he had but a few weeks undred. The British were sending the Indians before caused a ferious attack to be made on a majesty's prin ers," have not, it appears, leen quite so satisfactors to those whose property has been piliered or destroyed by these buccaneers-Between twenty and thirty Indians arrived in the od hounds have accordingly put into the mouth of one of their puppies another story, which we subjoin, for the purpose of shewing the degree of desperation and depravity to which the party who encourage such manifest impositions are reduced, & the lengths they will go in defend-Navy at the U. States, has published in the New ing the indireders, robberies, and Furnings, of a vindictive, barbarous, and faithtess enemy. from an obscure tory 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. I'own and Frederick, was provoked by the inhabitants, who fired on a flag which was approaching the shores. The enemy ofter landing, came to the house of the writer, but understanding that he h lano commission in the army (they supposed he aid; offered no injury to his property. ocen in expectation for several days of being furnished with an extract from this letter, but have

It will be perceived that this paragragh is worded with a g eat degree of caution-it mentions, indeed, that the inhabitants fired on a fiag, but whether a lag of truce or a British flug is not stated-it does not state that this flag was heisted in front of a column of bayonets, nor that a flag forto be intered, 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, anch less fired on by the inhabitants, as is insingated. Cackburn's orders from admiral Warren were-" Kill, turn and destroy"—such being his purpose, why hoist a tlag 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 HELD 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 inucleany enquiry as to who was or was not an officer in the army, but we know that they always engage whether this or that man is a tory or a democrat, which were probably the questions a-ced in the present instance, if any questions were assed at all. Now we hope "for the cake of truth" that the writer of the above article, as well as all others who build up faisehood on the top of falsehood to serve the enemy, and to calemniate the American government and people, he compelled to pay the liar's furfeit, and be transferred to that country from whence issue the robbers and rogues who disturb the world, and the bribery and conruption which induce such despicable beings efend them.

THE ENEMY.

Two ships and two brigs of the British block . iding squadron were close in with the barati 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 shippingcipating with unclouded prospect, the glorious cipating with their future prey.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Copy of a letter addressed to a member of Parliament.

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

It is very generally admitted, that a commerce with an enemy is as impolitic as illegal : and that if any be licensad 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 I shall be happy, if required, to give the United States, not even in articles of provisions, and consequently refused of the measure, as a political one, or the solicitations of the merchants for li- as affecting the present and future macenses to import from thence into Great nufacturing interest of Great Britain censes to import from thence into Great nufacturing interest of Great Britain the produce of the United States and America, as well as Europe and tent with the equal and natural rights of man even under the condition of an equiva- Asia. lent previous export of British manu fac ures, the conduct of government was FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. generally spplauded.

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 acept, 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 superabundan: productions of its soil and industry-nor that the Uni ed States have realized an nually many millions sterling from the tobacco, corn, rice and cotton, exported to Europe, and chiefly to Great Britain and unless the present war cause stop to the export of these stricles, the lation and securi y. Hence originated go entirely produced, will never feel the tofore the strenuous supporters of the

govern that country. edies, from South America, & from the left the liberty (of which by the way they Mediterranean shores; and as it was a tries are capable of yielding annually, sume, no alarm was created by this un him to punishment for a crime he may com derstood prohibition to the import of mit, but also to extend that punishment to material rise take place in the prices of farther cannot, by his own act, subject his the stock on hand, the same being de- son to the punishment of death for a murder clared more than sufficient in quantity which he himself has committed; because and assortment, without further supply, by nature he is a distinct individual unconfor about fifteen months consumption. It appears that the government, the merchants, the spinners and the manufacturers, continued for a short time un der these agreeable and satisfactory de States, that in the unblockaked parts c that country, neutral ships are loading cottons and other produce for the B tish ports, when they could claim legadmission to entry under the old act o Parliament, which never was enacted : legalize any such rade, but which from a dubiosity of terms had been availed ... in a few instances, by the custom hou departments, to adn it cotton wool is neutral ships, from enemy's ports .--This occurrence naturally created a ve ry great degree of a xiety. The mer chants remonstrated loudly against the policy of receiving from an evemy, in neutral ships or in any shape, an article which could be procured in our own co lovies, and from friendly countries .-The shipping Interest, with equal justice, declaimed against neutral naviga. tion in a trade which British ships might carry on from other quarters; and the financial gentlemon remind the minis ter, 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 manufac-These remonstrances 'called forth the jealousy of the American par ty 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 em-

ploy.
The lords of trade appear to have gi ven a very patient hearing to all the par ties, who tho't proper to state their opi nions and wishes to the board; and as moured, 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 minist ters intended to sanction the admission of cotton direct from the U. States, it neutral ships during the war, under small additional duty , and to admit them circuitously, at a lower duty, in British

ships. This supposed bonus, or protection,

The East India. West India and Bra all merchants offer to prove that ade quate supplies of cotton of every descrip of the society to which I belong is displess tion can be procured to take the place of ing to me, from its disposition or oppression the cottons of the U. States; and if, ne cessary, to supplant the use thereof in and reflection I ask what human association bridge the liberty of the press. all our manufactures. The manufactu- has the natural right to prevent me from that

rers and general merchants, also assert society to join any other that may be more warmth to some remarks made by Mr. their opinions on this important point.-The former declared, that the cottons grown in the U. States can be dispensed by a contract, to which I have never, either with, and both unite in praying the goernment to prohibit the import of the same, until the United States are open to receive the products and manufacures 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 here should be any hesitation on the part of the government on this questi-

I conceive that the manufacturers and merchants will be able, satisfacorily, to prove what they have advanced, and I do not see what the spin ners can bring forward to oppose them. you my opinion either of the policy

sand of those who were born in the United ALLEGIANCE. States can be called Americans because not The principle of "implied allegiance" one in a thousand but is the descendant of a adopted by the British government, must native of some other country. Let us supappear preposterous to every man of liberal pose, for a moment, that all nations now ex reflection and unprejudiced mind. Govern isting had adop ed the same principle, (and ment was originally established for the pro if one has a right the whole have) a French ec ion the safety, and the welfare of manand men, being in their nature gregarious bo n in France, must owe allegiance to both; gradually formed themselves into a society. which would be perfectly absurd. In all ca and volu- arily entered into : social compac vil contrac's there must be parties, and none by which that society should be bound .are parties but those who have expressly gi Endowed by nature with a capability of ven their consent, which alone can constitute hought and action, they perceived ha a the validity of a con ract. Yat in this, the promiscuous and unrestrained association most importan of all, a compact between would be replete with destruction, & herthe prince, or government, and the subject. fore established laws for their better regu no consent is required, and be you born where you may, i' your father or grandfa southern provinces, where they were verament, which is defined by the Biron ther has been so inforunate as to receive his Montesquien to be a society directed by breath in Great Britain you canno rid your pressure of a state of warfare: and the law." By this social compact, it was never .lf or this curse which pursues you to the inhabitants thereof will continue as here | understood that the contractors had power end of life, and which, like Cain's, marks unalterably to bind their posterity ; because von out as a victim. whatever you may d French or war party in America, who they knew icwould be not only absurd, but or wherever you may go. Like the worst of have, for many years past, and who still impracticable to attempt to bind men by all slaves. I have not the power of swearing their acts who should possess the same na The article of cotton was imported tural rights, privileges and powers of action from the East Indies from the West In as themselves. To them, therefore, they could not deprive them) of assenting or dis fact well ascertained that these coun wenting to the compact they had formed. to a prince I have never seen and with whom No man will I presume be so irrational as I wish to have no connection. Such is the for our use, more cotton than our trade to say, that a father has a natural power to absurdity and tyranny of the principle of and manufactures can require or con form such a compact as will not only subject sotton from the U. States ; nor did any his infant son To be more particular, a nected with his arents, and responsible for his own acts " Father and son," says Huct'us. Bishops of Aurranches, " are relative deas, and the relation is a an end by the 'eath of either" The acts therefore, of lusions, when after all arrangements the one can have no controll over the acts of were made for this new state of affair. the other. By extending this reasoning a advices were received from the United little farther the absurei y will appear more A man, u nus he power of binding hi descendants down to the fif inth genera ior, and under d ed infin um when every possible relation must necessarily be at an end, if he should ater into a compact of a most despatie and bitrary nature, that compact would be oinding upon them though n' relation exisd and though they expressed their fixdissent Swelv colling can be more ab urd than this! Ye such is he right assum d by the British government " Natural or implied allegiance," says dadg. Black stone, " is such as is due from all men bor within the king's dom nions immediately upon their birth; for immediately con their birth they are under the king's protection, at time too when they are incapable of protecting themselves. Natural allegiance is therefore a debt of gratitude, which cannot bef rfcired , cancelled or alter dby eny change of ime. place or circumstance. An Eng lishman who removes to France, or to Chi na, owes the same allegiance to the king of England there as at home, and 20 years hence as well as now." Hence it will ap appear that the circumstance of having been born within the king's dominions ereates 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 spon 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 pro tection? It is impossible to tell. The pa rent is always the protector of his offspring from the im ulee of nature. To the king they owe nothing for law or support, or safety and if the parent neglects them, the protec tion of the king is a mere farce. - If the faa result of these conferences, it was ru ther should abandon h s off ; sing in the forests of Bohemia, and leave hem o the mery of the prowling animals of the wilder ness, by which they are nurtured to maturity, I ask if it would not be the very essence of folly to say, here 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 beery ed, that posteri y is not bound by the acts of its progeniors, and that it has as great a the l'ederal Republican, which, he conright to enter into a distinct and essentially ceived, had no bearing on the abstract to the shipping interest, was rejected as different compact as they had to form one, question of the admission of another entirely futile. powers, the same privileges, and the same

H. in allusion to him; and conducive to my property and happiness .-But by this principle I am not only bound Mr. Hanson rejo ned. The question was then taken on re erring the petition to a committee of expressly or impliedly, given my assentbut this political obligation extends even to he whole House, and carried by a conmy sons and grandsons, though born in a iderable majority.

vernment. Philosophers assert, and the us-

sertion 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 ne

cessarily at an end when the individual ex-

presses 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

or has not given the sanction of a promise,

children and grandchildren, whether born amid the trembling natives of the frigid zone

-or the wandering inhabitants of the sandy

than this? Can any thing be more absurd

than the adoption of such a principle? If

this doctrine were correct, not one of a thou

legiance to the prince or government of

the country of my own choice, or in which

I was born - because there is another antece

dentand indefinable tie which binds me wi h

chain of adamant, forged by my ancestors,

the Bruish allegiance-a principle that must

be despised by every lover of the equal rights

of mankind and hooted at by every advocate

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE - Monday, Miay 31.

vere presented and referred.

vere presented and referred.

of the United States.

Two petitions of a private natu.

Mr. Smith of Md. gave notice that on

o-morrow he should ask for leave to

Several petitions of a private nature

STENCGRAPHERS.

occedings of the House for the Fede

A Republican newspaper; and that or

pplication at the present session for the

the privilege, he had been excluded by

the decision of the Hon Speaker; and

raying to be admitted as heretofore for

Mr. Gressenor moved to refer the

Mr. Grundy remarked, that this was

ne of those questions which there was

lo occasion to refer to a committee, as

he House was as well qualified to de-

ide on it as any committee could be.

Mr. Grosvenor urged the reference

enographers could be admitted on the

flo r consistently with the convenience

of the House, and a course which would

be, perhaps, more decorous to the chair

Mr. Troup suggested the proprier

freferring the memorial to a commi.

tee 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 re-

lation to the individual pericioning. I

seemed proper, therefore, that the Speak

er should have an opportunity of ex

plaining the grounds on which he had

Mr. Wright was indisposed to refer

A very desultory debate ensued, which

the petition to any committee, for rea-

tte more than the names of the speakers

and the general course of proceeding.

Mr. Grosvener replied to Mr.

Mr. Hauson spoke at some length.

with much warmth and no little ele-

quence, in reprobation of the epposition

set up to the admission of Mr. Richards,

Mr. Wright replied with equa-

Wright's objections to the character of

sons which he stated.

han any other.

acted.

-when I arrive at an age capable of action which he viewed as an attempt to a

ne purpose of reporting debates.

cition to a select committee.

ZOROASTER.

of civil liberty.

It was made the order for to day in preference to to morrow, the day pro posed by M . Grosvenor, having beer negatived, 90 to 74.

Several other petitions from individu Is were then presented and referred, among which were several petitions from the district of Columbia present ed at the last session of congress, bu

not finally acted or Mr. Grundy presented the petition of William Kelly, contesting the legali ty of the election of Thomas K. Harris from the birth of the subject, whether he has now a sitting member from the state o Tennessee. Referred to the commitand not only due from him but from his tee of elections.

> The Speaker laid before the House : letter from the Commissioners of Pub lic Lands, tree mitting 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 and passed to a third reading. On motion of Mr. Robertson,

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be in structed to enquire into the propriety of establishing a port of entry in the town man born in England, and an Englishman of Mobile. The House then resumed the ques

ion respecting stenographers-and On motion of Mr. Grundy, resolved tself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the petition of George Richards this day presented nd reterred.

The petition having been egain read. ir. Grosvenor moved the fellowing re

" Resolved, That George Richards be dmitted on the flor of this House as enographer, and that the Speaker la equested to assign him a place there

Mr. Clay (Speaker) after observing hat, in his opicion, an importance had een given to this petition which did no well comport with the dignity of the House, and stated the ground on which he decision had been made by him o which the petitioner complained; which was simply this: that in consequence of the recent alterations in he House cats had been arranged for but fou: stenographers-and to those places h and assigned the applicants according o seniority; and all of whom having been of larger standing than Mr. R. he had by this arrangement been excluded. If the House should deem it proper to dmit 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 nature uninteresting to the public, and principally regarding the former prac bring in a bill to amend the militia laws tice and actual import of the presen rule of the House, as would fill a news poper; in which Messrs. Grosvenor. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. thoun. Gaston, Gholson, Roberts Eppes, Seybert, Macon, Pitkin, Inger soll, Bibb, Stockton and others bore .

On the suggestion of Mr. Eppes, M. Mr. Grosvenor presented the petition Grosvenor so medified his resolution f George Richards, st. ing, that he o read as follows: d curing he last session reported the

" Resolved, That provision ought be made for the accommedation of addit tional stenographers on the floor of the

A motion was made by Mr Gholse o pos'pone the further consideration of he subject indefinitely. Negatived by yeas and nays.

For postponement, Against it. Mr. I gersoil moved to postpone to-morrow. Motion lost.

A motion was made to limit the ad ditional number to be admitted, to two A motion was also made (by Mr. Reberts) to strike out the words " on the his memorial to a committee, as the Floor," and insert " in the Galleries." best mode of ascertaini: g whether other After several unsuccessful motions

> adjourn had been made-A motion for adjournment was mad nd cerried 84 to 82, leaving the su ject undecided and still before the heure

> > Tuesday, June 1.

SENATE. Mr Smith of A anyland, introduced a forth the milit a to execute the laws of the Union &c and the bill was twice read and referred to Mesara Smith, Worthington, Varnum, Taylor and Dana.

Mir. German reported a bill for the re lief of Alexander Pienis.

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 appoint occupied, with little intermission, the d to enquire into the expediency of esta remainder of the day's sitting; of which blishing a district court in the Mississippi we can, for the present at least, give litterritory, and that the said committee have

leave to report by bill or otherwise.

STENOGRAPHERS. The house resumed the consideration of he business yes erday left undecided, re pecting the memorial of George Richards, equesting admission into the house as ste

ographer. The desultory dabate yesterday com nenced was this day resumed. After considerable debate, and the rejec-

ion of one or two proposed amendments, Mr. Bibb moved to amend the original motion of Mr. Grosvener, by striking out thereof the following

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

After further debate, in which it was said by several gentlemen that to adop any step in consequence of the perition 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, Against it,

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 commit ee, to be composed of seven members, whose duty it should be to attend to all matters relating to the Judiciary of the United Stales-And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 2. SENATE.

The bill for the relief of Alexander Phase nix was read a second time, and ordered to

a third reeding.

Mr. Lacock from a select committee, epriced a bill supplementary to the acta heretofore passed on the subject of on uniform rule of naturalization, which was read

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.

Deluvare Blockading Squadron. Within these few days we have had varius 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 gen-tleman direct from Smyrna:

On Saturday last a sloop of war put into he bay with a favorable breeze to come up, but how far she come is u certain. On Sunday two of the enemy's barges were ear Duck Creek, and cap ured the sloop which took down 150 of the militia (which were the day before released from New Custle, and who had corcluded to return ome by water; but fortunately not before bey had been landed-This sloop, which wok them down, put one part asfore at the mou h of Duck Creek, and the other at the mouth of Little Creek : after this she atempted to go to Cohanzy for a load of wood, when she was taken by the barger who fastened them to her ard compelled the persons on board to tow them some distance

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, per-neived the two barges attached to the rloop, (as stated above) and immediately made an attempt to regain the creek, but unluckily aground. The barges had cut themlves loose from the sloop, and were makog for Mr. Cummins's vessel, when the aptain put the cabin furniture on board the out, and wish his men abandoned her, and by the time they reached the shore the English had possession who made an attempt o get her off, but not succeeding, they brew her ca go (principally back, which belonged to Daniel Lowber, & Co.) overreard. Still he could not be get off -They then took off her rigging, &c and put

on board their barges, and burnt her. The ext vessel which was taken belongd to M. Joyce, who was himself on tourd. 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 af ernoon of Sunday .-Our informant who left Smyrna yesterday morning states that none of the persons on heard this vessel had been liberated when e left there. At night the barges were seen stending

down the bay. An express was sent from the bay bore Smyrna on the appearance of he en my -and the M litary Association of that lace immediately marched to the mouth of Duck Creek, but did not reach here until he British had done the injury above men-

Another gentleman informs us that the sloop of war and a schooner came as high up the bay as Mispillion Creek and then sent he barges up which have succeeded in doill to am ad the act to provide for calling ing the mischief above described, and also alarmed the country so much wi hin the last three days.

We regret that it is not in our power to nform the public of the precise force in our

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

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

The conthern members of Congress are frequently branded by he Boston and Connecticut tories with the epithet of negro representatives. The fact is that if there ba my negro representatives hey are from the eastern states; for there, alone, are the blacks entitled to vote at elections. We he whole thereof, and inserting in lieu understand that the sable electors in that quarter are generally federalists- Va. Arr;

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,

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 HARBOUR, 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 Utica Gazette extra of Sun-Extract of a letter, dated Sackett's Harbour, May

"The British fleet, of 5 or 6 sail, were discovered off our harbour early yesterday morning. immediately fired, and every preparation made to litia of this State. give them a warm reception. A light wind and other causes presented their landing until four o'clock this morning, when they effected it with and general until 6 o'clock, when it terminated receive. 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. Lient. Col. Mills, of the volum teers, is among the slain. Col. Backus, 1st reg. I thit drago in is said to be mortally wounded. Two land, That the Governor and Council are hereby general officers of the enemy were found dead on directed to appoint two fit and proper persons are now making out of the Harbor. wait for particulars. In haste, &c.

on the 25th inst. Fort George opened a fire upon and it shall be their duty to report, from time to one of our hoats, when a general cannonading time, all such seutements, with the vouchers took slace all along the frontier. In a short time | thereof, which shall have been made by them to the not a block house or wooden building of any kind Governor and Council for their revision. was standing in or near the British fort, while our And be it enacted, That the Governor & Councille had suffered no loss or injury. An immediatell shall give to said accountants such instruction ate movement was expected

LATEST FROM COMMODORE DECA. TUR'S SQUADRON.

A gentlemen arrived in town last evening from New Haven, which place he left vesterday morn-, called out any part of the militia, so many of Lakes. ing at 9 o'clock, by whom we learn, that a Swe. such blank accounts as shall be necessary for him dish vessel arrived there on Monday night, hav- or them for stating his or their accounts. ing passed Commodore Decatur's squadron on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, at anchor at Fisher's Island; a British 74 was also at anchor, with. ant shall deliver to the person who presented the in five miles, opposite side of the Island. Com Decatur got under way about 9 c'clock the same

We further barn that a prize, laden with wine, to the private armed brig Annaconda, Shaler, of masters, shall render their accounts for settle this port, arrived at New Haven on Monday last, ment to the milinia accountants of the respective The prize master stated, that the Annaconda had shores, where the said contractors and quarter captured a British packet off the coast of Brazil, maste s reside. with \$39,000 in specie on board, which she took of duty already performed, or which may hereafgave the packet up to them.

FROM SANDY HOOK.

We learn that on Sunday evening last, 7 boats, with muffled oars, belonging to the British squa-dron off this port, had made an attempt to land on Sandy Hook. Their object evidently was to attack by surprise; but the centinel discovered on them. The piquet guard then took the alarm The garrison was immediately put under arms, militia accountant for and remained so until sun-rise next morning.

sembly of Maryland, at May Sersion, 1813.

stores, under the direction of the Governor and tion therefor all than allowed by law, so help me Council, and to be paid to the order of the Go- God. vernor, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury of the Western Shore.

ate a loan, on such terms as the Governor and four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the vised by the Governor and Council. faith of the State is hereby pledged for the re payment of the principal and interest thereof :- the Clerk of the Council, for the time being, care-Provided always, That in no case shall a larger fully to preserve the respective vouchers accom | shipman, with 9 others, wounded-the midshipinterest be contracted to be paid than six per cen- panying the respective settlements, and to record man dangerously. tum 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 of the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, whereby considerable expences were created for the pay, maintenance and transportation of the said detachments to their respective places of rendezwors, which expences ought to be promptly paid.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Governor & Council be and they are hereby authorised to draw on the Treasurer of 'he 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.

Resolve I, That there shall be allowed to cach of the Militia Accountants the sum of 400 dollars, yearly, to be puid quarterly, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury of the Western

Recoved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorised and requested, wheh in their judgment it may be proper to cause to be removed from the City of Annapolis to some place of safety in Anne Arundel or Prince George's county, such Public Records, Books and Papers, as they may deem necessary, under the superintendance of the respective public officers, and that all other public officers in the several counties of this State be, and they are hereby authorised & required to remove the Records. Books and Papers, of their respective offices to some place of security, whenever in their judg-

meat circumstances may require it. Resolved, That the Governor and Council and the public officers in the several counties of this teen miles to the southward and westward of Washington Society? And what would be this move any public records, books and papers, be, morning, but the wind being ahead they anchorand they are hereby severally authorised to cause all or any part of such records, books and papers. to be returned to the place from which they have had boarded a fishing smack that left Montang been removed, when in their judgment it can be Point on Friday morning, and the fishermen in be done with safety.

Resolved. That the sum of 2,000 dollars, out of any monies in the Treasury of the Western shore, war. 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 & necessary claims, for which the Governor be, and he hereby is au thorised to draw from time to time as circumstances may make necessary

Whereas. It is advisable to guard against units , bring any news from the army. essary and unjust expenditures of the money in

this State. Therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Governor and Council be equested to instruct the Accountant of Militia claims to audit the pay of the field and other offiers, who have been called into service by the aws of this State, as nearly as practicable, with due regard to the number of men under their espective commands.

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

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Mary land, 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 dol-

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 chains arising from, and expences incurred in consequence of theservice 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 By 9 o'clock it was reduced to a certainty that it State, passed at November session, 1811, or by was their intention to land. Alarm guns were the orders of the Commander in Chiefol the Mi

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

> An act to provide for the settlement of claims a rising from the past or future employment of

the militia of this State. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Many commanded the enemy-Gen. Brown command- er on the Western Shore, who shall be strled aced our forces, and fought bravely. The enemy countants of militia claims, who shall be charged to day beating down. A ship, a brig, and a sch'r You must with the settlement of all claims against the State ait for particulars. In haste, &c." arising from the past or fiture employment of Br to-day's stage from the west, we learn that the mititia of this State, on their respective shores,

ons as they shall think necessary in what manner Com. Chauncy arrived of Niagara on Friday, 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

> And be it enzeted. That when any account shall have been settled and passed, the account same for settlement a duplicate thereof and certify the eon that he has passed the same.

And be it enacted. That all the contractors for supplies for the militia of this State, and quarter

ter be performed, shall be verified by the oath of the respective commanding officers of the respective companies performing such duty or if it i, Berresford, 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 sa-

tisfactory evidence.
And be it exacted, That before the said account ants shall proceed to the discharge of their retheir approach before they landed, and fired up spective duties, they shall severally take the following cath or aftirmation : I, A. B. de solemnand poured a voiley into the beats; they returned by swear, or affirm, (as the case may be) that I the fire and instantly pulled off to the squadron. will faithfully and honestly discharge the duty of Shore of Mary. cither from favour na land, and that I will not, Laws and Resolutions passed by the General Astiality or affection, admit any account exhibited from hatred or ill will, and will settle the same Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hun- tairly and impartially, according to the best of dred and eighty thousand dollars be appropriated my skill and judgment; and that I will not directfor the purchase of arms, ordnance and military ly or indirectly receive any further compensa-

And be it enacted, That as soon as the General Assembly shall have appropriated money for the enemy threatened to fire into and sink her, unless Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western purposes in this actmentioned, the Governor be. Shore be and he is hereby authorised to negoci- and he is hereby authorised and directed to draw warrants on the Treasurer of the Western Shore till half past 11 o'clock, when the British sheered Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of for the amount of the respective claims when re-

> And be it courted. That it shall be the duty of the several warrants, signed by the Governor for he time being.

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

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

New York, May 25. The privateer Saratoga, Capt. Wooster, of this on Saturday last, having been chased by a British igate almost all the night before.

Stiled from Newport last week, the Yankee, f 19 guns and 200 men, and Blockade, of 15 guns, both belonging to Mr. D'Wolf, of Bristol-who has on the stocks a ship for privateering to carry 32 guns. | The Yankee had the remarkable lick on her last cruise, to capture seven prizes and get them all in safe.]

May 31. ATE FROM COMMODORE BECATUR'S SQUAD.

BOX. The seh'r. Rambler, Capt. Barlow, arrived at his port on Sunday morning from Newport .-Capt. B. informs us, that he passed Com. Decatur's squadron on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock at anchor off Block Point, about 10 miles this side of New London.

The sloop Fair American, captain Hasley, ared again.

Capt. H further states, that the Commodors formed the Commodore that the enemy's squadon, off Montaug Point on Wednesday last, consisted only of 2 frigates and a twenty gun sloop of

A cartel has arrived at New London, from St. Rartholemews. She passed Com. Decatur's states. Let conferees be appointed by the resquadron, near the Race, standing for Mentang spective legislatures, and they would form a con-Peint, on Saturday evening about half past five federation, or compact in support of our commer-

The Steam Boat North River, arrived here chinations of the slave-holders and the backwoods-ye-terday afternoon from Albany, but did not men."

-A gentleman passenger, informed us, that the ficet 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 offthe Hook last evening.

From the Albany Argus, May 21. A letter from Butialo, dated on Thursday, makes no mention of any recent movements of the army.

The operations against the enemy we under stand 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 rein forcement of troops, which has swelled the aggre-gate of our force at Niagara to about eight thou-

New York, June 1. The following endorsement on the register of the Swedish brig Gustaves, arrived here on the 24th ult. from Gottenburg.
"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 Of Windmill Point, May 30, 1813. "The enemy, consisting of a ship of the line, one frigate, one tender, and some small craft in appeared to be on their way up vesterday, but are

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 Lu. reagh. [Enquirer. cas Yeo, at Montreal, and 450 able and experienced scamen under the orders of that distinguith. called on deliver to any officer or officers having ed hero, destined to take the command on the

> Gov. Prevost and Sir James Lucas Yeo, with five companies of grenadiers, left Montreal for Upper Canada on the 11th inst. May 15.

Capt. Barelay of the Navy ordered eight or ten Gun Boats to be immediately built at King-

It has been believed that all the enemy's ships ad descended the Chesapeale, and were either in Lynnhaven Bay, or gone out; we have information which induces us to believe, that two or o movements of the enemys force in Lynhaven for some days, which deserve notice.

Two line of battle ships are in Lynhaven bay;

one is supposed to be the Poictiers, Commodore

Hampton, May 26.
On Monday night, the privateer Roger Quarles, of 14 gurs, commanded by Captain R. Quarles, full of men, from Norfolk, passed the British

blockading ships on a cruize.

Last night, two seamen, belonging to the Betey, capt. Smith (a look out pilot b. 11, which had several times slipped to sea for the purpose of warning approrching vessels of the blockade) arrived berein a boat, and gave the following reout: "That some days ago, their vessel was captured by a British privateer, (formerly the High Fiver, of Baltimore) commanded by a lieutenant and about 70 men, who immediately burnt the pilot boat. (. . 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 Quarles, Just as she was clearing the ebast. The Roger, desirous of proceeding on her cruize, was hailed without answering. The she answered ; Quaries then gave them a broad side, and an action commenced, which continued

cit-and Quarles proceeded on his cruise. What loss or damage, if any, Quarles sustain ed, is not known, as he kept on but the British Lieut. cook, and I men were killed, and the mid-

They fought so near that the words of com mand were distinctly heard. 11ad Quarles kept up the fight a little longer, (say the men) he would have compalled the enemy to strike, as he Lad three shots between wind and water .-Yesterday the High Fiver gave a boat to the capain and crew of the Betsey, all of whom, except the two men that kinded here, were sent or shore at the Cape, and went up to Norfolk.

Compiler.

DIVISION OF THE UNION. Notwithstanding we have as little faith as an in the charge against the whole body of federa ts, of attempting to sever the union and establish a northern confederation, under the protection of the woodlen walls of Old England; yet it is port, last from New Orleans, arrived at Newport to be denied that steps towards so treasonable and dreadful an event are frequently proposed by futeral writers. It is needless to mention the character and influence of the New England Palladium. Though not satinguished as the envenomed organ of the Essex Junto, no paper in Boston is better known or more generally approved by the great budy 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 ten. densy? Can the disciples of Washington hold this language? In an adjoining column of the same paper, is a compous account of the festival of the "Washington Benevolent Society," so called in memory of the man whose dying injunetion was to "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of any attempts" to divide the union, or awake it by geographical prejudices, and array. approved security before the property is removed ived here yesterday from Sag Harbor. Capt. ing local interests in hostility. Would any Le-11. informed us, that he had passed Commodore gislature of this State appoint delegates to this sale. Attendance given by Decatur's squadron on Friday evening, at nine insurrectional congress? Washington declared o'clock, at anchor off Plumb Island, about tif- against "self-areated societies." What is this State, who have removed, or may hereafter re- New London. They got under way on Friday commercial league or new confederation, if appointed or created as proposed by the Boston writer? What consistency, what patriotism, what federalism! [N. Y. Cot. [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 the next election) it seems a most favorable time for forming a COMMERCIAL LEAGUE among these cial rights, which would defy the emily and me

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 desected that place in conse quence, 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 inve terate, more cruel and barbarous than the Bri tish themselves : the truth of this remark is am ply illustrated in the conduct of the tory veteral down by the British in attempting to advance to Sheafie's head quarters; at last Col. Scott him self, 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 luc ky interference of a British sergeant with a file of men. 1. 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 Braish themselves suffered severely. If, as has been suggested, this act of desperation was committed after an offer to capitulate had been made it is apparalleled in the annals of nations professing to be civilized.

The federal editors have lavished their most virulent 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 re' serve their five, when they discover that such is the field. It is understood that Gov. Prevost one to be a resident on the Eastern, and the oth- company, are just off the Rappahannock. They the practice of their favorite England. A London paper of 11th February, states the arrival at Liverpool of the Catharine Kay, (Cartel,) in 23 have passed down by them, and informed them days from New York. "Immediately on her ar-who we are. Other wise we should perhaps have rival, ALL the LETTERS and PAPERS found had their sch'r. this morning. on board, were SEIZED, put into bags, sealed, "It is much to be regretted that any vessel, but and forwarded to the General Post Office—and on board, were SEIZED, put into bags, sealed, more particularly a foreign vessel, should be thence sent this morning, by order of Mr. Free cleared out at such a time; for it is evident they ling, to the Transport Board, for INSPECTI-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 addres sed to Mr. King, and endorsed by Lord Castle-

> We learn with pleasure, that the new frigate now equipping at Sackett's Harbour is, by the direction of the President of the United States, to bear the no . of "GENERAL PIEE." This tribute of respect to the memory of that bonoured grateful to the national feeling; and long may the three successive weeks in one of the newspapers than of the "General Pike" wave triumphant at Easton. oler the waters that hore him to the theatre of his glory and his doom! [Nat. Intel.

Nothing con more strikingly mark the tyranby of the British faval service, and the compulion under which Americans impressed into their service, as well as native seamen are kept, than nore are above the Potomac. There has been the curious fact, announced in a paragraph we end in a London print, that the Admiralty have ofused to permit the use of life preservers (an invention whose name points its use, for preserving lives at sea) lest it should encourage desertion! 13.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The legislature of Massachusetta convened on Wednesday the 21st ult .- John Phillips was chosen President of the Senate, and Timothy Rigelow Speaker of the House of Representatives. The vote for Speaker was as follow:

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 Gover

nor and Lieutenant Governor having been count ed out, the following appears to be the result : For Gerernor. For Caleb Strong - - - 56,754 J. B. Varnum - - 49,789 Scattering - - -680 Total - . _____100,223 For Lieutenant Governor.

Scattering - - -99,344 The predominance of Federalism is decided in very branch of the government of Massachusetts The aggregate federal majority in the state is tar ger than we had anticipated, and nearly half a great as the Republican majority in Penusylvania

For Wm. Phillips - - - 56.403

Wm King - - - 42,693

214

SHORT CRUISE & RICH PRIZES.

Portsmouth, 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 cruize, with the British ship Dromo, from Liverpool, bound to Haliux, with eargo invoiced at £70,000 sterling-and that he had also sent into Boothbay a beig (the name o which we could not distinguish) eargo worth £4,000 sterling. The captain observes, the above prizes are worth upwards of six hundred thousand dollars."

Bodon, May 27. Arrived a sloop from the Eastward-a passen er nut on hoard and arrived in the above vessel eports, that on Saturday the British frigate Shannon, captured the privateer sch'r. Enterprize, of Salear, bound on a civize, and on Mondar, after a hard chose, the Letter of Marque sch'r. Post Boy, of do. bound to St. Domingo.

NOTICE.

By order of the Orphan's Court for Tulbot county. The subscriber will offer at public sale, for the benefit of the legal representatives of Andrew Cal-lewler, 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 Particulars will be made known on the day of JOSEPH MAPTIN, Adm'r.

de bonis non with the Will an nexed of And w. Callender, dec.

IN CHANCERY.

May 10th, 1813. Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of the late Benjamin Lucide, as reported by the trustee, Mary Everitt, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 15th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Star at Easton, below the 19th day of June next.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be 2.350 dollars

True copy. JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Cin.

BY THE SENATE,

RESOLVED, That from and after the present ession of assembly, no private act, nor any bit. for laying out any new read, 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 no. tice 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 their be no newspaper Sheaffe. At the battle of Queenstawn, many of printed in such county, then in some newspaper the lives of our brave rem were sacrificed by his orders; two flags of trace were successively shot lis, Frederick Town, Hayers 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 sul stance of such petition: and the petitioner or applicant shall produce evidence of such notice to the General Assembly at the time of hearing such

> By the House of Delegates, May 21th, 1813. Read the first time and ordered to lie on the ta

UPTON S. REID, CIL. By order,

By the House of Delegates, May 20th, 1813. Read the second time and assented to.
By order, UPTON S. REID, Clk.

In Souncil, May 31, 1813.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be pubished three times in all the newspapers printed n this State-and also in the Federal Republican, George Town, and the National Intelligencer,

NINIAN PINKNEY, CIL. By order, june S

FOR SALE The elegant Full Bre I Horse ROLLA.

On accommodating terms, to be made known by application to THOMAS S. LOVEDAY.

june 8-

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

On application of James Clayland, executor of Robert Mastin, jan. 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 and lamented hero, is no less appropriate than be published once in each week for the space of

In testimon that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphens court of the county aforesaid, I have here unto set my hand, and the seal of my ofener fire affixed, this 31st day of May, A. D

1313. Test _ JA : FRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbut county.

In c. mpliance with the chore order-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN-That the sub-eriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orhans court of said county, in Maryland, letters destamentary on the personal estate of hebert Marin, jun. late of Talbot county, deceased-All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make mmediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, ere 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 beneat of said estate. Given under n.y hand this 8th day of June, 1813.

JAMES CLAS LAND, Ex'or june 8 ____ 3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Teres, 1813. The creditors of Michael Dean, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, ti at on the petition of the said Mickael Dean to the origes of Caroline county court, in court sitting, for refief as an insolvent debtor under the act of a sembly, passed at November session 1805, entitled "Aa 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 f our said county court, on the Tue day stee the ecord Monday of October next, to answer any llegations 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 hepefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the aid Michael Dean should not have the reliet prayed for.

By order of the court-THO: RICHARDSON, CA. To be inserted in one paper at Easton, for three necessive weeks, at least three months before October next. june 8-3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT. Dieces Tem. 1015

The creditors of Joshua Green, of Ca chine county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Joshua Green to the udges of Caroline county court, for relief as an usolvent debtor, under the act of assembly pa sed at November session eighteen burored and five. entitled, " An act for the relief of sundry insulvent debtors," and the several supplements there-to; and he having odupted with the direction of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline comty court, at Denton, in and for said county, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any affections that may be made against him relative to his said application-the arms time and place are appointed for his cre-ditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause. if a-ny they have, why the said Joshua Green should not have the relief prayed for. By order of the court-

THO: RICHARDSON, CH. One of the advertisements to be set up at the court house door, one other at one of the toverna in Denton, and the remaining one to be published in one of the newspapers at Easton for three sucting of October court. june 8-3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, hving in Der hester county, near New Market, a dark mulit to lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of JOB. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and t is a thin vissage; 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 thove reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured asabove mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him SAMUEL CRIFTITA



PROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCES. ODE

ON OUR NAVAL VICTORIES. Lives there no bard of patrice fire, And soul alive to glory, To seize the long neglected lyrs, And sing tile deathless story i

A century had Britain held, The trident of the subject see, And all that time no eye belield Her flag strike to an enemy.

France left her mistress of the main ; Van Tromp no longer swept the sea; And the proud crest of haughty Spain Bow'd to ber great supremacy.

Her thunders roar'd on Egypt's strand, When in Aboukir Frenchis Struck terror thro' the trembling band, And shook the lofty pyramid. And where the Red Cross Knights of vere

Beneath old Coeur De Lies fought At Aere 'gainst Saladin bold, Her tars new glories bravely bought. Her flag o'er all the East wav'd proud,

And more the execut turn more pale; While mussulmen before it bow'd Who scorn'd the Christian God to hail. The genius of the out world cower'd Beneath her overwheiming pride, And high the flag of Britain tower'd Ger the "vex'd behan" far and wide.

But there was rising in the WEST, A nation scarrely fledg'd in fight,
Whose wrongs had fir'd her youthful breast,
And nerve her arm to strike for right;

Who seem'd to erouch beneath the feet Of Briton's lion, stern and brave. But boldie launch'd frer little deet. The remnant of that right to save.

O! then was seen a glorious fight, No eye that lives e'er saw before, And soon in many a gallant fight, The palm of Victory we work. And that same fing which undisturb'd

For ages o'er the ocean flew, And the our world's puissance curb'd, Struck to the provess of the NEW. O. England! great in flood and field,

Burns not div breast with bitter ire, To see they far fam'd heroes yield Executh our well directed the? First, Hullthe great example gave;

And led the van of naval glory : Then gattant Jones, so cool and brave, And tuen DECATUR fam'd la story. Next BAINBRIDGE, on Brazilian shore,

When Britain's flag was ne'er haul'd down Another laurel bravely tore From the full weath, hat deck'd her crown

And Lawrence, too, a wreath has gain'd, Another battle nubir won; An easy victory obtain'd, With man for man, and gun for gun.

Burns not each cheek with triumph's flush Gleages not each eye with patriot fire, And thro' our veins the swift blood rush Like light'ning down the electric wire?

Yes! and perhaps some future time, When brighten'd our unpractised lyre, And our young arm has gain'd its prime, Some bard hay sing in strains of fire-

How Britain's sun that rose so bright, Far in the ruddy Alexers main, Red in our west went down in night, Never to rise again New York, May 21st.

MOSILE, Ap 128

The eyes of he nation will be diverted : moment from the he rors of war, which ar solate our northern barders, to enjoy the glad prospect which presents welf in the south -Knowing well the interest which the fell po ession of the eastern section of Louisiana friend to humon rights . will excite in the United States, we have obtained from a correct source the particu lars wh chenables us to state the following it; let us look to the mildness the benefit detail of the military movements in relation to that event.

Orders for taking possession were received by major general James Wilk mon at head quarters about the first of last month I was for seen that the only danger which could attend he effectuation of the object, would arise from the communication of in- tern frontier of Florids, arrived a Period verying off the cost, or to the Spaniards at Pensacel: ; secreey and celerity were therefore the necessary character sties of the move-

The general had to collect troops, and pre pare ma erids for the expedition. He or dered a battal on of the 3d regiment from the English Turn, to the pass of Chris ian. under the pretence of preserving the health of the troops; and he ordered from New O leans a company of anillery, and a bat talion from the second r giment to he Pour. Coquille as if to assist the building the works in hand at that place. These movement were completed about the 25th of last month; and on the 27 h the general required of com modere Shaw to send a squadron of gun boats to take possession of the hev; and cu off all communication with Pensacola .-Lieutenant colonel Bouyer, then stationed pear Fort Stoddert, with a respecta le force had been previ usly ordered to be in readings. to march in a day's notice.

The general left New Orleans on the 20th. embarked on heard the schooner Aliga or and probed out of the Bay, on St John inte sake Peachairtrain, on the evening of the same day ; the next morting it fell calm, and to expedite the rendezvets of the troop at the Pass Chritan, he got on board borge which opent in fifteen feet water op poste the Petite Rais (near where he had been week-d in November la-t) and be lay or the keel of his boat some time without a hope of deliverance, for though several ves sels persed none discrered his farlors situ ting; at length the wreck was espied by a party of Spanish fishermen, from the more wine came to the relief of the half drowned party, and helped to tou he beat ashore here she righted, cleaned and the gours? at tun se egain embarked and got to the Fetile Coquitle about midnight, having made a triverse of three leagues across an arm of to the a reice intended as if the wall of the the lake. The troops here destined for the fort and been measured by a rule.

desprine, were mustered the next day, and | American flag on the walls of fort Charlotmbarked for the general rendezvous, the first of April under convoy of gan boat No twenty seven which conning aground in the Regulete, then almost sun set the general ordered the transports to make the best of their way to their destination; he follow ed the next morning, and in the even ing, run on shore on Grand Isle. He then left the gun boat, g.t on board a shallop and reached the Pass at night fall, hav ng received two shot from gan toat No twenty two as he passed the bay of St Lon is one of which went between the masts .-The next morning the 2d, an express wa-dispatched to order lieutenant colonel Dowyer to fall down the Mobile river, and occupy he bank on the opposite side of the bay finding at the same time com Shaw's ordershad not reached the gun boats 1st intended for the blockade, (they having been previously ordered by lieutenant Bainbridge to his re lief at the mouth of the Mississippi where he was aground) the general pushed forward the armed hoat Alligator into the bay, undethe command of Mr Shepherd, with a ser geant, corporal and twelve men On the h, commodore Shaw reached the Pass and gurboat to enter the bay. Every thing be ing arranged & completely equipped, with 30 scaling ladders the troops embarked at night under a little shift of wind the transports beat out of the Pass of Christian, and contending with adverse winds, reached the bitants of this place, causes of the most joyful Pass of lie ron on the evening of the 10th .-A party under captain Aikinson was dispatched to bring off a Spanish guard and the pilot from the Dauphin Island, which ser vice was performed before midnigh & the

for Pensacola Three of the transports were behind at hort time. Commodore Shiw had left the We do n il tills and passed on to see, the evening fore between the Islands In Cores and Petite Bors; he was now seen cruizing in the bay, with a number of vess is brought to under the Aligator, and lieut, Roney's boat among them a ransport with a licute ant of artillery and a party of troops, pro visions and other articles destined to Fort Ch rlotte In the mean time lieutenant col Brayer, with great diligence, had directed the Tensaw, and pi ched his camp poo ite the town with five pieces of brass ordi

men embarked en board a schooner, bound

Our fistilla efter getting into the bay public services and may you live m. ny cast anchor, and the Gen, and the Com had veers under the blessings of a free govern conference respecting the plan of debath- | ment, good he alth & social friends, triuinph

The arrangements being made and the ne cessary orders given, he made sai! in tout lifel order and reached L'Ance a Morville | plans of your country. just after night fall : the wind died away the air was serene and he moon shone wi h great lustre a profoundationce ensuellandt! e troops vere on shore & ormed before two o'clock ed the music which foll wed was the first information the commandant had of the ge- To thich the general made the following re eral's approach.

The next d y about noon, six hundred men advanced to column, and took post in front of the firt in a neighbouring woods.in morning of the 16 h and the strip-s and he its entires may be fully realized. stars took the place of the insig is of despo tion under the discharge of armon to the light to discharge the function of my a unspeakable joy of every American & every tion to the satisfaction of wise and honorable

Let us enjoy the rich blessings lo each manner, as to prove to the world, we merit shoul executive particularly, in a case ac verce and justice of our government, and let kindness, benevolence, forbearance & chari ty, succeed tyranny, cruelty, injustice and parsecution.

We learn that col Garson, to whom was assign d the duty of reconner er ng the enformation to the enemy, who might be he river on the 17th inst on the western bank of which he found a Spanish pos occupied by a serjeaut and seven men. Il - caused them to take a hasty leave of the territory of the United Sates ; they moved towards Pensa

> Major general Wikinson & commedate Shaw reached town on Sunday morning from the capes, where they had been on a reconneitering party. with a view to the de fence of the country. They brought in com any the Spanish schr. San Fedio, captain Denavre, nine days from Jamaica. On Saturd y forementhisystel was discovered standing into the bay, but soon efter was observed to baul her wind and stand to the eastward. Commodore Shaw immediatel. dispatched captains Alexis and Jones in two cutters to pursue and examine her, which ervice was performed with the characteris tie promutitude of our navy, by thesgallant officers, who finding the vessel without a cle rance, and I den with B i ish manefactures, ordered her in for adjudi cation.

A a meeting of the citizens of Mobil ssembled at the residence of James Lynn on the 17th of April 1813, for the purpose of taking in a consideration the propriety of precenting to maj gen. Jas Wilkingon a ongre platory address on the occasion of h i it to Mobile, Josiah Blak ley was called to the chair. Abel Farrar was appoint de eretary, and the following resulutions wer-

sppointed to dr. if and present to gen Wil and the public generally that he has opened a shop kinson an address in the name and behalf of on the west side of Washington street, opposite feelings on the occasion of the display of the

" It is proper to remark that the falldermadeat Pass Curistian were as exactly fitted

Resolved, That James Jadson. esq. col. Zenun Orso, and Lewis Judson, esq. be .

commit ee fur that purpose JOSIAH BLAKELY Chairman ABEL FARRAR, Secretary.

At 12 o'clock on Sanday the 18th inst the committee above pamed waited on the general at his head quarters in the horse tately occupied by the Spanish common dante, and presented to him the following address :

To Major General James Wilkinson.

SIR. The committee of the citizens of the town of Mobile approach you with feelings of profound respect, and ask leave to corgra wiate your excellency, and thre' you, also the American government and people. on the auspicious event, which has unfurled the national flag of the United States over the ramparts of fort Charlotte-which will pread the sacred mantle of the laws, and their protecting influence over this long neglected own and country; and which has extruded from this section of ancient Loui

and urexpected appearance of the American flug. & your laconic annunciation of liberty & protection, were, to the long enslaved inha-

The happy cra h sat length arrived, when the United States. The 15's of April the Citizen of the U. States who may apply to min for ex: morning, the Spanish coporal and six day on which Floridan despotism fell palsted, it. The application must be made by poet and Mobilian jubilee.

The Calabasa is no longer the terror of the en o'clock; the gineral determined never | citizen nor the instrumes tof the lyrant The theless, to push forward, and acro dingly the Ame ican Engle, the precurser of civil liber

We do not, sir. approach you with syco phantic emiles and unmeaning auplause, bu. in the h nest candor of our hearts we wish to be permitted an expression of our high consideration and regard; and to tender you the homage of our thanks and praticul. or the skillfulness with which you have planned, and the vigilance, secreey and prampt teds with which you have executed he expedit on which has so happily resulted in the quiet, peaceable possess on of this important post; the last hold where tyr any delighted to ling r. Permit us also, to ex press cur gistitude for your o g and faithfai ng over the Send, and demons of faction and envy, to erjoy the rich sensations of o sciou- rectitude and the undivided ap

We have he honor to be, J. LYON

committee of the si Z ORZO .zens of Mobue. L JUDSON,

MOEILE. April 18th. 1813 CETTLEMEN,

I rewive with enforgaed satisfaction the mean time m jor II D Pi-ree, an aid | your congrateletians, on the introduction of de-cam, of the general, bore a summons to the government and the law of our country he comrandant, demanding the evacuat on over the country of chile; and I impleme of the place, which was let vered up on the Heaven, that the prospects and the wishes of

It has ever been my glory, and my de men, and therefore ! an claim so credit for the bare execution of the orders of the pa companied by hazard or perils.

Nevertheless, gentlemen, I cannot be in sensible to your kindness, por argrateful for your good withes : they make a strong im pression on my affections, and while I am cerely recipre ate them to you, gentle men, and the worthy citizens of the town at Mo ule, I beg you to receive the solema assur ences, tout they will not be forgotten while memory lasts.

JAMES WILKINSON. Meerrs. J Lyon, Senon Orso L. Jud on, ergs committee of the citizens of the own et Mabile.

NEW SADDLERY.

The subscriber being burnt out and establish d his shop at the corner of Dover and Wash "on streets, has just returned from Philadel phia with a large and general assortment of S.i D DLEKY, from the best American and foreign manufactories, and has werkmen equal to any in he State- unich, tegether with his personal atudance, will enable him to supply any orders in his bue, of the best materials, at the shortest no tice, and on such terms as cannot fail to please .-He returns thanks to his friends and a generou public, for the fiberal encouragement he has rereived, and soficits that continuance which his undeviating exertions to please may entitle him

He has also the following Suddlery for sale on easonable terms for cash: Skitting Bell stirrep irons, va Brille ricus patterns Harness Trunk locks Hog skins Curry combs Suidle trees Moutaing Lits Suake globe bits, Cut & wrought tacks

well assorted of every size, and sundry other articles of Hardware well as orted, in his tine. Trunks manufactured at his shop, of various sizes and qualities, at the short 67 Country produce taken in exchange for

WILLIAM BROMWELL Laston, may 25___

NOTICE. The subscriber respectfully informs his friend

he citizens of Mobile expressive of their Mr. Peacock's tavern, where he designs carrying

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

THOMAS R. PINKIND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissio, ere of the Taxion Taibol ounty will meet on MUADAY the 3th June, inst at the Court Itouse in Laston, for the pur ose of hearing appeals; and will continue to su long as may be recessary in contormity to the 19th section of the act at Assembly, passed at No. ember session 1812, emitted " Au act for the va mation 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.

fune 1-m

ROCK HALL PACKET,

Will leave Rock Hall in little at 8 o'Clock. 1. 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---- !

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county both obtained from the Orphans Court of said ceased.—All persons having chains against said bis personal appearance before the Judges of Somay otherwise by law be excluded from all benethe next day dispatched lient Koney in a stana, the lest vestage of despo to govern fit of said estate; persons indebted one requested hereby appointed to appear before the Court, to to make immediate payment, is indelegence car-Suffer us to assure you, that the sudder not be given Given under my hand this 29th

day of May, 1813.
WILLIAM SKINNER, Ex'or et Wm. Skinner, dec'd. iune ! ____ 3

V. COINE MATTER The subscriber having been appointed by the the inhabitants of Florida, west of Perdido President of the U States, agent for Vaccination, assume the proud appellation of citizens of hereby gives notice, that genuine Vaccine Mat

prostrate t the earth will long be held the (except from the citizens of Maryland) the requisite fee of a five dellar 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 courge Vaccination.

JAMES SMITH, U. S. Agent

for Vereination, Baltimore paper containing it to the Agent for Vaccinati- and all reasonable charges if brought home. on, who will then remit their payment for the may 15, (june 1) _____3

Union Bank of Maryland.

12th Arry, 1813. NOTICE IS HERERY GIVEN TO THE

STOCKHOLDIMS, That an Election for Si teen Directors will be seid at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 5 's July neat, it 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue till 3 in the afternoon.

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

N B. Br the act of incorporation, not more he ensuin g vear.

65. The Editors of the Easton Star, Frederown Hereld, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their ac count for payment to R. H. Cash'r.

Coach, Gig, & Chair Making The subscribe s beg leave to into m their frience and the public generally, that they have evermenced, and are now carrying on the above buiness, in a" its various branches, in the town of Denton, opposite the Court House. They have the best motorials, and from the experience of 11. Maddev 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, quel on reasonable terms.-We solicicit a share of public patronage.

DOUGHERTY & MADDEY. Denton, may 4-6

STRAYED

From the subscriber, about the first of Arri est, a dark bay horse COLT, three years old next fall, well grown, long main and tail, with a dent in his forchead; he favors his sire, Jacob

Gromwell's horse-was raised by major Broome. Any person giving information, so that I get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded. JOHN KENNARD.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In obedience to the law and the order of the rehans count of Dorchester county-The is to we notice. That the subscriber, of Dorebester county, hath obtained from the orphans court o Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of admiistration on the personal estate of Charies Unters, late of Dorchester county, dec'd-All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper youchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or be ore 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 unmediate payment - includgence can not be given. Witness my hand, this loth day of May, anno domini 1813.

ELIZ. BETH WATERS, adm'x of Charles Waters

JUST RECEIVED, And for sale at the Star Office, Easten,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY. AMONG WHICH ARE

Bibles, Testaments, Columbian Orators, Scott' Lessons, English Reader, Introduction to do. and Sequel; American Preceptor, do. Selections; Pike's, Jess's, Minorth's and Gough's Arithmatie; Davies's, O'Nici's, Scott's and Morse's Geo graphy; Johnson's, Murray's and Entick's Die tionaries; Murray's, Comitey's and Harrison's Grammars; Columbian, Webiter's, Murray's, Pearce's, Fenning's and Dilworth's Spelling. Book :- Chap-Hooks, Primers and Toy-Books, large assortment.

Elank Books, bound and half bound, broad and ong folio; Wedgewood, Penter, Composition, Scope and Pocket lak stands; Sand Boxes, Seal ing-Wax. Wafers, Pencils and Cases, Ink-Powder, Quills, Writing and Letter paper assorted, Sc. Sc. may 25

FOR SALE,

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons resid ing in the district, if application is an da immedi ately at this office march 23

WANTED,

A smart active BC1, about 15 or 16 years of age, in a Dry Good store, who writes well, and has a knowledge offigures. Apply to the Edi r. may 25- m

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

On application of Adam Lizey, of Bomerset county, by petition in writing to the honorable Judges of said County Court, praying the kenelit 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 Masaid Adam Edgey has resided in the State of Bia-ryinal for two years next preceding his said ap-plication, and having been bro't before the said Court by the said Sheriff of Somerset county, upon a commisment in execution against him, and having taken the oath required by the art of Assembly afore aid, it was ordered and directed county, letters testamentary on the estate of His by the said Court that the said Adam Filzey be tium Skinner, lab of Queen Ann's county, de discharged from imprisonment, and that he make deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same moiset county at Frincess Anne, on the first Sawith the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on thiday in September Term next, to answer such with the vouchers thereof to the maker next, they interrogators, and allegations as may be made or before the 29th day of November next, they to him by his creditors, and the said day is slice cause (if any) they have why the said Ade to Elzev should not have the benefit of his application ; & it was further crucred by the said Court that the said Adam Elney give natice thereof to his creditors by having a copy of this order inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in Faston, there wonths before the day of pointed os aforesaid, and to be con invest for four successive weeks, and also by setting up a notice thereof three months before the said cay, at the Course House door of said County, and one other notice thereof at one Tavern in Princess Anne.

True copy, JOSIAH FOLK, Clerk Somerset count; court, jine 1_

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on il e 27th eit. wight mulatto bound servant ralled DeNILL, about seventeen or eighteen bears of age, of a sientransports were piloted the ugh the very nar ty is viewed as the harbing or of concord and Small Pox, with the greatest certainty and with- der form, ucas five feet high; his hair is levy and out any trouble or danger. All letters to or from straight, of a light colour and very fine, bo resemthe subser ber on this subject, and not exceeding blance of a negro's wool; the features of his face half an ounce in weight, are carried by the Unit- regular and fine, except his under lip which is ed States Mail, free of any postage, in conformity large and drops so as to show his under tech.—
to a late act of Congress, entitled "An act to an Itad on and took with him one pair of bankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do, one red spotted vest, obe striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn für bat, and two half worn mushin 17- The Editors of all Newspapers within the shirts, besides a number of other articles, of win-State of Maryland, are requested to insert the atter cloathing. The above reward will be given, bove once a week for three weeks, and forward if secured in any goal so that I get him again,

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

JAMES WAINE RIGHT. Easton, Md june 1 - m and Philodelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the sab-caber, on the morning of the lite in-t. a bright muletto man by the name of Pottere, about 5 teet 6 or 7 inches high; stont and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Half's Cross Reads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obhan e eres of the present Board are wigible for trimed a pair of new thick-ext partitions, of an olive colour, and other acticles not recollected -A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stoick town Heroid, Republican Gazette & Hager's ten different pieces of ciothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effects ally elude a description. He has a large sear on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a e, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorshester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry I'. Libert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Themas Smith .-He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquain ances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed. on hand, and intend to keep, a general supply of his former moster resides, for the purpose of secing his relatives. The above reward will be poil, it brought home or secured in Centreville jailand if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable experies paid. WILLIAM Y. BOUPAE.

Near Centreville, Queen Ann's meaunty, Maryland, may 25

A Runaway.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 16th of this month, a young negro man by the name of Perra, semetimes calls himself Perry Il if on, be very blick, with a rough fees, about 5 het 6 inches high Perry is a well set fellow with very white eyes. Whoever tates up the fellow in this county, and brings him home shall receive ten collars; if out of the county, and in the State, twenty dollars, and ifout of the State, eighty dollars, or will have him confined in jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the abova

JAMES NABB. Taibot countr. mar 18 __ m

Notice. Was committed to the gaol of Caroline cornty, Maryland, on the third day of May inst, as a rupaway, a negroman who calls himself Luce, 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 linkey striped, and a pair of trowsers of the same kind, a pair of old shoes and would hat; he also had a small bundle of other eloths with him. Has no particular marks—he is a clumby, well set fellow, very dark complexion, tolerably intelligent, and realthy save he was sold to a negro trader by the name of Mr. Mims, by his master, a certain rapt. Charles Tunneil, who he says lives near Accomes 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-

JAMES KEENE, Sheift of Caroline county.

may 5, (11)-8

Notice.

We committed to the gool of Frederick courv. Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself I marchet Guenon. He is about five feet eleven inches high, stoot and well made; ahout So years of age-- His clouthing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a prirot black namkeen pantaloons, a flax linen shirt, a black far hat, and half books Has a scar between his eves, tikewise one on his left band, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimoly. 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'k county, Maryland.

April 23, 1813. (may4-8) A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can couse well resonmented, will be taken Apprentice at

STAR OFFICE.

Eastern Shorè



General Advertiser.

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 15, 1813.

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

THE TERMS OF THE STAR. able half yearly, in advance : No paper can be dis continued until the same is paid for.

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

NOTICE.

By order of the Orpen's Court for Talbot county lenter, dea'd-ali the NEGROES belonging to the estate of said deceased. The sale to take place at the Chapel, on SATURD at the 19th inst. at 6 o'clock, if fair, if not, on the Monday fellowing; and the purchaser or purchasers to appraved security before the property is removed Particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

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

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered. That the sale of the real estate of the hate Benjumin Everitt, as reported by the trustee. Mary Evenitt, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 15th day if 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. Time copy.

JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.

BY THE SENATE,

RESOLVED, That from and after the present session of assembly, no private act, nor any tall for laving out any new read, or for altering or extending any old road, in this state, shall pass the legislature upon any petition or application whatever, it of a private or personal nature, unives no tice 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 their be no newspaper printed in such county, then in some newspeper 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 don 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 substrace of such petition; and the petitioner or the General Assembly at the time of hearing such petition.

By the House of Delegates, AF y 21th, 1813. Read the first time and ordered to lie on the ta-

UPTON S. REID, Clk. By order, By the House of Delegate, Mary 29t, 1813.

Read the second time and assented to. UPTON S. REID. CIL. By order,

In Council, May 31, 1813. Ordered, That the fare zoing Resolution be pub lished three times in all the newspapers printed in this State-and also in the Federal Republican, George Town, and the National Intelligencer, Washington.

NINIAN PINISNEY, CO. By order. june 8-

> FOR SALE, The elsgant Full Bred Horse ROLLA,

On accommedating terms, to be made known by application to THOMAS S. LOVEDAY.

june 8-

VACCINE MATTER.

The subscriber having been appointed by the President of the U States, agent for Vaccination, hereby gives notice, that genuine Vaccine Mat ter, 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 Marvland the requi-We fee of a five dollar bank note, forwarded with When required, such directions, &c. how to we it, will be immished with the matter, as will; enable any discreet person who can read & write, to secure his own family or neighbous from the Small Pox, with the greatest certainty and without any trouble or danger. All letters to or from the subscriber on this subject, and not exceeding half an owner in weight, are corried by the Unitcourage Vaccination.

for I urvination, Kaltimore

67- The Editors of all Newspapers within the bove 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)-ROCK HALL PACKET,

Will leave Rock Hall in future at 8 o'Clock A. M. on Tuesdays, Taursdays and Saturdays This alteration in the hour of sailing is to get past This alteration as the same of the Fort before might.

THOMAS HARRIS.

june 1----4

NOTICE.

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

Saddle Cop & Harness Meking Business And as he is determined to give general satisfac tion to his customers, he hopes a generous public

will give him a call. TROMAS P. PINAIND.

YORK.

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

"NIAGARA, May -, 1813.

It is now ten days since the butte of Your, and Ripley. you have received no information from me on the subject. The reasonyou will perceive in the The subscribe will offer at public sale, for the marrative I am about to give. On the 25th A-The subscriber will offer at public safe, for the pail, the fleet sailed from Sackett's Harbor .- and endeavor by a cool and determined discharge shore; two and a half miles below the town, the bave a credit of oine months, by giving bond with intrepidity to the shore, under the discharge of will give orders to retire by the heads of platoons, red hot shot from the fart. The sailors trout the covered by the riflemen; and the ground line will

constructed west of the fort-the gons of which or circumstances may deciste. (18 pounders) hore upon us, in the direction of No man will load until ordered, except the our troops.—In this manner we advanced about light troops in front, until within a short distance two miles and a quarter, when a scene took of the enemy, and then charge bayonets; thus let place which beggars all description. I noticed a ting the enemy see that we can meet them with hin column of alack smoke arising from the their own weapons. Any man firing, or quiting mense cloud, da kening the houson; and the las an ermey/e may be necessary. Platoen officers ocks flew around us like hall stones; many of will pay the greatest attention to the cooler and our brave fellows were sacrificed to this minumon | aim of their men in the fire; their regularity and ment our troops were former, and filed with in watch over the roughet of the whole. Courage the enemy. In this state of reching I would have the soldier than humanity after victory; & what ventured them man tor man, with any troops in ever examples the savage allies of our enemies may the world. However, the alternative was pre- have given us, the general confidently hopes vented by the surrender of the enemy at discieut that the blood of an unresisting or yielding ene and about it or of regulars, took to their heels

and fled for Airg ion.
"As a specimen of the manner in which the enemy were handled, out of the greastier company of the king's own, the oth .egiment, conisting of 120 strong, all were killed or woulded but eight.

"The enemy had information of our attack

"We lost a most brave and accompli hed ofiier, Brig. Gen. Pige He was mortally wounded by the explosion, but ue died like a hero. A passed him as they were conveying him to the share. "Fush un, my brave feature," exclaimente, "and arenge your General." When he was reathing his last, the British standard was broke applicant shall produce evidence of such notice to head-it was done-on mexpressible sevenity ons vocations, friends-& their property respectbeamed upon his countenance, and he extited ed. without a sigh.

" The amount of injury we done the enemy in the loss of public property was incatculable .-York was their great military depet; immense quantities of grain and provisions, clothing, conon, end munitions of war, were either brought away or destroyed, together with all the naval stores for the Upper Province. The hali of a fri gate, of 52 gums, nearly complete, was burnt the Duke of Gloucester, a 20 gnn ressel, was bro't away. Ger SHEAFFE's private baggage and papers feil into our hands. All the plot of conspiracies wan the Indisus, which the British go ernment have been charged with ber twenty rea.s. 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 the thair. Amgney was considered the point of attack; every plain as resorted to, to create the impression Proops tree marched to the castern part of the Lake in the vicinity of Kingston-cren the sys em of B itish espionaer was turned completely upon them : I or 2 at their spies were sut ered to eiten, who no doubt gave them information that

re intended Aingston. "About 3 days after the battle we sailed for this place, but owing to course, winds did not arrivetill resternay. One or two express boats sailed before weembarked, but being on duty, I was not apprises of their coming.

"Weparojed in the whole, I should judge, 1569 prisoners ; but I do not know the number precise ly. A majority of the inhabitants of Landa are no doubt friendly."

The following GENERAL ORDER, was issued by general Pour, the morning our troops embank ed from Sackett's Harbor :

BRIGADE ORDER.

" Sucket's He. tor, April 23, 1313. When the debarkation shall take place on the ed States Mail, free of any postage, in conformity enemy's shore major Foreyth's light troops, form-to a late act of Congress, entitled "An act to en i ed in four photons with before landed — They will JAMES SMITH, U. S. Agent the chain to cover the landing of the troops. They Erie—it so, the British army must inevitably surwill not fire unless they discover the approach of a body of the enemy, but will make prin erefe Sate of Maryland, are requested to insert the a very person who may be passing and sent to the hove once a week for three weeks, and forward 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 ten 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 Eustis, with his train of artiflery, covered by his own musketry. Then col. M'Clure's volunteers, in four platoons, followed by the 21st regiment, in 6 photoons. 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, Forsythe's riflemen, with proper front and flank guards; the regiments of the first brig de, with their pieces, then three ula cons of reserve; mojor Eustis' train of artillery; rolunteer corps; twenty-first regiment; each corps sending out proper thank guards. When the enemy shall be discovered in front, the riflemen ill form the chain and maintain the ground until then return their fire. The three reserve minuons of this line will form under the unders of maj. Swan, | and eye with: as to the whole action.

one hundred yards in the rear of the colors, ready t Are Tro Dollars and Fifty Conts per annum, pay- PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF to support any part which may shew an unsteady YORK in the rear of this reserve, ready to act where circum-tances may dictate.

The second line will be composed of the 21st ofantry, in six platoons, flanked by colone! M.Clure's volunteers, equally divided as light troops. The whole under the orders of colonel

It is expected that every corps will be mindful of the honor of the American arms, and the disgrates which have recently tarnished our arms ; On the 27th we were withi a league of the tort. of their duty, to support the ove, and wife off the both vessels were standing to the castward -We immediately stood in under attil press of sail, other. The riflemen in front will maintain their From every appearance, it was evident to me, the and come to auchor about half a mile from the group-lat althazards, until ordered to retire as will shore; two and a half miles below the town, the every corps of the army With an assurance of enemy were drawn up in the woods to oppose being duly supported, should the commanding gesquadron, showed their accustomed coolness and advance by the heads of platoons, ass the inter courage. "All they wanted" they said, " was her boarding pites, and they'd be a ____ d but what hey'd durry that stone house by boarding."

It proper to bring up the second line on one or both "After a severe rencontre in the woods, in flanks, to charge in columns, or perform a variety which Major Forsyth's riflemen literally pep- of mangurers which it would be impossible to pered the enemy, our landing was effected, we foresee. But as a general rule, whatever may be hen formed our columns, as mentioned in the the directions of line at the commencement of the leneral Order, which I send you. The enemy action, the corps will form as before directed. I fired grape, cannister and langrage upon our co they then advance in line, it may be in parallel lumns as it advenced, from a battery they had echelons of platoons, or otherwise, as the ground

Stone Fort, and in an instant it swelled to an im he post without orders, must be put to instant weath, barbarity; it was however soon over; in a me-the sing in the charge. The field officers will lignation, anxious to measure the beyonet with and bearing in the field, do not more distinguish on; during the signing the articles, gen. oneng; e, my, will never stain the weapons of the somers of

he celumn. The unoffending citizens of Canada are many of them cur own country ten, and the poor Canadians have been forced into the war. Their property therefore must be held sacred, and any when I who shall so tar neglect the honor of his profession, as to be guilty of plundering the inhabitauts, shall, it convicted, be punished with death. the day before, and they mad reputate ements the But the commanding general assures the troops vening before, from alogston, sestined to Fort that should they capture a targe quantity of public torer, he will use his best endeavors to procure them a reward from his gove nment.

This order small be read at the head of each rps,& every field officer shall carry a copy, in order that he may at any moment refer to it; a give explanations to bis subordinates

All those found in arms in the enemy's country, shall be treated as enamies; but those who him be made a sign to have it pieced under his are peaceably following to pursuits of their vari-

By order of Brigadier General, CHARLES G. JONES, As. Aid-de-Camp. CAPTURE OF FORT GEORGE

By the Steam Boat from Albany, we have re eixed the following particulars of the capture of ort George, with infling loss on our part, by the roops under Gen. Dearborn :

FROM THE ALPANY ARGUS ESTRA-THURS-DAY, JUNE 3. Mersenger Uffice, (Canandaigua,)

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 Copper Province of Canada.

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

By letters from Buffaloe and Batavia, and by the following:

On Thursday, the 27th inst. at 8 o'clock A. M the army under the command of Gen. Lenis, and Gens. Bord and Wieder, landed under cover of a heavy fire from Com. Chaunces's squadron, on the enemy's shore, above the hight-house, bout two miles west from Newark. Our troops amonuting to about 4000, were met by nearly the whole force of the British, on their fanding ; when a severe engagement casued, our troops out-l'anked the enemy, and cut off their retreat to Fort George. Immediately after, the enemy 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 Kenssalaer's attack, and our advance a short distance from the shore, & form troops in full pursuit. It is said the enemy has render in a few days.

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

On this heart cheering intelligence, we again congratulate the readers of the Messenger. 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 de tructive to the hopes of our enemies at home and abread. The less sustained by us cannot be vet ascertained. It is said to be trifling-12 men kil led, and I officer (Major King) wounded.

F. on the Boston Gazette of Thursday, CHESAPEAKÉ AND SHANNON FRI-GATES.

Various and contradictory reports are in cir. culation, respecting the engagement which took place between these frigates on Tuesday evening last. Our personal and political feelings are too strongly excited to dwell on a circumstance. which we fear will turn out to be a serious one, by her have the signal (the preparative) or receive publishing every surmise and conjecture that are orders to retire at which they will retreat with the affort. The following account of the affair we greatest relocity, and form equally on the two have been requested to publish, as containing the make of the regiments of the first brigade, and most accurate statement of facts, and sanctioned by the authority of a gentleman, who was a new

At 5 P. M .- Left the Chesapeake, Boston who calculate from effects and not causes, that be action commenced, and in 12 minutes after, both vessels were vaid-aim and yard-arm alongide 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 ng away the English colors were seen flying on ward the Chesapeake, over the American, and loss of the Chesapeake was owing to the unfortunate explosion that took place on board of her. ROBERT KNOX.

We wait with impatience for more minute par culars of the engagement.

Capt. Slocum arrived at Marblehead, on Tueslay, reports that he had been cautured by the Shannon and put on board a boat at 1 o'clock ame day. Capt. S. states that the crew of the

From a Portscript to the Boston Patriot of Thurs-

7 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday morning. peliteness 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 beore the wind and stood out to sea, the wind at W SW: at 4 the Cherapeake hanted up and hoisted it and staysalls 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 SSW. a fresh breeze and the Chesapeake took in top gallant sail and royals & hoisted the American flag at the mizen 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 foresail, losing 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 Cheese peake being on the ta: board bow of the enemy, bore down across his bow, and appeared to board her, both ships keepng away before the wind - The firing at this ime ceased on both sides from the great guns .-At 10 min. pa-t 6, their appeared a great explosion from the Chesapeake-At 15 min. past 6, the ships separated, the Chespeake 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 triffing on both sides. There did not great a voice in deciding on commercial subjects, in which it is said they are in no wise interested, both sides. both sides. The action took place about ele en agriculture and manufactures are dependent on leagues outside the Light House. The Chusa agriculture and manufactures are dependent on reake passed the Light House at hall past I, the enemy were ESE 6 leagues distance, standing on wind to the S The Chesapeake was undoubted ly 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 ac count we could collect respecting the engagement which has doubtless taken place between these two frigates, each carrying the honor of its nation at its must head, determined to support it or die in the attempt. In a dition to these accounts passengers who arrived in the Boston mail tage of this morning, inform as that late on Wednessing evening they were in company with com Brinbridge, who told them that 2 fishing smacks had just arrived, which had passed the 2 frigates at 8 o'corn the same evening ; the Shannon the cading stip and the Chesapetke in chase, each bearing their national flags hoisted; the former, however, gained fast shead. This, it will be oberved, brings the accourt 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 holsted over the American on board of the Che-apeage, might the hand-bit printed at the latter place, we learn have been the bloody fing hoisted by Capt Lawrence in correquence of the explosion mentioned Besides, the fact that no boats were seen to p ss between the ships after the supposed capture, is they has in this instance been disgraced. Accibut the honor of our country we are very sure emains untarnished.

> Paltimere, 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 Shanuon. That the English attempted to board, succeeded in grappling, and threw 100 men on board the Chesapeake; and that the Chesapeake had cut louse from the Shannon and hauled off, and killed or secured the 100 men, and intended to recommence the acti-

> 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 en gagement, state, that the flag which was hoisted on board the Chesapeane 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 Chesapeane. and says he feels confident, had that been the case he must have seen it. Others state that she was cantured, and has since been retaken by the erem Many who gave the Chesaprane 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 sus-needed this day; every person appears to be in a tate of confusion. We are in hopes to have some hing that can be depended upon soon."

[From the Boston Chronicle.] WEW ENGLAND POLICY. More has been written, much has been said, & too much believed by superficial in unthinking men .

Light-house bearing W. about 6 leagues distance the Union of the States is an evil to the commerce The Shannon then in sight-the Chesapeake of the northern section. Let us examine this subprepared for action, standing for her—at 6 P. M. ject, and enquire for the sources by which com-he action commenced, and in 12 minutes after, merce is nourished and keptalive. 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 aftords an example of a comher foremast and mizenmast, and apparently as mercial without being agricultural, & the U. States high as the tops, on which both vessels were envithout being manufacturing. England, by the veloped invisibly insmoke, & on the smoke clear first, has made rapid strides to wealth and power; and America by the last has glided down an uninterrupted stream of opulence. A manufacturing and commercial nation aime, 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 recessaries and comforts of life within itself; hes the means of commerce within itself, and so far from being dependant on foreign markets for its existence, has the contrary effects of rer dering them so upon ber .-A country, dependant on foreign supplies for even the very necessaries of life, however nominally rich Shannon consisted of 340 men, apparently fine and powerful she may be from extrinsic causes, it must be evident, is literally poor and weak and dependent; as she once her very existence to foreign sources, from which they are countd -Had Bonsparte 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 nerself, independent of foreign powers.—The par-tial execution of Maroleon's system gave deeided evidence of the fact, from the bankruptey 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, bankrupter must follow. Who can doubt futhe continental system had continued to be enforced, and Bonaparte had maintained him-elf in So air and Portugal, that national bankrupter would have followed in England, and her bank, like that of Vienna, have to redeem its paper at 2s is a pound, or perhaps worse. Sufficient has been said to show the dependence of a commercial and manufacturing nation alone, without the surpe t of agriculture. If this be the case, under those circurrestances, what must be the cituation 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 cousider how for there is any truth in the calculation, that the Southern and Western States have too

From what has been said, does it appear that commerce, or that commerce them? Reason and common sente must declare, that commerce is dependant on agriculture and manufactures. There can be no commerce without them. They are all members of one hody ; and neither one can extensively fourish without the aid of the two. Are the eastern states agricultural or manufacturing? They are neither. But it is said we are commercial, becouse we can more ships and pay more duties. If 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 if is By this way of arguing, we may make curse've a that we please, and laugh at the old world for their reputed superiority. The feet is, we norberners boast too much of ourselves; vous &bout our wealth, our physical power, our rehale on and morelity, our virtue and talents : In all of which, if webe tried in the balance with the outhern states, we shall be found of little com . ative weight. As to our wealth, it has all been lerived from the rich products of the south.-Northern shipping, (or, as it is called cett me ce) dependant upon the southern barvest. The whole sources of revenue, so mich beaster as having been paid by the north, have been indirectly drawn into the treasury f on the south.-The intrinsical wealth of any county v consists in the riches of its own productions. Whence Las been derived the great wealth from northern commerce; is it from the carrying trade, or the exportation of the produce of the southern seil ? strong circumstances that the Chesapeage had Has the carrying trade brought with it the great not struck her colors. Atallevents no American influx of revenue? What great advantage is it to this country to b ing into it to-day a cargo of sydeat may have given the enemy any advantage this bring cash into the treasure? We make gar and coffee, and to-morrow export it? D. co no. The employment of six eighths of northern

shipping is either directly or indirectly from sun-

the psources. We will ask how the immense impertation 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 spree 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 desmoy itself. The northern ship owner, without southern trade for the employ of his marine, must be simply an European porter. for the transportation of the commodeties of one country in exchange for those of another. To cast of northern wealth disconnected from souhern advantages, is like a newly established bankrupt, with a small ill-gotten credit, boasting ot his riches. Paper may issue without other means of answering the demands of his creditors. It is really vidiculous to hear it said that our southern brethren have no interest in commerce. when they are the very soul of h 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 Da topean continent, was on an average 2 per cent. advance on sterling. That to the continent has inquestionably 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 ommercial scale; but, dissolve our poblicationnection, and deprive her of all intercourse with the southern states, and she will be soon con-vinced that she phasesses no lastre of her own, and will have to grope in dars ness to find means to preserve a degan dant and precurious existence. ARISTIDES.

SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS.

Minttes of the principal occurrences which have taken place during the siege of For Meigs, from the 25th at April, to the 9th of May; taken down by a Volunteer in the Fort.

About the 25th, 26th & 27th of April, the General was very vigilant in sending out patroling parties, in order to discover the movements of the enemy; for from correct and undoubted information, we were bound to believe that this post would be attacked by a large number of British and Indians.

On the 26th, some part of the enemy were discovered on the opposite shore viewing our works, but rode off in a very few minutes. This day another patroling party went down a few miles; but were drawn back by the discharging of our guns in camp. In the evening, a nother patrol of infantry were sent 2 of 3 miles down the river; but could dis cover nothing of the approach of the enemy, except the firing of guns in eve ry direction. This evening there was an alarm, and the party returned during the time of it.

On the 27th, a few of the enemy made their appearance on the opposite shore; but were soon made to retreat by the halls from our 18 pounders. Two elegant shots were made at them. They were supposed to strike within 3 or 4 feet, and covered them with dirt. Ever since the General had arrived in camp, the greatest diligence, attention and industry was displayed by the officers and soldiers. Every movement of the General was occupied in carrying on the for tifications of the camp.

On the 28th, about one o'clock, Mr Oliver was sent on an express to Gen. Clay, after Capt. Hambleton had, by the direction of Gen. Harrison, went down the river about 3 miles, and discovered a large army of British and Indians ad vancing to attack Camp Meigs .- Forti fications of various descriptions were carried on with unparalleled exertions : and every man was inspired with a zeal courage and patriotism never surpassed If this were the case with the men with cut any other stimulus than what theiown reflections suggested, how much more animated and heroic must they have been, and how much more confi brave and great commander, in a most masterly and eloquent manner, on the of every mans being vigilant and indus-trious at his post! The Indians and a few British made their appearance or the opposite shore & commenced a very brisk fire with small arms ; but no inju ry was done, it being too distant for musketry or rifles. Two of our 18 pounders were discharged at a groupe of this morning and did not commence firstruck among them and covered then | y. It rained very heavy this morning s quick as possible.- In the evening, the Indians were conveyed over in boars, and were around us in every direction. We were now besieged : poitre the camp; but before they had went balf a mile they were fired on by the Indians, & one of the men was sho through the arm. The works continu ed with vigor and spirit until tattoo beat ing The General was every wher present, and stimulated the men to dicharge their duties like heroes and sot

April 23th .- Early in the morning, th General was standing very pear a met. who was mortally wounded by the I. dians shooting in the camp. We could attimes, discover them among the trees; Every thing was executed in elegant style but our boys soon compelled them to but Col. Dudley did not order a retreat af leave their posts. Some of our men ter effecting the grand object, bet was drawn were slightly wounded; several Indians into the woods by a partial ficing of the inand a British soldier were killed, and from the best observations we could make, a considerable number were succeeded, however, in spiking he enemy wounded. The enemy had progressed so far in the construction of their batteries during the night. that they afford ments on this side; secceeded in repulsing ed them sufficient protection to work by he enemy and in spiking the cannon, and day light. They had erected 3 batteries, taking 42 prisoners two of whom w re lies 2 of which had four embrasures each. the other was a bemb battery made some first rate shots into their works, and impelled their progress very

much. April 30th .- This morning the ene my had extended his batteries consider ably, and were preparing them for the lans. They displayed great bravery and cannon. This day also we considerably impeded their progress, by firing our cannon and destroying their works .enemy's men were seen to be carried a been killed or severely wounded .-Boats were seen to pass from the Oil British garrison to this shore, with mamy men; the General concluded that their intention was to draw our attenti on to their batteries, and to surprize and storm the camp in the rear. Orders were immediately given for one third ct the remaining two thirds to sleep with return, the enemy sent a flag over to see a stantly prepared at a moments warning to fly to their posts .- These orders were strictly obeyed, and every duty was performed with the utmost cheerfulness and alacrity. The men were permitted morning and evening to go to ing fie ished; and the Indiaes occupying jor Hukill. They then returned to this side

ed by them; and the General, being ing to dayconstantly exposed, had several very day we killed two or three Indians and wounded four or five .- Some time in the night, the enemy towed a gun boat up the river near us and fired for some time, but not a ball came into camp .-Early in the morning they commenced firing again, but without effect; & they fired in all.

May lst .- The grand traverse was now nearly finished, and several small ones besides. Traverses were com menced in various directions, and carried on with life and spirit. This morning we fired several times with very good effect. Our works were now in very good situation. About 10 o'cluck, the enemy had I cannon prepared, and pièces on us. They had a 24 pounder, he night. Our works received no material injury. Their 24 pounders passed thro out pickets without cutting them down, which was a very grand thing to ers.

us. We silenced one of their pieces several times, but did not fire as often as the enenty, as we far surpassed them mounted this day to about 8- 1 mortally, 2 badiy, and five slightly. A bullet truck the seat on which the Gen. was sitting, and the writer of this article reeivad a stroke from a builet as he stood directly opposite the Gen'l. but sustained no minry.

May 2d .- Commenced firing very early with bombs and balls, and continud it very briskly all day. We lest this y one man killed, and ten wounged, esides several others slightly touched SIR, with Indian bullets. The enemy's sloop came in sight to day. They fired

orisk and herce firing of bombs & canng the night.

May 4th .- Owing to some circumstances, the enemy were not on the aleri British and Indians, and one of the balls ling until about 11 o'cleck, & then slowame direction with the others, and traerses were commenced to guard a gainst them. Several men were slighty wounded, and two soldiers killed by several dragoons volunteered to recor- tile botatis in the night Lieutenan-Civyane killer a British fi er on this tte with a side. I hey fied in all 207 times in the day, & fileen times in the

May 5:A - They fired this day very slow cannon balls. They fired 148 times in all. the enemy's cannon, when we were to attack the batteries on this side at the same time dians; and after a severe conflict, the greatest portion were taken prisoners. They eaunon,and about 130 returned safe in camp During this time, we had 2 several engage tenants. If the detachment under colonel DEAR SIR, Dudley had adhered to orders, it would have been a most brilliant and glorious day to the American arms. The first charge on this side was made on Indians and Canadians, by Major Alexander's battalion, Capt. Nearing's company and 2 or 3, companies of Kentuck courage. The enemy acknowledged that they were surprized, and that we would have cannon and destroying their works. - succeeded in every thing if our militia had After hing one of the shots, some of the not been too coviident. The second charge on this side was made by col. Miller's com way from their battery as if they had mand of regulars, to wit. capts. Crogham Langham, Bradford, Nearing and lieutenant Campbell, Major Alexander's battalion and Cap . Schree's company of Kentucky mili tia. They all acted with the most deter mined bravery. A flag was sent down by us, at the request of one of the officers prisoners, to look on a certain point on this side t. ascertain whether one of their officers were the men to be constantly on guard, and and wounded here; and shortly after their fire heir cannon this day after the hattle, except once or twice one piece which remain ed unspiked. Their fores consisted of 500 regulars. S00 militia, and 600 Indiana.

May 6 h .- A flag was sent down to see about he comfort and convenience of our the river and get water, the well not be wounded and prisoners, accompanied by Ma-

Alay 715 .- Bad weather, which has convarrow escapes. In the course of the tinued for several days, has been very dis - and Maj. Cham agreeable. Col .bers came over about 12 o'clock to make arrangements for the exchange of prisoners, portunity would be offered to cut of his re- a sea on shore, that the situation of the fleet. This point was accordingly so thed : our mi treat. I have been disappointed—although had become dangerous and critical. I, there litis were to be sent to fluron, in order to the treops from Fort Erie and Chippewa fore, made the signal for the flees to weigh, & return home by that route. The Indians at had joined the main body at Beaver Dum, he first claimed part of the prisoners; but af broke up yesterday precipitately, continued tho't it most prudent to retire as soon as ter intercession by the British offi ers, they his route along the mountains, and will reach it became light enough for us to fire relinquished their claim, but wished us to the head of the lake by that route upon her. There were about 20 balls exchange some of their Wyandott prisoners Lt. Cel. Preston took possession of Fort for our militia. Their prisoners were Erie and its dependencies last evening; the exchanged for the regulars under the command of captain Price ; but their regu lars were not to enter the field of battle during one month, and ours were to be sent home Their prisoners, when relea ed, were not to favor us we may yet cut off the enemy's re be asked any questions concerning us or the treat. comp by any of the officers or soldiers. No firing to day.

commenced firing very briskly—and in this morning with elething and provisions put in close confinement.

a short time they opened several more for the comfort of our wounded and prison I have the honer to be ers. The enemy seemed to be making pre 12, a 6, and a howitzer. During the parations for some movement ever since the day they fired 256 times, and 4 times in grand battle. Major Chambers came over n the evening, and informed the General that in the morning he shou d be furnished with a list of the killed, wounded, and prison

May 9:h-The enemy were very busy in the night; & when dawn appeared, we disco vered them making a retreat. One of their sloops was up receiving the cannod and sevefrom their batteries in blankets & other ral gun boats; they were fired on by our things, which proved that we had done some execution. Our wounded at they were gone to all appearance. Major Chambers violated his word and failed to furnish us with a list of the wounded & pri-

The number of killed during the riege & in the different actions, on this side, amount to 77-the wounded, to 196.

Copies of letters from Maj. Gen. Dearbern to the Secretary of the Navy. HEAD QUARTERS, FORT GEORGE, (U.C.) May 27, 1813.

May 3d .- Commenced with a very mand of light artillery, supported hem .upon us on this side of the river, about and Chandler followed in quick succession. dence must have been infused into them, 250 yards in our rear right angle, one The landing was warmly and obs mately when they were addressed by their truly of which was a bomb battery. We in disputed by the British forces; but the could stantly returned their fire, and silenced ness and intrepidity of our troops soon forced situation in which the fortune of war had accasionally during the day. The In- General Chandler, with the reserve, toomplaced them, and the vital importance dians shot one of our men through the posed of his brigade and col. Macomb's arhead and killed him, and we had 6 men tillery) covered the whole Commodore killed by the cannon and bombs, and 3 Chauncey had made the most Judicious ar men wounded. The enemy fired 516 rangements for the silencing the e emy's imes during the day, and 47 times dur catteries, near the point o landing The army is under the greatest obligations to that able navel commonacter for his co o . rations this day. Our batteries succeeded in rendwing firt George untenable ; and when the er-my had been besten from his positions and found is necessary to se enter The troops parsued them several miles The troops having been under arms from one o'clock in the morning, were too much ex hausted for any further pursui. We are now in possession of Fort George and itimmediate dependencies-to morrow we hall proceed further on. The behaviour of our troops, both officers and men, entitles them o the highest praise; and the difference out they kelled three men with bombs and in our less with that of the enemy when we e maider the advantages his pasi ions afford About 2 o'clock Mr Oliver arrived with od him, is astonishing. We had 17 killed 17 men of general Clay's detachment. Or and 45 wounded. The enemy had 90 killed lers was then sent to gen Clay to land a | and 160 wounded of the regular troops. We bout 800 men on be opposite shore, to spike have taken 100 prisoners, exclusive of the wounded. Col. Meyers of the 49th was wounded and takes prisoner. Of ours only one commissioned officer was killed-lieu tenan Hobert of the Light artillery. En closed is the report of major general Liewis.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obedient H. DEARBORN.

Hon gen. J. Armstrong.

Sect'ry, at war. On the field I o'clock.

27th May, 1313. Fort George and its dependencies are Scott's and Forsyth's commands, supported gallantly executed. by Boyd's and Winder's brigades, sustained hat number wounded. The enemy has left lenced and ahand ned. Our troops then at board the fleet. We have also made about 100 prisoners of the regular forces. I am, dear sir, most respectfully, your ob't.

MORGANLEWIS. Maior General Dearborn, Com. in Chief of the Northern Army.

ing finished; and the Indians occupying for Hukill. They then returned to this side made a stand on the mountain at a place call-second brigades had advanced. Captain marque ships, which she captured after very of vantageous positions round the together with Maj. Chambers, with some ed the Beaver Dam where he had a deposit. Smith with the marines landed with a last severe engagement of two hours and camp, annoyed us very considerably.— communication respecting the primares and of provisions and stores, and that he had been M. Comb's regiment, and I had prepared half—several of the Grand Turk's methods.

Several of our men were slightly wound-| sending them home by Cleveland. No fir- joined by three hundred regulars from King | 400 seamen, which I intended to hand we ston, landed from small vessels near the head myself, if the enemy had made a stori; b. of the lake. I had accertained that he was our troops pursued him so rapidly into the calling in the milicia, and had presumed that town and fort George, that I found there were he would corfide in the strength of his posi tion and venture an action by which an on wind had increased so much and in we such

> est had been abandoned and the magazine blown up.

I have ordered Gen. Lewisto return with out delay to this place, and if the winds

I was last evening honored with your dissatch of the 15th inst. I have taken measures May 8th -A flag was sent dewn early in relation to the 23 prisoners who are to be

I have the honor to be, &c. H. DEARBORN. Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

cey to the Secretary of the Navy. U. S. SHIP MADISON, ? Niagara river, May 27. I am happy to have it in my power to

say, that the American flag is flying on

Copies of letters from Commodore Chaun.

Fort George. We were in quiet possession of all the forts at 12 o'clock. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, sir, Your most obedient servant, ISAAC CHAUNCLY.

Hon. Wm. Jones. Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

SIR;

U. S. SRIP MADISON, ? Ningara River, May 28.

Agreeably to arrangements which I have already had the honor of detailing to put on board of the vessels at Black Rock to you, I left Sackett's Harbor with this to assist in protecting them to Erie. Mr. ship on the 224 inst. with about 350 of Eckford has wi h uncommon exertions pra-The light troops under the command of col. M'Comb's regiment on board—the pared these vessels for service since the capcolonel Scott and major Forsythe, landed wind being light from the westward. I ture of York and I think that captain Perty to real Lewis's division, with cel Porter's combefore the 25th-the other parts of the about the 3 or 4 h of June The two brigates squadron had arrived several days be Gen. Boyd's brigide landed immediately fire, and landed their troops. The Fair non bails. They opened two batteries after the light troops, and general. Winder American and Pert I had ordered to Sockett's Harbor for the purpose of watching the enemy's movements a Kingston. I immediately had an inter view with gen. Dearborn for the pur them for some time, but they kept it up them to give ground in every direction - pose of making arrangements to attach the enemy as soon as possible, and i was agreed between him and myself t make the attack the moment the wea ther was such as to allow the ressels . pproach the shore vi heatery. Outh 26th I recommitted the position to landing the troops, and at night sound ed the shore, and placed buoys to sound out the stattous for the small resacts .-It was agreed be ween the general and myself to make the next morning, (a. with dirt; but whether they received a until nine o'clock. A new battery was the magezines which soon exploded, he mov. he wee her had moderated, and had ed off tapidly by different routes. Our and Lady of the Lake, ale he heavy ar lilery, and as samy troops as could be stowed. The remainder were to em bark in boats and follow the fleet-a three yesterday morning the signal w s made for the fleet to weigh, and the troops were all embarked on board of the boats before 4, and soon after gene rats Dearborn and Lewis came on boare of this abrp, with their suites. It being nowever nearly calm, the schooners were obliged to sweep into their positions. Mr. Trant in the Julia, and Mr. Mix in the Growler, I directed to take a posi tion in the mouth of the river and si lence a battery near the light house, which from its position commanded the shore where our troops were to land .-Mr. Stevens in the Outario, was direct ed to take a position to the north of the light house, sonear in shore as to infilade the battery and cross the fire of the Julia and Growler. Lt. Brown in the Go vernor Toukins, I directed to take a jog. We took out the crew, some muskets, position near to two mile Creek, where pissols, &c. manned her with a prize muster the enemy had a battery, with a heavy gun. Lt. Pittigrew, of the Conques: was directed to auchor to the south eas of the same battery, so near in as to open ourselves within gan shot of an armed brig. on it in the rear, and cross the fire of I being calm, commenced action at long the Gov. Tomkins. Lt. M'Pherson is shot. Shortly after a light air of wind the Hambleton, Lt. Smith in the Asp. pars. The enemy beaten at all points, bas and Mr. Osgood in the Scourge, were soon we brought her to close action, within blown up his magazines and retired. It is directed to anchor close to the shore, musket shot, which continued briskly on mpossible at this moment to my any thing and cover the landing of the troops, and of individual gallantry-there was no man to scour the woods and plain whenever who did not perform his very, in a manner the enemy made his appearance. All Packet Ann. with the mail for Barnadoes, which did honor to himself and country .- these orders were most promptly and mounting 10 guns and 15 men- had been

All the vessels anchored within musket shot the brunt of the action. Our loss is trifling, of the shore, & in 10 minutes after they opened in the hospital 124, and I sent several on kanced in three brigades, the advance led by enemy, who had been concealed in a ravine, ships. now advanced in great force to the edge of the back to charge our troops. The school ners opened so well directed & tremendous a fire of grape and carnister that the enemy soon retreated from the Lank. Our troops Head-Quarters, Fort George, May 29, dately ascended the bank and charged and routed the enemy in every direction, the IR.

General Louis was ordered to march ed fire upon him in his retreat towards the vesterday morning with Chandler's and town. Owing to the wind's having sprung up Winder's brigades—the light artillery, dra-goods and rillemen in pursuit of the enemy a heavy sea directly on shore. I was not able by the way of Queenstown. I had received to get the boats off to land the troops from satisfactory information that the enemy bad the Madison and Oneida, before the first &

no necessity for more force, moreover, the portunity would be offered to cut of his re- a sea on shore, that the situation of the fleet ordered them into the river, where they are chored immediately after the enemy had a bandoned Fort George The town and fort were in quiet possess on of our troops at 12 clock, & the enemy retreased in a directic a owards Queenstown.

Where all behaved so well, it is difficult o e-lect any one for commendation, yet is daing justice to 1. M Pherson I do not as tract from the merits of others: He was fortunatein placing himself in a situation where he rendered very important services in covering the troops so completely, that their loss was iridirg

Capt. Perry joined me from Erie on the vening of the 25th, and very gallintly vounteered his services,& I have much pleasure n acknowledging the great sesistance which I received from him in arranging & superintending the debarkation of the troops; he was present at every point where he could be uteful, under showers of musketry, bu firtunately escaped unbur. We lost but one killed & two wounded,& no injury done to the vessels.

I have the honor to be, &c. ISAAC CHAUNCEY. Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

> U. S. SHIP MADISON' ? Niagara River, May 22

Deeming the command of Lake Eric of primary importance, I desputched captain-Perry yesterday with 55 seamen to Black Rock, to take the five vessels there to Erie as soon as possible, and to prepare the whole squadron for service by the 15 h of Jane .-

buildi g at Eris bare een leguched. The Queen Charlotte and 3 others of the enemy's vessels came down to Fort Erie on the 26th inst. but as some as hey heard of the apture of Fort George and its dependencies, bey proceeded up the lake, I presume for

I have the honor to be. Very respectfully, sir, Your mest ob't, serv't. ISAAC CHAUNCEY. Hon Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the privateer Young Teaser, to his friend in Boston, dated Portland. (Maine)

The next day af or we left New York we fell in w th the Ramiltes 71, and outsailed her. From that time to the 22d of May we were clased seven times by different men of var, and had upward- of four fundred shot thrown at us. In the afternoon of the 22d of May, we captured the Erglish subre Greybound, from Niva Scotia bound to the W. Indies with tish and lumber. The next day (May 23d) we fell in with a ship, and on giving her a gun the run up Erglish en lors and fired a broadside at us-we then un down to her and gave her about thirty well directed shots when she struck I was sent in the boat to board her, and was astonished to find her a ship of six een guns, (eichteen and nine pounders) with a lieutenant, a midshipman & thirteen men belongi g to the Shannon frigate. She had been a French privateer and token by the Metice English sloop of war, and is about the size of the U. S. eleop of war, Hornet. She was completely equipped with one headred muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. They made no exeme for striking to us, except int we gave them three cheers, and that they said we were determined to carry them by boardand 15 men & then made sail after a strange vessel in sight. The wind at the time quite ght. At 8 o'clock next morning found spreng up, and about 3 o'clock in the afterouth sides until To'clock in the evening when he st uck. She proved to be the British previously taken by the Yorktown and retiken near Sandy Hook by the Lea Hogue 74 and manned with a midshipman and perhaps not more than 20 killed, and twice upon the batteries, they were completely it frew. She was completely on up in her ails and rigging, bu had no men killed, & but two slightly wounded. We immediatecol. Scott, and landed near the fort which ly manned and ordered her for this place & had been silenced by L Bown. The proceed off Halifax in search of enemies

> Three prizes have arrived at Ported, all captured by the Young Teazer, I New York, viz. the Invincible Napoon ; the British Packet brig Ana, capured by the Yorktown privateer of N. York, retaken by La Hogue, and again aptured by the Teazer; and a Britis chooner with a cargo of fish, all, &c.

The Grand Turk errived-The pri rate armed brig Grand Turk, of 16 cuns, captain Breed, arrived at Portland n Thursday evening from a cruiz On the coast of Brazil, early in April. ell in with two large English letter or narque ships, which she captured after severe engagement of two hours and

A letter was received by the owners of the Grand Turk, announcing the a bove particulars.

The Invincible Napoleon safe at last .-By several coasters which arrived yesterday from Portland, we learn, that the privateer ship Invincible Napoleon, of le guns, arrived at that pirt on Wednesday night last, prize to the privateer schr. Young Teazor, Dobson, of New York, of 5 guns, captured off Halifax without resistence. The face of this ship is truly extraordinary. She was originally a French privateer from Bayonne, and after capturing 8 prizes, wataken by the Bri ish brig of war Mutine, alter's warm action. A few days after she w. s fullen in with by the Alexander of this port, and the British prize crew surrendered her without resistance .-She had arrived within sight of Salem when she was chased on shore at Cape Ann by the Shamon and Tenedos frigates, who succeeded in getting her off, and ordered her for Halifax, and ageitwhen within a short distance of her port of destination, she is compelled to change masters for the fif h time, & is a' [flijah Brigham, last safely moored in an Anserican port.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1813.

The highly valuable documents of the success of the American arms in Upper Canada, which this Abiel Wood, morning's paper will present its reiders, will not only be read with tapture, but laid by for reference, by real patriots.

It is with sincere regret that the late mails have not furnished wherewith to appeare the agitated and suspended minds of our remers this morning, as to the late engagement between the United States' frigate Chestpeake, and the British frigate Shannon - the many unceroin accounts will be found in our columns, that are affeat - a few days will furnish the issue between them.

Nothing of importance had transpired in Congress at our last dates-details shall be attended to

Major General Flampton is now in this City, whether he is expected to proceed to take a con-(Nut. Inct. mand in the North.

Capt. Stewart, of the Navy, left this City on Tuesday morning for Boston, where he is to take command of the noble frigute the Constitution, whose name is "fam'd in story." Capt. Gorfon, we believe, succeeds Capt. Stewart in the Constellation. t look.

> New-York, June 3. FROM NEW LCNDON.

By a gentleman lately from New London, we are informed that the town is in a complete state of defence, that the river on both sides is fined Moses Kent. with cannon, which are properly manned; and John Lefferts that tears of an attack from the enemy had some measure subsided. Our informent states, that when Com. Decatur went into the harbour, and it was thought that he would be attacked, an express was sent to Col. Williams, at Norwich, which express left New London at 2 o'clock P. M. and before 12 the colonel, with fifteen hundred men completely equipped, were on the ground ready to meet the foe. Com. Decatur was astonished at the abority with which the militia were called out; and told the officers that if they would defend the forts, he would defend the ships and that if they continued to act with the spirit Elisha I. Winter. in which they had commenced, there was nothing to fear.

FROM NEW LONDON.

Monday, June 7. At 2 o'clock this morning an express arrived here from the Collector at S : Il wher to Com Decator, informing him that at 4 o'chek on Sunday afterneen, a ship of the line and a frighte William Anderson, passed the south side of Long Island to the east. David Bard, ward, to join the Block Island squadron watching Robert Brown, our ships in New London, [the Ramilles and Orpheus, which left their station at Sandy Hook at 8 in the morning. I In consequence of this information our squadron this morning, soon after William Findley, sen rise, got under way and proceeded up the ri- Hugh Glasgow, ver. They can get six miles above the town .-The express informs us, that 2 or 3 deserters from the British, who got ashore on Long Island, reported that they had heard the officers on Charles J. Ingersoll, board the ship they left declare, that they meant to have the Macedonian, if they "followed her Jared Iswin, into a cora tield, and took her a peek at a time."

This account is corroborated by the conversation of a Lieut, of the Acasta, at Fort Pondbay, John Rea, (Montang,) who made a similar remark, and addes, that if they were fired upon by the Forts the town would experience the same fate as it did in THE FRIGATE CHESAPEAKE TAKEN

the revolutionary war, [when it was burnt] THE FRIGATE CITESAPEAKE TAKE N
An express also reached here about 10 o'clock, Copy of a letter from Com. II m. Beinde viget, more a in 16 hours from New York, from the Governor o" N. York [and many agent] to the Governor of Connecticat and Com. Decatur, advising them that the British squadron off Sandy Hook had left that place for N. London. We are daily expecting an attack; the principal part of our goods the unpleasant intelligence of the capture of the and furniture, & many families, are removed out frigate Chesapeake, by the British frigate Shanof the City.

A former councit of war, I understand, will be called this afternoon.

The Governor and part of as follow:
The Com. and Gov. have Yesterday had several conferences.

The officers of the Valiant have been ashore at Gardiner's I-land, and made free at Lord Gardiner's house. They took off about 20 head of cattle. which he refused to take payment.

[Our litest account of the British is to one o'clock on Monday afternoon, when they were seen by our informant within the Race, pened a fire, which was returned; and at 12 mistretching southwardly, nearly becalmed, consisting of 3 sail only, the ships from Sandy Hook not having appeared within Montaug. None of moment an explosion took place on hoard the the enemy's vessels had been seen within Long Chesapeake, which spread a five on her upper and on giving up the chase immediately went

that of Dr. Rency Jackson, as Secretary of Le the officers and crew, justify a full benefit at the The enemy drank "God save the King," and gation.

The enemy drank "God save the King," and gation.

The enemy drank "God save the King," and gation.

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS. teenth Congress, according to States. SENATORS.

Muryland.

R. H. Goldsborough,

Pirginia.

North Carolina.

South Carolina.

Georgia.

Kentucky

Tennessee.

Joseph Anderson, George W. Campbell.

Ohio.

Thomas Worthington

Lani binna.

Elegius Fromentin.

Adamson Tannehill, James Whitehill,

Delaware.

Thomas Wilson.

Thomas Cooper,

Joseph Kent,

Henry M. Ridgely.

Muryland.

Stevenson Archer, Charles Goldsborough

Alexander C. Hanson,

Alexander M'Kim.

Samuel Ringgold,

Philip Stuart, Robert Wright.

Nicholas R. Muore,

I irrinia.

James Breckenridge,

William A Burwell,

Hugh Caperton,

John W. Eppes,

Arleit Hones,

Thomas Ghoban.

Peterson Goodwyn,

John P Hungerford,

John G. Jackson,

James Johnson,

John Kerr, Joseph Lewis, gr.

William M'Coy,

Thomas Newton.

James Pleasants, jr.

Hegh Nelson,

John Roane,

John Smith,

Diniel Sheffey,

Francis White.

Willis Abton,

Peter Forney.

John Culpepper,

Meshack Franklin,

William Giston,

William Kennedy,

William R. King,

William H. Murfree,

Nathaniel Macon

Joseph Pearson,

Israel Pickens.

Richard Stanford,

South Curofina.

Bartlett Yancey.

Jehn C. Calhoun,

John J Chapell,

Langdon Cheves

David R. Evans,

Samuel Farrew. Theodore Gordin,

John Kershaw,

William Barnett,

William W. Bibb,

John Forsythe,

Bolling Hall, Thomas Telfair,

James Chike,

Joseph Desha.

George M. Troup.

Kentucky.

William P Duvall.

Richard M Johnson

Thos. Montgomery,

Stephen Ormeby,

Solwen P. Surp.

Thomas K. Harris,

Office

Wm. Creighton, junr

John Alexander,

James Caldwell,

James Kilbourn,

Perry W. Hamphreys,

John H. Baven,

Felix Grundy,

John Kney,

John Serier.

Samuel Hopkins.

Samuel M'Kee,

William Lowndes.

Georgia.

Elias Earle,

North Careling.

20

John Clopton, John Dawson,

Thomas M. Bayly,

Jeremiah Morrow,

James Brown,

Adam Seybert,

Isaac Smith,

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Smith.

Richard Brent,

Wm. B. G.lc.

David Stone,

James Turner.

John Guillard,

Wm B. Bullock,

George M. Bibb.

Jesse Bledsoe.

John Taylor.

Charles Tait.

New Hamp hire. Nicholas Giiman. Massucha etts. Christopher Gore. Joseph B. Varnum. Rhod Island. Jeremiah B Howell, Wm. Hunter. Connecticut.

David Daggett, Samuel W. Dana. I'ermont. Dudly Chase, Jonathan Robinson. New York. Obadiah German,

Rulus King. New Jersey. John Condit, John Lambert. Pennylmenia. Abuer Lacock, Michael Leib. Delaware. Onterbridge Horsey, William Welis.

New Hamphire. Bradbury Cilly, William Hate, Samuel Smith. Roger Vose, Daniel Webster. Jeduthum Wilcox. Maxuchu setts. William Baylies,

Ahijah Bigelow, George B: adbury, Samuel Davis, Daniel Devey, William Ely, Levi Hubbard, Cyrus King, Timothy Pickering, John Reed. William Reed. Van. M Richardson, Nathaniel Ruggies, Samuel Taggart, Artemus Ward, Labon Wheaten. John Witson,

James Parker. Compositiont. Epaphrod Champion, John Davenport, jr. Lyman Law. Jonathan O. Moseley, Timothe Pitkin, Lewis B Sanges. Benj. Tai madge. Rhode I fund.

Richard Jackson, jr. Etsha R. Porter. I e menut. William C Bradley, Ezra Butler, James Fisk. Richard Skinner, William Strong, Charles Rich. New York. Daniel Avery, Egbert Benson

Alexander Boyd. Oliver C. Comstock, Peter Denovelles, Jonathan Fisk. James Geddes, Thos. P. Grusvenor. Abraham Hasbroucks. Samuel M. Hopkins, Nathaniel W. Howell, John Lovett, Jacob Murkell, Morris S. Miller, Hosea Moffitt, Thos I Oakley. Jotham Post junr. Ebenezer Sage,

Samuel Sherwood, Zebulon R. Shipherd. William S Smith, John W. Tavlor, Joel Thompson, (Oce ruewe.) New Jer.ey. Lewis Condit, William Cox,

Jacob Hufty.

James Schufeman.

Richard Stockton, Thomas Ward John Conrad. William Crawford. William Findler,

John Gloninger, Isaac Griffien. John M. Hyneman. Samuel D. Ingham, Amon Lyle, William Piper,

John M'Lane. (ther winders.) Love banen. Thos. B. Robertson.

Benton, to the Secretary of the Navy. Nary Yard, Churte ton, Atres. 21 June, 1813. SIR-It has become my painful duty, as com-

manding officer at this station, to convey to you noa. The particul rs of this unfortunate occurrence, from what I have been able to collect, are

Yesterday forenoon, the frigate Shannon appeared in the bay, full in sight from the barbour. At meredian, the Chesapeak e got under way from President Roads, and stood out with a fair wind Mr. Knox, the pilot on board, left her at 5 r. re the light house bearing W half N. distance to leagues, the Shannon then in sight, and the Chesapeake prepared for action, standing for her .-At 6 P M. Mr. Knox informs, the Chesapeake o autes past o, both ships were laving along side of each other as if in the act of boarding; at that Island Sound since they chared Com Decatur in deck from the foremast to the mizenmast, appa when they followed him as far as Goshen rest, runtly as high as her tops, and caveloped both ships in smoke for several minutes. After the boots. Several of the reads were immediately smoke cleared away, they were seen separated with the British colours hoisted on board the The Senate of the U. States has unanimously Chesapeake over the American, both ships stand confirmed the note institution of Wat. H. Canwing to the custward. The well proved courage don his prey, after baving set it on fire. The confirmed the note institute of France, and also and shift of Capt. Lawrence, and the heavery of ter was recaptured and towed in by the yaw.

to some fortuitous event happening on board of her, and not to any superiority or skill of the e nemy. But should they improperly impute it to the latter, they will find it necessary to give more than one solitary instance to convince our officers nd brave tars that they are superior. We have st one frigate, but in loosing her, I am confident re have lost no reprication.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest repect, your most obedient servant.
WM BAINBRIDGE. Hon, Wm. Jones, Esq. Secretary of the Navy, Washington city.

CONSCIOUS INFERIORITY!

The late action between the Chesapeake and Shannon may justly be considered as a victory on the part of the Americans. While it was conducted upon fair and honorable principles, the ad vantage was evidently on the side of the Chesapeake. That her fire was much more vivid and effectual, is proved by the fact of its having carried away the jib boom and fore and mizen royal property of their citizens and even though a comthe Chesapeake lost a single spar .- When the fracter would protect him. But really things wear enveloped the Chesapeake in a volume of thames on the armor of war to defend him. The Legis, cal aid, including every expense, ciothing exto her very tops?-Of the destruction and confission which must have ensued, it is not probable his covenant, and it is said they have absolutely that any one who was not present can form an adequate idea. Immediately after the explosion, the Shannon boarded; and from the all destroying effect of the comb whiles, doubtless had little else to

de but take quiet possession.
It is said that all strategen is justifiable in war. yet in cases like this the maxim will not apply .-Had the Shannon been a vessel of interior force it might have been admissible; but as she was unperfect preparation exclusive of the "infernal machine;" and that ber commander was an old experienced officer who had long been accustomed treme .- It proves that they felt themselves inferiwith them on any thing like equal te ms fair fighting, although she is a heavier figate and | marching on the side walks. probably had a greater number of men we would have acknowledged it to have been a victory .-But as it is, it must be viewed as a striking evimanly, and honorable terms. The British offi- the mission to Russia. cers feel that their naval energies are rapidly on the deeline, and they resort to di-honorable means to preserve the appearance of their former supe-Bo ton Chronicle.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. IN SENATE -FRIDAY, MAY 22

The Secretary delivered a message from the Covernor, communicating a letter from the Se retary at War of the U. Stales, referred to in his Excellency's speech.

"Har Department, March 15, 1813.

... In answer to your Excellency's letter of the 1st inst. tenclosing a resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, of Feb. 1813, addressed to the President of the U. States, and "requesting such supply of muskets as may be conveniently fornished, and as may be considered the proportion to which the commonwealth may be entitled,") have the honor to inform your Excelle uv, that the arms provided in virtue of the act of April 23, 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militiz of the U. States have been inconsiderable, in proporti n to the militia to be supplied, the President has deemed it most condurive to the general interest, to supply in the first place, the fromier states, the last within who kun

ome forward in the service of the country. "When the state of the public arsenals will jus-

Very respectfully,
I have the honor to be, Your excellency's most Obedient servent,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG. His Excellency CALER STRONG, Garernor of Massachusetts."

Extracts of letters from on board the United State schapners, under the command of Com. Gerden, Off Tangier Bar, June 3. "We have been playing off and on in sight of the enemy ever since Saurday, (May 29) We Henry Clay, (Speuker) left them the night before last about 5 P. M -We went within 5 miles of a ship of the line and a brig; reviewed them well and tay by in hope they would send the brig after us. But they did not make the most triffing movement; expecting o draw us a little never. If the ves-els (neu tral ; that sail from Bakimore had not informed of us, we should have had one of their schooners

> the other day. ANOTHER. "Laying close under the Virginia shore yes erday, 8 negroes come of to us supposed we were B kish. They informed us who were rich : who might be plundered; and offered to pilot us to their masters houses to burn and plunder .-The boat is now on shore delivering them up to their owners.

ANOTHER. " Application ought to be made by the Beltimorians to the Secretary of the Navy to send the gun bosts, &c. from Pitonue to Bitumore, as they would prove very effectual in case the ene my came up again."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Harve Il Gruse, cated Jear 4.

" It is asserted in the Federal Gazette, of June 2, that Lieutenant Westfall was fixed on when he had a Flag of Proce. To this I give the lie direct. The fact is that Captain Sec. venson, James Stell, Esq. Ensign Silver and Charlet Forman, were returning to reinforce or join our men in the rear of the Church -When we had proceeded one third of the distance from where we had haked with our ammunition and arms, which we had taken from the maga sine, we were called upon by Lieut. Westiallasurrender, with a drawn sword. Capt. Steven son demanded to know who he was. No answer being given he gave orders to Steel to five on him, which wounded Westfall in the hand, as has been reported, which I believe is the fact -If a drawn sword is sutstituted for a white the, it is not known to me. I was 50 yards in the reas of Stevenson and Steel, when the lieutenant was

NEW YORK, JUNE 5. Sandy Hock, June 4. At the hour of 9 A. M. the picquet guard on the block fired an alarm gun. The enemy's toats were discovered setting fire to a cossing vessel near the beach. The signal was made for

all hands to disembark from on board the gun carried over the isthmus near the Core, and launched into the scaboard, and went in pursui of the enemy's boats, which caused him to abandon his prey, after baving set it on fire. The coas-

Chilicothe, May 25. We learn verbally, that the citizens of Michi gan have, with a liberality worthy of imitation, carrie en about SIXTY of the Kentuckians taken by the Indians in the late action, and that they are now on their way home. If the report is, as we believe, correct, it will reduce the number of the infirmary, and thirty eight into the limit asylum—of which number there has a second to the distance asylum—of which number there has a second to the infirmation asylum—of which number there has a second to the infirmation asylum—of which number there has a second to the infirmation asylum—of which number there has a second to the infirmation asylum—of which number there has a second to the infirmation asylum as the infirmation as the infirmation asylum asylum as the infirmation asylum asylum as the infirmation asylum as by the Indians in the late action, and that they those actually killed or missing to somewhat less been than an hundred.

The Norfolk Heraid of the 1st inst. states the blockad ng squadron of the enemy to consist of 2 staps of the line, 4 frigates and 1 or 5 tenders .-This is supposed to comprise the whole force within the Capes of the Chesapeake at present.

The non-combatant states seem not to have a perfect understanding with the enemy, although they have performed well their parts. We had expected that their declaration of neutrality would | have entirely sidelded them from the malicious attempts of the enemy to destroy the lives and masts of the enemy, while it does not appear that | balant should go among them; their neutral chafrigates closed, the Skannon threw on board the a lowering aspect. Com. Decatur has been forc-Chesapeake an immense body of combinitibles and ed into New London, where destruction threat milanomibe matter, tike an "INFLENAL MA ens him-and the "men of steely habit" are chise" of new and horrible destruction, which woefully concerned lest they should have to backte lature also seem to think the enemy has riviated authorized the militia to turn out! Well, so we

go. We live in a world of wonders.
The Governor of Rhode Island, we understand, has also determined to lend a hand—and after five for relief and also from such contributions as may advi casto the constitutionality of the step, magna nimously resolved to detach F-I-F-T-E-E-N MEN for the purpose of guarding the crast a-gainst invasion! Should the enemy have the te questionably superior, her conduct has disgraced merity to approach, they are to adopt Babadii's the British flag more than any thing that has yet plan-challenge them out by eas, and so, by behappened. When we reflect that the Shannon ing armed, in addition to their muskets, each was a 38 gun frigate of the first class, the Chesa | with a bunch of red orious (which the Connectipeake only a 36; that the former sent a challenge cut boys have agreed to furnish; with which to to the latter, and of course must have been in assail their eyes and to firth, the whole may be easily destroyed! | Freedonian.

While our State is invaded by the British our to a frigate; we cannot but look upon the resort to "explosion" as base and cowardly in the explosion of the control of the co a recruiting party, with music, thro' the streets or to the Americans, and were afraid to contend near the State House, for which they sentenced him to four days confinement in prison; and de-Had the Shannon congered the Chesapeake by bated on, and passed a law to prevent Soldiers

(Connecticut Paper.

WM. Jones, Esq the Secretary of the Navy, lenge of conscious inferiority on the part of the has acted also as Secretary of the Treasury since B. itish, and that they dare not energe upon equal the absence of the Head of that Department on

> It is with pleasure we anneunce the appointent of JAMES STERETT, E-q. as Cashier JOHN DONNELL, F.q. President of the City Bank of Baltimore, & Mr. CHARLES O'ROURKE, Teler. The other officers of this Institution will be chosen on Friday morning next at 10 o'led Guz.

COMMUNICATION.

Boarters of Sheep rai ing and Sheep-shearing, stop Hour destarant!

And behold two animals, like their owner, who stonishes while he excess, and puzzles the inquisitive to account why and how they do so.

Talbot County, May 26th, 1813. I the subscriber, standard-Leeper for the couny aforesaid, do hereby certify, that at this May term, while the Court was in session, I was called on by Jacob Gibson, Esq to weigh two full blood Merino ram bands, raised by himself as he olleged on Sharp's Island; which said sheep wer sheared on the pul lie square at the Court-house in the presence of a large concourse of peoplehat their gross weight was as follows :

No. 1 — Alive and unation, 1741-2 ibs — floece 25 ibs. This if ever was not in a proper condition to weigh (accurately) as Mr. Gib-on alle, eat that the ments — Listle cambler. the the measure, Massachusetts will receive her the lamb jumpt into the mater while co-ing the proportion of arms agreeably to the provisions of river in the morning; it was not day in the even ing when shorn *

No. 2 — Afree and in good order, unshorn, 159 be.—fleece 18 1-2 lbs They were weighed in the presence of a considerable number of gentlemen.

THOMAS M'KEEL.

of To ascertain the true weight of the damp ficece, say - it followers to 1-2 what would 174 1-2 give? Then inju tice would be done to the damp theece, as all agreed, while growing, there would 2 or 3 lbs. disterence in weight of fleeces-the question will then place the targest lamb's fleece at 20 1-2 lbs .- value of 2 ffreces, weight 39 lbs

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriver having obtained letters of ad inistration on the personal estate of Philemon ireen, dec'u. Lite of Queer. Ann's county-The to give native, to all persons having claims aainst the said deceased, to bring them in legaliothenticated for settlement, to the subscriberthe all persons indebted to the said estate to call and settle the same as quick as possible.

JOHN D. GEFEN, adm'r

of P. Green, dec'a june 15-

NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of ad ainistration on the estate of Lerin Court, late of Taibot county, decrused-all persons indebted to Luther & Calvin the said estate are convested to make immediate Look ere von leap payment, and all those having claims against still de eased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated to settlement.

ELIZ HILTH CLARK, adm'x

of Levin Clark, deceased P. S. All persons indebted to said estate, and

all persons having claims against the decrared are requested to call on Hattan Berrefee for set fement, who is authorised by me to settle - aid estate. j ine 15-

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissances of the factor faibo county will meet on MCNDAY the 7th June, inst at the Court lionse in Lamon, for the purme of hearing appeals; and will continue to the bog as may be necessary in contourity to the I'm section of the act of Assembly, passed at Iv. comber session 1512, equitted " An act for the vahation of real and personal property in the sere ral rounties of this State"- It is requested that persons who me disposed to apply, will make our

ly application. Ev order—

JOHN STEFENS, Jun. Clk. inne 1 -m

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Bakimore county, as a rungway on the 14th May, 1813, a negro girl pamed Har ist, who says she belongs to Adam Nave, near Middle-Town, Maryland; 5 feet 3 inches high. stout and well made, dark complexion, dark eve-She is about 16 or 17 years of age. Had on when committed a striped pericent and jacket, and son dry other cloathing. The wner is desired to sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sherif

of Baltimore county.

june 8 (15)-

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,

30th Murch, 1513. The Board of Visitors of this institution report, that during 8 months, ending on the 31-t Decem-

Discharged, cared, Relieved, Died, Remaining, 17

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

And the plan on which the Hospital is condusted, appears not to have been generally inderstood, 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 medicepted.

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 these who may apply generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an In-titution, they may, in conjunction with the medical genderson who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to come of the de erving poor, who may stand in need of its as-

The advantages resulting to these unfortunate ersons 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 rescuted to, have been strongly 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.

Attenema Physiciane Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth. Attending Surreen. Doctor Gib-un.

Containing P un ians Dr's. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Bickhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Ti i'ere. John Hillen, James No her, William M' Donald, William Rose and Jeb Miller. Applientions for admission may be made to ither of the Visitors, or to the attending physi-

The Editors of the Marvland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Frederick Town, Herald at Hagers Town, National Intellisencer at Washington. Hetald at Alexandria, Virginia Arges at Richmond. Republican at Petersburg. City Gazette at Charleston, and the Reput liean Ledger at Savannah, will place to insert the above adver is tment once a week for & weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of the Britimore American fix rayment * They will please for mish their former charge

post raid The Editors of the STAR and Mon: TOR at Faston, are requested to copy the chove, and send their accounts to the Whig office

LITTLE HISTORIES

HITL FOLKS.

Memcis ef Washing Post.

American Jeter Murde wii ort Arabian night's enter Main of Leat in tainment Musicai banur et Black Castle Mercy Sorgster Mittieal miscellany Conquest of Pern Cheapside apprentice Nariative pieces

'larissa Narratives of ship-Clarissa Dormer wiecks Nightirga'e Children's friend Champions of Chris Petnam's life Pamela tendon Principles of poli eners Death of Abel Dream book Prompter Dream dictionacy Peasant's repast

Economy of human life Poems for chi't en Essay on Man Russell's sern ons Father's Legacy Robinson Cruste Fenelon's life Roderick Fandom Franklin's life Sicilian Pirate Franklin's works Sal'or's dangliter Fair Rexamond Sir Charles G andson Funny companion 7 wenders of the world False stories corrected 7 wise masters of Rome 7 wise mistresses of do.

George Buchanan Guiliver revived Goldtinch Heart's ease History of M. Murtin History of Aitches Hoens-Poeus Irish icai & song book Jack & his 11 brothers Joseph & his brethren

Two bors The Nursery The Pullet True stories related Valentine & Orson Life of lord Nelson Wir to wealth Westhefainers Life of John Wilmot Widow of the vitage Letter-writer Zelin in the desert Lazy Lawrence

> WITH A CREAT VARIETY OF TOY POOK For sale at the Star Office.

Stephen Boroughs

Songster's muset m

Twelve Ca-ars

Twelve Patriarchs

Two since makers

WAS COMMITTED To the goal of Baltimore country, as a renaway,

on the 17th Mar. 1813, a negro man same & 7 int, who says he belongs to George Bel zove . Washington county, Maryland, near Hager's Town; 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and wei mane, Fight complexion, dark eyes. He is about 27 years of age. Had on when committed a drab erloured contre and vest, and a dark pair of woolen trew. sers, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and -n chi for hat the has a sear over his left eve. The overer is desired to come and take him away, where he be will be sold for his prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHERS, Sheriff of Baltimure county.

ine 8 .151-S WAS COMMITTED

Po the goal of Baltimore county as a percutar. on the 22d May, 1213, a negro girl paned Sarah Within . who says she is free born are no be an in New Market : her mather's rame -he says was Kate. She is 5 feet 4 inches Ligh, seender mare.

vellouish complexion, dark eyes; she i about 10 rears of age. Had on whon committed a grow d caffee frock, a pair of common black beiler : b es. and a white bonnet. The owner is desired to come and take her away, pthernise she will to

sold for her prison fees. JOHN RUTCHINS, Shelff of Baltimore county

june 8 (15)-

The base have always some subter fuge by which to threw their own guit apoo othershoulders. We have in nume rous instances found the British guters ment disarowing the infamous acts of its emissaries, but have we ever known those emissaries to be punished? No. They have more frequently been re warded and exalted for their deeds. But can any one fail to designate in such ca ses, the real criminals ? It is impossible that the British government can escape January. I am yours, &c. that odium, which it has so richly merited, by meanly endeavoring to stigmatize its immediate agents,, or by propouncing their acts " unauthorized."-We observe that this practice is not confined to the government alone; its understrappers pursue the same course, as is evineed in the following interesting narrative of Dr. Keehan. Col. Baynes told the doctor that the outrage committed on his person, was contrary to his orders. But did the colonel prohibithe 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 pri vate effects are in every instance res tored, and they in fact, know not that they are prisoners of war, except it name, they even take part in our political discussions, and mingle in our so-

OBSERVE THE DISPERENCE-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 dungrons; and this too, by persons profession; to be of the same language and manners as the Americans!

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

DR. M'KERHAN'S WARRATIVE.

On the Sist 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 stop. ped by the Indians. We arrived at the profession of a scow-banker, which is 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 cariola before the door, and the flag standing by them. About midnight the Indians fired in upon us, killed Mr. Lemont, wounded myself in the sold or obliged to serve a term of years foot, and made us prisoners. After dis- for their passage. I embarked at New patching Mr. Lemont with the toma hawk, scalping and stripping him, they seized my horse, harness, great coat, blankets and other clothing, and one hundred dollars in golu, which the General had sent to procure necessaries for the wounded of General Winchester's jug the passage. In that City I used the

than 20 miles, to where captain Elliot rendering myself obnoxious to the citi- party prejudice too, not to know to what was stationed with a party of Indians. zens in their infant struggles for free lengths it will lead men. We are not, here The captain treated me politely, and dom, I was obliged to fly on board the fare, so much surprised at the monstrous insent me to colonel Proctor. I was Asia man of war, and from thence to consistency of the champions of opposition, scarcely seated before the colonel began Boston, where my own opposition to the as that any people should be so duped by to exclaim against General Harrison, measures pursued by the Americans in their leaders, as to follow them in all their said he had been used to fight Indians support of their rights, was the first tergiversation. How often have we heard and not British; found fault with my thing that recommended me to the notice the party leaders declaiming on the horror instructions, and said the flog was only of Gen. Gage, and when the war com a present to cover a bad design. I re- menced, I was appointed Provost Marbutted his insinuations with indignation, shal to the Royal Army, which placed which I believe has been the cause of all my troubles since. I was not recognized in my official character until the ti ink of the murders I have been acces | we h equal sincerity, censuring the govern 5th February, when I was infermed by Prector's aid, that I should a tend on the wounded with Dr. Bower, and that I Vork. during which time there were only object. Are we not then compelled to would be sent to the U. States, but by a different route from that which I came. Dr. Bower in a few days was suit home and I detained.

On the 2d March I was arrested by erder of colonel Proctor, and accused of out of all which number there were on |ed the war? carrying on a private correspondence. ly about one dozen public executions. On the 8th, without having any trial, which chiefly consisted of British and ordered to Montreal, and hurried or Hessian deserters. The mode for prifrom For George, night and day, altho' vate executions was thus conducted :-thinly clothed, and the weather very A guard was dispatched from the Procold. From Kingston to Prescou, was made to eat with the officers' ser vants. This course of torture being fi. of the upper barracks, to order the peo nished on the 21st, when I arrived in ple to shut their window shutters, and Montreal, and without being asked any put our their lights, forbidding them, a questions, or suffered to ask any myself, the same time to presume the look ou I was put into the duugeon, eight or of their windows and doors, on pain o: ten feet below the surface of the ground death ; after which the unfortunate priwhere I had neither bed nor bed ling, soners were conducted, gagged, jus chair, bench or stool-denied pen, ink behind the upper barracks, & hung with or paper, or even the use of a book, for two weeks. The only current of air black pioneer of the Prevost. that passed through my apartment, came through the bowels of a privy! Here I England with the army and settled is was kept 33 days, when I was to my Wales, as being a cheaper place of liv great joy put up with the American ing than in any of the populous Cities, prisoners, and with them permitted to but being at length persuaded to go to remain till last Monday, when I was li- London, I entered so warmly into the berated by the intercession of lieutenant dissipations of that capital, that I soon Dudley, of the navy. Col. Baynes, aid found my circumstances much embarto the governor, told me the outrage rassed .- To relieve which, I mortgaged

viz. George H. Rodgers, U. S. army, Wm. Hollenback, Onis Hooker, Philing it for acceptance, I was apprehend laster Jones, Harry Jones, Lewis Mi ed, tried and convicted, and for that ofnor, Zebina Conkey, Phiney Conkey fence am here to suffer an ignominous Canton ; Seth Barnes, Cameen ; Jared death. Witherill, John Campbell, Schoharie; mai. Watson, Ogdensburg; Alexander M'Gregor, Balston; who were kept in close confinement, not withstanding col. Lethbridge 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

bee correct or disregarded. The ity in general, and the actions prints in par-printeers saw use more recentified to pro- ciouler, have been, from the moment the war to doese them rinds an agentit done was some world provide. Sometimes they lain on any terms, rearesty exceping from ice half a day wallocut water, and two or ! three days without wood, and if they con plain they are cursed and aboved by on learning the frankness with which our gothe juder, and rold they are only allowed quart of water in the day. I am re- l'empt the negociation of an hon rable peace quested to represent their situation to under the mediation of he sovereign of that soon as I arrive at Secket's Hardon.

This is a sketch of the indignities I have had to put up with since the fast of our government to accept the Russian me-

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

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

The following is copied from the American Apollo, No. 7, Friday, Februa 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,

" 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 preficient 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 illey, near the Coal Quay; but the house being searched for stolen goods, and my doxy taken to Newgate, I tho's it most prudent to decamp; accordingly set off for the north, & arrived at Drogheda. where, in a few months after I matried the daughter of an Exciseman, by whom I had 3 sons.

" About the year 1772, we removed to Newry, where I commenced the hat of enticing the mechanics & country people to ship themselves for America, on promises of great advantage, and then artfully getting an inden ure upon them ; in consequence of which. on their arrival in America, they are ry in the ship Needham for New York, and arrived at that port the 4th day of August, 1774, with some indented servants I kidnapped in Ireland, but were liberated in New York, on account of the had usage they received from me durprofession of breaking horses, & teach. We have seen too much of faction to beed That night I was made to walk more ing ladies and gentlemen to ride; but me in a situation to wreak my venge and the necessity of Peace! Yet we now ance on the Americans. I shudder to find them, with equal vehemence, perh p. st. y to, both with and without orders from ment for listening to a proposition saving

> ions, which I sold. " There were also 275 American prioners and obnoxious persons executed, of the Administration or party which declarwhich chiefly consisted of British and vost, about half after 12 at night, to the Barrack Street, and the neighbourhood out ceremony and there buried by the

" At the end of the war I returned to I left 14 American prisoners in jail, 300 pounds sterling, on the Board of Ordnance, but being detected in present-

> "I beg the prayers of all good christians, and also pardon and forgiveness of up patriotism, is beyond all example; he has God for the many horrid murders I have agreed at last, both to dence, and pay the been accessary to. "WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM."

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

We need not repeat to our readers, what every one of them well knows who has eyes has a knowledge of figures. Apply to the Editor. scarcely gone, when the pledge was cir to see or care to hear, that the opposition par. I may 25-

commenced, vociferous for peace with Bri he possible sacrifices our national existence. It was to have been expected, therefore, that gen. Deerborn, which I intend to do as sempire, they would at least have afforded their cordial approbation to this act of the government. A refusal or delay on the part diation would, we know and you know, ho nest reader, have called forth the bitterest gail of faction. And yet the same party now over the government with obloquy, for having accepted the mediation without await. ing the tedious process of receiving through Russia an official notice of the acceptance of the proffered mediation by G. Britain -Cur government well knows that G. Britain. cannot choose but accept the mediation of where he hopes to merit a continuance of the ry 17, 1792, vol. 1, printed at Bos Rusa; and unwilling that any needless ob fon, by Belknap and Young, State state, in the nature of unnecessary formali Street, (a weekly paper in the form ty, should impede the restoration of peace, 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, multifactous 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 alused and cheated followers That the mission, however it may eventuate, must degrade our country, breause 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 attend. red to no profession. I took up with a ing the mission is that its acceptance by our woman who kept a gir shop in a blind government was independent of any act of the enemy. A plan proposition was submitted to us, and we accepted it, and pre pared 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 dispo sition manifested by the mediating power. and not, as the fac'ion 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 fel: much less satisfied, had our govern ment hesi ated, waited for more news from Philip, and made its determination contin gent on the previous consent or acquiescence of the enemy Such a course would have partaken too much of that oscillating tem porising policy which our enemies accuse us flaving pursued heretofore in our endea vours 'o avoid war It would moreover have shews a want of confi lence in the good of fices of the Rus-iau government. which, to say the least of it, would have been highly im

But why waste words on this subject?of all wars, and the impolicy-not the in justice, no thank Heaven, that they cannot say- but of the impolicy of the present war, swernment, especially while in New the conclusion of peace for its altima e and ore than 2000 prisoners starved in the conclude that their only opposition to the fferent Churches by stopping their ra | War was, that it was not a war of beir de claring; that the only Peace they seek, is that which won'd result from the prostration I Nat. Intel.

MASSACHUSETTS IN ARMS.

After witnessing the disgraceful conduct f admiral Cockburn, at Frenchtown and Havre de Grace, the magnanimity and for bearance of the " Butwark of our religion" is no longer relied on even in Boston. His scellency the governor is desirous that should the enemy attack us, we should meet tion; & it was further ordered by the said Court 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 preparaions are also visible-militle 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 catinon and making some necessary experiments in gun nery.in order to hit John in the right place should be approach with his "wooden walls "

Our federal papers do not publicly anwhich had been committed on my per-being soon expended, I forged a draft for ing the enemy towards us But left them come, they will find even CALEB prepared for them. This is what we have long expected—the "builbank of our religion" de serted for self defence. Union the watch word, and America armed at all points ready to meet on the point of the bayonet the fi at invaders of her soil. CALBB's winding

WANTED.

A smart active BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, in a Dry Good store, who writes well, and

Union Bank of Maryland. 12th May, 1813.

FOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS,

That an Election for Sinteen Directors will be held at the Bang, on MOND AY, the 5th Jula next at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue till 3 in the afternoon.

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

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more han eleren of the present Board are eligible for he ensuing year.

The Editors of the Easton Star, Freder ick town Herald, Republican Gazette & Hager's town Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their ac count for payment to R. H. Cashir.

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, custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that egant establishment that was lately consumed

THOMAS RENRIX. april 6-

FOR SALE,

A number of young likely, healthy nagro Men, omen and Children. For terms apply to the subscriber, near St. Michaels, Talbot county.

JOHN ROLLE.

may 25 _____m

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

On application of James Clayland, executor of the said deceased's estate, and that the same be be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have here-L. s. unto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1813.

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

In compliance with the above order-Notice is HEREBY GIVEN-That the subscri ber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Robert absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stop blartin, jun. late of Talbot county, deceased - All len different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make changing his dress, that he may more effectually immediate payment to him; and all those having clude a description. He has a large scar on the claims against said estate, are hereby warned to left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of 4 exhibit the same, properly authenticated for set hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary, thement, on or before the 11th day of December He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dornext; they may otherwise by law be excluded chester rounty, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry from all benefit of said estate. Given under my E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm hand this 8th day of June, 1813.

JAMES CLAY LAND, Exor of Robert Martin, jun dec'd june 8-

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, county, letters testamentary on the estate of Hil | all reasonable expences paid. iam Skinner, late of Queen Ann's county, de ceased .- All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, ou or before the 29th day of November next, they We have seen too much of faction to beed may otherwise by law be excluded from all bene-its ravings; we have seen enough of hones. fit of said estate; persons indebted are requested

day of May, 1813. WILLIAM SKINNER, Ex'or of Wm. Skinner, dec'd.

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,

On application of Adam Lizey, of Sourceset ounty, by petition in writing to the honorable Judges of said County Court, praying the agnetit 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 fer as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Court beng satisfied by competent testimony that he the said Adam Elzey has resided in the State of Mavland for two years next preceding his said aplication, 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 w the said Court that the said Adam Elzey be ischarged from imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the Judges of Somerset county at Princess Anne, on the first 84turday 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 applica that the said Adam Elzey give notice thereof to his creditors by having a copy of this order insert ed 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, Test, JOSIAH POLK, Clerk Comerset county court

june 1____ CAROLINE COUNTY COURT. Murch Term, 1813.

The creditors of Michael Dean, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the petition of the said Mickael 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 striped, and a pair of trowsers of the same kinds 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 pray-

By order of the court-THO: RICHARDSON CA To be inserted in one paper at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before October next. june 8

FOR SALE.

A few valuable NECROES, of different a and sexes, for a term of years, to persons resing in the district, if application is made more tely at this office march 23-m

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term. 1813 The cremtors of Joshua Creen, 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 nsoivent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insulvent debtors," and the several supplements thereo; and he having complied with the direction of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county contr., 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 cre-ditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause. if in they have, why the said Joshua Green should not have the relief praved for. By order of the court-

THO: RICHARDSON, Clk. One of the advertisements to be set up at the ourt house door, one other at one of the taveron n Denton, and the remaining one to be published in one of the newspapers at Easton for three strecessive weeks, at least three months before the sixting of October court. june 8-3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorhester 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 when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin Robert Martin, jun. late of Talbot county, dec'd. vissage; when walking he steps long, and turns—It is ordered, that he give the notice required his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against 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 ven to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

fane 8-

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the nito 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 &btained a pair of new thicksett pantaloens, of air olive colour, and other articles not recollected == A description of the clothing he had on when he E. Elbert, who at that time esided on the farm hat 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 see ing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, if brought home or secured in Centreville jailhath obtained from the Orphans Court of said and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and

WILLIAM Y. BOURKE. Near Centreville, Queen Ann's 2 ____m county, Maryland, may 25

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL, seventeen or eightech ve not be given Given under my hand this 29th der form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no reseasblance 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 coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn musin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter cloathing. The above reward will be given, secured in thy goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home. All masters of vessels and others are forwarted

harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT. Faston, Md june 1 ___ m
The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman

and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

A Runaway.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 16th of this month, a young negro man by the name of Perrs, sometimes calls himself l'erry Il ii en, he is very black, with a round face, alout 5 feet 0 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 fout of the State, eighty dollars, or will have him confined in jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above

JAMES NADE. Talbotcounty, may 18-m

Notice.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick comme v. Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who alls himself I manuel Commer. He is about five ret eleven inches high, stout and well made; at bout 30 years of age-His cloathing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nankeen pantaloons, a flax linen shirt, a black fur not, 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 Baltinore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for is prison ices, as the law directs. MORRIS JONES, Sheriff

Fred'k county, Maryland. April 23, 1813. (may 4-8)

Notice.

Was committed to the gaol of Caroline county, Maryland, on the third day of May inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Isaar, 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 linse? 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 mays fives near Accomae Court House, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law d;

JAMES KEENE. Sheriff of Caroline county

may 5, (11)-

THE TERMS OF THE STAR. Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, pay able half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One. Dallai, and continued weekly for Twenty-Fine Centr per square.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Levin Clurk, late of Tathot county, deceased—all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claums against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally arthursticated for estimate. for settlement. ELIZABETH CUARK, rdm'x

of Levin Clark, and x of Levin Clark, deceased.

P.S. All persons indebte to said estate, and persons having claims against the deceased, requested to call on William Berriage for settlessind, who is authorised by me to settle sind E.C.

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of ad istration on the personal estate of Philem ministration on the personal estate of Philemon Green, dec'd, late of Queen Ann's county—This is to give notice, to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to bring them in legally enthenticated for settlement, there subscriber—also all persons indebted to the same estate to call and settle the same as quickes possible.

JOHN D. CREEN, sam'r of P. Green, dec'd

BALTIMORE HOSPICAL.

The Board of Visitors of this institution report, that during 8 months, ending on the 31st December last, futy seven patients have, been admitted into the infirmary, and thirty eight into the lunatic asylum-of which number there have

> Discharged, cured, Relieved, Died,

Total, 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 conderstood, the Vistors think it proper to state, man the patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medieal aid, including every expense, clothing ex cepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission | previously of patients, have done little more than to defray (A.) 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 items, viz. for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel bove mentioned 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 Public Lands, estimated at day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the erving 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 weans for their reception and where every means for affording them relie can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this Ho pital. Several patients suffering under this mestic worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have by proper attention and manage ment, been perfectly restored to their friends and

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

Consulting Physicians Dr's. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Craw ford, Birkhead, Chataid, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen. Visitars.

John Hillen, James Mosher, William M'Donald, William Rose and Job Miller. Applications for admission may be made either of the Visitors, or to the attending physi-

The Editors of the Maryland Republican and Gazette at Annapolis, Gazette at Frederick Town, Herald at Hagers Town, National Intelligencer at Washington, Heraid at Alexandria, Virginia Argus at Richmond, Republican at Peto burg. City Gizette at Charleston, and the Republican Ledger at Sarannah, will please to insert the above advertisement once a week for S the Baltimore American for payment.

They will please furnish their former charge

The Editors of the STAR and MONITOR at East ton, are requested to copy the above, and send their accounts to the Whig office jone 15-

IN CHANCERY,

May 10th, 1813. Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of the late Benjamin Kneritt, as reported by the trustee, Mary Everitt, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 15th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Star at Easton, before the 15% day of June next. The Report states the amount of the sale to be

Trest_

JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.

FOR SALE, The elegant Full Bred Horse ROLLA. On accommodating terms, to be made known by

THOMAS S. LOVEDAY.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Wm. Jones, Acting Secretary of the Trea-sury 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 isto the Treasury from the 1st of Oct. 1812, to the 31st March, 1813, have a-\$15,412,416 25 The balance in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1812,

2,362,652 69 Making together 17,775,068 94

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

\$15,912,334 41 Leaving a balance in the Tressury on the 1st of April, 1813, 1,855,734 53

\$17,775,068 94

The enclosed statement (A.) shows in detail the veral sources from which the receipts were derived, & the branches of expenditure to which the disbursements from the Treasury were appli-

Pursuant to the act of the 8th of February last, subscriptions for a loan of \$16,000,000 were o-pened on the 12th, and again on the 25th of March ast. But although a thirteen year's amounty of one per cent. was offered in addition to a six pe 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 polification the same terms were ex-tended to those persons who had subscribed or 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 preeisely to a premium of 13 dollars and 63 cents and 7-11 of a cent for each hundred dollars loaned to government. The inclosed papers 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 shewing also the sures obtained and navable 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

The resources for the residue of the year eigh teen hundred & thirteen, consists of the following

1. The remainder of the loan a. \$14,913,262 59 2. The sums payable on account of Customs and of the sales of

3. The \$5.000,000 in Treasury notes outhorised by the act of Feb. 25, 1813, 5,000,000

29,230,000 Say Dolls.

29,230,000

The expenses for the last 9 months of the pro ent year are calculated as followeth, viz. 1. Civil list, and all expenses of a civil nature both foreign and do-

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

10,510,000 herewith 3. Expenses on account of the War and Navy Departments 17,820,000

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 extraordina y expenses afready authorized, as may arise durng the remainder of the year; and for the same rized 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

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 encrease the of a state of war can be supplied only by a resort amount of Treasury Notes in circulation, and as to that gredit. 3,000,000 only of thuse authorized by the act of weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of 1812 were issued in that year and are reimbursable in the course of the present year, it is respect | recommended from this Department, are adopted, the five millions authorized by the act of Feb. in action. 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 alreas Treasury Department, June 2, 1813.

dy 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 atention. It is difficult to estimate with acuracy he sum which will be received into the Treasury rom the revenue as now established. During tate of war, the customs, at the present rate of duties, have been heretofore estimated to produce \$15,000,000. The additional tonnage-duty imosed upon foreign vessels by the act of the lat of July, 1812, producing about 200,000 a year, s not included in that sum. It is believed that luring the year 1814, a greater sum than 5,200,-000 dollars ought not to be relied upon as receiv-able into the Treasury from Custom House du ties. The sum arising from sales of public lands may be estimated at \$600,000, making together \$5,800,000. The interest alone, on the public unded debt, on temporary loans, & on the Trea sury Notes, which will become pavable in that year, will amount to \$4,400,000. The otheren-

inded 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 thou-

States, and the interest on the public dept, in-cluding that on the loans made for the prosecuti-cluding that on the loans made for the prosecuti-The second point of information, however dethat ought, under any circumstances, to be raised sirable, has by many well informed men been within each year. These, if the expences of the deemed totally impracticable. The magnitude peace establishment are taken at the sum neces. | and utility of the object, if not its necessity, at a sary for the ordinary expenditure of the U. States period when commerce, shaken to its centre, previously to the additional armaments made in fails to produce the necessary supplies for even a the year 1812, with a view to an approaching state peace establishment, must be apparent to all, and of war, and including the interest on the loans of whilst prudence dictates to the statesman and tithe years 1812 and 1813, and also of that which mancier, to have two strings at least to his bow, will probably be necessary in the year 1814, will the general good requires the honest and faithful

The expence of the peace establish-ment, exclusive of the additional force authorised by the acts passed during the year 1812, may be estima-

heinterest on the public debt during the year 1814, will be as follows : on old fund-ed debt 2

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

On six per cent, stock of 1813. On Treasury Notes which will be reimburable in 1814; say on 5,000,000 at 270,000 5 and 2-5 per cent.

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

\$11,400,000 The revenue now established, being estimated to produce would leave to be raised

11,400,000 To cover the above sum of

The internal taxes heretofor proposed and the duty of 20 cents a bushel on salt imported, which though estima-ted heretofore at only 400,000 dollars

a year, during a state of war; yet, as the consumption considerably exceeds 2,000,000 of bushels, may be

estimated to produce

Making the sum wanted \$5,600,000

Although the taxes, if early laid, may be bro't nto operation in the commencement of the year S14, yet, as they cannot be expected to have their full effect during that year, some auxiliary esource will be required. This may be found in he 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, & will be wanted in addition to the annual appropriation of \$5,000,000, to meet the engagements on account of the public debt, which must be fulfilled during

As reliance must be led 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 tavorable terms. It is ascer anned that the terms of the loan for the precent 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 pay ment of the interest and the eventual reimburse ment 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

rosecution 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

The resources of the country are ample, and the means now proposed, and those heretofore fully suggested that in ficu of is uing 2,000,000 of it is believed they may be fairly and fully brought

All which is respectfully submitted. Acting Secretary of the Treasury

The report was read and reserved to the Committee of Ways and Means. FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PROM THE AURORAL

Mr. Duane. At the present period when we contem late a national census to be taken shortly, it has truck me that much valuable information might he 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, straggling, or settled, their intention to become amount of property, real, personal, or mixed,

To according to the purpose of equal taxa-tion according to the wealth, & not the moses of our citizens, the value and income of pro.

perty annually, possessed by each and every

The first of these points will be just as neces and dollars, the estimated amount of the receipts sary a duty to be performed, as for a farmer to se into the Treasury derived from the revenue as perate the chuff from his wheat, and amounts near now established ly to the value of ascertaining a friend from a foc This view of the subject is sufficient to evince So peculiarly requisite for the general good must the necessity of a speedy and effectual provision this information be that every good citizen will for the service of that and the ensuing years. — readily contribute his exertions to endeavor to ob-The mode and the extent to which this provision tain accurate information on this subject. Be should be carried, have been heretofore suggest- sides in framing a statistical account of the popued from this Department to Congress, and have lation of this growing empire, where every man received the consideration of that body. The ex-should be a pillar of the republic, it will be a mar-penses of the peace establishment of the United ter of national pride to an American to know, States, and the interest on the public debt, in- that no foreign enemy is counted among his rank

mount, during that year, to 11,400,000 dollars, co-operation of individuals, in measures necessary for self preservation. Next to the physical force of numbers in the population of a state, the wealti. 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 mo ment, 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, brough: up in the first place by some of our foreign estemies, 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 mability to 3,960,000 give aught but his personal services, he may put into a train of bettering his circumstances, by the value which would be set upon his personal offer ng; 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 great-

er degree in having the most correct and accurate

valuation made of their property, in order that taxation (by some foolishly considered an evil at-

tendant on civil society, but to make the best of

it, is nothing more than rendering unto Casai the things that are Casar's) may be levied on

them in due proportions and in a fair equal ratio. If any obstitute or ignorant man should, howe

or, be unwilling to contribute his due proportion to the general 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 d our citizens to form an accurate esti mate of individual wealth. This is an objection which cannot apply to the general mass of our population a few members of the community. lowever, principally to be found in our large trad ing cities, may be truly and to be mable to give my estimate whatever of their annual income for amongst this class some would be more than muilling, 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 goardians, and as help is necessary in their case, their affairs should be referred to three direct taxes. 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 near y accurate estimate of the annual income of these United States, as well as much other valuable information important to the government and nati

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 all direct taxes, and against torpedo wurfare. 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 will advance with the greater readiness and at a spots. They always hold up the policy of Great lower rate of interest the funds necessary for the Britain as a model for our imitation, and white they represent our only source of revenue to be commerce, secretly appland 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 controul the commerce of the world, let us see how this government of a great commercial hation draws its

Finances of Great Britain for 1803.

Loans paid into the Exchequer in 1808, Sty 210,102,620 15s. 6d Interest on loans to Ireland, 2,655,124 6 1 stamps, 4,821,865 0 Excise, .. . - 26,701,117 6 Post Office, - 1.198,251 2 land and assessed taxes, 7.606.192 13 Property and incomeduty, 11,413,562 4 Lotteries, duties on pensions, monies repaid by public ac-59,833 19 countants, &c.

Produce of the customs, or duties on commerce, - 11,998,675 5

Total of receipts, £77,157,238 17

Not one sixth part of this annual revenue is de rived from commercial taxation, the other 5 6th's 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 up holds the existence and grandeur of the British naturalized citizens or not, where born, and empire, viz, her navy, whose fostering wing all the nations of the earth in happier times are to take shelter under, and whose tilons are new extended to protect these United States, & preserv the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 10.

THE WAYS AND MEANS. Mr. Eppes, from the committee of Ways and Teans, made the following R & P O R T.

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the message of the Pre-ident of the United States as relates to the estahishment of a Well digested system of internal reenue, 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 een so much increased by measures necessarily connected with a state of war. A referrence to he reports from the Treasury Department and from the committee of Ways and Means, during the last and present years, will show that a provasion for additional revenue can no longer be dis-layed, without a violation of all those principles held sacred in every country where the value and importance of national credit have been justly ere timated. They have reviewed the system heretofore presented, and taking bito consideration its having been sanctioned in its principles by vote of the House of Representatives, have determmed 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 expences of the peace establishment, the interest on the old debt, and on such new loans as have been or may be hereafter authorised. There several items for the year 1814, are estimated as follows:

The expences of the peace establish-7,000,000 ment at 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

On 6 per cent stock of 1813, 1,090,000 On Treasury Notes which will be reimbursable in 1814, say on 5,900,000 at

5 25 per cent. On the lean for 1814 - Interest payab within that year

5,800,000 Leaves to be provided for To meet which sum the committee 5,600,000 direct this of 3,600,000 Internal Duties, viet Duties on stills, say

On refined sugars On sales at auction 50:000 On carriages 150,000 On bank notes and nego ciable paper On salt at 20 cents 400,000 Additional duty on foreign 900,000

tonnage

Deduct for expences of collection, assessment, and losses

750,000

Leaves 5 615,000 The committee therefore ask leave to report the

following bills : for the assessment and collection of 2. A bill to lay and collect a direct tax within

the United States 3. A bill laving a duty on imported salt.

4. A bill establishing the office of Commissioner of the Revenue. 5. A bill laving duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchan-

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

7. A bill laying duties on licences to distillers

of spirituons liquors. 8. A bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandize and of ships and vessels. 6 A bill laying duties on sugars refined with

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

11. A bill making further pro: Ision for the collection of internal duties. 12. A bill laying an additional duty on foreign

tonnage. The several bills above recited were read a first and second time, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday

NOTICE.

The subscriben 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

Saddle, Cap & Harness Making Rusiness ; And as he is determined to give general antistacwill give him a call.

THOMAS B. PINKIND. 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

THOMAS HENRIX.

DUANE'S HAND BOOK FOR

INFANTRY, (ADOFTED BY COVERNMENT) For sale at the Star Office.

WASHINGTON, June 14. dopy of a despatch from Brigadier General Brown, to the Secretary of

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

You will have received my despatch of the 20th alt. 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 tim, principally owing to the gallantry of Col. Backus and the regular tro ps under kis' immediate command Now I beg leave to offer to you the

events of that day more in detail.
On he 25th ult. I received a letter from Gen. Dearborn, reques log me to repair to this post for the pu pose of taking he command. Knowing that Lieut. Col. Backus, an ficer of the Is regiment of dragoons, and of experience was here; I hesitated, as I would do no act which might wound his feelings .-In the night of the 27th I received . note from this offi er by Major Swa. Dopuiy Quarter Master General j imit in the request already made by Maj Gen. D'arborn. I could no long r hest tate, and accordingly arrived at his pos cerly in the morning of the 28 h. These circumstances will explain now I came to be in command upon this occasion .-Knowing well the ground, my arrange ments for defence, in the event of a attack; were soon made.

In the course of the morning of the 28th, Lieut. Chauncey of the Navy came in from the Lake firing guts of alarm. Those of the same character, in ended to bring in the militia, were fired from the posts. The enemy's fleet soon after appeared accompanied by a large num her of brais. Believing that he would land on the peninsula, commonly call . Horse Island, I de ermined to niect hi at the waters edge with such militia I could collect and the Albios voiu teers, under the comma d fiteu . Co Milis; Lieut. Col . Backus, with the re gulars, formed a second line; the care of Fart Tompkins was committed to the regular artillerists and some volunteers, and that of Navy Point to Lieutenan. Chauncey of the Navy. If criven from my position, Licut. Col. Backus was or dered to a vance and meet the head of the enemy's column, while rallying my corps, I was to fall on its flanks. If un able here to resist the enemy's attach, Lieut, Chauncey was in that case to destroy the stores, &c. and retire to the south shore of the Bay, east of Fort Vo Junteer, 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 utime a considerable milita force can e in, and were ordered to the water side nes Horse Island, on which was Lieut Cot. Mills and his volunteers. Our strength at this point was now 500 men-all an xious for battle, as far as professions would go. The moment it was figh enough to discover the approach of the enemy we found his ships in line he tween Hierse 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 Isl and, under cover of the fire of his gun boats My orders were, that the troops upon Sackett's Harbor, at day break on the should lie close and reserve their fire till the enemy had approached so near that every shot might bit its object. It is, however, impossible to execute such fatigue, have been exceeded only by their bank was so impetuous, that Winder's briders with raw troops unaccustomed intrepid gallantry in action, forcing a pas- brig de and the reserve were not grate to supordination. My orders were in sage at the point of the bayonet, through a this case disobeyed. The whole line thickly wooded country, affinding strong my fled, leaving 260 of his regulars fired, and not without effect—but in the positions to the enemy, but not effording a killed and wounded, on the field, among montent while I was contemptating his, to my atter astonishment, they rose from their cover and fled. Col. Mil! fell gallantly in brave but in vata ender vors to stop his men. I was person lly more firiunate. Gathering together about 100 militia, under the immediate command of Capt. M'Nict of that corp. we threw ourselves on the rear of in enemy's left flank, and I trust, did some execution. It was during this lasmovement that the regulars under Co Jonel Buckus first engaged the enemy -- nor was it long before they defeated him.

Hurrying to this point of action. I found the battle still raging, but with oh vious advantage on our side. The re sult of the action, so glorious for the officers & soldiers of the regular army. has already been communicated in mr letter of the twenty sinth .- Had not General Prevost retreated most rapid. ly under the guns of his vessels, hwould never have returned to Kings.

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 Licut. Chauncey, that the battle was lost, and that to prevent the stores from falling into the enemy's hands, they must be destroy-

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 Moirs, two armed schooners, and their gun and other

Of the officers who distinguished themselves, I cannot but repeat the name Lieut Colonel Backus, who praised b God! yet lives. Capt. M'Nitt's condu was noble; he well deserves to be placed in the regular army .- Major Swan. of the army, served as my Ari't. Gen and was highly useful. Lat Chauncey is a brave and honorable man. To him brigades of brate to the attack, and accom- faric.

Wicer of his detachment, as a misfor-

At the moment I am closing this communication, Com. Chauncey has arriv- Capt. Gray, acting deputy quarter mas ed with his squadron. This renders my ter, was killed close to the enemy's block longer stay here unnecessary. I shall house. In him the army have lost an active therefore immediately return to my and intraggent officer. Returns of killed home.

.. With the bighest respect, &c. JACOB BROWN, Brig. Gen. of the N. York Militia. The Hon. Gen. John Armstrong,

ecretary at War, Washington. REPORT of the killed, wounded and missing in the action of the 29th May. 1813 at Sackett's Harbor.

KILLED-20 privates, regulars, and I WOUNDED-1 Lieut Col 3 2d lieu en nts, I ensign, 7 non commissioned off

cers, I musician and 68 privates, regulars.

and one muscitan, and two privates, volun-MISSING - 2 non commissioned offi ers 7 privates, regulars : 1 non commissined officer, I musician and 15 privates vo

Aggregate loss-110 regulars and 21 vo unteers. Number not known, but not to

exceed 25 militia - Total 156. WM SWANN, Maj 2d reg. Infan'ry, and Acting Adjutant Gen'al Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

N. B. About 400 of the regular troops ustained the heat of the action; these con sisted chiefly of the first regiment, light dragoons, some of the sixth, twenty first, Newark, I enclose you an extract from and a few of the 23d infantry, 3d and light the general order: rtillery.

REPORT of the enemy's loss in the acti-Harbor.

Adj. Gen Gray, Col, Moody, Maj. Ed dead on the field

2 captains and 20 rank and file found vounded on the field. 2 cantains, 1 ensign, and 32 rank and file

In addition to the above many were bill tis and Albany volunteers while effecting gade. 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 Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

British account of the attack made on Sac kett's Harbor. Canadian Courant, extra, Wednesday, June 2, 1818. From the Kingston Gazette, Extra, Sun-day P M. May 30, 1813. GENERAL ORDERS. Head Quarters, K ugston Adjutant General's Office,

30 h May. 1813. tachment placed under the command of Col. boats, and the embarkation of the troops, Baynes, to express his entire approbation will be arranged by commodore Chau. of their conduct in the recent attack made cera morning of the 29th inst. the regularity and patient firmness exhibited by the troops un der circumstances of peculiar privation and ingle spot of cleared ground favorable for the operation of the troops .- The words fi ld preces, and an incessant heavy and de-

ructive fire from a numerous and almost visible foe, did no: arrest the determined dvance of the troops; who, after taking 3 field pieces. S pounders, from the enemy, drove h m by a spirited charge to seek shel ter within the block houses of his enclosed for s, and induced him to set fire to his store louses. Unfortunately light and adverse vinds prevent d he co operation of the arge vessels of the fleet; the gun boats uner the direction of Capt. Mulcaster, renlered every ass stance in their power, to upport the landing & advance of the trops, but proved unequal to silence the guns of the enemies batteries, or to have any effect on their block house, and it being found im practicable without their assistance and the co-operation of the ships, to carry their post by assult; the troops were relu-tantly or dered to leave a beaten enemy, whom they had driven before them for apwards of 3 hours, and who did not venture to order the lightest opposition to the re embarka ion of the troops, which was effected with per-

The grenadier company of the 100th re iment, commanded by Captain Burke, to which was attached a subaltero'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 102th regiment under Maj. Moodie, behaved with the utmost gallantry and spirit, end their example was followed by Capt. M'Pherson's company of Glengary light infantry. The detachment of Canadian voltigeurs, under Major Harrio behaved with a degree of spirit and steadi acas so as to justify expectations of their becoming a highly useful and valuable PLAGS taken from the enemy.

The two divisions of the detachment were regiment.

no bizzae can attack for what appened panying the weeps on their advance direct. At Fort George, multitudes of the had frequent communication with the British at Navy Point. He was discussed. Lt. ed the co-operation of the gun boats. The Canadians have come in and claimed the flee; carrying small supplies, new-papers? Cold Tuttle was it, much for this post, small she for days before received strong printection of the Communication Chief. verbal intelligence. but with every exertion was unable to reinforcements of troops, by the report of reach it in time to take part in the acti- the prisoners, and a corps of 500 men the m. This is felt by the Col. and every wight preceding the attack; and from every source of information his force must have ments taken from the garrison at Kingston.

By his excellency's command, EDWARD BAYNES,

Adjutant General The fleet have returned this morning, and landed the troops, with & American officers, and about 150 soldiers prisoners of

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 Capt. Blackmore and Ensign Gregg. of the King's were killed. Mad. Evans, capt Tyeth and Lieutenant Natall of he same egiment, Majors Drummond and Moo die, and Capts. Snore and Leonard of the 104th regiment and capt. M'Pherson of the Glengary light infantry, are among the wounded.

BUFFALO, June 8.

Battle at Newark. The following comes from a respects ble and indispurable source, and may be relied on as perfectly correct 2

To the Editor of the Buffalo Gazette. SIR-That the public may have a correct idea of the descent on Canada at the general order:

" A corps of light infantry, consisting on of the 29th May, 1818, at Sackett's accompanied by one three pounder, are to form the advance under col. Scott. It is intended that this corps should first wards, I captain and 25 rank and file found effect a landing, scour and possess the shore, and cover the landing of the troops which follow. The riflemen to terro.

Boyd's brigade (the first) will follow movement of the enemy. Lieut. col. Malden. and Acting Adj't Gen. Porter's corps of light artillery, to ac company this brigade, and the volunteers will be on its flanks. In like man ner Wiader's brigade will follow in quick succession, to advance in column or display, on Boy d's left, or remain in sent against them. Two thousand militia the reserve. As soon as the main line His Excellency the Commander of the the light troops will full back and form forces consider it an act to justice of the de- on the flanks The direction of the By order of the Maj. Gen.

Commanding in Chief, W. Scorr, Adjt. Gen." The charge of the light troops and Boyd's brigade upon the enemy on the fied in coming into action. The ene whom were Col. Meyers, of the 49th Land several officers of distinction. The were filled with infantry, supported by 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 is apid succession. The enemy was drawn up in battle array on the hostile shore. and as our boats advanced, the water appeared in form, from the impression of his fire; after fifteen or twenty minutes struggle, the American arms again tri umphed in Canada. The tremendous cannonade kept up by the shipping-the atmosphere filled with fire and shells from forts George and Niagara-lors George in flames by our hot shot, still keeping up a spirited fire of grape and shraprail shells on our troops, now formed in the rear of the town-these comnined with the contest on the bank, conributed 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 intelli gent officer we tearn, that the American loss in the action, wes 39 killed and 110 wounded. 105 of the enemy's regular. 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 Armistped, of the artiflery, to on his way to Washington, bearer of two

The inhabitants of Canada opposite to us appear to be well suited in the recent Point Abind, have come in and received Com Sir James Yeo, commanded the their parole from col. Preston, at Fort

The Beet under Commedore Chaun cey left Niagara on Sunday week for Sackett's Harbor. So, we may soon ex pect to hear of compliments passing been quadrople in numbers to the detach | between the gallant Chauncey and Sir James I.. Yco.

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 comand wounded have not yet been received plete, only waiting a wind to make up he rapids.

Capt. John Peacock, of the 71st regt New York militia, was tried by a cour martial, May, 12th, and broke for " un officer-like conduct and disobedience of

orders." Unhappy Accident .- On Sunday last, boat upset by running foul the U. S. vessel Caledonia, anchored in the Niawere drowned, viz. Gamaliel St. John (inn keeper in this village,) Elijah St.

oldiers On Satu-day night last, hear this village, an Indian hamed D:ck, was stabbed by a Cattaraugus Squaw, and died of his wound is inhabitants for its protectionest kin suffers in his stead.

John, (son of the above,) Adam Rhondes,

(of Swift's U. S. V.) and two regular

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.

advance in front on the flanks, or ob liquely to the flanks, according to cirenemy's armed ship let the Miami, and cumstances. It is not intended that col came down and anchored off Erie a day or Scott should advance beyond 300 paces two, and on Thursday, last, made their ed and w unded in their boats by the mili before he is supported by the first bri appearance off Point Thurst Abino, twelve miles above Fort Erie. They remained there until they ascertained the result of the quickly in support, to advance, or dis- battle at l'awark when they disappeared beplay, according to the disposition and youd the Point and have probably gone to

> NEW LONDON, Juna 12. Our squadron have passed the bar at Gale's Ferry, and are in a situation to destroy any maritime force that may be

column, as may be deemed expedient braides the regular troops, guard the port by gen. Lewis. Chandler's brigade, . A considerable body of the enemy, under by gen. Lewis. Chandler's brigade, A considerable body of the enemy, under and col. M'Comb's corps, to constitute command of Lieut. M Donald of the the reserve. As soon as the main line Variant landed on Wednesday last, near is formed, col. Scott will advance no. Black Hall, the former residence of Gov. more than 300 paces in front of the in- Griswold. They exhibited a white flag fantry, and if the enemy appear in force, Capt. J Griswood waved a white handker chief and went to the boats : the Lieu. re quested some refreshment, and assured him of perfect ecurity Cap Griswold fur nished therewith such articles for a cold col lation as his house ufforded. After partak oug of whi hathey retured, having conducted wich perfect decorum The neighboring inhabit ants were much . larmed, having moved off all the property they could get a way in the short time of the approach of the

> The enemy have demanded and received upplies from Gardner's Island and Fisher's Island, paying for the same at such prices as

On Wednesday last, forenoon, some barges from the British squadron captured in the month of Connecticut River the slo. p Wil liam, of East Haddam, and sloop Two Sisters, of Bedford, and buint them; the doop Mary Aun, of Saybrook, and sleep N York Packet, of Middletown which they ahandoned, being alarmed by the attack of some armed fishermen. Also sloop Roxana. Rodney, Brockway master, of Lyme, haden with wood and fish; a fast sailing vessel - she was taken alongside the Valiant, Capt. Oli er, who is commander on this station. The master, and several passen gers,among them several females, were land ed near the light house.

Same day a small schr. was cut out of Mys-

tic River, by a boat. One of the sloops which had run on Say brook Bir & was set fire to on Wednesday, but extroguished, 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 fleats, that falls into the hands of the enemy, not worth keeping will be de stroyed. The fishermen should stay at home.

On Thursday an armed schr. came in by Montaug & escaped up sound. The Acasta gave chase & fired at her till she had passed Plumb Island.

This morning several launches from the British squadron sailed up sound to renew their deprodations. It is extremely hazardons to sail out of, or for Connecticut River. It is supposed two sloops from the castward

were captured yesterday.
11 o'clock, A. M — The British ships are under way, and beating an for the harbor, wind northerly. They fired several guos at the guard on White Beach which passed over

ted to prison on strong suspicion of baving last three

verbal intelligence.

We would here take the liberty of caution ing the editors of newspapers respecting the publication of extracts of letters, and verbal intelligence ; as the papers of New York & Baston, as well as those of New London, are pretty generally obtained on board the ene.

This town is frequently gorged with strangers; would it not be politic to establish ome municipal regulations mmediately touching this subject? Within a short times several suspicious characters have appeared & disappeared, without exciting the attention of the public authoraties.

FROM THE CHARLESTON TIMES, TA Federal Paper.)

The contrast between the conduct of he United States and that of her enemy, in the mode of carrying on this war, cangara river at Black Rock. There were not be more legibly & forcibly presented, one men in the boat, one got on board than in the capture of York by the forhe Calcdonia, three saved themselves mer, and the sack and destruction of by swimming, and the remaining five Havre de Grace by the latter. York is the capital of Upper Ganada-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 mole hill of defence. York had a garrison of 7 of 800 British regulars, 1000 Indians, and We understand that the Indians' mode of Havre de Grace had none but its punishing the crime of murder, allows the own immediate inhabitants, not fift nearest k naman of the murderer to take his fighting men in the whole, to rely on. life ; but if the murderer escapes, Ais near- York was a depot for all the enemy's misl-tary and naval stores and resources for he operations to be carried on in Upper Canada; had public vessels in her porty and a frigate on the stocks, nearly fit for aunching : by the capture and destrucion of all these, the cause of the U. Se is essentially and most eminently bene-"A corps of light infantry, consisting The brigs at Eric are all safely launched fited-Havre de Grace had not a cent's of 400 men, Forsyth's riflemen, the two into their destined element. & will be ready worth of public property in it; the plunflank companies of the 15th infantry. to sail about the first of July -When the der and burning of the dwellings have reinforcements from Black Rock shall have not, in the least respect, benefited the arrived, our little squadron on Lake Erie cause of England; have not, in the smallwill amount to thirteen—a force fully suf lest degree, injured the public interests ficient to give us the complete command of of the United States, or lessened her that lake, as we already have of lake On- reans of prosecuting the war; but have, h shame ! driven one or two hundred innocent persons, frincipally women and children, from their homes; left them without a covering from the inclement seasons; deprived them of bread, and xposed them to perish from hunger,op eg the charity of their countrymen.-At York, not a building was des royed, not an individual injured, in person of property, after resistance ceased! The Inhabitants slept with as much tranquie ity under the protection of their conquer rors, as they had under that of their friends-the poor persecuted inhabitants of Havre de Grace, notwithstandir they made no resistance, did not consider their lives in safety as long as an Englishman was in sight. The Ame: ican soldier at Vest, face the best and sentent in the midst of their own families. The British at Havre de Grace bore a resem. blance to their alies the savages, when let loose upon victims bound and fettere -But was this conduct confined to he privates? No ; their officers led the marauding parties-they seized the plate, the jewels, the demessic furniture of the detenceless inhabitants- they had their labels ready to be pinned upon their respective shares of the honty-then 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 bim) et him depart on foot, thus robbed and fleeced by his majesty's most honorable flicers of the royal navy !!! What will ven England say, when she hears that her admiral, the magnanimous, the valiant Cockburn, (a name worthy f the hero who bears it) was force most in the great expedition-that he, on, bad his label, " This is admire! (ockburn's share, stuck upon his various parcels of the plunder-the coarh which e stele 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 av -- what the brave and generous Herdy, the friend and companion of Nelson, who shared his (always honorable) petils, 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 bulmark of our religion, but the destroyer of our 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 ita summit, she is descending into her primeval state of savage barbarity BRUTUS.

NEW YORK, June 18.

A skirmish at Saybrock -It is stated in a New Haven paper of yesterday, that the British, barges, which on Monday last, enteneed the mouth of Connecticut River, & capthem Six 1816 shot were picked up and tured and destroyed a number of coasters. brought to town. At the same time a salute (as published in our paper of Friday) rewas fired at Fort Trumbull, in consequence of turned on the following day, and attempted nest ably commanded by Col Young of the change of their offices. We learn that a visit from the governor. The enemy came to land about 300 men near Saybrook. It is King's and Major Drummond of the 104th nearly all the militia, from Chippawa to to at meridian; at which time this paper went added, that they were repulsed by the militia who had previously assembled at the An Englishman, a day laborer, is commit. shore; and itat the British, in this shirmish,

following corroboration of the surprize of Gen. Winder's army. In addition to which Mr. K. informs, that the passengers in the Steam Boat, which arrived at New York from Albany on Wednesday, state, that one hour previous to their leaving Albany, an express had arrived there bringing the Melancholy tidings of the capture of the whole of Gen. Winder's army, be the British, who had been previously joined by Gen. Proctor from Malden, with 1000 Indians.

Freeman's Journal.

From the Albany Gazette of June 14. TIDINGS FROM OUR ARMY IN UPPER CANADA.

An officer from Buffalo, states, that on Monday last a very heavy and incessan firing had been heard at that place in the direction of the 40 mile creek, where the retreating British army was suppos ed to have made a stand, and where, i was conjectured, they had been com: up with and attacked by the American troops under Gens. Winder and Chand ler. Col. Preston had been ordered from fort Erie with the troops at that post, to join Generals Winder and Chandler by forced marches. The next Buffalo mai will perhaps bring important tidings The British fleet was said to be on the Take, and it was believed they had troop on board, probably intended for Little York, The report of Gen. Lewis haring landed with a body of troops at the latter place is contradicted.

Communicated by the Editor of the Gene

GENEVA, June 11. By a letter we are informed that ar express reached Niagara, 5th inst. in forming that the night before, the Brit tish made a forced merch of 15 miles surprized our pickets, whom they killed and took and marched into our camp; and had it not been for the undaunted bravery of the 5th regt. would have succeeded; that this regt. male a bold stand, kept the British at bay, until our army formed, when the attack became general. We succeeded in driving the enemy back to their entrenchme. t. wit considerable loss. The Briti h general Vincent was killed; our dragoons gavthem hot chase and took 60 prisoners .-The loss of killed on both sides not as certained. Gens. Winder and Chandler, capt. Jones, and 160 men, it is said. were taken by the enemy, who rushed into the house where the generals slepand carried them off before they could be pretected; also, four pieces of ou cannon, one of which was retaken by the bravery of capt. L. Leonard, of the light artillery, who made a charge int the thickest of the enemy, sword is hand, his men on foot. Generals Lew Immediately. Enemy 2000 strong, and we strongly entrouched on a hill, with It pieces artillery. 2 or 3 days previous, there was some skirmishing, in would be prisoners.

To the Postmaster Albany,

NIAGARA, June Sth. Information is just received, that our ar my at the head of the Lake, has been suprized in their camp. Generals Winder and Ceandler, Quarter master Vanderven ter, Captain Jones, 4 pieces of artillery. & 150 men taken, General Vincent killed in our camp, the enemy repulsed, one gui retaken, 60 prisoners and a great many kill

S P. M. A fleet (said to be British) is now off here—we are preparing for them WEST, P. M.

Mr. Cook has just put into our hands the following letters from his correspondents. and the additional article from Sacket's Harbor.

Canandagus, 10th Juni. A letter by this evening's western mail has been a battle at 40 mile creek (nearly at the head of Lake Oniario,) where the de feated British had concentrated their forces -that our army of 2000 under Generals Winder and Chandler, who had pursued them, were at acked suddenly in open day -Before our line could be formed to receive the attack, the enemy, sallying forth, cut off the attack, the enemy, sallying forth, cut off JOHN GODDARD, lately appointed a Senator about 30 of hem, among them Winder and from that State in the Congress of the U. States, Chandler, and retreated.

We have another report of a battle on the lake, off Oswego. But this cannot be true. as the British naval force appeared off Niagara two days ago. I believe they have the command of the lake Their new frigate is out This is rather a damper on the Canada

N. B It is said that Proctor, from Malden. has formed a junction with the British at 40 mile creek

P. S 10 o'clock, P. M .- A gentleman just arrived from Buffalo, says, on Monday there was a very heavy cannonading at the mouth of the river Ningara - person cross ed over to Erie to enquire if the cause of it was known there. While there, an express came for Colonel Preston to march instant ly for Newark, with all his force It is expected the enemy has landed a force at that place, and that For: George is the r object to regain. Should they he form - dable all that we have goined will be lot, perhaps & with it our army in Canada!!-We fear the worst." Canundagua, Thursday Evening, June 10,

1813. Information has been localved from the low-

PHILADELPHIA, June 18. frontier which des not appear so favorable Estrect from a private letter, dated Port George We are indepted to the paliteness of as that before received. Gens. Winder and Mr. Kitchen, who returned from New Chandler have proceeded to the 40 mile York tast evening in the Pilot Stage, creek, where the fugitives from Fort George for the Albany Gazette of Monday , has retreated, and where it is said Proctor from which we have extracted the and his force with 1000 Indians had joined them Reports of the surprize of our two generals and of the capture of some men, are in circulation-Rumour also makes our ar my victorious in a sui sequent engagement -These however are rumours which tierpated the blow and attacked our troops at cannot be credited-what lollows in more o'clock in the morning of the 6th. Chandler

On Monday last a fleet of about 8 sail of evemy's vessels were seen making their way. Burn of the dragdons. The enemy were beaten towards the head of the lake, near which place and routed, leaving 250 behind him but accordthe troops under Vincent and Proc or are sta. ing to our northern tactics we distained to pross tioned - It was not known whether they had a besten enemy. We gave him time to collect on board troops or not. On Tuesday morning and fight once more. Lewis and Boyd are under marching orders for the command of the advance Our loss does not exceed 30." tion,& on Tuesday evening an express from Fort George arrived at Fort Eric, ordering Col. Preston to march with all his force to reinforce Winder, &c. The officer who camexpress did not mention any thing respecting the encounter of the morning nor was it know. at Erie what had been the result. The above may be relied on. Information of a very interesting nature may be expected nex stage : as it is almost certain that an encounter has taken place .- On it much will depend-A defeat will probably cause the evacuation of Canada.

We are sorry to state, on information by place he left on Thursday last, that Col. Backus died of his wounds on Monday and was buried with the fionours of war on Tues day last. Our informant also states, that n express had just arrived to Col Macomb, giving the loss of Gens. Winder & Chandler, with some artillery, and upwards of 100 goes on to take the command of the advanced troops.

The British bad 150 killed & wound.

The British bad 150 killed & wound.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1813.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated BALTIMORE, June 19.

" This morning's mail brings an account of the apture of the Liverpool Packet by the privateer l'homas, belonging to the eastward. The Liverool Packet left Halifax as the Chesapeake and Shannon were going in, and reports, that the first lieutenant of the Shannon was killed, and the captain severely wounded : that the Chesaeake was taken in attempting to board the Shannon; that the explosion was from the travelling magazine catching fire, which blew up the quarter deck - and that the loss on board the Chesapeake was very great."

Norfolk, June 8. Five hundred troops enlisted in N. Carolina nd at this place, for the 5th and 10th U. States regiments, will depart in a few days for the north, inder the command of Captain George M. BROOKE .- They are all hearty robust young men, and for the short time ther have been in training, very well disciplined .- They were reviewed st evening by Gen. Taylor, who expressed much satisfaction at their marshal appearance, and early proficiency in military duty. It may not be amiss to remark, that these troops are not to be considered as a part of the force deis and Boyd marched from Fort George tailed for the defence of this frontier. The army the 6th inst. to give the enemy battle now here is sufficient to give an account of the enemy if they should think proper to make an at

tack. The blockade of the Bay, cuts off all our com munication with the Eastern Shore of this State. except by the tedious and circuitous route by the which we succeeded and took some can. way of Saltimere; our information of what is passing on this coast, is consequently subject to a long delay. We learn that on the 24th ult. 2 British frigates came almost within gun shot of Pungoteague harbor, on the Accomack shore, sent their boats in and cut out a small schooner. They attempted to land, but were gallantly me by a company of militia, under Capt. Smith, and repulsed. Two of the militia were wounded the enemy, it is supposed, suffered severely, as they scarcely paraded oarsinen enough to row back to their ships.

The letter from which we obtain our infor mation, is very deficient in particulars, but a much as is here stated, may be relied on.

New York. June 14.

The U. States frigate Essex, for whose safet great fears have been entertained, has at length been heard from. A gentleman who arrived in town this morning from Portland, (Maine) in wrms that just before he left there, a vessel came in from St Salvador, the capt. of which informed that he left the frigate Essex; and 3 American privateers, in the port of St. Salvador, blockaded by a British force. Whether the Essex had states a report, which is helieved, that there heen chased in, or entered the port voluntarily has been a battle at 40 mile errol, (nearly at 10 mile errol). not learn, nor could he ascertain the names ofeither of the privateers. The last accounts from he privateer Anaconda, belonging to this place. left her off St. Salvador, with a large amount in gold and silver on board that she had taken out of prizes she had captured. The Essex has been

on her cruise upwards of 9 months. From New Hampshire, we learn that the hon has declined to accept the appointment, and that the hon. JEREMIAN MASON, has been chosen by the Legislature to fill that office.

Franklinton, D. May 28. A part of capt. Vance's company of Franklin dragoons, detached at Lower Sandusky, to accompany the Governor from that place to Cleve land, have returned During their stay at Cle veland, a British cartel arrived with 60 prisoners, of Lieut. John D. Henley, late commander of the 10 of Winchester's and 60 of Clay's men. The U. States brig Viper; and his officers and crew, in prisoners stated that Major Groves and Captain surrendering the said brig H. B. M. frigate Narcis Simpson of the Kentucky militia [supposed to sus. The following opinion of the court, approx-have been killed at the River Raisin] were cered by the Secretary of the Navy, is submitted to have been killed at the River Raisin] were certainly still abve, but held in captivity by the Indians until a treaty should be made with the Americans. Colonel Elliott, it is said, effered to purchase Major Graves for \$150, but was re-

Capt. Vance is appointed to the command of the garrison at Lower Sandusky.

Portsmouth; (N. II.) June 13. the noted privateenschr. Liverpool Packet, which f om Halifax, on a cruise-had made no captures.

Prize to the York Town. The private armed ship York Town, of this port has captured and sent into Providence, (R. I.) a British brig from South America, with a cargo of hides and take

8th June, to the Secretary of War.

The enemy considering houself pursued took post at the road of the Lake, waiting the arrival of Proctor (who has test Matten) and tak ing the chance of other succors from below.
"Winder was detached on the 1st inst to dis

lodge him. He carried with his own brigane and one regiment from Lova's brigade. Un Thursday Chandler for whom the comman was intended) followed with the remainder o Boyd's b igade. The British Gen, (Vincent) an Winder, and the deputy quarter master general Vandeventer, were made prisoners early in the artion. The command devolved upon Colonel

Copy of a letter from Maj Gen. Dear born, to the Secretary of War, dated HEAD QUARTERS, Fort George, June 0, 1813.

I have received an express from the head of the Lake this evening, with intelligence that our troops, commanded by Brig. Gen. Chandler, were attacked at 2 o'clock this morning by the whole of the British and Indian forces, and by some strange fatality, though our less was small (not exceeding thirty) and the enemy completely routed and driven from the field, both Brig. Gen's. Chandler and Winder were taken prisoners. They had advanced to ascertain the situa gentleman from Sacket's Harbor, worch tion of a company of artillery when the attack commenced. Gen. Vincent is reported to be a mong the killed of the enemy; Col. Clark was mortally wounded and fell into our hands, with 80 prisoners of the 49th British regiment. The whole loss of the enemy is 250 They sent in a flag with a request to bury beir dead. General Lewis, accompanied by Brigadier General Boyd.

I have the honor to be, sir, & ...
II. DEARBORN. Hon, Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War. P. S. June 8 .- The enemy's fleet has passed

this place _2 ships and 4 schr's, Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Dearborn to the

Secretary of Itar, dated HEAD-QUARTERS, 8th June, 1813. SIR-I hasten to state to von, that the whole four officers and men discovered, in the action of the 27th ult. that readiness and ardor for action which evinced a determination to do honor to themselves and their country. The animating examples set by Col. Scott and by Gen. Boyd deserve particular mention. Lam greatly indebt ed to Col. Porter of the light artillery, to Major Armistead of the 3d regiment of artillery, and to Lieut. Totten of the engineer carps, for their ju dicious and skilful execution in demolishing the enemy's fort and batteries. The officers of the artillery generally, who had the direction of the guns, are very deserving.

I have the honor to be, &c. II. DEARBORN. Hon. Gen. Armitrene. Secretary of War.

Return of the loss of the Army of the U. States in

the action of the 27th May, 1813. The lighttroops under the sommend of Lieut. Col. cott-Capt. Roach of the 23d infantry wounded : lieut. Swearingen, do ; 23 non-commissioned of ficers and privates killed, 61 do. wounded-total

Gen Lewis's dira ion-1st, or Boyd's brigade lieutenant H. A Hobert killed; rank and file, I 6th ragt, of inf. capt. Arrowsmith wounded

rank and file, 6 killed, 16 wounded. 15th regt. inf. major King wounded; rank and

16th regt inf. capt. Steel wounded; rank and file. 8 killed, 9 wounded. New York Volunteers, rank and file, 4 wound

2d, or Winder's Brigade-Rank and file-

3d. we Chandler's Brigade-None.
Of the wounded, but 61 have been sent to the hospital. The wounds of the others are very

Return of the loss of the enomy in killed, wounded and taken in the action of the 27th May, KILLED-168.

PRISONERS-Wounded, 1 colonel 3 subalterns sergeonts and 152 rank and file-163. No wounded. I captain, I subalters, I surgeon, Sourgeants and 102 rank and file-113. Total los of the enemy

Militia paroled 507 893

E. BEEBE, Ass't. Adj't. Gen. Unshington City, June 16.
Copy of a letter from Com. Chainnesy to the Secretary of the Navy, by the hands of Lieut. Dudley, arrived in the City.
U. S Ship Madison, Sackett's Harbot,

4th June, 1813. I have the honor to present to you by the hands of Licut Dudley, the British standard to ken at Yosk on the 27th of April last, accompa nied by the mace over which was hung a human These articles were taken from the Par liament House by one of my officers and present ed to me. The scalp I caused to be presented to Gen. Dearborn, who, I believe, still has it in his possession. I also send, by the same gentleman

the 27th of May.

I have the honor to be; Very respectfully, sir, Your most obd't humbleserv't. ISAAC CHAUNCEY. Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Nacy, Washingto

one of the Rritish flags taken at Port George on

Washington, June 7. NAVAL COURTS OF ENQUIRY. According to the general usage, in such cases court of enquiry has been held on the conduc the public :

OPINION. The court having heard the statement and evidance in this case, and mutually considered the circumstances attending the surrender of the U States brig of war the Viper, of 12 guns, while under the command of Lieut. J. D. Henley, Esq to his Britannic Majesty's frigate Narcissus, rated at 32 guns, under the command of Captain "Last evening arrived at this port, the armed dischr. Thomas, captain Shaw, with her prize, was no impropriety of conduct on the part of the noted privateerachr. Liverpool Packet, which said Lieut. John D. Henley, or the officers and try. the captured on Thursday, then three days out crew of the said brigthe Viper, on occasion of said surrender; but that every exertion was made by the said Lieutenant John D Henley, and the officers and crew of the said brig Viper, to pre-serve her from capture, after they discovered

A like enquiry has been held, & the same pro- | Nothing would be heard but anathteedings had, relative to the surrender of the U. French Vandalism, French Barbarity, French States brig Vixen, while under the command of rennabalism! We should be reminded of the Master Commandant Geo. W Reed to H. B. M. rigate Southampton. The following is the opi-

OPINION.

The court having heard the statement of Lieut. Brayton, and the other evidence, and maturely onsidered the same, are unanimously of opinion hat there was no impropriety of conduct on the part of the officers and crew on the occasion of he surrender of the U. States brig of war the Vixen, of 14 guns, while under the command of Master Commandant George W. Reed, Esq. to H. B. M. frigate Southampton, rated at 32 guns; ed that every exertion was made, and the most proper means adopted, by the commander, offihe said figate Southampton, after the force and sise of said frigate were discovered.

From the True American.

TO WELL MEANING FEDERALISTS. There can be no doubt that you would pursue the interests of our country, did you see clearly what they were. Nor can there be any question

that you would aid in redressing the wrongs of the nation, were you truly made acquainted with But the papers upon which you are accustom-ed to rely for information endeavor to prevent you from seeing what the true interests of your country are; and to conceal from you the num ser and amount of wrongs the nation has sus-

They suppress-rautilate-or misrepresent acts just as it suits party purposes. They publish every thing against your own

overnment, and nothing against the government Allow me to state a few facts, and ask you a few

uestions on this subject : Long before the declaration of war, on our he collection of large bodies of Indians on our tageous terms. frontiers-supposed to be instigated and paid by the British-and of several shocking murders committed by them on our defenceless frontier in habitants. Have you ever seen these facts stated in any federal paper.

Since the commencement of the war-and when it was known that the savage act with and with there accounts in cieral papers?

Before the declaration of war on our part, the B. icish had taken according to an official statement, which has never been questioned, 917 of our innocent and unoffendig merchantmen. Has this official statement everapy cared in your fode-

By the Orders in Council, which bet a few days before our declaration of war our govern-ment was officially informed would not be rescinded, our vessels trading to France or any part of the continent under her influence, were obligof the continent under not minimize, the source of the continent under not minimize the call at a British port, and par a tax or trioakum.

bute to the British government, for the privilege
bute to the British government, for the privilege on a cargo of tobacco to about \$50,000—on a cargo of tobacco to above \$12,000—on a cargo of flour to above \$8,000—on a cargo of fish to 3 or \$4,000, &c. &c. Did your federal papers wer publish a scale of these duties or taxes, or he amount of this tribute?

Before the commencement of the war on our part our government had received information of 0257 American seamen being impressed on board British ships of war-and our agent in London gave it as his opinion that this number fell far hort of the whole number actually impressed -Did the federal papers ever inform you of these

A number of authentic accounts of the inhuman and barbarous treatment of our impressed in which they have been abused, flogged, chained and starved, by British officers, to compel them to enter the service, and to do duty as British seamen - have been published. Was one of these accounts ever published in the federal papers you read ?

Since our declaration of war, our public and private armed vessels hat etaken from the British more than 400 vessels of war and merchantmen. - Did your federal papers ever acquaint you

ral paper? I might extend these enquiries to a much grea-

should be caught in the wilful suppression or dis tortion of facts, would you not doem it a degree of wickedness deserving severe reprehension and unimadversion? and is not the conduct of the fe-

Geral, printers equally Iniquitous and censurable? Were you on a jury in an intricate and imporlant cause, would you not think it essential to a full understanding and fair decision upon it, that you should hear the evidence and the arguments on both sides? and when your government has appealed to arms against the usurpations and aggressions of a foreign power, is it not at least as eccessiy that you should see what could be said er as well as in favor of it ?

and would, from principle as well as interest, uterminate it honorably.

It is owing only to the suppressions and impositions practised by the federal presses, that you are arrayed in opposition to your own government - and are thus indirectly aiding and encouraging he nation with which we are at war. Lock fairly at these truths-and do not let an

attachment to party hinder you from pursuing the interests and maintaining the rights of your country.

A REPUBLICAN.

THE FORCE OF PREJUDICE.

Were we now at war with France instead of England, and were such atrocities committed by them as have been perpetrated by the British and the enemy to be a frigate; but from the superior their allies, at Havre de Grace, Frenchiown, Ogforce and sailing of said frigate all exertions densburg, River Roi in, i.e. how would the said to save the said brig the Viper, were unavailing type deeds be trumpeted through the country?

French revolution of Biarseilles and Lyons of Jaffa and Aboukir, with all their exaggerations. tion of the Court, approved as above, respecting | But as these enormities have been committed by the "bulwark of our religion," the sitence of death pervades our country. To use the exprespears determined in prosecuting the war against this country, to leap back to the stays of the Coths and Vandals" Although site is almost incessantly at war with France, yet we never hear of outrages committed upon the seaports and other towns of that country by her navy .--The hurning of Havre de Grace, Georgetown, Le. and the employment of the outhless ravage, whose known rule of warfare is indiscriminate extermination-must disgrace Great Britain to the lowest grade of brutality and harbarism, in the eyes of the civilized part of the world. Duting our revolutionary conflict, it is not so m ich to be wondered at, that England pursued this harbarous mode. We were then considered in the light of rebels. Our national character was not acknowledged. We had no constitutional form of government. Although we have now established our national independence-although nearly forty years have elapsed since the revoluion-yet England again resorts to the same savage species of war are - again sets at defiance all the alleviations of civilization. Bot. Chem.

> Departed this life, on Friday, 13th of his inet. Mrs. Sarah Celdwell, consort of Major Jabez Caldwell, of this county.

> > NOTICE.

The subscriber being desirous of bringing his mercantile concerns to a final and speedy close, carnestly solicits those who are indebted to him. in any way, to make immediate payment. He trusts that the circumstance of his late losses by the enemy will be a sufficient inducement to bring them forward, without further persuasives -coarcion he hopes will not be necessary part, many authentic accounts were received of His stock of goods on hand, he will sell on advan-

JOHN MEREDITH. Lasten, june 21-

FERRY ACROSS THE CHESA-PEAKE.

The fast sailing sloop Caroline, is now ready when it was known that the savage act with and to convey passengers, horses, carriages, & c. as under the British, we have had many unquestionable accounts of the most horrid masssacres of Broad Creek, on Kent Island, Eastern Shore of American prisoners, after they had given up their Maryland. The distance only ten miles; by arms on the assurance of E. itish officers, that much the shortest route A careful, sober, ohey should be protected. Have you ever met bliging captain is employed. Ferry effice at Sir. Jacob Sh maker's, near the cock.
R. I. JONES.

june 22-3

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY. For Sale, at the Penetentiary a large quanticoarse men's, women's, boy's and girl's shoes, by the hundred or single pair-flaxen linen mustin and Disper, by the piece-shoe thread by the pound-visible and half flour barrels, and nail and tobacco kegs. Alto, a large quantity of

Flax, wool, cotton, leather, mail iron, spike rods, staves, heading, heep poles, jurk, fice-wood coal, herrings, salted pork, peas and te-us. And by contract, corn and tye meal and tresh

Hanted-A Master Nailor NATULATI NSON, Keeper.

IN CHANCERY,

Jaie 8'A. 1813. Ordered. That the sale made and rejusted by Maker J. Ciayton, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Carman, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the rontiary be shenntefore the 15th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Easton STAR, before the 15th day of July rest.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$ 1733 33 1-3.

june 22 _____3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, S. On application of Joseph Merrica, of Quean-Ann's county, in writing to me, in the recess of The British papers have themselves informed the court, as associate judge of the second judicius, the Algerines were supplied with naval stores al district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the by the British government, to enable them to act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent commence their phracies upon Americans. Have debtors, passed at November session eighteen you ever seen this information coffied into a fede-hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a. schedule of his property and a list of his ereditors, ter length. But what I have said must convince on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at preyou that the federal papers suppress important in- sent, as directed by the said act, being annexed ormation which it is necessary you should have to his petition; and being satisfied by competent to enable you to form a correct judgment as to the testimony that he hath resided in the State. causes of the war, or the manner in which It is of Maryland the two preceeding years prior to his application; and having been brought before, I might also point out to you hundreds of lalse, me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an exhoods and misrepresentations in those papers, cul- contion against the body of the said Jest ph Nierculated to aid and encourage the British govern- riken- I do hereby order and direct, that the boment, and to disgrace and weaken our own. But dy of the said Joseph Bierriken Le cischa ged I presume you have yourselves observed suffici. from imprisonment, and that he appear before the ent from time to time to convince you that very county court of Queen Ann's county, en the first ith reliance is to be placed on their intelligence. Saturday in October term peat, and at such other If you were on a trial before a jury, would you days and times as the said court shell direct, to not think it hard if your adversary were heard at answer such allegations and interrogations as may full length, and you were refused a hearing?— the proposed to him by his creditors; and that the And is it not equally hard for our government to said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to be belied and misrepresented by the federal par appear and recommend at sustee for their benefit ? pers, and not a word ever admitted in its defence? and I do further order and direct, that the said Were you on a beach of justice, and a witness hould be caught in the wilful suppression or distribution of facts, would you not doem it a degree the Easten STAR, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before thesaid first Saturday in October term next. Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1813.

june 22-163w3m: 122.313.43,24.\$14 c5.

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT. Murch Terr, 1813.

The ereditors of Bazil Cooper, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the application of the said Bazil Cooper to the for your government as well as against it—and judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting, know what was advanced against the foreign pow- for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly, passed at November session. 1505, Alv firm opinionis, that wereyou fully and fair and the several acts supplementary thereton informed on the subject of the war between A and he having complied with the directions of perica and Britain; pine-tenths of you would be the said acts, and given bond with sufficient secuconvinced of its justice, necessity and policy- city for his appearance before the judges of Caroline county court, on the Tuerday after the nite heart and hand to carry it on vigorously and so and 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 whether said Bazil Cooper should not have the relief pray-

> By order of the court-THO ! BICHARDSON CA. To be published in one paper at Payton, for three successive weeks, at least three months, before Octobe: equit, June 22_

WRITING PAPER. Just received and the sale at the Star Office, a New York, June 7.

FBY THE STEAM BOAT] The editors of the New York Gazette yesterday received from an intelligent cor sespondent, the fell wing particulars of the attack on Sackou's Harbor by the enemy on ghe 29th alt.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, MAY 31.

On Thursday evening the British fleet, consisting of the Wolf, 24 guns, the Royal George, A, ea n ships, the Earl Moira. 18 guns, a brig, and the P. mee Kagent, 5 move and Senera schooners, mounting from 10 to 12 gans each, and two gan boats, with about sailed, and two schra. came in. 40 flat bottomen boats and barges, under he command of Sir James Lucas Yeo, having on board 1200 men under Dir George Pre-Yest, sailed from Kingston, and on Piday the 28th appeared off this harbor. The day was tar and the wind light, and at soon be came a leading breeze for the enemy's ves sels; the fleet hove to at 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 wher they discovered a fleet of our barges, wi h troops from Oswego, coming round Stony Point. The barges from the enemy's fleet were dispatched to cut them off, and succed. attack. ed in taking 12 barges ; 7 escaped and arriv ed at the barbor ; 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 mere barges were expected and in the event of cutting them of hat night with troops on board, they would have less to oppose-the fleet havled their wind, and stood into South Bay and dispatched the armed barges in or der to way lay them.

At 4 P. M the fi et lay by, and the day being advanced the intention to disambark that evening was abandoned

In the mean time, colonel Mills, with part of his regt withdrew from Horse Id and, and wi ha detachme tofinfantry on der col. Tuttle, & mil tis under gen. Brown, occupied't e omt of land opposi eduringthe night As the day broke the enemy appear ed at a small distance, pproaching H refiled with troops, and, under cover of two land in different parts to the number of 800 they hen advanced in columns and forced the neck under a hea y fire from our troops in which several of the enemy were killed. and in the attack colonel Mills fell with tw. wounds in his body. A braver man never fel

The enemy having succeeded in gaining the main land, advanced towards the harbo. and our troops being forced by operior num bers were compelled to retreat through this k words, but disputed the ground obstinately for nearly a mile. At this time reinforce ments came up under Col. Backus of dragoons and some of the best of the militie, and as the enemy opened upon the rear of the village, were checked, but contending ob stinately an hour and an half - Shortly af ter the enemy opened upon the village Col Backus was mortally wounded through the army upon the horses presented. Some nide, and was taken off he field-previous to this, several valurble efficers were wounded and obliged to retire

The greatest number of the enemy fell a this ; lace ; they now begin to retreat, taking off most of their wounded - Our troop. did not pursue them immediately into the w ods and they were uffs ed quie'ly to embark their men ; several were how ver mide prisoners who were found a raggling after the boats hed put off -among them were two cap ains.

By noon all the enemy were embark ed and standing off in their barges for the

Gen. Si 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 heir men handed, they certainly landed at the first de barkation about 800, calculating 26 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. Atabout 10 o'clock a truce came in off the batteries by a naval officer, demanding th surrender of Sackett's Harbor, in the name of the Gen. and Commodore, which was re-

fused. Shortly after one her flag come in re questing to send surgeons to the wounded of which was denied, as he enemy had not yet ed as the best security for their domeslying by in their karges, but shortly after put off to their fleet, which mide sail & stoud

off towards Kingston. Unfo tunately the navel officers left in charge of this ta jon, set fire to the naval store house, hospital, and marine har ack. by which all the immensely valuable tores taken at York were destroyed, and all the stores for the use of the fluet and the new ship which were deposited here were con-

The prize schooner Dake of Gloster, was preserved by lieutenant Talman of the ar my who hou ded he prize, extr quished the Sire and brought her from under the flames the store houses; this vessel cuntained a iderable quantity of gunpowder.

The schooners Fair American, lieutenant Chauncey. (the commanding officer at this invuded before they consider themselves sime) 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 houses. The British loss must have amounted to 200 and spwards killed and wounded as they friendship to me, and I will chastise you

djutant gen. two majors & several captains,

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 engagemen 709 more regulars came to after forced march

The villages were left almost defenceless our fleet had left here but a few days before, in detachments for Niagara; of three or four restais at a time, and the Madison remained here alone a day or two before, and then she

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 to 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

Tuesday, June 1. Our fleet has just returned here after its perations at Niagara.

The British fleet is at Kingston and has not been seen off here since the day of

Col. Mills was buried yesterday with the henors of war.

> FROM THE AURORA. STATE OF FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from an American gendeman at Paris, to his friend in

this city-April 17th, 1813. " The campaign will open in ten day from this date, in the north, for the her n the age is by this time over the Rhine. e moved off in his usual style, withou. parado or retinue, two days or nights a go, and I calculate upon his speed by is mode of movement when he moves off to Ulm and to Jena. The same incrutable secrecy so immensely importent in war, as usual pervades all ranks; ae plan and objects of the campaign ar-

salined to the single head that guide ; our uncle Tobys and coporal Trims nerctore, have room enough for their se

cral sys.cms. " You will be astonished in the U.S o learn what the public spirit of this n . ion has effected in the course of only 4 months,-Never, perhaps, aid the talents of this extraordinory man appear more ranscendant than in what he has accomdished in this short space of time.-He has embodied, organized, and equipt, an army of 600,000 men-and without an additional sous of taxes. The horses which fell under the climate of Russia. ave been replaced by 100,000, the voluntary contribution of every city, town linge, every corporate body; civil and ecclesiastical; monks and ministers of tate; the youth of both sexes, all appear o have been unanimous from Rome to Frankfort on the Moine, in furnishing norses, and in nine ou of ten cases, ca valiers equipt, and paid all hey join the cities, such as the m nufacturing city o Lyons, has presented a comple e squad ron of horses and volumeers, mounted & perfectly equipt; Oricans has presented atroope 60 mounted men; the college wave all presented a considerable num oer each-in short the mere register which has occupied the papers of Pari. er two month past, tires hom its same ness & never enemy repetition of norses

" The tro ps in Spain are to be main tained at 200,000 men; so it will be I the nature of a defensive rather than an offensive wan. The British force c neot he far short . I the same number ; & the condition of Spain, as well as the disposiion of the Spaniards, may be guessed under-such circumstances.

and cavallers presented.

roops were nover higher than at this momen. They say "if the Russians froz. ed to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the us last winter, we " shall smoke some of substance of such petition: and the petitioner or hem this summer." The reverses of he last campaign, are as well known here, (contrary to your supposition) as where they happened; this man does not act like common people; he knew has the way to call forth their energy s is to show them the picture in its wors ight-they have made it their interes o support him, because the country smiles in prosperity and improvement under his rule; and the consolidation the British Soldiers which were in our hands, and duration of his dy asty is consider appeared to abandon the expedition & were tie peace and prosperity. The accounts which you read in the English papers of distresses in France, is all stuff-the laval mercantile class lone suffirs-eve ry other order of society er joy's a pros serity unknown to former fimes. The Expose is no exaggerated picture, th emoteness of the objects must necessarily render them difficult to be seen by any single eye; but whoever has travell ed in any of the points finds the amelioraion of the social condi ion and public improvements rapid and stupendous .-The great body of the people are infi nitely happier and less burthened than those of any of the nations on the con tinent; it is very little matter to these gay people, who governs, when there is a national question, they do not wait to be t war, but join the standard to prevent

house and I will fight you," but they say, said Nichael Deanshould not have the relief prayif you meet and cabal at a neighbor, and for. house to pull my house down, will take care that your neighbor shall suffer for ncouraging you while he pretended seek off the field in cheir barges hilled men both," This kind of decision is much

our less in all about | better adapted to my taste, than the conduct of some governors, whose canting Among the killed of the enemy, is an | and whining speeches are cast in our teeth here, with reproach to our country or its degeneracy : a man who will si will & see his heighbor's house destroy. ed, and will not fight because the ene my does not yet attack his house, is a bad citizen, and a worse christian. Such man would sell his country and hi family for what a Nantucket man would calla good voyage-& it is not all unchari table to accuse him who is capable of preaching such doctrine, of baving already made his bargein.

Our navy, however, redeems our na tional character from the infamy cast up on it at Boston-the naval worthics have immoratalized themselves, & saved the reputation of their country, they have confounded England, & astonished & ago nized the naval Frenchmen.

" I will not weary you with conjectures on the war or the course of the campaigi in the north-every one knows, that mi litary operations are governed by event which cannot always be foreseen; the object will doubtless be to force the Russians beyond the Dwine-rescue Lithuania and Poland et large from the columities under which they had failer 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 Brandenourg to the kingdom of Westphalia; Prussia will cease as a monarchy; & the unhappy dupe of G. B. will, like the Swedish victim of her policy, find England negociating a new conspiracy with whatever chief Bocaparte places in the dominion of the Bradenburg houses, as they have nego iated with Bernadotte, to the exclusion f the miserable madman of another kind, who is now known only as a maniar ravelling harmless through Germany inder the sit - of count Gottorn."

Union Bank of Maryland. 12th May, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS, That an Election for Sixteen Directors will be reld 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 Easton Star, Freder ick town Herald, Republican Gazette & Hager's town Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their ac count for payment-to R. H. Cash'r.

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 19th section of the act of Assembly, passed at No vember session 1812, entitled "An act for the valuation of real and personal property in the seve ral counties of this State "- It is requested that persons who are disposed to apply, will make ear

JOHN STEVENS, Jun. Clk iune 1-m

BY THE SLAATE,

RESOLVED, That from and after the present ession of assembly, no private act, nor any bile for laying out eny new read, or for altering or ex tending any old road, in this state, shall pass the legislature upon any petition or application whatever, if of a private or personal nature, unless no tice 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 he a newspaper published in that county; and if their be no newspape printed in such county, then in some newspape printed in the city of Baltimore, city of Annana is, 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 putitioner or applicant resides, at least four weaks before, and within three months of, the time when such peti-"The spirit and ardor of the French tion or application shall be presented or made to the General Assembly, that a petition is intendamplifant shall produce evidence of such notice of the General Assembly at the time of hearing such

> By the House of Delegates, May 21th, 1813. Read the first time and ordered to lie on the ta-

UPTON S. REID, Clk.

By the House of Delegate , May 29th, 1813. Read the second time and assented to. UPTON S. REID, Clk.

In Cosmil, May 31, 1813. Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be pub shed three times in all the newspapers printed in this State-and also in the Federal Republican George Town, and the National Intelligencer

NINIAN PINKNEY, CIK By order, June 8-

Washington.

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

The creditors of Michael Dean, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on the petition of the said Mickael 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 beir. They do not say " come into my nefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the

> By order of the court-THO: RICHARDSON, CR. To be inserted in one paper at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before October next.

LITTLE HISTORIES

LITTLE FOLKS. of Compli- ¿ Little gipsy girl Little rambler Memoirs of Washing Adventures of Boyle ton

merican Jester Murder will out Arabian night's enter-Maid of Lochlin Musical banquet tainment Black Castle Merry Songster Conquest of Peru Musical miscellany Cheapside apprentice Narrative pieces Clarissa Narratives of Clarissa Dorme wrecks Children's friend Nightingale Champions of Chris Putnam's life tendon Pamela Death of Abel Principles of politones Dream book Prompter Dream dictionary Peasant's repast

Poems for children Economy of human li Essay on Man Russell's sermons Father's Legacy Rebinson Crusoe Fenction's life Roderick Random Franklin's life Sicilian Pirate Franklin's works Sailor's daughter Sir Charles Grandison Fair Rosamond Funny companion wonders of the world False stories corrected 7 wise masters of Rome George Buchanan 7 wise mistresses of do. Gulliver revived Stephen Boroughs Sinbad Goldfinch Songster's museum Heart's case History of M. Martin Twelve Cresars History of witches Twelve Patriarchs Hocus-Pecus Two shoe makers rish jest & song book Two boys Jack & his 11 brothers The Nursery Joseph & his brethres The Pullet Luther & Calvin True stories related Look ere vou leap Valentine & Orson

Lazy Lawrence Zelia in the desert WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF TOY BOOKS, For sale at the Star Office.

Way to wealth Wealthy farmers

Widow of the village

JOHN ROLLE.

WANTED. A smart active BOY, about 15 or 16 years of

FOR SALE.

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

Life of lord Nelson

Letter-writer

june 15

Lite of John Wilmet

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Sistday of May, A. D. 1813. On application of James Clayland, executor of Robert Marin, jun. late of Talbot county, uec'd. —It is ordered, that he give the notice required and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against all reasonable expences paid. the said deceased's estate, and that the same be 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 acoust of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my of-

fice affixed, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1813. JA: PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county. Test -

In compliance with the above order-

Notice is HEREBY GIVEN-That the subscrier, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters estamentary on the personal estate of Robert persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make mmediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to xhibit the same, properly authenticated for setlement, 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'or of Robert Martin, jun. dec'd.

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1813. The creditors of Joshua Green, of Carolina ounty, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Joshua Green to the adges of Caroline county court, for relief as an solvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five. entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry inselvent debtors," and the several supplements there 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 Tresday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway. 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 a

By order of the court-THO: RICHARDSON, CU. One of the advertisements to be set up at the ourt 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 suc ressive weeks, at least three months before the sit. ing of October court. june 8-

ny they have, why the said Joshua Green should

not have the relief prayed for.

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 17th May, 1813, a negro man named 7 im, who says he belongs to George Beltzorer, Washngton county, Maryland, near Hager's Town 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, light complexion, dark eyes. He is about 27 years of age. Had on when committed a drab coloured contee and vest, and a dark pair of woolen trow sers, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and an old fur hat -he has a scar over his left eye. The owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHERS, Sheriff

of Baltimore county June 8 (15)-8

Notice.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick counv, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Emanuel Gomes. He is about five feet eleven inches high, stout and well made; about 36 years of age. His cloathing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nankeen pantaloons, a flax linen shirt, a black fur healthy—says he was sold to a negro trader by hat, and half boots: Has a scar between his eyes, the name of Mr. Mims, by his master, a certain likewise one on his left hand, and says he be longs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come is requested to come and release him, otherwise and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law diprison fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff Fred'le county, Maryland April 23, 1813. (mays-8)

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT

On application of Adam Lizey, of Somersel ounty, by petition in writing to the honorable Judges of said County Court, praying the Leties fit of the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the refiel of sundry insolvent actions, pa sed at Noember session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the tering mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a net of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Court being satisfied by competent testimoty that he the aid Auam Elzey has resided in the State of Mas ryland for two years next preceding his said application, and having been bro't before the bail Court by the said Shorill of Somerset county, upon a commitment in execution against lam, and having taken the oath required by the art & Assembly aforesaid, it was ordered and directed by the said Court that the said Adam Eleev be discharged from imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the Judges of Son merset county at Princess Anne, on the first Sto turday 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 benefic of his application ; & it was further ordered by the said Court that the said Adam Elgev 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 thay, at the Court House door of said County, and one other notice thereof at one Tavern in Princess Anne.

True copy, Test, JOSIAH POLK, Clerk

Somerset county cours

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; stous 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 vidow and obtained a pair of new thicksett pantalcons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected age, in a Dry Good store, who writes well, and A description of the clothing he had on when he has a knowledge of figures. Apply to the Editor. absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectivally 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 purrhased 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 be has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seesing his relatives. The above reward will be paid. f brought home or secured in Centreville jail

all reasonable expences paid.
WII LIAM Y. BOURKE. Near Centreville, Queen Ann's ? __ m county, Maryland, may 25

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

ven to the person so returning or securing him.
SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ul bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL bout seventeen or eighteen years of age, efacter der form, near five feet high; his hair is long ard straight, of a light colour and very fine, no re-emblance of a negro's wool; the features of his lace 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 nankeers pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spote ed vest, one striped coater, one new pair of shoer, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of wine ter cloathing. The above reward will be given, if secured i any goal so that I get him again,

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

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

and all reasonable charges if brought home."

Easton, Mil june 1-m The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman nd Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the shove three times, and send their accounts to this

WAS COMMPTTED

on the 22d May, 1818, a negro girl named Sarah If illiams, who says she is free born, and was born in New Market; her mether's name she says wee, Kate. She is 5 feet 4 inches high, slender made, yellowish complexion, dark eves; she is about 20 years of age. Had on when committed a spotted alico freek, 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,

fune 8 (15)-8 WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway. on the 14th May, 1813, a negro girl named Harriot, who says she belongs to Adam Nave, near Middle-Town, Maryland; 5 feet 3 inches high, stont and well made, dark complexion, dark eves. She is about 16 or 17 years of age. Had on when committed a striped peticoat and jacket, and sure dry other cloathing. 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 gaol of Caroline county, Maryland, on the third day of May inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himse! I suge, supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 incheshigh: his clothing when committed were a coarse shirt, a short round-about of kersey or linsey striped, and a pair of trowsers of the same kind, a pair of old shoes and wool hat; he also had a small bundle of other cloths with him. Has ap particular marks he is a chunky, well set fellow, very dark complexion, tolerably intelligent, and capt. Charles Tunnell, who he says lives near Accomac Coust House, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise

JAMES REENE, Sheriff

Eastern Shore



General Advertiser.

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 I giy Cents per annum, pay able half yearly, in advance: No soper can be dis-

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

NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Levin Clark, late of tain power w-justly, may flatter the public Talbot county, deceased—all persons indebted to pride, bul will never alleviate their distresses.—
the said estate are requested to make immediate Such desperate efforts are more the symptoms payment, and all those having claims against said of convulsions than the vigor of health, and deceased, are requested to bring them in legally do not portend recovery, but approaching dissoauthenticated for settlement. ELIZ IBETH CLARK, adm'x

of Levin Clark, deccased. 1793, was perhaps the first desperate and undis-P. S. All p. sons indebted to said estate, and guised effort to destroy neutral commerce; and all potsons having claims against the deceased, pre-uming your Royal Highness may not recolare requested to call on William Revidge for set. Blement, who is authorised by me to settle siad tion.

estate. june 15-

NOTICE.

The subscriber being desirous of bringing his percantile concerns to a final and speedy close, earnestly solicits those who are indebted to him, in any way, to make immediate payment. He grusts that the circumstance of his late losses by the enemy will be a sufficient inducement to bring their forward, without further persustives tageous terms.

Easters, june 21—6

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of ad-ministration on the personal estate of Philemon Green, dec'd. late of Queen Ann's county—This is to give notice, to all persons having ciaims against the said deceased, to bringthem in legally authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber— also all persons indebted to the said estate to call and acttle the same as quick as possible.

JOHN D. GEEEN, adm'r.

of P. Green, dec'd

June 15-

IN CHANCERY, June 814, 1813.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by estate of Samuel Carman, he ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown he fore the loth day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Easton STAR, beforethe 15th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$1733 33 1-3.

True copy. Test-JAMES P. HEATH, Rog. Cur. Com.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

ty of spikes and nails, by the cask-fine and mission to insult and oppression. He says we the hundred or single pair-tlaxen finen, muslin kled commerce abroad ; that we had engaged in 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, fire-wood coal, herrings, saked pork, peas and beans. and by contract, corn and iye meal and fresh

Wanted-A Master Nailor. NATHL. HYNSON, Keeper.

FERRY ACROSS THE CHESA PEAKE.

The fast sailing sloop Caroline, is new ready to convey passengers, horses, carriages, &c. a-cross the Chesapeuke Bay, from Annapolis to Broad Creek, on Kent Island, Eastern Shore of Maryland. The distance only ten miles; by much the shortest route A careful, sober, o bliging captain is employed. Ferry office at Mr. Jacob Slemaker's, near the dock.

R. I. JONES. inne 22-3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1813. The creditors of Eazil Cooper, of Caroline for relief as an involvent 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 Ca roline 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 beneht, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the anid Bazil Cooper should not have the relief pray-

By order of the court-THO: RICHARDSON, CIL. To be published in one paper at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before October court, June 22-

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 pubscriber, near St. Michaels, Talhot county. JOHN ROLLE.

may 25_____m

DUANE'S HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,

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

The celebrated order of the 6th of November.

" Instructions for British ships of war."

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

FRANKLIN,

LAND.

Your Royal Highness's ministers have been

" November 6, 1793. "That they shall stop and detain all ships la den 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 cargoes, to legal adjudication, in our Courts of Admiratty.

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, Lampredi, a writer on the laws of nations, says. " if the (belligerent) declares that were ity com pels him to make one desist from its commerce by force, I must fawfully use reprisals against

Your royal higheress 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 pro-tested against this claim. G. Britain declared it imprecedented, and imwarrantable, and the Dance were obliged to abandon their pretensions, Your royal highness will no doubt think it strange and unaccountable, that a natiou having such means of resistance, have been so preife, so long under such a continued system of oppression. You first commonced with your blockeding system, then your Orders in Council, then your transit duty, with the aggravation of the attack on the Chesapeake, and ha few years, the capture of 900 of our vessels. This was a shome ful war, all on one side. We opposed this restraint and depredation on our commerce, with an embargo-a non intercourse--non importati on-& finally, after all redress or hope of change had expired, with war. Your Royal Highness will see with how much reluctance we have embarked in it .- Your friend, Col. Dillow, has published some severe remarks on the state of our For Sale, at the Penetentiary-a large quanti- country, of our forbearance, and degrading subcoarse men's, women's, boy's and girl's shoes, by had announced independence at home, for a shace commercial ricks, which we had not the spirit to defend; that our boasted independence was a shalow, our commercial wealth our poverty; ber raders 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; our amity was not sought for, our resentment not feared; and that the preservation of our national honore was not likely to prove a legitimate cause of was 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 aggra vated wrongs; vet if the severity of his reflections vere applicable to us in war, they are not win war We have now restored our character, in a great neasure, with briend Dillon. He will now find we are contending for a free commerce with spiit and success : that this war will secure the inlependence of the U. States; and to make it douily secure, Canasa 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 amity will be sought for, and county, are hereby required to take notice, that our resentment felt and feared; our national ho on the application of the said Bazil Cooper to the nor we prize more than wealth, or commerce, judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting, and to maintain it we have made war on our oppresser ; our former degradation is sunk in ourvic tories; our prespects are brightened; our former forbearance is now a proof of our magnani mity, and aversion to war; pur energy in war, a proof of our national courage, and determination to support our Independence, and Rightson the

> Your Royal Highness will find mother 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 negociators at St. Petr burg, to complete a settlement of all matters in dispute.- It is a magnanimous ef fort on the part of the Emperor Alexander, and will not soon present itself, and if refused, or frustrated by your royal highness, it will be positive evidence, that your riener are ho tir. 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 vigor-

When Canada was in possession of France, Doctor Franklin wrote a pamphlet, urging and navy upon the ocean pointing out the policy and advantage that would of ISAAC HULL and STEPHEN DECATUR and 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 onerate doubly powerful for the U. States to wrest from you ; and I do not doubt but our stateamen 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 accurity of the U. States!

the conquest of that prevince is at all directain; paign, than their two trigates as they liave loand once in our posession, it will require some them. Thope and pray that the effect of these TO THE PRINCE REGENT OF ENG. of your ablest negociators to persuade the American government (even if it were a federal admihances the value of conquest, and we have posiso long in the habit of appealing to the law of tive proof of this, in the conduct of your minisnecessity, in their justification for plundering neutrals, that they have entirely forgetten the ters after the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Island of Malta They found the Cupe law of nations. Violent efforts to obtain or reabsolutely meresony to the security of your possessions in India, and Atalta equally so, in the Mediterranean. Mr. Madison, and the patriotic

majority in Congress, are not such dolls, as not to know and see, that Canada, once in possession of the U. States, completely secures forerer the peace of the continent, as well as the rivilization of the Indians, and sweeps from the Ameri can territory a murderous, dastardly and bar barous seighbor. The vast expense of keeping up a large army will be necessarily reduced, and the and you held over us in the possession of Canada, (see a terrible rod it has been) wrested from your hands, we may then safely apply our resources, and direct them exclusively so the completion of a

competent name Your royal highness has reason to be starmed at the increase of our Naval Power. It is now as certain as fate; the brilliant, victories of dir little navy have entirely effaced the prejudices of many o our best statesmen against it, & they are courthe equipment of fleets, and before you are aby America; not for the vain purpose of assumit's the empire of the seas, but like the ancient

upting the peaceful commerce of the world. Your royal highness may be well assured that the recollection of the sufferings we have experienced from your dominecring naval power for the last twenty years, and the consequent fall of all nations, who have usurped the use of the seas, will tong, very long, serve as a teacen to the Ame rican people, to avoid that which was the down fall of all such presumptuous nations. Neither shall we insult and irritate other nations, by requiring a mean sulmission to our flat on the high seas, and it is hoped we shall never have on record in our navy department, such a document as the following. In an order relating to the English Marine, of the 1st Jan. 1734, we find the following article.

Rhodians, to use our power to punish and dis

perse the freehooters, who may be found inter-

" Foreign yessels meeting the ships of His Majesty, in the Irritish Seas, as far as Cape Finiterro, and refusing to lower their flag, ought to be competed to do so; and those who shall neglect to compel them, shall be informed against .-Ships of his Britannie Majesty, are nor to lower the Flag in the British Sear, NOR IN POREIGN

Now your royal highness may think such in sulting cliquette and mean submission to your flag necessary, since you have assumed the empire of the sea; yet to us American, it appears e-qually as ridiculous, as the Carthagenians prohibiting the Romans from wo sea of sicky-or parhaps still more ridiculous. than the Doge of Venice claiming the sovereign y of the sea, by a grant from Pope Alexander in 1177, and to perpetuate the grant authorised the Doge to crouse the ca, on the same day in every year, to end of time. These are historical facts have never heard of the Doge being divorced from his spouse, and ata astonished your royal highness would be guilty of such an example of immorality and in justice, as e pon ing another man's wife; and as James Madison is a rigid dispenser of justice, he will no doubt publicly and forcibly divorce Mrs. Ocean from you, and restore her to liberty, to remain a widow for life. estowing her blessings equally on all nations -Yet it she wants a Protector, and must have one, let her took to the young and vigorous Champion of Columbia, whose youthful and nervous arm will hastise the saucy Islanders, who may wish again

to monopo'ize her farers, without her consent. I hope your reval highness will pardon this rilling digression, from a very strious and impor ant subject, to one so truly edicrous; yet when we consider that the vices and follies of English men proceed from deluxion, and a long erroneous habit of thinking, perhaps the force of relicule may operate more powerfully in making you and your presumptuous Islanders ashamed of their folly, han the most powerful and convincing argument In my next letter, I shall point out two alterna tives, to which you have reduced yourself, where by you will see the extent of canger by continu ing this truly ruinous war, and the advantages resulting to you from a speedy peace; & conclude which I hope and trust you will acopt and pro mulgate to all nations, comprehending a complete reform of your own people, the security of your national creditors, and how you thay secure the tonorable and lasting peace with all nations.

Extract of a letter from a distingui hed American [JOHN Q. AD AMS] 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. Manison, and that he would in stantly make peace with England upon English the enemy came directly a-breast, when the patriot, are said to be arrayed against each other, terms. Of the real issue of the election we are Chesapeake fired her whole broad-side, which instead of directing their combined efforts against ought to be embraced by your royal highness in here not yet informed; though accounts from the the Shannon immediately returned; and here. good faith. Perhaps such another opportunity United States have reached us to late in November, and they lead us to expect Mr. Madison's reelection.

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 action, her three ensigns were harded down the comm succinent of the war they would make ously prosecuting the war on the land and on the us the scorp and laughter of all Europe, and that flag over them. Her decks cleared of the dead, our national character would be saved from sink. ing beneath contempt, only by the exploits of our 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 gove far towards wiping away the disgrace of our two surrenders in Canada. I

" This respectable gentleman has taken his information from English papers. Our arms were never disgraced but once on the Canada line,

Your royal highness will not after the capture, believe if the English could have had their choice, of York, Fort George, and Fort Erie, think that they would rather have lost Canada the first can

occurrencies upon the national mind in our own country will be as powerful as it has been in E. gland, but with a different operation. After the news of the Guerriere's capture, I saw an article in the Times, a WELLESLEY paper, written evi dently under the impression or great planm ; and explicitly declaring that "a new enemy to Grea Britain had appeared upon the ocean, wnice MUST INSTANTLY BE CHURNED, or it would be come the most toimidable enemy to her naval su premacy with which she ever had to contend' We must rely upon it, that this will be the pre-vailing sentiment of the British nation, that we musttantly be cru And upon the occan, and un less our spirit shall rise and expand in proporti on to the pressure, which they can and will apple to crush us, our first successes will only serve mere effectually to seal our ultimate ruin upor the sea.

The disproportion of force between tis an Britain at sea is so excessive, that the very idea of a contest with her upon that element has some thing in it of desperation. To her it is only ridisulous. Upon a fate debate in the House of Peers, something having been said of the American na vy, Lord Bathurst, one of the minister, told their Lordships, that the American navy consisted o fre frigates, and the House burst into a fit of pelled from absolute conviction of the necessity of laughter. These five frigates, however, have exnavy, to incur the expense of it to protect their cited a sentiment quite different from laughter in ommerce, & check your overbearing insolence the five hundred frigates of the British navy ;on the ocean. The resources of our country are and if the American people will be as true to them ample; we abound in every article necessary for the equipment of fleets, and before you are a self-time to them, it is not in the gigantic power the equipment of fleets, and before you are a of Great Biltain 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 ex pect that our frigates will often have the luck of meeting single ships a fittle in elfor in strength to themselves, or from escaping from ships greatly superior to them-that they have not already fallon into the enomy'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 bonour 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 vear 1812, consumed in the north of Europe a one, 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."

DOSTON, JUNE 19.

British Account of the Capture of the Charapeate. ing account of the late sanguinary conflict behetters have been received; nor any other re Tis-wa a i good for time ica. marks than the following on the melancholy co

Maifux. June 9, 1813

It is with pleasure we congratulate our readers on the capture the of American frigate Chestpeake, 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 to think them materially correct :-

On the 25th May his majesty's ship Tenedos. which had, for nearly 3 months, been cruising in her, and Capt. Parker was instructed by Capt Broke, not to rejoin him until about the 11th of June. This was done in the hope and expectati on that the Chesapeake frigate, finding the Shan non was cruising alone off Boston, would come out and give her battle-nor were ner tars disap pointed. Early in the morning of the 1st inst. the Shannon stood in close to Boston light house, and observed the Chesapeake hing at anchor, with royal yards across, apparently ready for sea The British colors were then hoisted on hoard the Shannon, and she hoveto, near the land; at with laying before you a solemn proclamation, 9 A M. the enemy frigate was observed to loosen her sails, and fire a gun; at half past 12 shi weighed anchor, and stood out of the harbour. when the Shannon Giled, and, under easy sail, edged off the land, followed by the Chusapeake ; good will of those yes have injured, and obtain an at 4, shortened sail; at 5, hove to, with the topsails aback, for fear the enemy would not bring her to action before dale: in 20 minutes after, the Chesapeako cheered within masket shot of the Shannon, still standing towards her in such way as left our tars in uncertainty which side of their ship she intended to engage; at half past 5, however, she luffed up on the Shannon's weather quarter, and on her foremast coming in a line with the Shannon's mizen, the latter fixed the of ter gun, and the others, succe-sively, un il broadside to broadside, the action commenced: in five minu es the Chesapenke fell along side the Shannon, and was boarded in hor tops, as well as on her decks, by our gallant coun rymen, and. in eleven minutes from the communicement of and soon afterwards replaced with the English the wounded taken below, a great proportion of the prisoners removed out of her. companied by the Shannon, she was steered for

> On board the Shannon, Mr. WATT, the first Lieutenant; Mr. Aldnam, the Purser; Mr. Dunn, Captain's Clerk, and 23 Seamen, nero killed .- Capt. BROKE, a Midshipman, and 50 Seamen wounded.

On board the Cherapeake, Mr. BALLARD, 4th lieutenant; Mr. Baoon, Lieut. of Marines; Mr. WHITH, the Master ; several petty officers and about 70 raen were killed .- Captam LAW RENCE, (since dead); Mr Lublow, the first Lieutenant, severely ; Lieutenant Bund, second Lieutenant, do ; Lieut. Cox, 3d Lieut, slightly ;

Midshipmen WEAVER, ABBOTT, and NICOLLS. eversly, and BERRY, slightly; Mr. LiverMore he Chaplain, severely, and near 100 Seamon

Capt. BROKE, we understand, nobly led the waiders from the quarter deck, and was, we are driv to state, severely wounded, in the moment of victory, by a sabre, on the head, while exertng himself to save two Americans from the fury his men ; he is, however, we rejuice to learn, in fair way of recovery, and we hope will our weabte to return to that station, whi h will be filled with to much benefit to his country, and with such pperishal le honor to himself.

Lient Warr was killed after boarding the Che-On Capt. BROKE being wounded, the com-

mand of the Shannon devolved on the 2d Lieus. Mr. Wallis, son of Mr. Wallis, of the Navy Vard, who conducted himself in a very brave

Great merit is die to Capt BROKE. on this ecasion, not only for the perseverance with which he has so long sought a contest with an imerical frigate, but for the promptitude & skill. with which he has decided the question of supeierity, and put an end to all caporing, with which he Americ n papers have of late been filled .- In point of size and number of gues, the two ships were as nearly equal as could be wished : Whater advantage there was, was in teror of the Chrsaprake, both as to size and number of men.

The respect due to a brave enemy was vesterwshewn to the remains of Capt Lawkners. The Cornse was landed from the Cheup air unler a discharge of minute guns, and at 2 o'clock eached the King's whatf- the American Enion was spread as a Pall over the Coffin, on high was placed the sword of the decemieix Cantains of the Navy officiated as Tall Bearmanded by Sir Jons Wardlow, preceded the Course the Office of the Che u. cuke followed it as mourners the Officers of the Navy general-To attended - Sir THOMAS SAUMAREX the Staff, and Officers of the Garrison, and the procession was closed by a number of respectable inhabitants. The funeral service was re-formed by the Dev. Rectorof St Pant, and 3 vollies discharged by. the troops over the grave.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT. TAL GOOD FROM EVIL INTENTION:

TOR'ES AIDING THE GOVELNMENT.

Lord Cos leragh had great reliar ce on the efforts of the tories to being about a dissolution of the union. In consequence of which he kept the British forces week in ! neda on our shore -

This was good for America.

He also relied on their efforts to defeat the reelection of resident Madreon, and expected from the "peace party," encoaditional sol n i si-on; and still delayed senting sufficient forces for active warfare This was good for Am rica.

He expected from the great exertions of the to-

rics and their pensioned writers, that government would not be able to effect the loan and that he Yesterday the Spanish sloop Juana arrived army could not be entisted, and faully imagical here from Halfax, in 7 days, bringing the papers from the resistance and refusal of the N. w Finof that city to the 2th, which contain the foll-we giand states to embark in the war, that a small force only won! be necesser; to sold eshe ; w-

Observe the refusal of Massechusetts to comply with the request of the general government o draw Lath the mili is to goard our coasts If this request had been complied with, substitutes On Sunday arrived here his unjesty's ship to the number of 3 or 1000 would have been would sather Shannow, from Boston Bry, with the American ed to surely the place of those who would tather frigate Chesapeake, late Capt. Lawrence, her pay than fight; but me con expense of the of al the substitutes were not wanted, and the same men who would have enlisted as substitutes in Massachusetts, are enlisted in the regular army. and are fighting our battles in Canada .- The was good to Ame, ica.

The dastardly conduct of the oppositionis's here, has, contrary to their intentions and e. pecwe have collected from conversations with some listing, produced scal advantages to Amount, of the officers of the Shannon, and have reason and everlasting disgrace to themselves. His w.c. ship will find out, some time heure, that there deluded men have now, as during the revolutionary war, manifestly deceived the people of Eng-Boston Bay, with the Shannon, separated from land in every essential particular. The next sei-her, and Capt. Parker was instructed by Capt thement we make with England will sent the death warrant and disgrare of those mismable creatures forever. They will not be seminand like the tories of the revolution. Case would well tell them that they have been the the creeker the war, and a vast expence; and that he will no longer pay those who have tentered such as ential service to America, and the month injury to England.

FROM THE AURORA.

Authentic intermetion has been received in this ity, from the Ningara Comier, which were edite he story, which has been circulated, or the capture of the force taken by so pie morning of the 5th inst. Gens Lenisaye Boys nad marched on the morning of the the win a view to enforce the detachment under (can at Burn; but a subsequent order die it the a turn of our force to Fort George, were the were directed to be on the evening of the 9th,

Letters from the army speak of private ends being carried to an height the grass extery gent, and portending consequences the most princious to the public service; through some cause uneccountable, some of the best and braver men in the army, men qualified by every end wment and quality to constitute the hero, the soldier, and the the common enemy. At this moment, no ordinary cause of quarrel should divert the soldier from h's duty; the soldier owes an oblision of all personal piques and antipathies, to the rank be holds, the trust reposed in him, and to the consciousness that in no number can the enemy so efoctually triumph, as to see the men of the greatest valor and promise in our armies, directing heir anger and whetting their weapons for the destruction of each other. This rumor, more a. larming, if it be so extensive as reported, than the whole efforts of the enemy, requires the interpopossess sufficient means, then Congress should provide, by law, for making signal examples of ggressors, so as to turn the shame from the couny, and convert this ill directed spirit of revenge om the bosoms of brethren against the public enemy.

A Burlington paper of the 10th inst. after stat. ng the capture of the Growler and Eagle, on Lake Champlain, save, the loss on our side was I killed and 6 wounded; while that of the enony was 40 killed and a number wounded.

FROM THE AUBURA.

We have already considered the ob ject of the war, as it respects to be the contendir g powers, & we find the comof the war to torpicasment. The Branks cabiner, as de have seen, de set an al any claim over real American chizens. and the American government do ne inaist that has majesty shall give up the righ (if he has i) of impressing his one subjects. If they expect us to believe their declarations, they must believe ours. Taking both these points for granted, viz. that his majesty does no wish to impress real Americans, and the President is willing he should im press his own subjects to any exent he pleases, the occasion of the war is cer tainly the most extraordinary that is to be found in history.

Dr. Franklin expressed in some of hi writings, a wish, if it was possible, to return to his country after he had bec dead an hundred years I suppose he had a desire to know what the people would then be about. If that venerable philo sopher and patriot could be permitted to visit his native country, now, when he has been dead about one forth part of that time, I am sure he would be astonished to find two christian nations had gotten into war and were fighting each other, because they looked so much a like. They ought, certainly, to be some criterion agreed on between the two ne tions, and as our features and languag are so perfectly similar that his majes ty's officers are liable to so many nots takes in ju girg. I have proposed that the mind should constitute the distiguishing characteristic between a tea American end a British subject .-Here the difference is very striking, for as much as the people of the two nati ons resemble each other in face, it is notoriously evident that there are some in America whose souls are perfectly British, and it is believed there are some in Bri sin who are Americans at hear As there is no visible difference of body and such a striking difference of mine I think that the criterion should be fix ed where the difference exists. It would be evidently unjust to allow his majesty the voluntary services of thousands in America, and at the same time a right to the forced services of his natural born subjects white our friends in England (if we have any) are not permitted to volum teer in the cauve of America. It is the mind that makes the man, and therefore every man in both nations who thinks like an American, is, in a political view. an American, and vice versa. It is not where a man was born, or who he look like, but what he thirks, which ought at this day to consitute the difference be tween an American & a British sut ject It is next to impossible for mes men to prove where they were born, and it is cl no consequence to know whom the look like; but it is an easy matter for a man to declare what he thinks, if he dure to do it, or even to prove where he

permanently resides. I have heard or a mother who had twin daughters' so exactly alike, that t Fortunately, however some of the gun hoats figate. Three of the frigates, 6 schooners, distinguish them she used to make one that were ordered down to Craney Island. & 50 or 60 barges are full of troops, of their weer a piece of paper around got under way in time to defeat their purone of her fingers- hence it often hap. pened, that one of them, who was rather mischievous, would commit a f ul:, and by getting or destroying the only mark of distinction, render it altogether ucertain whether the innocent or guilt should be punished for the crime -What an unfortunate circumstance it is when an honest person happens to lock

so much like a rogue!

This little affair has often brought to mind the paper protections which our sailors used to take with them to sea, to enable them to prove their citizenship It was in ended to indemnify persons bur in practice it was found not to an awer that purpose. This American pa per, which was a mark of inferiority rather than of distinction soon grew into such high repute among British subjects that many of them it is said would fine means to procure it if they even had to hire some person to swear for him -Hence this paper, instead of becoming a protection, as it was called, soon became a matter of comempt, and Ame i can citizens were forced into the British service notwithstanding they produced the legal proof of their citizenskip -It was not the pleasure of his majes. (I must suppose) that his officers should impress Americans, and it was not the will of our government that any by frau dulent means should become possessed of this paper criterion. If there was a by crime, individuals on both sides, or one only, were in fault, and consequently ought not to be considered a cause of war. The great crime was, that there were some persons not entitled by l.w te freedom, who had such an inordinate desice for liberty; that they would eve hire another, if they could, to perjure him or himself in order that they migh obtain that blessing. This shows the the criterion was an improper one, both because it led to an evil which was no intended, and because it did not prevent the evil which it was intended to pre-

It ever appeared to me, as we clain no right to impress our own citizens aby where, and as his majesty does claim the right to impress his subjects when found on the seas, that the proof ough: not to rest with us, but with him. I' his majesty has such a right (which I neither aftirm nordeny) it certainly ought not to extend over all such as we cannot spirited style for half anhour, when there be prove to be American citizens, but to be ling no further prospect of injuring the ene restricted to only such as he can fairly my, from his great superiority of force and prove to be British sul jects. It farther the wind by this time having sprungup, which

were allocated the search and that no findividu-recommodore conceived it recessary to reline 5th it is said, that when the day broke not a state who ever much that allocated it, quish the contest and return with the flottlish man was missing—and that a part of the 23d. of ore of the twin descriptions would have fielf an hour against 150? deir gnizzib south or rostions and heritan Hu o se si R se east to pe has on and saud chartery. These considerations would be more indelibly characteristic. As the proof ought to rest with his maesty, it occurred to my mind that if his ubjects in Britain who think he has an adubitable right to impress them at pleasure would but consent to wear a rop on the right ear in token of their then they once got it, that they would ever get clear of it, and at the same ime an Englishman who believes that he King has no such right (if there be my such in Britain) would never be empted to hire another to cut off one of is ears for him, in order that he might ot desire.

I have now shown the cause of the war, which is impressment, and by the eccasion of the war, which is the grea bodily likeness of the two people.have likewise laid down a criterion by which to distinguish an American from true born British subject, & suggest d marks of distinction more indelitly haracteristic than paper protection .-As I am a friend of peace, I most sincere ly wish, that the two nations would not var against each other, because their people look so much slike-If we reemble each other so much when I ving, I am afreid that we shall look more alike when dead. If the marks which I have recommended should not be acceptable o those Americans, who are pleading he cause of their royal master. I have ho't of another this week, which I hepe will be pleasing to men of all partiesin this I am not satirical but sincere-I have, however, but barely room on my present sheet to describe the mark, it i hat the flag of each nation should be he distinguishing mark on the occas between the citizens and subjects of A merica and Britain : this being acceded o on both sides, we might soon hope to see un end put to the present distress-

AN AMERICAN FARMER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

NORFOLK, June 22.

On Friday last the enemy's ships got un der way and stood up towards Hampton Roads - Two 74's and one frigute, with a .umber of smaller vessels, came to and an horad off Willoughby's Point, and three frigates proceeded into the Roads. The from Willaughby's up to Hampton bar .- | swered that the message was too ridicu headmost frigate came up nearly as high a. Two frigates left the bay last evening and lous to merit a reply.

No. 7 was delivered to me about six the Quarantine Ground, when perceiving went to sea. ome vessels coming down James River, she dispatched a couple of barges to cut them eff. ton. Cockburn has shifted hi flig to a pose, and one throwing a few shot at them cation by water between James and Name far as Old Point, under which they came to Sunday afternoon the mainmast of the new anchor; the headmost one anchored about wo or three miles higher up The po icior of the ship offorded a favorable opporturity to the gun boats to prove their wility or use les ness & either to wipe away the reproue! o generally and liberally bestwed on them. or sink into utter insignificance and dis

Commodore Cassin, who commands the avy yard and flotilly at this place, deter mining to avail himself of this oppor unity. mustered all the gun boats that could be manned, amounting in number to 15, and or dered them down to Craney Is and on Sun day In the afternoon of that day it w. pre ty generally understood, that an attack would be made by the gun hoats on the ene my's uppermost frigate, in the cou se of the night; and as this was the first time they had a tempted any thing, anxiety and eager curiosity for the result was depicted in every ountenance; every one was impatient to snow how Mr. Jefferson's bull dogs would equit themselves; and whether the philoseher saystem would prove upon trial, a monument of his wisdom or his folly.

The ebb tide making about 2 o'clock or Sunday morning, capt. Tarborough, to whom the command was given, wested until then before he got under way. There could not have been a more favorable time for the enterprize; there was not a breath of air stirring & the water was perfectly smooth Under cover of night they swept down till within a mile and a half of the object of at tack. At half past 3 they commenced the action, and had two good fires at the frigate before she re urned a single shot Bu af ter slipping her cable and setting all sail, she pened her fire on the boats. The cannon ding thus commenced on both sides, was ept up with very little intermission for a bout an hour and a quarter, when the frigate ceased firing, and our anxious tars were cheered with the brilliant prospect of a com plete victory. Much however to their mor ification, the lower ships, which at the be ginning of the engagement had crouded all sail and sent ther boats shead to tow up to the assistance of their consort, just at this flattering moment caught a breeze, and in a few minutes were within effective gun shot of the bosts, and joined the silenced frigate All three of them opened a tremendous fire up on dur little armada, which they retu ned in a

should be white on destroy or counterfeit to Trancy Malandhe ing for an hour and a under Maj. Armstrong was found sustaining The grapes per pround one of the Stygers functor tought 15 guns against 50, and for us left dank. Their fire was irresistible-

The injury sustained on our side was unof her were them, bedingth here honest, weally and enexpectedly small; a mere en off was no mork of distinction at rd by Sailing Muster Morace Smith one it is mes rather a matter of elelusion |Blb ball struck the main mast, and killed. -Allison, master's mate. No. 154, S. put the into a neep made fast week, to M & in Natt, one 32lb. bell between wind tance of & miles from the scene of action. ee if no mark of distinctions between and wat r; the sperture was instantly plughe two nations could be hit on, that |ged up and the boat continued firing. Some of the other bout were a little decomposed in their rigging but not a man killed or Of course the damage done to the enemy cannot be ascertained; but it was no doubt considerable from the superiority of the boats in point of metal, and the cooliess and objection, it would be such a mark deliberation with which the gous were ma-

It is the comion of all the officers, that the frigate the attack was first made on, must have been completely cut in her hull, as they could perceive mapy of the shot str ke her side. Had the weather continued calm a little longer, so as to prevent the coming up e entitled to a privilege which he did of the lower frigates, the would have inevi tably fullen into our hands; as it is, however, we have the consolation of knowing, that the little naval force placed at the disposal of Com. Cassin, has been employed in a manner creditable to the bravery and enterprize a dead calm-and about 6 the enemy towed gain a favorable opinion even from their chore, her object being evident, I ordered must violent opposers. m st violent opposers.

The cannonading was distinctly heard in own from its commercement to its close : attempts I at the same time sent Cap & vast crowds of citizens harried down to Lambert' and Sewell's points. the Quaran. tine House &c to behold the (to them) no. vel spectacle, which, to one who never witnessed such an exhibition, was awfully sub-

This daring and provoking attack, has no doubt, enraged the proud spirit of the enemy to its highest pitch, and as the notorious Colburn is chief in command Le w Il pro bably attempt to satiste his vengeful maligniby the performance of scenes similar to be assured, that he will meet with a far dif ferent reception. Every Soldier, and every Citizen, will be at his post; wi'l meet him on the strand,& dispute every inch ofground. Nothing ser.ou, however, is apprehended by

A reinforcement A Beet consisting of 4 tea on Saterday under a press of sail and proceeded up as h gh as Crumps hill, when the wind commenced to blow a smart gale of a traged, next determined, in true from the westward, they dropped anchor for the day. On Sunday at 10 A M. the An efficer with a fl g was sent to me not, however, trdu'ge in unavailing ros three friga es remaining in the roads after from his ship, action g me, that as 1 the attack of he gun boats were joined by was invested with savages in my rear, 7 others, and in the course of the day S sail fleet in my front, and a powerful army more moved up above Willoughby's mak Jon my flank, he, and his Britannic Ma ing in all six 74's and twelve frigates and jesty's land forces, those it their duty to sloops of war; they are moored in a line demand a surrender of my army. I an

Admiral Warren is at anchor of Hamp

hey put back to the trigate. In the even | mond tivers and this place, without imminent mg the two sternmost frigates re rogaded as danger During a severe thunder gost on hip I dian Chief, lying at Murray's whait, mast, from the doubling down to the cross trees, was shivered to atoms, and he frag ments scattered in every direction A piece fl w to a great distance in the air, fell upon an adjacent war horse and broke entirely through the so f The electric fluid con tinuing the ceuse downward flaked the main meet from the cross ees to the tru s,& muk ga k pof bou 3 feet struck again & rive. the most down on the rie of the m zzen stay who n it again thipped & entered the hold a un dimost impercept He sperture between one of the pumps and its comings; then forcing in way up through the deck by bursting up the lacks i por god its way over the ship George Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 24. Copy of a letter from Maj Gen Lewis, to the Secretary at Har, daied

NIAGARA, Jure 14 1813. SIR-You will perceive by the enclosed opy of orders marked 1. that Gen. Dearborn. from indisposition, has re-resigned his command, not only of the Niagara army but of he district. I have doubts whether he will ever again to fit for service. He cence; but relapses on the least egitation of mind.

In my last I mentioned the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of our two Ber gadiers, Chandler and Winder. The par ticulars are detailed in the report of Col. Burn, which he gives from the best information he could collect His corps lay a considerable distance from the scene of active operation, as you will perceive by the enclo sed diagram, which is on a scale of about 100 yards o an inch. The light corps spo ken of were Capt Hindman's, Nicholas's and Biddle's companies of the 2d artillery, serving as infantry. These three gentlemen and Cap sins Archer and Towson of the same regiment, and Leonard of the light artillery, are soldiers who would honor any service. Their gallantry and that of their companies was equally conspicuous on this occasion as in the affair of the 27th ultimo A view of Gen Chandler's encampment will be sufficient to show that his disaster was owing to its arrangement. Its centre being its weakest point, and that being dis covered by the enemy in the evening, receiv ed the combined at ack of his whole force and his line was completely cut. The gal lantry of the 5th. 25th, and part of the 23d, appears to me that the mark of distinc- militated greatly against the gun boats, the and light troops, saved the army .- On the

and the enemy was compelled to give way

-Could be have been pressed the next morn ing hie destructi n was inevitable. He was dispersed in every direction, and even his commanding general was missing, without his hat or horse. I understand he was found the next morning almost famished, at a dis-

Lient. M'Chesney' gallan ry recovered pi ce of ar iffery and prevented the capture of others. He merits promotion for it.

On the evening of the 6th June, I receiv ed the order No. 4, and joined the army a five in the afternoon of the 7th 1 found it at the 40 mile creek, 10 miles in the rear of the ground on which it had been attacked, encamped on a plain of about a mile with its right flank on the lake, and its left on the creek which skirts the base of a perpendicular mountain of a considerable height -On my route I received Nos. 5 and 6 enclos

At six in the evening the hostile fleet hove in sight-though its charac er could not be ascertained with precision. We lay on our arms all night. At dawn of d. y struck out tents, and descried the hostile squadron a bout a mi e from the shore. Our boats which transported he principal part of our baggage and camp equipage lay on the beach - it wa of the American character: The gun boats in a large schooner which o, ened her fire on have so far speceeded, on this occa ion as to our boats. As soon as the stood for the wi h four pieces of attillery, to resist her Totten of the engineers (a most valuable of ficer) to construct a temporary furnace for heating shot, which was prepared and in ope ration in less than thir y minutes. Her fire was returned with a vivacity and effect (excelled by no ar illery in the universe) which soon compelled her to retire. A party of savages now made their appearance on the brow of the mountain (which being perfect ly bald, exhibited them to our view) and commenced a fire on our camp I ordered Colonel Chris ie to di ludge them who enthose of Havre de Grace, &c but he may tered on the service with alacri y, but found hims If anticipated by Lieutenant Eldridge. the adjutan of his regiment who with a promptness and gullactry highly honorable to that young officer, bud already gained the summit of the mountain with a party of he defender of the christian faith This eventy fours and 7 frigates came in from young man merits the notice of government | Corps. By the deaths of these gentles I nese ti tie affairs cost us not to

dramatic styl , to amuse us with a farce

his morning : between 7 and Bo'clock the 4 waggons we had being loaded firs with the sick and next with ammuniti and baggere was pu' in the boats and a detachment of 200 men of the 5th regt. detailed to proceed in them. Orders were prepared to be given them to detend the boats, and if assailed by any of the enemy's small vessels, to carry then. he bosts put off without the detaclments, induced probably by the stillness of the morning. When they had progressed about 3 miles a breeze sprung up, and an armed schooner overhauled hem; tho'e who were enterprising kept on and escaped, others ran to the nore and deserted their boats ; we loss welve of the number principally conaining the baggage of the officers and

At ien I put the army in motion on our eturn to this place. The savages and incorporated militia hung on our flinks nd rear throughout the march, and picked up a few straggiers. Un our ctiring the British army advanced, he now occupies the ground we left.

The enemy's ficet is constantly ho cering on our co.s., & interruping ou supplies The night before last, being dvised of their having chased into 18 mile creek two vesseis laden with hos pital stores, &c. I detached at midnight 75 men for their protection. The report of the day is ('hough not official) that they arrived too late for their pur pose, and that the stores are lost.

I have the honor to be, &c. MORGAN LEWIS. Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary at War.

No. 5, referred to in the Report of Gen. Lewis. (COPY.)

Magara, June 6, 1813. Dear General,-A ship having appeared this morning steering towards the head of the Lake, which is undoubtedly one of the enemy's ships; and as others arc appearing, you will please to return with the troops to this place as soon as possible.

Your's with esteem, H. DEARBORN. P. S. The object of the enemy's fleet nust be either to cover the retreat of

heir troops, or to bring on a reinforce-H. D. Report of the killed, wounded and missing, in the action of the 5th June, at

Stoney Creek. Killed-1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 15 pri-

Wounded-1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 34 privates.

Missing-2 Brigadier Cenerals, jor, 3 Capiains, I subaltern, 9 sergean corporals. 80 privates.

Total killed, wounded and missing -

Correct return from the Reports c he different corps in the action of the 6th inst. at Stoner Creck. J. JOHNSON, Ast. Adj. Gen.

CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE

The painful suspence, in which the public has so long remained, with regard to the issue of the late naval combas, has at last given place to more painful certainty. The particulars of the exgagement, as given in the Hulifax papers, were received on Friday evening, and inserted in our paper of this day. The bloody record contains a descripe on of carrage unparalelled in Naval History, and its perusal would have excited lively sensibility, had neither of the count batents been our country men .--- Ho \$ must our feelings be lacerated, when wh find smo; g the dead, our gallant Law. RENCE, who so lately hur g in the Temple of Fame, the proudest trophy of our country's glory; and of whose future services the nation cherished the fondest expectations.

BALLARD, BROOME and Whire, are also numbered with their slain; but that virtues will long live in the remembrance of the many, to whom that frank and it. beralcharacter, which adorns the companion, and indicates the hero, justly enleared them.

The younger officers, who fell in the ngagement, had gained the friendship of numbers in this place, & many of the galiant tars who perished, had relatives in our vicinity.

Public sympathy has never been more excited; and although the result of this desperate engagement tarnishes not the lustre of our Naval character, it creates a pang of universal sorrow.

During the whole of Saturday, the flags were hoisted at half mast at the Forts, at the Navy Yard, at different Hag staffs in town, and on all the public and private American ships in the hairs

In the lates anguinary conflict between he Chesapeake and Shannon, we haves acside the death of the gallant LAw. nence, to lament the loss of Lieutenant volunteers. & regied the barbarian allies of BALLARD, 4th officer of the Chesapeakes and Lieu enant Broome; of the Marine men, our country has lest the services of man. Sind L Yeo being disappointed brave and skilful officers, and society een deprived of respectable, amichted intelligent young men. We will greis - " The first duty a soldier owes is country is to die," and a grateful ountry will cherish and respect their ne mories.

Hundreds of persons, who witnessed he late rencontre between the Chesas peake and Shannon, unanimously attest o the ascension of an immense volume of smoke, mast high, which induced \$ well founded belief that some dreadful eccident had happened on board our ship , or that some unknown strategeth on, &c. the residue of camp equippage has been practised by the enen y. The received upon this subject raises a pret sumption, that no explosion took plates and that no combustible materials wer ! precipitated upon our deck. The solit tion of the phenomenon is probably this: was struck with lightning The main top by boarding. By some irregularity, When the enemy boarded, our men free which I have not been able to discover, down from the tops; and the enemy AFE ed uh at our men. The vertical fire from the musketry, might produce an effect very different from the horizontal fire the the great guns.

> The bugleman being killed early in he action, whose express duty it was 19 call the boarders to assail, or repel; tiff: doubtedly occasioned a delay of soms he conflict which gave the enemy, after he unexampled destruction of our the cers, an simest unresisted possession of Boston Gazette. the span deck.

It is now well known to be the prevalent faderal doctrine in relation to the impressment of seemen from on board American neutres vessels, in time of peace, by G Britain, that he cannot & ought not to relinquish the pract tice; that very few American seamen suffer by it; & that if some do, we out to submit & the partial evil for the general good it proand the great protector of the civilized world. It is almost unnecessary to remark on this dectrine, that it is a deep disgrace to thole who hold it; that it is a violation of the full damental principle of all societies by which the whole are solemnly bound to protect every class and each individual in their lawful putuits ; and that the federalists, in encouragion England to persevere in in pressment, at guilty of a great portion of the sin committed in that nefarious practice. We understade that a reverend member of congress the other day gave the minority in the house a most just admonition on this subject. He proved from holy writ, that man stealing was a crien? for which the offender orght to be put is dea b. G. B he said, had for many year? been in the habit of stealing American sea mon, and under the lash consigned them i? cruel bondage. He maintained the correct position, that the minority had been accessed ries to the crime before and after the futt -: We decidedly coincide with the teverend gentlemen in this assertion; and we go for ther, and contend that the federal party tr aiding and co operating with the enemy it' such a manner as to protract the calamitie? of war. What do the opposition say P-They tell Great Brita'n that she it right is that practice rgainst which the war on ou part'is continued; that she ought never it relinquish it; that to give it up would in her; and that the people of America to of these opinions; but the government?

the sword. Absurd, inconsistent and untrue as these opinions are, the enemy, from a uni versal propensity in men to believe those mos implicitly who appear to be most friend ly 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 mein point in dispute, it is not to be wondered at that she persists in the war -Every impartial man must decidedly agree to the sucusation, that the federalists are rhargeable with the protraction of the evilof the war. They will be condemned in all Balt. Amer. future ages.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1813.

Raltimore, June 25. IMPORTANT. Extract of a letter from Norfolk, June 22.

"The enemy have this morning landed a large others 600, and at the same time attacked it in front with their bomb ships and tenders; and is a copy :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 pot 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 kno- London, and said as soon as he was joined by the

Another extract, June 22-Mail closing. "The enemy have been beaten off. Five burges are sunk, and 150 men swam on shore, 18 already at town. I have seen 10 of them, Frenchmen, with whom I have talked. They say 800 men have landed back of the fort, and 300 are Fr achmen; 1000 Faenchmen on board the fleet. Admiral Cockburn or Warren's gig was out in two by an 181b shot; it is not known what become of the contents, but it is sur posed they went

Copy of a letter from Cam. John Cassin, to the Se-NAVY YARD, GOSTORT, ? June 21, 1313. 5

On Saturday at 11 P. M. Capt. Tarbell mov ed with the flotilla under his command, consisting of 15 gun boats, in two divisions, Lieut. John 1. Gardner, 1st division, and Lieut. Robt. Henley, the 2d, manned from the frigates \$150 mus. ketee.s Gen. Taylor ordered from Craney Island, and proceeded elevan 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 five on a frigate, at about three quarters of a mile distance, laving well up the roads, two other frigates lav ing in sight. At half past 4 a breeze sprung up from ENG, which enabled the two frigates t get under way, one a razee 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 hie on the razee and other ship, which gave us several broadsides. The frigate first engaged, surposed to be the Jinon, was certainly very se-geraly handled—had the calm continued one half hour, that frigate must have fallen into our hands or been destroyed. She having slipt her mooring so as to drop nearer the razee, who had all sails set coming up to her with the other frigate .-The action continued one hour and a half with the 3 ships. Shortly after the action, the razee got along side of the ship; and had her upon a boats and stages around her. I am satisfied considerable damge was done her, for she was silenced some time, until the razee opened her fire, when she commenced again.

Our loss is very triding .- Mr. Allison, mas ter'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 154 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 spfinters 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 13 ships of the line and hi gates, I beig and several tenders.

I cannot say too much for the officers & crew on this occasion; for every men appeared to go into action with so much cheerfuiness, apparent By to do their duty, resolved to conquer. i had a better opportunity of dicovering their actions than any one else, being in my boat the whole of

I have the honour to he, &c. JOHN CASSIN. The Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Nary, Washington

No folk, June 22-Eve. THE ENEMY. LATER .- Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday

B. M. the enemy's shipping in Hampton Roads were in motion-5 frigates, 3 sloops of war and 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 garrison and troops called to quarters. The enemy, however, passed Elizabeth and stood up James River. At 5 o'clock the 5 frigates wer moored in a line across the mouth of James Kiver, and in foil view of Nortolk harbor. The light vessels, with a large number of barges full of men, proceeded up the river. This morning, 8 o'clack, 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 marshailed for an attack, and a number of others, equally as marvellous and untrue We would however strenuous ly 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, their is no doubt they will at-

New York, June 23. ON BOARD THE U. S CUTTER ACTIVE, New London, June 20, 1813.

Blessys. Crookes & Butler, There have been only one seventy-four and one frigate off this port for several days past before vosterday, when the squadron was reinforced by 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 cruizing 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

of the nation and the rights of England by 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 19.5 This day arrived ship New Jersey, Starks, 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, callain Taylor, who informed that he had captured a brig from ingland 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 east ward of Montaug Point, was boarded from the Lorie frigate, from Halifax, the licutenant 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 he eastward of Montaug, 8 frigates and 2 brigs, tanding to the westward under easy sail. Capt.

ain of the Lorie was looking for. The Lorie had captured an American ship iom Charleston for Cadiz, with rice, for a breach of the blockade, and ordered her for Bermuda .force back of Crancy Island, some say 1000, and The captain of the Lorie made an endorsement on captain Stark's papers, of which the following

S. supposes this was the squad on which the cap-

"Warned not to enter the Chesapeake, Dela ware, New York, New London, and Boston. "JOHN BROWNE

"Captain of H. M. ship Lorie.

The captain of the Lorie informed captain S of the situation of the American squadron at N 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 there. The privateer Thomas was getting her men on board, and expected to sail immediately in pursuit of her.

New Landon, June 19. Since our last, the Ramilies and Orpheus have not moved from their anchors-a brig, 2 sch'rs. and a sloop lie near them. Two deserters from the Orpheus say the Vallant and Acasta have gone to Halifax for supplies. They have not appeared off this port for several days past. It is conjectured they are cruizing off Block

10 o'clock, A. M - Three ships, apparently one of the line and two frigates, have just appear

11 A. M .- A gun brig has joined the squadron They form a line, N. & W. 7 miles from the cen re of this place.

The President of the U. States, thro' the Secretary at War, has approbated all the proceed ings of His Excellency Gov. Smith, in cahing out the militia, &c. and very handsomely compliments him upon the prompitude & energy which he exhibited on the emergency. The Secretary at War has ordered Fort Gri

Orpheus.-The anniversary of the declaration of

New York, Jone 23. Under our marine head on Monday, we menioned the arrival of the schr. Loraon, having been captured on her passage o 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 described the schr. \$1500 and gradually lowered his price to 500, areeing to put the sch'r. in the same state they ound her, and to give me a rausom bond and pass to New York, and allow me 4 days time to btain 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 deraind made for the sch'r - menti med the trifling worth of a vessel at the present ime, &c. He replied that his orders were to dis. tress the enemy; and that he was determined to punish the coasters, and teach them to vote ditthe war was not of his seeking, &c Finding 1 could not obtain the sch'r for less, agreed to give the above mentioned sum. When in possession of it, they refused to give the ransom bond, or e ven a receipt for the same, but acknowledged it offere a passenger and the mate They returned nothing except a barrel of pork, a puncheon of eater, and I compass; took from us every indivi had acticle; would not sell us a candle, and left us in a bad condition.

"While on board the Ramilies, a person of age, from a Swedish schr. from N. London, who vas recognised by nearly all the crew and pas engers of the Lorson, to be the same person her had seen the day previous on the wharf at New London, railing against the British squadon, and who we all deemed was no other than esel (the name of which capt B does not think roper to give at present) which we saw standing directly for the Commodor i's ship, as a pretence they fired a musket at, when she immediately rounded to under the stern, and delivered a number of newspapers, together with bread, as we vere told by the officers."

Extract of a letter to a Commercial House, in this City, dared

LISBON, May 15, 1813. "Wellington is said to be in motion. Bona parte has joined his army. The viceroy has fal-len back, and probably something decisive has taken place ere this There are orders here from England for quereitren back-no limits as to price, markets continue much depressed, and see no prospect of amendment for the summer."

Norfolk, June 18. There are stated to be 4 ships of the line, 5

higates, and 5 or 6 brigs and schooners now in 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 beaves and a comple of sheep. As the miller could neither read nor write, it is not to be wondered at if he returned no answer to this 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 discover in not an swering his former one and threatening, that if been his life; but it has been brilliant, energetic may be fairly declared, in general meeting, the beeves and sheep were not forth coming in and useful. Though his bones now moulder in june 22, 1813. (29-3)

shore, and burn the mill. The honest miller, who hy this time had found out the purport of these communications, declared he would comply with no such deniand, but very imprudently neglected to alarm the county, and call in the militin to his assistance; the consequent was, that the modern Don Quixolies came ashore, and conormably to their promise, and in imitation of si sed and then retreated to their ships in perfect safety. A few hours after this affair, a number of militia amounting to a battation, 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 Lient. Bates, i8th regt. U. States hafantry-veste day decided, "The said complaint and charges to be totally unfounded, and that the conduct of Lieut. Colonel Heath appears to the Court to have been in obe dience to orders, and such as became un officer throughout."

The discussion of the tax bills progresses in the House of Representatives with a slow and lin gering 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 Intel.

The mails of resterday produced no further information from our armies .- The official accounts we published in our last sufficiently demonstrate how little refinnce is to be placed on the reports which find their way into the public prints. The hundreds of General Lewis's army whem 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 one and all consigned by the heralds of faction.

We cannot let this occa-ion pass, without ad verting 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 on would the venomous toad or deadly night-

RETALIATION.

Six seamen of the crew of the Nantilus, sup posed to be British subjects, fighting against their 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 decent on a small settlement called Cold Creek, aong the lake, about fifty miles from this place Yesterday the American Ensign was hoisted children, and one man. About half a mile from selow the English, on board the Ramilies and the house they killed and scalped one prognant woman and three of the children in the most shocking manner, who were found the next moring by the husband and a party that went in pursuit of the Indians, but did not overtake them.

> Extract to the Editor of the Aurora-duted "Plattsburg, June 11, 1813.

" Those prisoners who were wounded and teken by the British row gun boats, with the United States sloops Grewler and Eagle, have been paroled, and have returned. They state that but the barge men had her affost, and stood for the one American was killed and seven wounded, that squadron. They directed some fishermen, in a the sloops went down within sight of Isle-an Noix. boat which they passed, to wall on Capt. Berrian, where the waters of the lake are contracted to a of Massachusetts, against the war, has been sign. chester county, letters of administration of the and inform him that if he wished to have his very and descend to the north three mites ed by the minority of both houses, and forward personal estate of Rachel Sterling, late of said set restored, he might come on board the Com- an hour, that they did not discover the gun boats ed to Congress; stating their entire disapprobamodore's ship. I repaired thither, when the antil they had gotten below Ash Island into the tion of such remonstrance, and refuting in a lucid gainst said deceased are hereby warned to exhipurser informed me I could have the vessel for narrow river, where they found three gun boats, and argumentative manner, the false positions bit the same with the proper vouckers thereof to which immediately fired upon the sloops and the and assertions cantained in it; and at the same sloops returned several breadsides, until it was discovered that a part of the point blank shot would not reach the gun boats, but that a shot from the gan boats would pass by and over the sloops; the sloops therefore upon making this discovery attenuted 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 gen boats came rowing against wind and current erently, and turn out the administration : that 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 balt 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 hours, which was owing to the great distance at which the gun boats tay for fear of being injured by the sloops, when the Eagle was sunk and the genteel appearance came on board, with his bag. Growler taken. When the gun boats fired they lay with their bows directly towards the sloops, the sloops' crew said that they would rather are at a musquetoe's bill with an expectation of hiting it with a cannon hall, than at one of the Bri tish gun boats. They are much in shape of a batan officer on hoard, and spy on shore. A small teaux, and have low bulwarks to resist musket promulgated by the legislature of Massachusetts. shut; the oars are each tied to a peg, so that the take up the our again, without its getting out of place. The gun hoats are rowed by to men on each side, and carry, some say, 24 pound carronades in their bow, and a long o in their stern -Our men learnt that the boats would have taken position to windward out of the reach of the pops' 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 heats 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 hoat than a long 2, 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 gu bouts in fourteen day, to supply the place of the Growler and Eagle. We have just heard that commodore Decatur has been chased into Nen Liondon by two 74s and two frigates. Oh! that we had 20 or even 10 row gun houts now Ising 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, preves a hero's keart."

so obstinate and wicked as to resist the will very soon. I lay 3 miles up the river above New, half an hour he would send a party of men a- a hostile land, and foreign leurels deck his grave, yet here his merfory shall be enbalmed in the tears of his friends and countrymen.

How noble is the end of a gallant man, though brouded by misfortune! With a pleasing me lancholy we contemplate it-with sensations of the soul, too full for atterance-too loity for description. While the coward and the traiter pasaway, no pen to record, and no tongue to repeat Corkburn, Beresford and Co. very deliberately their ignoble story—the death of the brave man set fire to the mill, stood by it until it was con- and the patriot, stands inscribed upon the immortal page, and is resounded by the voice of universal praise Yes, departed Lawrence ! thy worth shall ever be remembered, thy death lamented.— When thou were laid low, and thine enemies no longer feared thee, still did they reverence. And the honors they paid thee, is the greatest eulogi um upon thy character.

Hero of Columbia! Youthful warrior, or

hoary veteran! How long shall thy brother's death nass unaverged? His voice, with the voice of Pike, cries aloud from the grave! Do no emotions swell thy busonit O! letthem not subside Emulate his aceds, then, and prolong his remembrance. For know, that however valiant thou art - howsoever virtuous and belov'd-

" He was-whatever theu hast been, " He is-what thou shalt be !"-Columbian

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

" Boston, June 19 .- Erening.

Arrived Swedish brig Sophis, Strangenet. Gottenburg, in 48 days; cargo iron and allum. Passenger, Capt. R. Swaine, late master of the ship Lady Madison, of N. York, lost in the Bal-Sailed in company with the Swedich barque Two Brothers, and a trig, both for Boston. Left two ships for do. Iday 25, lat. 44, long. 40, was boarded from an English frigate. June 14, lat. 42, long. 64, by an English brig of war .-June 16, lat 12, 50, long. 69, from the Valiant 74, a frigate in co. from off New York, bound to Halifax. 18th, Cape Cod, W. 20 miles, from the Tenedos. 18th, Cape Cod, W. 40 miles fell with a part of the quarter deck of a vessel, paint ed red inside above the quick work; several of the knees and deck plank hanging to it; part of supposed the wreck was an armed vesset.—Ber-nadotte arrived at Gottenburg, May 1, from JOHN MEREDITH. Accomment Stockholm; at the latter place troops were embarking, supposed to be destined for Pemerania. The Swedish fleet were fitting for sea.

An English sailor belonging to the Thames sent into Portland, states that a seamen arrived at St. Salvader, and wanted to ship on board the off Kennebeck's a few days since.

rived. So says the captain.

Essex frigate being blockaded there.

Extract of a letter from the Surgeon's Mate on board the Chesepeaks, to a friend in this town,

" HALIFAX, June 8. " Midshipmen Livingston, Evans and Hopeell, are dead. Mr. Ballard, 4th Lieutenant, & Mr White Master, are also dead. The wounded are in a fair way of recovery. The whole will give fifty cents per pound. Gentlemen havnumber of killed and wounded are estimated at ing a quantity will be waited on to receive it, by 106 or 170. I need not inform you of our mis- information being left at the Star office, of the ntune in losing the Chesapeake, as you already quantity and time it can be delivered. well know it ; nor will I attempt to state to you the particulars of the action ;- I am, at present, mable to do it with correctness. The Captain is dead and was buried here this morning N. I. Advocate. in a becoming manner.

MINORITY PROTEST.

We understand that a very spirited dissent from the remonstrance of a majority of the legislature time pledging themselves to support the governremonstrants in any manner they may think proper to array themselves in favor of the enemy, eibattle, in defence of the rights and honor of the fore the first Monday in January next, to the nation. The protest is not, like the remonstrance, subscriber. in empty display of words and cowardly insinua ations, but contains sentiments that have meaning, in plain, direct and intelligible language. The men who dissent from a rebellion against the go vernment, will fight for that government; they are not automateur, nor do they deal in empty words or professions, but act from a pure princi ple of honest price and love for their country. [Hoston Patriot.

Northern federalism is fast unfolding its hide ms principles. Until fately, the factionists 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 retracing their They now say that it does not become a moral and religious people to express their joy at and they were so low and so sharp that some of the triumph of their country's arms; and that to the personal estate of Nuthan Anthony, late of defend themselves against the attacks of the enemy, will be wickedly to involve themselves in the present contest! These dastardly and unratural emiments, too, are, with a farcical selemnity. We venture to say, that the history of the French men can let go of them, take up their gun, fire and revolution does not present ductines more perniday of June, 1813 cious, monstrous and abhorrent to the feelings of a virtuous and patriotic people, than those daily propagated in Boston. [Sak. 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. [1bid.

GENERAL MOREAU.

This gentleman has embarked on heard the ship Hannibal, cleared out last Friday from this por for Gottenburg-has dropped down to the water ing place and is to sail first wind . N. Y. paper

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Citizens of Derchester county will please take notice, that republican meetings will be neld in the three Election District, as follows :at Toddsville, in the lower district; at Cambridge, in the middle district; and at Crotcher's Ferry, w the upper district, on the Third Monday in Ju-The object, to nominate three persons from each district, to meet at Cambridge on the fourth he will be sold to discharge his goot fees agrees-Monday in July, with instructions to recommend | bly to the laws of Maryland. The brave Lawrence, then, is no more? He to the republican voters of Derchester county, has fallen—though i.e. 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

FARMERS' BANK

OF SOMERSET & WORCESTER.
Snow Hill, Jone 18, 1813. NOTICE .-- Joshua Duer, Esq ha ing icigned the Cashier bip of this Institution _ . ? . : P. Duffield, Esq. was this day elected his succe

JNO C. HANDY, President.

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 premote the liberty and happiness of my fellow cit-

JONATHAN SPENCER june 29-

VOTERS OF TALBOT, I solicit your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland. DANIEL MARTIN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

june 29-

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 verfied by the oath of the commanding officers of companies, before pay rolls can be made.' A'l Contractors and Quarter Master, of regiments or extra battalions, will draw up their accounts properly attested, accompanied by vouchers, and signed by the commanding officer-sharging the articles furnished at a fair price, and what other expenses they may have incurred. All ther acounts 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 the knees and deck plank hanging to it; part of more facility. Rolls of the Regimental Staff, cor-

> Militia Claims, E. Shore. Easton, june 29-

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY. The Trustees have employed masters of al i'ir, and of the most exemplary conduct, to teach in Thames, but was refused. He stated that he be- this Institution. It is under the best discipline. longed to the Essex frigate, and deserted, having and the most rigid regard paid to the morals of ieft her blockaded in Bahia, together with two the pupils. The Reverend DANIEL STEPHENS privateers. An English prize ship was retalien is Professor of the Latin, Greek, and French lanmages-Mr. SIMON CANTWELL Professor of own country, were sent to England for trial, and Com Rogers caused 12 British prisoners to be retained as hostages. The first mentioned season of the first mentioned season of the first mentioned season of the Russian armies; 100,000 Frenchmen had arrived at Berral and the arjoining countries can receive as liberal men were tried or examined in England, and five lin, 100,000 at Leipsic, & about the same number, an education at this Seminary as at any other, and at which latter place Bonaparte himself had ar- the funds allowed by the State enabling the trustees to fix the rate of tuition at the most moderate We have another account via Portland, that terms, offers every inducement to parents and a vessel has arrived there, bringing accounts from enavitants to give it a preference. The situation St. Salvador, which confirm the report of the of this place's well known for its healthings. and board may be had in private families, on very reasonable terms.

KENSEY HARRISON, Sec'rv. to the Board of Trustees. inne on_

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a large quantity of clean washed WOOL, for which he JOHN HIGGINS.

Easton, june 29.

TAKE NOTICE. In obedience to the Law, and the Oraer of the Or

phads Court of Dorchester Cennty, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE-That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dor-County, deceased-All per ons having claims athe subscriber on or before the first Monday in January next, they may otherwise by law be exment in every exigency, and offcring to meet the cluded from all advantage of said estate. All persons having claims against the estate of John Sterling, late of Dorchester county, deceased, ther in the field of argument, or on the field of will bring them legally authenticated on or he-

> SAMUEL PHILLIPS. june 29__

> > MARYLAND: KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Jane 19 4 1813. On application of Henry Anthony, administraor of Nation Anthony, dec'd .- the court orders that he cause to be inserted for three successive

vecks in the "Star" and the "Monitor." pub i-hed at Easton, a notice, according to law, for aid 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 Kent county, acc'd.; all persons having claims against the said eleceased, are herety 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.

HENRY ANTHONY, adm'r. of Nathan Anthony.

Easton Hotel.

june 29-

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends nd the public generally, that he has opened his HOTEL.

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.

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK,

THOMAS HENRIX.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the act of Harford county, on the 24th day of April, 1813, a vegro man, who calls himself Jarreit Somerville, about 20 cars of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a da: k cemdexion, has a scar between his eve brows, and a blemish in his right eye; says he belongs to William Holton, who resides in St. Mary's county; his cloathing is a roundabout jacket of brouge India cotten shirt, shoes and varn stockings --His owner is requested to release him, otherwise

> BENJ. GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford county.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer & ef the Laston Star, will copy the above four times, and send their bills to the American office to payment.

EXPLEMENTS OF THE END.

Exceed of a letter from a gentleman in Dis-Lawrence Dr. Bremeli De Liese crept, abetmil's Descon e, Ilia May, Risk

DEAR SIR,

You have a ready seen so many statements respecting the late coeffigurations, hat was it not to comply with my promise, I should not trouble you with this le ter. I have visitedall the places, & have obtained my information on the smoaking rains.

The enemy landed from their barges a Havre de Grace about sunrise the 3d of Ma; after a very sligh 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 presession of the town, and timme 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 he lit tle remaining furniture has ked with swords. tables, bedding, looking glasses, china, clothing of every kind, min's women's, and even that of slaves. In many instances peo ple had permission to snatch their fucaitur from the firmes, and having obtained some at the risque of their lives, the enemy seized it and harried it to their boats. The shaw! was taken from Mrs M's neck, and the child from her arms and stript of its cloth ing. If the inhabits its are to be credited, the officers, with some few exceptions, were Quite as greedy of plander as the men I can not give any opinion respecting the defince 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, respicting the force very from 150 to 4:0. At this place they barnt two new houses and two vessels with out in the least injuring or plundering the dwelling houses around, or the stables, this place a capt R binson and capt. Wi burn distinguished themselves by their ac tive exe tions to protect the houses from plunder ; not a soldier was permi ted to en ter one of them-they remained on shore about two hours and a half, when they em barked. The defence mide at this place was

very trifling. On the 6th May, about? "clack, they land edat Fredericktown from 18 harges - & about hali past 7 at Georgetown, which is imme diately opposite, both towns being on the Sas Bafras which is here navigable for vessels f 200 tons, and about 15 miles from the Chesa

Fredericktown consisted of about 27 buildings of every de cription 18 of which are burnt, and of the 9 saved three were fir ed, and saved by he great exertions of the owners The plunder was indiscriminate, eve by thing appeared desirable, even the tatter by a tree, a log, a gully, our awamps and additional thing of the negroes. About 87 mili ur marshes. Some reports have gone a tia had assembled at this place commanded broad that they attended to curpolitical diff by Col Venzy, and from all I can leatn, on ferences. One officer at French own did Great constanting pervaded at that place some with their partitioge guns remained till to reliat this at another place a lady pro they had fired ten rounds, all which they duced a certain high toned federal paper as had, and then retreated with sullen compo an evidence hat her brother was not for the sure. If report may be relied on, they did war. Damn your piper and your politics considerable execution, for we are told of 5 too, said the officer; and the house was fired, being buried at one place, one at another, but happily saved by the exertions of the three bodies being found on the shore, and lady. I have not said any thing respecting several wounded carried on board. You the iron works at Principio. This valuable are to remember that this little band are all foundery with the admirable machinery for good marksmen, and I am so well pleased boring cannon is wholly destroyed. This with their conduct, that when I am better in formed and fully convenced, I will give a se lect party to theze chosen few. The enemy | FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT was about five hours on shore, and penetrat ed near two m les 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 command d and obtained refreshment; and I am happy to have it in my power to contradict a report injurious to ad from him a certain number of fat castle as the price of his house, which is the best in Sansafras. He steadily refused, saying that he could no viol te the laws of his country. They however did no burn his house. At Georgetown 19 buildings were burnt. and ten saved; of the ten fou were rescued from the flam s ; and of the 19 eight were the property of and pe heps the only upport of helpless females. The meeting house was saved by the satreaties of two of the inhabi tante, after the en my had got into it. A very fine building a well conducted academy for young ladies, was pl. ndered and burnt : all the clothing of the young ladies, their school and music books one piano forte taket 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 invaria

the fact. The florilla moved up the river in same night. regular and handsome order, and consisted of nighteen barges with two small boats. I pre was a col ured or striped fing, and in which

ME C.A. Wanny thing with magic dimen improver allows, antituboussoury continu rage to cultinamon lies weathing the and they the continuer for money of the wall united million week at the land of his sedien at which place mendy un compy mesule more undersell m much profession the abstraction in Feelingisk own, to may medding of bucong the mile it plandering the Spares at that place. They and more range for some ube contrary on the compod on Saturday evening the 5th. Georgebahn a de. Their progress has been that of an enemy at the moderny of a town. except that they have not in any case violated the respect that to the female sen; I have heard of but few cares in which even where language has been unitably. The general impression to, that it is the earliers who plusder most, and Admiral Cockburn seems to he as much despised by his own officers as he is hated by our citizens. A lady rush the desertion of some of the inhabitants, ing by an officer, he stopped her, saying who had joined the American army in to the admiral to beg him to spare my home save yourself he trouble Madam, that than could receive any benefit from it. At ano ther place, a lady observed that all the offi-

where are you going Madam? I am going its advance. The American picket guard would turn his own brother's house if he the centinels surprised and taken pricers replied to her, yes do so Madam-she Indian war whoop. With this cry they Americans, and by the express order of the spoke to the Admiral, he answered, I have rushed in the American encampment, nothing to say to you woman. There is no and took possession of a number of can Every thing portable was carried away, chairs describing he scenes of distress which I have non, which they fatalty turned against ele officer who was charged with the execu een; during our revolutionary war it was our troops. The confusion became ge fashionable to blame the Hessians for the neval. Winder was taken prisoner, by lunder committed, but here were none but mistaking a body of the enemy who were British soldiers and seamen so captured after having his horse shot

At one place, a young lady entreated for the house she lived in, and addressing her self to an off ser, observed " had it been Frenchmen, Spaniards or Portuguese, I should not have been surprized, but of Erglishmen, nothing sho t of my seeing such The number killed is stated to have been 30 wanton and savage destruction, could have induced me to believe them capable of it." The officer humbled by her remarks pro the 49th regiment. mised to save the house, but as they ap proached it was discovered in flames. It is too late Madam, we cannot save it. Well sir, I expect that you will escort me back ; sir, I expect that you will escort me back; the dragoons, leaving their dead on he but making a pause, she added, after what I field. In their retreat they were joined by have with said I must have two of you when the reinforcement which left Newark or another officer in hearing offered his servi lady to the house she desired. It does not spear that the rockets can be correctly di rerted, and in the scattered state of the build ings of the town which have been burnt, not one has been fired by them ; they are not as dangerous as a bomb in exploding. Their noise in the air is indeed terrific, and it is e of use. At Fredericktown one man was horse had his head shot off. After the fore going detail I can with great truth assure you hat he brave men of all political paries are well disposed to defend their cruntry from the invaders, and such is the high re sentment of the people that should our eneny ever make another attempt, the result will be very diff rent. Sharp shooting is now the word, and while our militie admit that they could not oppose an equal force on men in killed, wounded and prisoners .with their common fowling pieces, and ask if a certain person was for the war, but

casa however I call legi imate war."

The Steam Boat from Albany which has just arrived, furnishes the following the federalists of Maryland, are maadditional detail of war events on our western frontier.

Albany Gazette Katra, Saturday, June

EVENTS OF THE WAR,

On our Western frontier, in a letter are zealously engaged in poisoning the from a gentleman of intelligence and observation, in the county of Ontario. to the printers of he Albany Gazette, land ang probins. In imitation of these dated

BLOOMFIELD, June 15. Mesers. Webete: & Skinners,

The following detail of the events of he war on our Western frontier, is col lected from numerous and authantic sources, and will be found in the main te

e correct. It will be remembered that the American forces, supposed to consist of 6 . 7000 men, under Gen. Dearborn, madlanding at Newark or Thursday more ng, the 27th May ; the British, after a short contest, retteating to 40 milecreek, and falsehoods respecting the general about 35 miles distant from Fort George, and that the next day col. Preston, with bly smashed. At Georgetown no defence a small body of men, entered Fort subversion of the porto ic feeliegs o was made, but at a little breast work a Eric, without resistance. The British bout a mile down the river some militia had destroyed or removed all the public middle state and the rest of the union at collected, and from the best information I property at that post, and on their whole the feet of England & her Boston allies have obtained some of them fired two line on the river except a small quanti ty of flour, which fell into our hands near A report is going the rounds that Col Queenstown, & was destroyed by a party to the coat of the federal Republican, al Veazey fired upon a flag-I will state to you of British under Col. Thos. Clark, the

On the 31st of May, our first sailed from Newark for Sackett's Harbor, as freeful minion of Napoleon." It has sume for tenders. In the middle boat there it was understood to protect that place. On Tuesday, the 1st of June, Gen. boat, I presume the commander was They Winder, with 2000 American troops, took on their pessage, or had previously in 1 fe Fort George, & moved towards the their possession, two black men, and before 40 mile creek, where it was now ascer- principle, without decency, this miserareaching the shife, but with heir whole tained the British had posted themselves ple sprout of faction will produce nothing force in sight and continuing to advince the in formidable intrenchments. On Fri suggroup were sent forward with proposition day morning, 4th June, another body of from Admirel Cockburn, that if the militia American troops, stated at 2000 men, unperson fees, as the law directs. would not make resistance, that he would der command of gen. Chandler, marched their yoke on the neck of this state, will, only burn the vessels and some houses. Un to reinforce gen, Winder, in the meditat- we carnestly trust, excite the republider this statement, which is literally the fact, and attack on the British at 40 milecreek, can't to ardent and persevering exertions

The improper of thomasy was sent on by to ensure their downfall and the triumph water, unit nate.

o morrement. out to discourage school tired about 20 miles, where they three . Briever grinive ac sterochilocottivi que The American force advanced be

pond the 40 mile creek 11 miles. & en grand composed entirely of regulars, & can never be ondured in Maryland. consisting of about 500 men command. ed by Gen. Vincent, broke into the American encampment. This was effected Extract of a letter from a gentleman in th with great success on their part. By

some means the enemy had obtained our countersign-It has been conjectured by who had joined the American army in who were within one fourth of a mile of full of that place-col. Saml Kemper, who the main body, were entirely cut off : commanded in the battle of that day, had arsoners, and no alarm given until the one tion, it appears that the killing of the 14 pri my set up in the midst of the camp the directing the cannon-Chandler was al-

Major Vandervehter is among the prison ers of this day with about 200 of our men. on the American side and 90 on the British, among whom is Major Clark, supposed of

under him, and himself slightly wound-

The same day, Sunday the Yoth, in the forenoon, the American force retired in great disorder under command of col Burns of been another officer in hearing offered his servi Friday pravious, under command of Gen ces, and the two respectfully conducted the 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 retiring Turces, and juined

them on the same day. On Tuesday morning at an early hour the British ficet made their appearance off only in very close buil towns that they can the 40 mile creek, where the American ar my then laid, and demanded by a flag its wounded, now perfectly recovered, and a jimmediate mirender. Gen. Lewis & eated this demand with great indignation. An attack was then made upon the American boats, all of which escaped except time containing haggage of the ofacers. &c. the res eue of which was preven ed by the British landing a force to protect them. After the reacontre the residue of the American a my effected a ret eat to Fort George-having last in the different engagements 1000 a plain, yet they recollect that they are all They reached for George on Thursday expert at the gun, and know how to profit last We are further informed, that on Col. Proctor and forces had joined general Vincent. and were on Friday. it is fain.

> Our first is in Sackett's harbor wai ing the outfit of a new frigate General Dearborn being quite ill. was t. have left Newark on Sunday the 13th f. r

within twen y miles of Fort George

Albany.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

Again we begleave to call the attention

of our republican beethren in this state

to the necessity of commencing an early

and a vigorous electionering campaign

this season. The violent faction, who

have set themselves up as the leaders o

king every exerts n to perpetuate the power which they so ignominiously and disgracefully obtained last autumn. Instigated, in fluenced, and no doubt aider by the Essex faction in Boston, by Otis, and Pickering, and the " Rebel," they minds of the people of Maryland with tersburg, City Gazette at Charleston, and the the infan: ous principles of the New Eng pessitic utial disorganizers, they have got the Baltimore American for payment.

up a ludicrous Russian dinner in George

They will please furnish their former charge own, for the purpose of aiding England post paid. in extending her sphere of influence i

on, are requested to copy the above, and send this country, and in establishing in Mary land ANGLO . Jederalism of the Boston heir accounts to the Whig office. inne 15_____8 stamp, without alloy !" To ensure the ffec.untion of the same foreign & de. structive object, they have established an unprincipled little paper in Frede ricktown, edited by Mr. John Hanson inst at the Court House in Easton, for the purl'homas, the first number of which is iterally filled with misrepresentations. government and republican men, & with luation of real and personal property in the seve-Essex Junto principles, tending to the ral counties of this State "- It is requested that persons who are disposed to apply, will make ear-Maryland, and to the prostration of this This profligate little conduct of billings-

gare slander, this maignificant cannister

but poisonous and deleterious fruit.

Notice. Was committed to the gaol of Caroline county, Maryland, on the third day of May inst. as ready contains the grossest villification 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 of our illustrious President, insolestly and falsely calling him the " slave and striped, and a pair of trowsers of the same kind arrociously traduced some of the best a pair of old shoes and wool hat; he also had a small bundle of other cloths with him. Has no men in the country The patriotic city: of Baltimore of course is favored with particular marks—he is a chunky, well set fellow very dark complexion, tolerably intelligent, and its abuse. Without dignity, without 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

JAMES KEENE, Sheriff

of manciple, patriotism and republican men. Concert, system, wigilance and

my, willor Den. Windor, the Beitish tel stilling throughout the state, are neces their most at the so mile screek, and re I sary to effect the laudable end which all republicans anust have in view./ Wes would call upon the mass of federalists! too to eschew the wident men who are Aralian night's mitter leading them to the gulph of destruction: we would warn them against plac. Black Castle Two mours before day light, on the ing the hopes of their party in the hands Cheapside approximate the Sth. The British advanced of factionists whose abandoned principles Charises Ciarissa

Mississippi Territory, to the Editor of the Weekly Register, dated

American.

Pinckneypille, M. T May 27. Since writing you last, giving you the copy of a letter from Natchiteches detailing an action tought mear St. Antonio, and the rived, and is now here. From his informasoners was without the approbation of the Generalisama Bernardo, who justifies it on the principle of retaliation. The young cretion of this order, was one who had on a for mer eccasion witnessed many cruelites of Salcedor, and among them the beheading of Jack & his 11 brothers his father, at which his mother was also com Luther & Calvin pelled to be present and by order of Sale. Look ere you lesp father was sprinkled over his unfortunate

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

30th March, 1813. The Board of Visitors of this institution report that during 3 months, ending on the 31st Decem per last, forty seven patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and thirty eight into the lunatic asylum-of which number there have

Discharged, cured, Relieved, Died, Remaining, 11

The Board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the Institution is in complete order or the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the injunediate direction of an experienced Steward & Matron; s 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 condusted, appears not to have been generally un-derstood, the Visitors think it proper to state, that the patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the ircumstances of the case, for beard and medi cal aid, including every expense, clothing ex

cepted.
The fittids 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 or relief, and also from such contributions as may renerously be made by those persons who feel lisposed 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 de-erving poor, who may stand in need of its as-

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate tion, and where every means for their reception, can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly ven to the person so returning or securing him exemplified in the asylum attached to this Hos-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's. Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Craw ford. Birkhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

ohn 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-

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 Pe-Republican Ledger at Savannah, will please to insert the above advertisement once a week for & weeks, and send in their accounts to the office of

The Editors of the STAR and MONITOR at Fas-

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet on MONDAY the 7th June, pose 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 va-

ly application. By order— JOHN STEPENS, Jun. Clk.

LITTLE HISTORIES LITTLE FOLKS.

Clarissa Dormer

Children's friend

Dieam dictionary

Father's Legacy

Fair Rosamond

Gulliver revived

Goldfinch

Heart's ease

Hocus Pocus

Life of John Wilmot

Letter-writer

Fencion's file Franklin's tife

tendon Death of Abel

Dream book

of Compli ; Little gipsy girl Little ram ler ments
Adventures of captain 5 Memoirs of Washing Royle Marder will out American Je ter

Maid of Lochlin Musical bahquet Merry Sungster Musical macellany Cheapside apprentice Narrative pieces Narratives of slib Wrecks Nightingtle Champions of Chris Putnam's life Pamela Principles of politeres Prompter Peasant's repast Economy of human h Poems for children Russell's sermens Robinson Crusoe Roderick Random Sicilian Pirate Sailor's daughter Sir Charles Grandisch Funny companion 7 worders of the world f'alse stories corrected wise masters of Rotife George Buchanan 7 wise mistresses of co Stephen Boroughs Sinbad Songster's museum History of M. Martin Twelve Casars Twelve Patriarchs History of witches Two shoe maker's Irish jest to song book Two boys The Nursery

The Pullet

True stories related

Valentine & Orson

Widow of the village

Way to wealth

Wealthy farmers

Lazy Lawrence Zelia in the desert TOY BOOKS,
For sale at the Star Office.

june 15 FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th instant, a yellow man by the man't of Pollard, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since becaseen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and elftained a pair of new thicksett pantaleons, of oh olive colour, and other articles not recollected -A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already sto-len different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his diess, that he may more effect, ally elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of & hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Viene - ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the form 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 see ng his relatives. The above reward will be paid, f brought home or secured in Centreville jailand if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expences paid.

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

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, living in Don nester county, near New Market, a darl trulate to lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of JOR. He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, who has a thin vissage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken of the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the when placed in a situation fitted for their recept above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above and where every means for affording them relief mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be gis

TEN DOLLARS REWARDA Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL. about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slena der 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 le large and drops so as to show his under teeth .--Had on and took with him one pair of nankera pantalgons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped roatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter cloathing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought hotrie,
All masters of vessels and others are forwarned

harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.
Faston, Me june 1— m
The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county das a runaway, on the 22d May, 1813, a pegro girl named Sarah Wi iam , 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 i- about 20 years of age. Had on when committed a spotted calicofrock, 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 ne_ro girl named liarriot, who says she belongs to Adam Nave, near Midule-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 peticoat and jacket, and sundry other cloathing. The owner is desi ed tocome and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff of Baltimore county. june 8 (15)-

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway,

on the 17th May, 1813, a negro man named Tire, who says he belongs to George Beltzover, Washington county, Maryland, near Hager's Town : 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, light complexion, dark eyes. He is about 27 years of age. Had on when committed a drab coloured coatee and vest, and a dark pair of woolen trow. sers, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and an old fur hat he has a sear over his left eye. The owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise in will be sold for his prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff of Baltimore courts

june 8 (15)—