



COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF THE

American Confederation,

WITH THE

Hartford Convention States.

AMERICAN UNION!!!		
State	Population	Area
1 Maine—New State	228,705	40,000
2 Vermont	217,393	10,237
3 New Hampshire	214,400	9,190
4 New York	939,019	44,000
5 New Jersey	215,562	8,270
6 Pennsylvania	810,091	46,836
7 Delaware	72,627	2,120
8 Maryland	380,545	14,000
9 Virginia	974,622	70,000
10 Kentucky	433,311	50,000
11 North Carolina	555,500	49,000
12 South Carolina	413,115	24,000
13 Georgia	453,433	24,000
14 Ohio	230,769	39,172
15 Tennessee	261,727	40,000
16 Louisiana	26,845	1,000,000
17 Mississippi	76,556	1,000,000
18 Illinois	40,372	90,000
19 Indiana	12,382	50,000
20 Michigan	24,520	35,000
21 District of Columbia	4,762	50,000
Total	6,428,990	1,738,275

HARTFORD CONVENTION		
State	Population	Area
1 Massachusetts	472,910	6,250
2 Connecticut	261,932	4,671
3 Rhode Island	76,931	1,590
Total	810,913	12,511

REMARKS.

It is a painful task to be obliged to expose the weakness of our own native State. But when deluded men advance sentiments of resistance and retaliation to the Union, and talk of their means and power to carry their threats into execution, it is a duty we are compelled to perform—to expose their weakness and want of means to carry their purposes into effect. These States, whose resources and exports consist only of horses, mules, and grindstones, to think of giving laws to the Union, is so truly ridiculous that we can scarcely refrain from laughing when we think of the project. We question very much if Don Quixotte ever set out on a more foolish exploit than the Don Quixottes of the Hartford Convention, to revolutionize the Union, and present them with a new constitution, conformable to the views of Frank Blake and Co.

The solid column above presents a concise view of the great and powerful States who are satisfied with our present constitution. We also give a view of the Lilliputian states who are about to assume the powers of the Union and dictate to the whole. The aggregate population of the sixteen Washington Union States, and the six Territorial Governments is, as will appear by the above correct estimate, 6,428,990 souls—and their aggregate extent of territory one million seven hundred and thirty three thousand two hundred and seventy five square miles—while that of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island (the British Union States) is only eight hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and thirteen souls, and twelve thousand five hundred and four square miles of territory. There is something so very ridiculous in this project, and the conduct of the foolish men who are urging it on, that we really feel sorry that poor old Massachusetts, Blue Law Connecticut and Spectacle Rhode Island, should thus expose themselves to the derision and ridicule of our sister States in the Union. As to any chastisement they may reflect on them for their boyish tricks, we do not feel much alarmed on that score, as there will be no blood drawn on either side. Yet we feel some little regard for the peace & quiet of old women and children who seem to be alarmed at the supposed approaching rebellion. To allay their fears, we here show them, by a comparison of strength, what a vast odds there is between the three St. Marino States, and all the other States in the Union. We are in hopes they will recover their peace and tranquillity of mind, and think no more about a bloody rebellion. Major Russell has said, in his last Saturday's Centinel: "That if no addition is made to its present members, the Hartford Convention will not be deficient in diversity." We have, therefore, (to gratify the Major)

dignified his stumpy little States with a suitable head, and decorated them with all the emblems of royalty, to show from whence they sprang. If we succeed in quieting the fears of the women & children, we shall have done all that is necessary—for most certainly there is no man or boy, of any kind of information or spirit, that can have any fears on the subject. We have often heard of a majority of the people overturning the existing government of the country as in the case of the American and French revolutions, and the revolution brought about by Cromwell and his party in England; but we have never found in history an instance of a contemptible minority subduing a majority, and succeeding in a revolution. We say we have never read of such a thing happening in any country; and if such a circumstance was to take place here, it must be done by the interference of Providence, and not by men. It is recorded in a historical tract of our country, that the first settlers in Rhode Island purchased their territory from the Indians for a pair of spectacles; and that the first British settlers in Connecticut established in that territory the mud cole of the blue laws. Now if these enlightened States should turn out with Massachusetts in British array, against the Union, and again establish the Blue Laws, it will be a pretty clean evidence that they have all lost their spectacles. Or if Governor thinks he can succeed in restoring the British bulwark again, to give laws to the Union, he will find also that he has lost his spectacles. Therefore, taking it to be a solemn fact, that all these Governors have lost their old spectacles, and put on a British pair; and, like Smellungus, see thro' a darkened glass, we recommend them to take off their dark glasses, and look at the picture we now present them of their folly. Let them look at the strength of the great confederation, and then look at the confederation of three barren states, to be assembled in convention at Hartford; and after this, if they are mad enough to advance one step further, let them do it at their peril. The Lion of the Union is not asleep—he is wakeful and watching. Altho' he growls not, is not fearful, nor seems at all alarmed, yet touch but one hair of his tail, in anger, and the Lord have mercy on all who come within reach of his paws—instant death will be the reward of their temerity.

There has been a time when the unmeaning buzz of rebellion awakened some sensations at Washington, not much to the credit of government—but, thank God, that time has gone by. The members of Congress, and Heads of Departments, can now sit in their seats with ease, read the New England threats of rebellion with tranquil feelings, and smile at the folly and lament the delusion of the factionists. But if ever it should again

happen, that any part of the administration were to waver in their course, or be deterred from passing such laws as the exigencies of the times require, then we should say, resign your seats to other men, who have nerve and firmness to pilot the ship thro' the storm. We conscientiously declare, however, we have no such fears. We believe the ship Union will perform a safe and honourable cruise, and arrive at the haven of Peace, in safety, with a sound bottom, and her rigging in perfect order.—When her pilot, JAMES MADISON, will be hailed as a second WASHINGTON, who stood firm at his post in the hour of trial and danger; and secured the rights of his country for the present and future generation.

We have been much amused with the different remarks of the several Editors, respecting this famous Hartford Convention. The Centinel says—"The three states, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, are great pillars." The Editor of the Albany Register has written several handsome pieces against the proposed Convention. Yet, in his last paper, he cautions certain Editors not to goad them on to rebellion.—If he knew the chief actors in Boston as well as we do, he would be pretty well convinced that they cannot be goaded on to rebellion—they know better. But the most laughable of all is, the remarks of the Federal Republican, which we think sound very much like Bobadil Blake's language.—Hear what the Sewer says—

"That there will be a revolution if the war continues many months, no man can doubt, who is acquainted with human nature, and is accustomed to study cause and effect.—The Eastern States are marching steadily and straight forward in solid columns, directly up to their objects. In times past there has been much talk and loud menaces, but little action by the adherents of reform in New England. Now we shall hear little said and MUCH DONE. The plan is to frame a new government—to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their approbation. The new Constitution is to go into operation as soon as two or three of the States named shall have adopted it."

How this sanatic British minion could permit such ridiculous nonsense to be published in his paper, we are at a loss to account. It is most certainly from the pen of FRANCIS BLAKE. Reader, pray look at the three British pillars, and see how they march in solid columns, to attack the great confederation of States; and then resolve in your minds whether it is probable you will "see much done." The Federal Republican says "when two States named, shall have adopted the new Constitution, it will go into operation." The man who penned such a paragraph must be both a fool and a knave. He seems to have no knowledge of the

solemn obligations that bind the States together in Union. He talks of making a new Constitution as flippantly as if it was perfectly legal for two States to go vern EIGHTEEN. Has he ever read the celebrated pamphlet, called "The Federalist," partly written by HAMILTON? Let him read the book, and see what is said respecting the imperious duty of the States, and their solemn obligations to the Union! In No. 22, of the Federalist, Mr. Hamilton says—

"Congress have an unlimited discretion to make requisitions of men and money, to govern the army and navy, and to direct their operations. As these requisitions are made constitutionally binding upon the States, who are, in fact, under the most solemn obligations to furnish the supplies required of them, the intention evidently was, that the U. States should command whatever resources were by them judged requisite to the common defence & general welfare. It was presumed that a sense of their true interests would be found sufficient pledges for the punctual performance of the duty of the members of the federal head."

Again he observes—"But whatever may be our situation, whether firmly united in one national government or split into a number of confederacies, certain it is, that foreign nations will know & view it exactly as it is—and they will act with us accordingly."

Again he says—"A firm union will be to the utmost moment to the peace and liberty of the States as a barrier against domestic faction and usurpation."

Again, the Federalist says—"Should a popular insurrection happen in any of the confederated States, the others are able to quell it. Should abuses creep in to one part, they are reformed by those that remain sound—the general government could command more extensive resources for the suppression of disturbances of that kind, than would be in the power of any single member."

Again, the Federalist says—"The natural cure for an ill administration, in a popular or representative government, is a change of men. A guarantee by the national authority would be as much directed against the ferments and outrages of the faction and sedition in the community."

Speaking of the power of the national government, Mr. Hamilton says—

"It must carry its agency to the persons of the citizens; it must stand in need of immediate Legislature. It must itself be empowered to employ the arm of the ordinary magistrate to execute its own resolutions. The majority of the national authority must be manifested thro' the courts of justice. The government of the Union must be able to address itself immediately to the hopes and fears of individuals."

Again, the Federalist says—"If opposition to the national government should arise from the disorderly conduct of refractory or seditious individuals, it would be overcome by the same means which are daily employed against the State governments, as to those partial commotions and insurrections which sometimes disquiet society from the intrigues of an inconsiderable faction, or from sudden or occasional ill humors."

We should suppose, that the above authority was enough to convince the demagogues who advocate the Hartford Convention, that their purposes and objects are illegal and unconstitutional. Yet, we have other authorities, that are equally as respectable as Mr. Hamilton.—The celebrated Dr. Price, long before we had party feelings among us, in an address to the people of the U. States, observed—

"Perhaps there never existed a people on whose wisdom and virtue more depended, or to whom a station of more importance in the plan of Providence has been assigned. They have begun nobly. They have fought with success for themselves and the world; and, in the midst of invasion and carnage, established forms of government, favorable, in the highest degree, to the rights of mankind. But they have much more to do—more, indeed, than it is possible, probably, to represent."

When speaking of the union of the States, he observes—

"When a dispute arises between any of the States, they order an appeal to Congress—an inquiry by Congress—a hearing—and a decision.—But here they stop."

Again he says—"In particular, a power must be given it to collect, on certain emergencies, the force of the confederacy, and to employ it in carrying its decisions into execution. A State against which a decision is made, will yield, of course, when it knows that such a force exists, and that it allows no hope for resistance."

"Why, then, may not Congress be furnished with a power of calling out, from the confederated quotas of militia, sufficient to force, at once, the compliance of any State which may show an inclination to break the Union, by resisting its decisions?"

"In human affairs, however, the choice generally offered us is, of two evils to

choose the least." We choose the less evil than anarchy; and, in like manner, in the present instance, the dangers of the abuse of power, and of its being employed sometimes to enforce wrong decisions, must be submitted to, because a less evil than the misery of intestine wars."

"Congress must be trusted with a power of procuring supplies for defraying the expenses of the confederation of contracting debts and providing funds for discharging them; and this power must not be capable of being defeated by the opposition of any minority in the States."

"In short, the credit of the U. States, their strength, their respectableness abroad, their liberty at home, & even their existence depend on the preservation of a firm political union; and such an union cannot be preserved without giving all possible weight and energy to the authority of that delegation which constitutes the Union.—In a word, let the United States continue forever what it is now their glory to be—a confederation of States prosperous and happy without Lords—without Bishops—& without Kings."

"Should they lose those virtues and simple manners by which alone republics can long subsist. Should false refinement, luxury, and impurity spread among them; excessive jealousy distract their governments; & clashing interests, subject to no strong control, break the federal union. The consequence will be, that the fairest experiment ever tried in human affairs will miscarry; and that of revolution, which had revived the hopes of good men and promised an opening to better times, will become a discouragement to all future efforts in favour of liberty, and prove only opening to a new scene of human degeneracy and misery."

Now hear the warning voice of the immortal WASHINGTON, speaking like an angel from Heaven, and warning his Fellow citizens of the dangers to be apprehended from the workings of faction. Hear what this Sage and Hero says, when speaking of our Union.—

"If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for that this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield."

It will be observed that we have arranged Maine as a New State, among the States of the Confederation, who will support the Union; and we do it from a solemn conviction, that Maine will separate from old Massachusetts the very moment they commit a single hostile act against the Union.

We are well aware that we have taken much unnecessary trouble to collect the above authorities to prove the illegality of the approaching Hartford Convention. We believe our readers will agree with us, when we say, that the authority and advice of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Dr. PRICE, and the immortal WASHINGTON, will be relied on and taken in preference to that of the apostate Francis Blake, Ben Russell, Harrison G. Otis, and John Low. Mr. DEXTER has also declared, in strong terms, that all conventions, such as that about to be assembled at Hartford, were illegal and unconstitutional; and "that the national government possessed the right and the power to dissolve them by force." The Daily Advertiser, the sewer of the Boston rebel, has said, "A STATE CANNOT REBEL." This was the doctrine advanced by Lord Coke; but his Lordship never meant to convey the idea that a State could authorize rebellion against a superior power. He never meant that the agents of a state were not amenable for the crime of rebellion against a superior power. We assert without fear or contradiction, that the whole power of Massachusetts cannot prevent their agents from being targeted by the laws for the first overt act they commit against the Confederation of the Union, and we hope and believe, that possessing the power and the right to hang traitors, they will do their duty to the nation, like faithful sentinels of the public peace, whenever the treason of the Hartford Convention will justify their interference. Having dwelt thus far on this important subject, we are far from believing that any serious event will result from the contemptible efforts of a few deluded men. We, however, think it very probable they will publish much nonsense clothed under the cloak of religion, by an appeal to the vulgar part of the community—that they may even issue a Proclamation, something similar to the prophetic of Joel, as follows.

HARTFORD PROCLAMATION.
 "Prepare for war—take up your mighty arms; let all men of war draw near. Beat your ploughshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears.—Let the weak say, I AM ARMED."
 G—C—, President."

Such a Proclamation as the above, should be perfectly appropriate for the twenty three Delegates of the Hartford Convention—it would be perfectly descriptive of their weakness and folly.

The foregoing is copied from the Boston WEEKLY REPUBLICAN paper, on which is bestowed considerable talent and industry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAUNCEY.

VERY LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Last evening arrived at this port the cartel schooner Chauncey, Captain Depyster, in the very short passage of 23 days from Ostend, which place she left on the evening of the 1st of November, with despatches from our Ministers at Ghent.

Some of the passengers in the Chauncey, inform, that intelligence had reached Ostend, of the meeting of the Great European Congress at Vienna, and a report of its having terminated in a rupture between France and England—that an army of eighty thousand men to be put under the command of Lord Wellington, had been ordered to Belgium; and that the popular voice in France, was "a War with England, or a new Revolution."

The passengers further state, that it was hoped and expected, that a Peace would be facilitated between America and England in consequence of an expected rupture between some of the principal European powers.

Our readers will perceive, that the above intelligence is vital, and that our papers make no mention of a rupture in the Congress at Vienna, which assembled on the 3d of Oct.

The cartel ship Neptune had not sailed, but was ordered to proceed from Antwerp to Brest.

The news of the capture of Washington, by the British; the defeat at Baltimore, and loss of their Major Gen. Ross, and the capture of their fleet on Lake Champlain, and defeat of their army at Plattsburgh, reached London about the 17th of Oct. and all about the same time. The defeat on Champlain, at Plattsburgh, and Baltimore, were terrible dampers to the Londoners.

Lord Hill remained in England, but it was reported had received orders to embark for the Continent.

The schrs. Decatur and Transit, of Baltimore, had arrived in France; the latter from this port with despatches, as was said for our Ministers at Ghent.

The cartel ship Jenny Myers, sailed from Dartmouth, (Eng.) for America about the 25th of Oct.

We have seen a letter from Ghent of the 25th of Oct. at which time our ministers were at that place.

A Ghent paper of Oct. 21, states, "The negotiations at Vienna are enveloped in the most profound mystery. It is, however, presumed, that in the course of a few days the public will hear of some important events which we understand have been decided upon."

"Sweden has peremptorily refused to give up Sweden Pomerania, until some indemnification for the expenses of the war against Norway, which the King of Denmark has not been able to afford agreeably to the Treaty of Kiel."

"Intelligence reached Ghent on the 21st Oct. from Vienna of the 9th, that the grand duke Constantine of Russia might be daily expected at Ghent."

The Russian fleet of men of war had arrived in the Baltic Sea of England.

The London Statesman of the 15th of Oct. states, that on the day the news of the capture of Washington reached Paris, Lord Wellington, then in Paris, gave a grand dinner, and a ball, to which he invited all the French ministers, not one of whom attended."

A Paris paper of Oct. 11, says, "Of the questions of a general peace, which are to occupy the attention of the Emperors at Vienna, the first without doubt will be to solemnly fix the rights of nations of all the known world, and particularly those of weaker powers. France and Russia will stipulate, in the name of humanity, that neutral countries should not be pillaged in time of war, and that war should not be commenced without a previous declaration, and even without a delay for the purpose of negotiating."—The Emperor Alexander has put forth the only principle capable of insuring this grand principle, and it is a common pact between the European powers to diminish to half the amount of their permanent forces."

Extract from a London paper.

Sir E. Pakenham takes his departure immediately for America, to assume the command in the room of the late General Ross. The Staffs-Rite is preparing for the accommodation of the Lieut. Gen. and his suite.

It is said Sir Geo. Prevost is ordered home.

Passengers in the cartel Chauncey, Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, bearer of despatches from our ministers at Ghent, Mr. E. M. Satewell, Capt. Congdon, of New York, Capt. lost, Mr. Bates of Boston, and others.

Mr. Connell proceeded to Washington at 8 o'clock this morning.

By the cartel Chauncey the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of the London Statesman of the 14th or 15th of Oct. inclusive, and Ghent papers of the 21st of the same month, and have made hasty extracts from the former, and translations from the latter, of the most interesting matter they contain.

SUMMARY BY THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, OCTOBER 27.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 25.

The Schrs. 36, is ordered to take a convoy to N. America, with a reinforcement of royal troops to the several bat-

talions, with some officers for the fleet. The Iphigenia, 36, will proceed with a convoy to Halifax, and the Leonidas, 36, with a convoy to Bermuda.

The Paris Moniteur of the 22d, after giving the declaration of the Plenipotentiaries at Vienna on the 8th, explaining their motives, observes, "France will concur in the arrangements tending to consolidate a general peace, which is to insure the repose of the world."

Two columns of Prussian troops under General Thuman, about 18,000 men, have been ordered to break up from the left bank of the Rhine, and return to the interior.

Sir E. Pakenham takes his departure immediately in the Staffs-Rite, for America, in the room of Gen. Ross.

Last night despatches for N. America were sent from the Secretary of State's Office, to be forwarded immediately.

A French paper states, that the English troops are to occupy the Floridas & Louisiana, with the consent of the Spanish government, and that 9,000 troops under Gen. Murillo, were preparing at Cadiz to sail for America, and that they had obtained permission to land in the territory of the Brazils for future operations against Buenos Ayres—that England had given the Spanish government \$500,000 by way of subsidy.

A letter from Paris, of Oct. 22, says, "the American privateer ADAVIS, of Baltimore, has arrived at L'Orient."

The speculators in American produce (says the Times) begin to find their pacific rumors from Ghent, no longer effectual, and they now fairly admit, that the prospect in that quarter is far from favorable. The next card they have to play is the President's Message; which can contain nothing but false and insidious invective against this country—and yet there are people who would build hopes on the pacific tenor which they say is likely to be characterized. The hostile mind of the Jefferson faction is become more malignant than ever. [This article goes on to abuse Mr. Madison for his want of humanity in using torpedoes, mangleing buck shot, &c. Such, says the Editor, is the humanity of those cold-blooded philosophers, who for the punishment of the U. States, are permitted by Providence to rule that country.]

The same paper adds, that the Duke of Wellington should have been sent out to command instead of Sir George Prevost, and asks, "Does it not degrade the British nation to see its armies retreating before LIZARD and MACOM?"

On the 4th of Oct. 12 ships foundered in Dantzic Roads, during a gale of wind and were totally lost. They were all bound to London.

October 24.

Major Gen. PAKENHAM, who, it is said, is to succeed the late Gen. Ross, is brother-in-law to Lord Wellington, brother of the Earl of Langford, and was adjutant general in the late war in the Peninsula.

Several millions of buck shot are shipping at Portsmouth in the Leonidas frigate for America; the same kind the Americans have used so dexterously, from their being accustomed to wild fowling. By rifles in such hands, England has to mourn the loss of a Ross.

A French paper asserts, that there are now at Antwerp, a great number of Hessian and Hanoverian troops in English pay.

Arrived at Portsmouth, the Vesta, with despatches from America.

FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

By the sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 17th Oct. M. Bedoe proposed, that the civil death incurred by the laws on the emigration be valid—that marriage in foreign countries be abolished—that act passed, and rights acquired previous to the constitutional charter, relative to the laws on emigration be maintained—and that all emigrant's property, not sold or incorporated with the property of the State, be restored.

The daily expense of the table of the Allied Sovereigns at Vienna, is 45,000 florins, or £4,500.

The Editor of the Times regrets that our new frigate JAVA at Baltimore, was hauled so far up the head of the harbor, as to prevent Sir Thos. Hardy from destroying her. He consoles himself with having, during the attack on Baltimore, seen her mast heads.

The accounts of the negotiations at Vienna, which appear in all the foreign journals are vague and contradictory—nothing to satisfy curiosity. The negotiations appear to be conducted under a veil of impenetrable secrecy. It is certain, that there were almost daily conferences between the Ministers of the four Allied Powers, which were frequently attended by other Ministers. By Talleyrand's memorial, it appears that France is opposed to the addition of territory which several other powers wished to make, but to have the boundaries fixed as they were in 1792, to prevent danger from powerful neighbors.

A private letter from Montreal, published in the London Packet of Oct. 24, speaking of the defeat of the British fleet on Lake Champlain and of their army, observes, that they had a regular army of 14 or 15,000 troops who would have succeeded under any other commander than Sir Geo. Prevost. This letter says their loss was nearly 10,000 brave men, besides, it must have cost government for this expedition at least 500,000 sterling. This letter concludes thus: "The Wellington soldiers say that the hunters and the hounds are capital, but that the hunters and the whippers-in are two—fools, meaning Sir Geo. Prevost and his Adj. Gen. Baynes."

The British official account of their defeat, at Plattsburgh, and on Lake Cham-

plain, are those of adjt. gen. Baynes, already published here.

London, Oct. 25.

They are making at Lisbon great preparations to give a splendid reception to the Prince Regent of Portugal, on his return to the capital of his European dominions.

Our embassy at the Court of Lisbon, will, it is said, be on a magnificent footing; in addition to the ordinary allowance of £8,000 sterling per annum, the new Ambassador, Mr. Canning will enjoy an extraordinary allowance of £6,000, a sum which will enable his excellency to represent his country with dignity.

October 21.

The subscription of the ladies of Great Britain and Ireland for the erection of a monument to Lord Wellington, amounts already to upwards of 300,000 pounds sterling.

A most dreadful and hitherto unexampled accident occurred yesterday, at 6 o'clock in the evening in St. Giles. A vat in the brewery of Mr. Henry Maux, which was supposed to contain upwards of 6000 barrels, suddenly burst with a terrific crash, and inundated and destroyed several houses in the vicinity. Several of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. The number of them is not exactly known, but is supposed to be fifteen.—Many people are of opinion that the number is greater.

October 19.

It is not very proper to consider on the part of the ministers to conceal from the public the news that they received from the seat of war, because it is contrary to their wishes. England has a right to know the truth in that respect; for it is for her to determine in an equitable manner upon the character of this war, and whether it is prudent to continue it for the reason stated in the treasury prints. The government received on Monday afternoon the American newspapers that we mentioned yesterday.

As yet not a word concerning the disasters upon Lake Champlain and at Plattsburgh has transpired in any paper except the Morning Chronicle. The Congress has however acknowledged that an American paper contained facts that we announced. The disaster which we considered terrible by every experienced observer, for the letters from Canada had made known in what a condition the admiralty had left the English Flotilla.—The want of seamen to complete the crews had caused all the officers to apprehend the defeat that we have just experienced. We have heard it said that an English captain had given a part of his crew when he was about returning to England, to reinforce the too weak and too unequal Flotilla opposed to the enemy. Thus while on our own coasts we are suffering ignominious losses from the inferiority of our vessels, we see the same system of negligence and want of foresight in the conduct of our maritime affairs beyond the Atlantic. If the disastrous news is confirmed to the extent stated in the American prints, it cannot fail, combined with the result of our attack on Baltimore, to reanimate the vigor of the enemy, and to arm the whole population of the United States against us. It is in vain that we complain that their army at Baltimore was not brave enough to cut their entrenchments and offer us battle; could any one believe that their leaders were so stupid as to expose raw and undisciplined troops to experience the courage and audacity of our veterans? No—their business was to avoid pitched battles, and to practise the tactics that proved successful in their revolution, and which are perfectly suitable for a country covered with woods. We have always maintained, that if we could not terminate the war in one vigorous campaign by prompt and vigorous operations, the game was lost.

Alon. Chiron.

A private letter from Paris, dated on the 12th informs that the Earl of Harrowby, who had been several days in that capital, has had a private audience with his Majesty Louis 18.

An enumeration has been made, by order of the police, of all the English now at Paris. The number is 10,000. The Princess of Wales arrived at Milan on the 8th of Oct. & was expected to remain there for some time.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.

A public print of this day contains the following article under the head of Geneva:

Joseph Bonaparte has just run away.—For several months past he was employed in causing a wall to be built of 4 leagues in circumference, on his estate of Prangin, when one fine morning last week he disappeared. It is believed that a correspondence, rather suspicious that was addressed to him, having been seized by the French custom house officers, he found it prudent to remove and leave his wall unfinished.

Basle, Oct. 12.

M. Joseph Bonaparte arrived on the 8th at Filkeurg—he went in the afternoon to the hermitage de la Madeleine.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.

A Dutch print informs us that England is about to augment her forces in Belgium to 12,000 men, all of whom had belonged to the army in Spain.

RALEIGH, Sept. 29.

The news of the unexpected death of her Majesty the Queen our august Sovereign, has plunged the court and the city into consternation and grief. The King has just ordered a mourning for six months, strict during the two second months, and less so during the two last months.—The Courts of Justice will be shut three days—the theatres one month, and all public spectacles suspended.

The Count de Saint Leu, ci-devant King of Holland, has determined to fix his residence in this capital.

CHARLESON, Nov. 21.

A BATTLE NEAR OUR HARBOR.

At about ten o'clock this morning, a most interesting and heavy firing commenced, & continued to be heard at 2 o'clock; it was in the direction of S. on. This evening will no doubt bring us further information, as we understand several boats left here for the probable scene of action.

We have conversed with the prize-master of a schr. captured by the Wasp and sent into Savannah. He assures us that there is but one word of truth in the British statement of the engagement between the Wasp and Arcturion—and that is, that the Arcturion went down.

NORFOLK, Nov. 23.

Arrived, Wednesday 23d inst. the schr. Eliza and Susan, Tyler, from the Eastern Shore. Captain T. informs that he took advantage of the gale from the N. W. on Friday night to pass the enemy's shipping in L. heaven, but being unfortunately driven to leeward of Hampton Roads, he was compelled to run out to sea. On Saturday morning, being 12 miles to the southward of the Capes, he descried a boat some distance off, with a number of persons on board, one of whom made signals with a handkerchief. He immediately bore away for them, and on a nearer approach, discovering them to be buccaniers, he put about again. They then called to him and entreated that he would take them up as they were in great distress; upon which he complied and took them on board his vessel. They proved to be Captain Barber commander of the DAUNTLESS, British frigate, & 9 seamen, and when taken on board the schr. were nearly exhausted with cold and fatigue. Capt. Barber stated that his ship was at anchor in Lynnhaven with the Hebrus frigate, Capt. Palmer, on Friday evening, when the gale came on, and that the parted her cable and drove out to sea. Capt. B. dining that day with Captain Palmer, was on board the Hebrus when the accident happened; he immediately manned the Dauntless in hopes of overtaking her. In this however he failed, and after remaining at sea all night, buffeted about by the tempestuous waves, was taken up by Capt. Tyler. He has an open boat, at sea and during an unusually heavy gale, could survive so long, is matter of astonishment. Capt. Tyler took them back to the Hebrus, where he received every acknowledgment due to so manifest an act of disinterested humanity, and was permitted to depart with his vessel without any restriction whatever. The Hebrus is a new ship, but lately off the stocks, and her officers are all uncommonly young men. They talk largely about taking our towns next year, which they say they are resolved to do or perish in the attempt. Lord Hill was not expected to come out before the spring, but Cockburn was looked for in the Chesapeake every day.

The ship which came in from sea on Friday night is no doubt the Dauntless, returned to her anchorage; a schr. tender, which went out with her was probably upset, as it was the general belief on board the Hebrus that she could not survive the storm, being short of ballast. She had six men on board.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1814.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings having been read—

Mr. Macon of N. C. rose and observed, that after the melancholy event, recorded in the Journal just read, it could scarcely be considered proper for the Speaker to call for petitions, or for the House to proceed to the orders of the day. The nation well knows what Congress ought to feel for the loss of the Vice President of the U. States. In order to exhibit that feeling in a proper manner, Mr. Macon moved the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That an unfeigned respect to the late ELBRIDGE GERRY, Vice President of the U. States, and President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair be shrouded with black during the present session, and, as a further testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Members of this House go into mourning; by wearing a crape on the left arm for thirty days."

Resolved, That the Members of this House will attend the Funeral of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the U. States, at two o'clock.

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and then, on motion of Mr. Rhea—

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

On motion, by Mr. Brent, that the Senate now proceed to the Election of a President pro-tempore.

Mr. German submitted the following motion:

"Resolved, That the Senate will on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, proceed to the choice of a President pro-tempore."

This question was negatived by the following vote:

For the motion—Messrs. Dagget, Dana, German, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Mason & Thompson—10.

Against it—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Blodgett, Brent, Brown, Chase, Condit,

Fromentin, Gaillard, Liscock, Morris, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Walker, Wharton—20.

Mr. Brent's motion was then agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to a choice accordingly.

On the first ballot, the whole number of votes being 30, there were

For Mr. Gaillard 14
Mr. King 10
Mr. Chase 3
Mr. Anderson 1
Mr. Smith 1
Mr. Tait 1

On the 2d ballot, there were,
For Mr. Gaillard 16
Mr. King 10
Mr. Chase 3
Mr. Anderson 1

Mr. Gaillard was therefore declared duly elected; and on taking the Chair, addressed the Senate nearly as follows:

"Honorable Gentlemen,

"While I lament the sudden and melancholy event which has led to the distinguished honor conferred on me, I am so truly sensible of my own incompetency to discharge the duties of the station to which I am called, in a manner suitable to their importance, and correspondent to the dignity of this honorable body, that I approach the exercise of them with unfeigned diffidence and apprehension. All that I dare hope is, that my efforts will be considered as the result of well-meant intentions: all that I dare promise is, that my best exertions shall be directed to a faithful and impartial execution of the trust confided to me. Relying, then, on the candor and liberality which have ever characterized this respectable assembly, I will proceed to the performance of the duties assigned me."

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill "for the relief of the petty officers and seamen under the command of Cap. Joshua Barney"—Mr. Smith in the Chair:

The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Gaillard, so as to include the non-commissioned officers & privates of the marine corps; and then,

On motion of Mr. Brown, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to the first Monday in April next.

The bill supplementary to the act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, &c. (for the relief of S. Gerard, &c.) was further considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

Passed the 29th day of January, 1814.

AN ACT

To incorporate a Charitable Society in the town of Easton.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Thomas J. Bollett, Francis Thomas, John Goldborough, James Earle, Nicholas Vahut, Ennalls Martin, Lambert Readman, Thomas P. Smith, Samuel Goswame, Robert Spencer, John Meredith Geo. Smith, William Clark, David Rice, William Barton, James Winwright, James Wilcox, jun. John M. G. Emory, James Neal Robert Moore, William Moore, John L. Kerr, Peter Denny, William K. Austin, Joseph Haskins, and Thomas P. Bennett, be and they are hereby incorporated into a society, the chief object of which shall be to raise a constant fund by donation from the charitable, and from annual subscriptions, for the purpose of relieving such of the citizens of the town of Easton as may, by sickness, or other unavoidable circumstances, be reduced to indigence and distress, and for other laudable purposes.

2. And be it enacted, That the aforesaid persons and others that may hereafter become subscribers and contributors to the said society, and may be admitted into the same agreeably to such rules and laws as the said society and their successors shall hereafter establish and ordain, are hereby declared to be one community, corporation and body politic forever, by the name of the "Charitable Society of Easton," and by the same name, they and their successors shall and may have perpetual succession; and shall and may at all times hereafter be persons able and capable in law, to purchase, take, have and enjoy, to them and their successors in fee, or less estate, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, chattels, back stock, registered debt or debts, public securities in this state by the gift, bargain, sale or devise of any person or persons, bodies politic, or corporation capable to make the same; and the same at their pleasure to alien, sell, transfer or lease in such manner as they may judge most conducive to the benevolent and charitable uses of said society: Provided nevertheless, That the said corporation or body politic shall not at any time hold or possess real, personal or mixed property, exceeding in total value, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

3. And be it enacted, That the members of said corporation and their successors may meet together on the first Monday of May and November, eighteen hundred fourteen, and semi annually thereafter, or as soon after as may be, and then and there elect the officers of said society, and form such rules, by laws and regulations as may be necessary for assuring and carrying into effect the benevolent purposes of this act: Provided, Such rules and regulations shall not contravene or be repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States.

4. And be it enacted, That the said corporation and their successors, by the name aforesaid, shall be forever theretofore and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in any court of justice, and before any court of law, officers or persons whatsoever, in all and singular actions, matters or demands whatsoever, and that it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors forever thereafter, to have and keep a common seal for their use, and the same at their will and pleasure of them and their successors, to change, alter, break and make anew from time to time as they shall think best; and shall in general have and exercise all such rights, franchises, privileges and immunities, as by law are incident and necessary to corporations of this kind, and what may be necessary to the corporation herein constituted, to enable them duly and fully in law, to execute all things touching and concerning the design and intent of the said corporation, for the benevolent succour and relief of such distressed and deserving citizens as the regulations and here laws shall authorize, and to effect the end of their institution.

5. The persons whose names are mentioned in the above act, are requested to meet at Robert Moore's office, on SIXTH DAY, the 7th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening.

REPUBLICAN STAR,
OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
BOSTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1814

It has seldom failed, to our lot to present the Star to its subscribers, of more real importance than that of this morning. While the events in Europe are copiously transcribed, to the exclusion of matter proposed, we have enabled into our columns important documents from Mr. Madison, laid before Congress by the President on the 1st inst. In order that they may be allowed to read their papers themselves, we have, for the more honorable accommodation of borrowers, struck off a few extra copies.

Washington City, Nov. 25.
THE FUNERAL.

In conformity with previous arrangements, the corpse of the late Vice-President was, about one o'clock on yesterday, conveyed from Mrs. Wilson's to Congress Hall, in charge of the Committee of Arrangement (consisting of Messrs. Gore, Varnum, Smith, Anderson and Gallatin, of the Senate, and Messrs. Wm. Reed, Pindley, Macon, Tallmadge and Nelson, on the part of the House) and the Sergeant at Arms and Door Keepers of both Houses.

At two o'clock the funeral moved from Congress Hall to the place of interment, in the following order:

The Chaplains of both Houses of Congress.
Physicians who attended the deceased.

FALL HOLDERS.

Mr. TALLMADGE, Mr. WRIGHT,
Mr. MACON, Mr. FINDLEY,
Mr. BROWN, Mr. NELSON,
Mr. SEVIER, Mr. BRIGHAM.

The President of the United States.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate of the United States.

The Senate of the U. States, as chief mourners, preceded by their Secretary.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives of the U. States, preceded by their Speaker and Clerks.

The Heads of Departments.

Foreign Ministers.

The Officers of Government.

Citizens and Strangers.

On the arrival at the grave yard, an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Jonathan B. Brown, when the mortal remains of the deceased Patriot were committed to the earth.

He has departed from among us, loaded with honours and crowned with the blessings of his country.

November 26

Hon. JOHN GALLATIN, of South Carolina, was yesterday elected PRESIDENT of the SENATE pro tem.

DAVID CLENDENIN is appointed a Representative in the present Congress from the State of Ohio, vice Reuben Beall, resigned.

Washington City, Nov. 20.
Extract of a letter from Arthur Sinclair, Esq. Captain Commanding the U. S. Navy, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"Of Erie, 20th Nov. 1814.
Thinking it probable information will not reach you before this of Gen. M'Arthur's excursion into Canada, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that by the cartel Lady Prevost, which vessel has just returned from landing prisoners at Long Point, I have learned of his having visited that post, where he was opposed by five or six hundred militia, who had entrenched themselves. He charged their works, and captured more than one half of them. He passed down as low as the Grand River, on his way to join General Izard, at Fort Erie; but hearing of the destruction of that post, and the evacuation of the province by our army, he returned to Detroit.

"The citizens on the other side speak in high terms of his generous and humane conduct in his whole route thro' the country."

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 22.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.
An engagement is supposed to have taken place yesterday forenoon to the southward of our light house—the firing was distinctly heard in this city for about two hours. The fishermen off the bar supposed it to be off South Edisto—Conjectures are various as to the vessel engaged—three sail were seen in the offing on Sunday evening, and the general expectation is, that they have fallen in with some American vessel—perhaps the *Wasp* of war, or *Carolina* schooner, which is said to be expected here—or probably some private armed vessel.

The following information was received direct from Ghent, and obligingly communicated to the Editor—its authenticity may be relied on.

Our Commissioners remained at Ghent on the 11th of Nov. for did they intend returning to America this winter—the Neptune was to sail from Brest with despatches about the same time that the Chauncy left Ostend.

The different sovereigns who had visited Vienna to attend the opening of the Congress, had departed from that city, and their ministers were to proceed to Brussels in Nov.

A note of "Talleyrand" was published in the Ghent paper, protesting against the assembling of troops and against the partition of territory proposed by Great Britain. [Pol. Gaz.]

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Europe, dated Oct. 25.

The configuration of Washington has done more to open the eyes of Europe upon our subject, and upon the real conduct and character of our enemies than any event of the last twenty years. The whole continent is roused into indignation at it; the Gazettes of France have uttered one continuous expression of horror at this most savage warfare; and even some of the English prints have expressed their decided disapprobation in terms which do credit to their civility.

FOR SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's County.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, 24th day of January next,

At Mr. Samuel Charlton's Tavern in Centreville, the fine fat gelling sheep, CERTAIN with all the tackle, &c. the property of the late WILLIAM WILMER, dec'd.

The above is a remarkably strong built vessel, 14 to 15 years old, and carries about sixteen hundred bushels of grain in her hold. The cargo is packed to her a Bateau nearly new, which will carry about three hundred bushels of grain. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Here Wilmer, adm'r of Wm. Wilmer, dec'd.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE NEGOCIATION.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit for the information of Congress, the communications last received from the Ministers Extraordinary, & Plenipotentiary of the U. States at Ghent, explaining the course and actual state of their negotiations with the Plenipotentiaries of G. Britain.

JAMES MADISON.

Dec. 1, 1814.

[Accompanying this message was a volume of documents, beyond the capacity of a newspaper to present them all at one view. We have therefore selected those which are calculated in the smallest space to give the best general view of the state of the Negotiation reserving the publication of the remainder, almost equally interesting, until our next and succeeding papers, in which we shall be able to publish the whole series.]

Nat. Intell.

No. I.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russell and Gallatin, to the Secretary of State, dated

Ghent, 25th Oct. 1814.

SIR,

We have the honor of transmitting herewith copies of all our correspondence with the British plenipotentiaries, since the departure of Mr. Dallas. Altho' the negotiation has not terminated so abruptly as we expected at that period that it would, we have no reason to retract the opinion which we then expressed, that no hopes of peace as likely to result from it, could be entertained. It is true, that the terms which the British government had so peremptorily prescribed at that time, have been apparently abandoned, and that the *sine qua non* then required as a preliminary to all discussion upon other topics, has been reduced to an article securing merely an Indian pacification, which we have agreed to accept, subject to the ratification or rejection of our government. But you will perceive, that our request for the exchange of a project of a treaty, has been eluded, and that in their last note, the British plenipotentiaries have advanced a demand not only new and inadmissible, but totally incompatible with their uniform previous declarations, that G. Britain had no view in this negotiation to any acquisition of territory. It will be perceived, that this new pretension was bro't forward immediately after the accounts had been received that a British force had taken possession of all that part of the State of Massachusetts east of Penobscot river. The British plenipotentiaries have invariably referred to their government every note received from us, and wait the return of their messenger before they have transmitted to us their answer, and the whole tenor of the correspondence, as well as the manner in which it has been conducted on the part of the British government, have concurred to convince us, that their object has been delay; their motives for this policy we presume to have been to keep the alternative of peace, or of a protracted war, in their own hands, until the general arrangement of European affairs should be accomplished at the Congress of Vienna, & until they could avail themselves of the advantages which they have anticipated from the success of their arms during the present campaign in America.

Altho' the Sovereigns who had determined to be present at the Congress of Vienna have been already several weeks assembled there, it does not appear by the last advices from that place, that the Congress has been formally opened. On the contrary, by a declaration from the Plenipotentiaries of the powers who were parties to the peace of Paris of 30th May last, the opening of the Congress appears to have been postponed to the 1st of November. A memorial is said to have been presented by the French ambassador, Talleyrand, in which it is declared, that France having returned to her boundaries in 1792, can recognize none of the aggrandizements of the other great powers of Europe, since that period, although not intending to oppose them by war.

These circumstances indicate that the new basis for the political system of Europe, will not be so speedily settled as had been expected. The principle thus assumed by France is very extensive in its effects, and opens a field for negotiation much wider than had been anticipated. We think it does not promise an aspect of immediate tranquility to this Continent, and that it will disconcert particularly the measures which G. Britain has been taking with regard to the future destination of this country, among others, and to which she has attached apparently much importance.

We have the honour to be, with great respect, sir, your very humble serv'ts,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONATHAN RUSSELL,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

No. II.

Is the answer of the American Ministers, dated Aug. 24, 1814, to the first note of the British commissioners, dated Aug. 19, 1814, viz. that note which was received by the last cartel, and is already before the Public.

No. III.

Is a note from the British commissioners, dated Sept. 4th, 1814.

No. IV.

Is the answer of our Commissioners, dated Sept. 9, 1814, to the last mentioned note.

No. V.

Is a note from the British commissioners, dated Sept. 19, 1814.

No. VI.

Is a note from our Ministers, dated 26th Sept. 1814, to the note of the British Ministers last mentioned.

No. VII.

Is a note from the British commissioners, dated Oct. 8, 1814.

No. VIII.

Is the answer of our Commissioners to the last mentioned note, dated October 13, 1814.

No. IX.

BRITISH NOTE.

From the British to the American Ministers.

OCTOBER 21, 1814.

The undersigned have had the honour of receiving the note of the American plenipotentiaries of the 13th inst. communicating their acceptance of the article which the undersigned had proposed on the subject of the pacification and rights of the Indian nations.

The undersigned are happy in being thus relieved from the necessity of recurring to several topics, which, though they arose in the course of their discussions, have only an incidental connection with the differences remaining to be adjusted between the two countries.

With a view to the adjustment of the undersigned, preferring in the present state of the negotiations a general statement to the formal arrangement of articles, are willing so far to comply with the request of the American plenipotentiaries contained in their last note, as to waive the advantage to which they think they were fairly entitled, of requiring from them the first project of a treaty.

The undersigned having stated at the first conference the points upon which his majesty's government considered the discussions between the two countries as likely to turn, cannot better satisfy the request of the American plenipotentiaries than by referring them to that conference for a statement of the points which, in the opinion of his majesty's government yet remain to be adjusted.

With respect to the forcible seizure of marmes from on board merchant vessels on the high seas, and the right of the king of G. Britain to the allegiance of all his native subjects, and with respect to the maritime rights of the British empire, the undersigned conceive that, after the pretensions asserted by the government of the U. States, a more satisfactory proof of the conciliatory spirit of his majesty's government cannot be given than by not requiring any stipulation on those subjects, which tho' most important in themselves, no longer in consequence of the maritime pacification of Europe produce the same practical results.

On the subject of the Fisheries, the undersigned expressed with so much frankness at the conference already referred to, the views of their government, that they consider any further observations on that topic as unnecessary at the present time.

On the question of the boundary between the dominions of his majesty and those of the U. States, the undersigned are led to expect from the discussion which the subject has already undergone, that the North Western boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi the intended arrangement of 1803 will be admitted without objection.

In regard to other boundaries, the American Plenipotentiaries in their note of Aug. 24th appeared in some measure to object to the propositions then made by the undersigned as not being on the basis of *uti possidetis*. The undersigned are willing to treat on that basis, subject to such modifications as mutual convenience may be found to require; and they trust that the American plenipotentiaries will show by their ready acceptance of this basis, that they duly appreciate the moderation of his majesty's government in so far consulting the honor and fair pretensions of the U. States as in the relative situation of the two countries, to authorize such a proposition.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the American plenipotentiaries, the assurance of their high consideration.

Signed, GAMBIER.

HENRY GOULBURN,

WILLIAM ADAM.

Ghent, Oct. 21st, 1814.

True copy,

C. HUGHES, Jr.

Secretary of Legation U. States.

No. X.

AMERICAN NOTE.

From the American to the British Ministers.

24th OCTOBER, 1814.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the British Plenipotentiaries of the 21st inst.

Amongst the general observations which the undersigned, in their note of the 24th August, made on the propositions then brought forward on the part of the British government, they remarked that those propositions were founded neither on the basis of *uti possidetis*, nor on that of status ante bellum. But so far were they from suggesting the *uti possidetis* as the basis on which they were disposed to treat, that in the same note they expressly stated that they had been instructed to conclude a peace on the principle of both parties restoring whatever territory they might have taken.

The undersigned also declared in that note, that they had no authority to cede any part of the territory of the United States, and that to no stipulation to that effect would they subscribe; and in the note of the 9th Sept. after having shown that the basis of *uti possidetis*, such as was known to exist at the commencement

of the negotiation, gave no claim to his Britannic Majesty to cessions of territory founded upon the right of conquest; which they added that even if the chances of war should give to the British arms a momentary possession of other parts of the territory of the U. States, such events would not alter their views, with regard to the terms of peace to which they would give their consent.

The undersigned can now only repeat those declarations and decline treating upon the basis of *uti possidetis*, or upon any other principle involving a cession of any part of the territory of the United States. As they have uniformly stated, they can treat only upon the principle of a mutual restoration of whatever territory may have been taken by either party. From this principle they cannot recede, and the undersigned, after the repeated declarations of the British Plenipotentiaries, that Great Britain had no view to acquisition of territory, in this negotiation, deem it unnecessary to add, that the utility of its continuance depends on their adherence to this principle.

The undersigned having declared in their note of the 21st Aug. that although instructed and prepared to enter into an amicable discussion of all the points on which differences or uncertainty had existed, and which might hereafter tend to interrupt the harmony of the two countries, they would not make the conclusion of the peace at all depend upon a successful result of the discussion, and having since agreed to the preliminary article proposed by the British government, had believed that the negotiation, already so long protracted, could not be bro't to an early conclusion otherwise than by the communication of a project, embracing all the other specific propositions which G. Britain intended to offer. They repeat their request in that respect, and will have no objection to a simultaneous exchange of the projects of both parties. This course will bring fairly into discussion the other topics embraced in the last note of the British Plenipotentiaries, to which the undersigned have tho't it unnecessary to advert at the present time.

The undersigned renew to the British Plenipotentiaries the assurance of their high consideration.

Signed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

JAMES A. BAYARD,

HENRY CLAY,

JONATHAN RUSSELL,

A. GALLATIN.

To the Plenipotentiaries of H. B.

Majesty, &c. &c. Ghent.

True copy, C. HUGHES, Jun. Sec.

of Am. Mis. Ex'try.

No. XI.

Copy of a letter from our Commissioners to the Secretary of State, dated

Ghent, Oct. 31, 1814.

SIR—The detention of the Chauncy at Ostend, enables us to send you the enclosed note from the British Plenipotentiaries, which we have just received.

We have the honor to be, with perfect respect your obedient servants,

Signed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

J. A. BAYARD,

H. CLAY,

JONA. RUSSELL,

A. GALLATIN.

To the Hon. James Monroe,

Secretary of State.

No. XII.

BRITISH NOTE.

From the British to the American Ministers.

OCTOBER 31st.

The undersigned have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to them by the American Plenipotentiaries on the 24th inst. in which they object to the basis of *uti possidetis* proposed by the undersigned as that on which they were willing to treat in regard to part of the boundaries between the dominions of his Majesty and those of the U. States.

The American Plenipotentiaries in their note of the 13th inst. requested the undersigned to communicate to them the project of a treaty embracing all the points insisted on by G. Britain, engaging on their part to deliver immediately after a contre projet as to all the articles to which they might not agree, and as to all the subjects deemed material by the U. States, and omitted in the project of the undersigned.

The undersigned were accordingly instructed to waive the question of *utroque*, and the advantage which might result from receiving the first communication, and confiding in the engagement of the American Plenipotentiaries, communicated in their notes of the 21st inst. all the points upon which they are instructed to insist.

The American Plenipotentiaries have objected to one essential part of the project thus communicated, but before the undersigned can enter into the discussion of this objection, they must require from the American Plenipotentiaries, that pursuant to their engagement, they will deliver a contre projet, containing all their objections to the points submitted by the undersigned, together with a statement of such further points as the government of the United States consider to be material.

The undersigned are authorised to state distinctly that the article as to the pacification and rights of the Indian nations, having been accepted, they have brought forward in their note of the 21st inst. all the propositions they have to offer. They have no further demands to make, no other stipulations on which they are instructed to insist, and they are empowered to sign a treaty of peace forthwith in conformity with those stated in their former note.

The undersigned trust therefore that the American Plenipotentiaries will no longer hesitate to bring forward in the

form of articles or otherwise, as they may prefer, those specific propositions upon which they are empowered to sign a treaty of peace between the two countries.

The undersigned avail themselves of the present opportunity to renew to the plenipotentiaries of the United States the assurance of their high consideration.

Signed, GAMBIER.

HENRY GOULBURN.

WILLIAM ADAM.

True copy,

C. HUGHES, Jun. Secretary

American Mission.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the following fieri facias from Kent county court issued, and to me directed, will be sold for cash, on

FRIDAY, the 9th day of December next,

At 2 o'clock, on the premises of the following persons—to wit:

One negro woman and child, the property of Samuel W. Smyth—taken at the suit of Harriot and Isaac Cancell. Two negro women, the property of Frederick Boyer—taken at the suit of Wiley & Ferrell. One negro man and girl, the property of William H. Boyer, and two negro boys, the property of Frederick Boyer—taken at the suits of Philip and Thomas Brooks. One negro girl, the property of William H. Boyer; one negro man and two boys, the property of Stephen Boyer; three men, the property of Frederick Boyer; four negro women, the property of the same; and one boy, the property of William H. Boyer—all taken under execution of the writ of Fieri facias, ex parte of William H. Boyer, executor of the estate of John Roberts, use of George Hutchings & Co. One negro girl, the property of Frederick Boyer—taken at the suit of the same, use of Benjamin Meekins. One negro boy, the property of Bates Finer, administrator of James Hatcheson—taken at the suit of Mary Cann, use of Bates Finer, executor of Edward Williams. One negro girl, the property of Frederick Boyer, administrator of Joshua Neefin—taken at the suit of William Reed and William Howell. Also, at 4 o'clock the same day, one negro girl, the property of Thomas R. Cooper—taken at the suit of Rosamond Meekins, guardian to Hannah. Two negro boys, the property of Gideon Hayne—taken at the suit of Henry Honey, use of Steadman & Moore. One negro woman, the property of Bates Finer, administrator of James Hatcheson—taken at the suit of Jeremiah C. Root, use of Philip Wallis, executor of Bathsheba Cadden. Attendance by

E. Browne, Sh'ff.

Nov. 26, 1814, (dec. 6)

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 21st of December, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the following property, on a credit of nine months on all sums over ten dollars, viz: Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs a quantity of Corn, salted Pork—also a quantity of Corn Blades, Top Fodder, Wheat Straw, Wheat seed on the ground—and Farm to rent. Farming Utensils, &c. &c. together with many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock at the subscriber's dwelling house, near Potts's Mill.

dec. 6 3 Woolman Leonard,

FOR SALE.

A few shares in the Stock of the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Apply to Mr. Samuel Grooms, merchant, Eastern.

dec. 6

BLACK SMITH, TO BE HIRED.

To be hired for the ensuing year a *Black smith* who has for many years had charge of a shop, and is considered a good country smith. For terms apply to

Joseph Haskins.

December 6. — m

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

25th day of Nov. A. D. 1814.

On application of JAMES DAVIS, administrator of John Davis, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Eastern.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of Nov. 1814.

Test—

Ja: Price, Reg'r of

Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Davis, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1814.

James Davis, adm'r

of John Davis, dec'd.

dec. 6 3

WAS COMMITTED.

To the gaol of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 11th inst. a bright mulatto man named David; about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high—has a scar on the back of his right hand. Had when committed a black coat, striped coat, waistcoat, low linen trousers, striped cotton trousers, cassimere trousers, two linen shirts, a pair of half boots, and cotton stockings. He says he belongs to William Holmes, near Beardsville, in Montgomery county. His owner is desirous to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his prison fees agreeably to law.

Benjamin Guyton,

Sh'ff Harford county,

Nov. 1814.

The National Intelligencer and Eastern Star will copy the above.

dec. 6 8

BLANK BOOKS.

Just received and for sale at the store opposite.



FROM THE (CHARLESTON) SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH.

(Tune—Battle of the Kegs.)

George Prevost with all his host
March'd from Montreal, sir,
Both he and they as black and gay
As going to a ball, sir,
The troops he chose were all of those,
That conquer'd Marshall's host, sir,
Who at Gavine (the fact is known),
Scarce brought them to a halt, sir.

With troops like these, we thought with ease
To crush the Yankee faction;
His only thought was how he ought
To bring them into action.
Your very names, Sir George exclaims,
Without a gun or bayonet,
Will pierce the darts thro' Yankee hearts
And all their spirits stagnate.

Oh! how I dread, lest they have fled
And left their puny Fort, sir,
For sure Macomb won't stay at home,
To afford us any sport, sir,
Good-bye he said to those that stay'd,
Keen as a lance, or as a snail,
We just run out, upon a scout,
To burn the Town of Plattsburgh.

Then up Charlevoix with might and main
Remarch'd, in dread array, sir,
With Fife and Drum to scare Macomb,
And drive him quite away, sir,
And side by side their nations pride,
Along the current beat, sir,
So on not to stop till they set up
McDonough and his fleet, sir.

Still onward came these men of fame,
Resolved to give a quarter,
But to their cost found out at last,
That they had caught a Tartar.
At distant shot a white-throat fought
By water and by land, sir,
His Knightship ran from man to man,
And gave his dread command, sir.

Britons strike home, this dog Macomb,
So well the fellow knows us,
Will not as soon jump o'er the moon
As venture to oppose us.
With quick dispatch, light every match,
Man every gun and swivel,
Gives it a crack, the Yankee;
And drive 'em to the devil!

The Vermont ranks that lin'd the banks,
Then told the unerring rifle,
And to oppose their haughty foes,
They found a perfect trifle.
Meanwhile the fleet kept up such sport,
They thought the day was in it;
Their mighty train play'd off in vain—
'Twas silenced in a minute.

Sir George amaz'd, so wildly gaz'd
Such frantic gambols acted,
Oh! his men not one in ten
But thought him quite distracted.
He curs'd an swore, his hair he tore,
Then jump'd upon his poney,
And gallop'd off towards the bluff,
To look for Captain Downie.

But when he spied McDonough's ride,
In all the pomp and glory,
He hustled back to Harpae,
To tell the dismal story.
My gallant crew, oh! shocking news!
Are all or killed or taken,
Except a few that just withdrew
In time to save their bacon!

Oh! England's pride must now be aside,
Oh! how the news will shock her,
To have her fleet not only beat,
But sent to Davy's locker.
From this sad day let no one say,
But our rules the ocean,
We've dearly bought the humbling thought,
That this is all a notion.

With one to ten, I'll fight 'gainst men,
But these are Satan's legion;
With malice freight, come punning hot
From Pluto's darkest regions!
Heave, man! heave! what shall I do,
I smell the burning sulphur,
Such men would soon engulf her.

That's full as bad, oh! I'll run mad
Those western hounds are summon'd;
Gains, Scott and Brown, are coming down,
To serve us just like McDonough.
Thick too as bees the Yankees come,
Are warning on the lake, sir,
And Lewis men come back again,
Lie hid in every brake, sir!

Good Brisbane, heat a quick retreat,
Before their forces join, sir;
For sure as fate, they've laid a bait,
To catch us like Burgoyne, sir,
All round about, keep good look out
We'll surely be surrounded,
Since I could crawl my gallant soul
Was never so astounded.

The rout began, Sir George led on,
His men ran better steeper
Each tried his best to outman the rest
To gain a place of shelter;
To hide their fear, they gave a cheer,
And thought it mighty cunning—
He'll fight they say, another day,
Who saves himself by running!

DIVINE SERVICE.

With Divine Permission, LORENZO DOWE
will preach in Easton on Wednesday, 7th of Dec-
ember next.
November 29 2

LAST NOTICE.

The subscriber gives this public notice, that
he has been endeavoring to collect the County
Charges for better than three months, without
avail. He is now compelled to give this last no-
tice, that all persons who do not discharge the
sums due the county, on or before THIS DAY
WEED, measures will be taken against the delin-
quents after that day, without respect to per-
sons. His hand will be subject to suit from those
having claims, and collections must be made to
meet them.

Joseph Darden, Collector
of the Tax for Talbot county.
nov. 29 3

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received from Philadelphia, his
supply of

WINTER GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS (FOR CASH) AT A VERY
SMALL ADVANCE.

AMONGST WHICH ARE:

A few pieces of superfine broad cloths; do. cas-
simeres; domestic cassimeres; reasdowns;
white and colored marcellas; muscades,
and tow linses, of country make; dress and un-
dress prints; black and colored cambrics; 4 4
and 6 4 white do.; domestic shillings; im-
ported do. of superior quality; country gingham;
black bombazettes; merino capes; fur do and
linings; best cotton yarns for weaving and knit-
ting; morocco and callan shoes; needles, pins,
&c.

A variety of Groceries, viz.

Loaf and lump sugars; coffee; molasses;
wines; Liverpool and Lisbon salt; buckwheat
meal; butter; cheese; moulton and dip; candied
spermaceti candles; lamp oil; Brandywine pow-
der, &c.

LIKewise,

A fine assortment of
QUEEN'S WARE AND GLASS

WITH
CHINA PLATE AND DISHES.

Samuel Groome.
P.O. Box 29 4

CORRECT REPRESENTATIONS.

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

MURRAY, BRAPER, FAIRMAN, AND J.

WEBSTER.

Respectfully inform their numerous sub-
scribers and the public in general, the correct EN-
GRAVINGS representing the engagement at
LAKE ERIE, published by them, will not be
ready for delivery before the spring, owing to the
superior style in which they will be executed, and
the necessary delay incurred by submitting the
original drawings to the inspection of Commodore
PERRY, who has kindly favored the
publishers with the subjoined letter on the sub-
ject:

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the
publishers.

Newport, May 23, 1814.

Gentlemen,

I have examined two views of the action
on Lake Erie, drawn by Mr. Sully and Mr.
Kenney, from information given them by the
commanding officers of the American vessels on
Erie. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them
a correct representation of the engagements at
those particular moments.

Wishing that your pecuniary success may e-
qual your exertions in obtaining correct informa-
tion of that battle—

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY

Messrs. Murray, Braper,
Fairman & Webster.

The publishers have also the signatures of the
following officers, who have examined the draw-
ings and approve of them as being correct—
Lieutenants Turner, Packett, Cook, and Web-
ster.

nov. 29 3

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

U. S. Ordnance Department,
Washington City, Nov. 19

Proposals will be received at the United States
Ordnance Department, Washington City, from
companies or individuals, in any section of the
southern or western States, for the supply of the
following articles:

MUSKETS, WITH BAYONETS.

A Wiper to each Musket, and twelve screw dri-
vers and bullet screws to every hundred Mus-
kets.

RIFLES.

With each Rifle a wiper and bullet mould, and
eleven ball screws and screw drivers with every
hundred Rifles.

Patterns for the Muskets and Rifles will be fur-
nished; and the articles, when completed for de-
livery, will be inspected by an officer to be ap-
pointed by this Department. Satisfactory secu-
rity will be required for the faithful performance
of the contracts.

The proposals will state the prices, and the
number agreed to be furnished in specified periods
—as also the places of delivery.

Contracts for an immediate or early supply are
desired; but they will also be continued for cer-
tain quantities throughout the succeeding year or
years, as may be agreed upon.

In any district where there may be an officer of
the Ordnance Department stationed, the propo-
sals may be made through him, if preferred.

nov. 29 3

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The Professors of Easton Academy deem it
incumbent on them to inform the gentlemen of
Easton and its vicinity, that in the English de-
partment of the Academy two classes have been
opened, which are to be confined solely to the
elements of Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arith-
metic and Geography with the use of the Globes
and Maps, all simplified to the capacities of chil-
dren.

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

P. QUINN & T. M'CONNELL.

sept. 20

N. B. Gentle boarding may be had for stu-
dents, in my house, under my care, and that of
the other Professors.

A. QUINN.

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

The Trustees wish to employ a person to
teach in the English Department of this institu-
tion; and to one who can come well recom-
mended for his ability and morality, a liberal salary will
be given.
Kensley Harrison, Sec'y.
nov. 22 4

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by
Daniel Lamb, trustee for the sale of the real es-
tate of Joseph Jones, be ratified and confirmed,
unless cause to the contrary be shown before the
15th day of January next. Provided a copy of
this order be inserted once in each of three suc-
cessive weeks, in the Eastern Star, before the 15th
day of December next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be
\$426 68.

True Copy. Test—
James P. Heath,
Reg. C. C. C.

nov. 29 3

FOR SALE.

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

James Parrott.

sept. 27

NOTICE.

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners ap-
pointed by the act of Congress passed on the 1st
of March, 1814, and on the 1st of April, 1814,
and on the 1st of May, 1814, to receive and
disburse the moneys of the United States for the
purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of
the act of Congress, passed on the 1st of March,
1814, in relation to the sale of the public lands
in the State of Georgia, do hereby give notice to
all persons who may be interested in the same,
that the Commissioners appointed by the said act
will meet on the first Monday in January, next,
at the City of Washington, as by the said act
is directed, for the purpose of receiving and
disbursing the moneys of the United States for the
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[Vol. 13.....16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1814

[No. 15.....787]

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THE TERMS

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The federal papers generally, but those particularly of Boston have arrived at a pitch of depraved acrimony in their political discussions which has no parallel in the history of any country. The press daily teems with the most diabolical matter against the government; and the Boston press, or rather the miscreants who use them as tools, are incessantly employed in diffusing throughout the community a loathsome mixture of the basest falsehoods and the most artful stimulants that were ever conceived, for the infernal purpose of exciting an honest but defused people to their ruin. We have always doubted the propriety of noticing these malignant publications, and consequently have seldom given them currency in our paper even for the purpose of exposing their wickedness. But they have assumed an audacity in their purpose, and declare so plainly their treasonable views, that were we to pass them over, entirely it might be construed into a neglect of duty to our readers, for whose information we copy below as a sample, a few extracts from the Jacobin newspapers.

It seems to be the settled purpose of these incendiaries to urge the people of New England (as they proudly denominate it) into an open conflict with the constituted authorities of the nation, and of course with the rest of the Union. Seeing their country engaged in an arduous and vital struggle for its independence with a most powerful foreign foe, these vile patriots count it a time favourable to the hazard of treason and seek to effect their long engendered plans of disunion & anarchy. In pursuit of this mad project they display a hostility to their own government which they have not the courage to shew towards the enemy who has enslaved their brethren and invaded their soil; and which they would tremble to think of did they not feel more secure of impunity than they have any reason to do. Time was, if any man dared impute to the Essex faction the foul purpose now unequivocally avowed, all billingsgate was let loose upon him—the general crumb of the disclosures of the British emissary Henry was vehemently denied, and the administration vilified for listening to him. A virtuous and charitable people could scarcely credit the fact that there existed in their bosom a nest of reptiles brooding over schemes of dismemberment, and waiting only for a moment when they might without endangering their necks light up the torch of civil war. We cannot look upon the excesses of those inflammatory publications without emotions of grief as well as indignation; because they would appear the necessary concomitant of the freedom of the press, and furnish the enemies of its liberty with an argument in illicentiousness. They should be placed on record as living testimony of the mildness of our laws which tolerate them; and evidence of the enormities to which party spirit, inflamed by the lust of power, will hurry its votaries. Convinced, as we are, that the turpitude of their prints and the unhallowed proceedings of the Eastern malcontents, are alike doomed to the unanimous execration of all good men; and that their manifestoes and convictions will result only in the disgrace of the actors, we should view them with less regret were it not for the encouragement they hold out to the enemy. His hopes of success rest not so much on his own strength, as upon our divisions and consequent weakness—and altho' we know that the domestic faction which so loudly threatens the Constitution have not the courage to strike—yet, their menaces give confidence to the enemy which tends to prolong the war; and they thereby inflict an evil on their country by retarding the return of peace.

These remarks are made only as an apology for introducing the extracts which follow, and which we are induced to publish, contemptible as they are, lest we may be charged by some of our readers with suppressing a matter of curiosity, if not of instruction.

Extracts from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

"To the cry of disunion and separation of the States, there is a very plain and obvious answer. The States are already separated—the bond of Union is already broken—broken by you, [the British], and the short-sighted, selfish politicians, who compose your councils."

"The Virginia Enquirer says the Virginians were more patriotic because their militia carried out without shoes or warm

woollen stockings against the winter's wind. Now a Massachusetts militia man would say this was no proof of patriotism, for if a man was so wretched at home, so poor as not to be able to buy a coat or a pair of shoes, the food given by government and the wages must make such a poor wretch feel rich. This in fact is the reason, and I have always known it, why the war is popular there. The poorer classes are so very poor, that they are glad to eat the rations and be clothed by the government. The Enquirer may add in his next paper that the arms, accoutrements & elegant complete uniforms of 3500 troops ordered out by Governor Strong were worth more than the whole 80,000 Virginia militia.—Nay, more, they would drive them, as Tarleton did."

"As we are now going on, we shall certainly be brought to irretrievable ruin.—If the New England States determine to pay no money, and send forth no man, while the war continues, until their own defence is provided for, they may save themselves. This arrangement may do while the war lasts. But is the war to be eternal?—Are the New England States, who are now unquestionably absolved from all obligations to the United States, to continue the war, if they can make peace?"

"The war is the most pressing and obvious evil; but all who hope for a radical cure, and a restoration to former vigour, must prepare for more thorough changes than peace can effect."

"It was to take care of our commercial rights, as you say, that you made the war.—Would it be unreasonable for us to take care of them ourselves in making a peace? The Convention cannot do a more popular act, not only in New England, but throughout the Atlantic states, than to make peace for the good of the whole."

"There may be some tender-hearted gentlemen who may be startled at these propositions. And there are, probably some grown up people who, in the language of the nursery, are afraid of forks. Such gentlemen must comfort themselves with the reflection, that if the people find their able, and honorable, and wise men, unwilling to lead the way to a peaceable and lawful remedy of evils, they will undertake to do this work for themselves, and may not, while heated by the chace, know when they have pursued far enough to accomplish their object."

"The Convention must report to their constituents on the subjects of peace and war. And if they find that war is to continue, it is to be hoped they will recommend, and that the States will adopt the recommendation, THAT NO MAN, OR NO MAN, SHALL BE PERMITTED TO GO OUT OF NEW-ENGLAND UNTIL THE MILITIA EXPENSES ALREADY INCURRED, ARE REIMBURSED, NOR UNTIL THE MOST AMPLE PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR. They will be justified before God and man, for so doing."

"If all the States South of the Delaware were struck out of being, the Northern States would soon forget the loss of them."

"The western states beyond the mountains, are not taken into view in this connexion, for any other purpose than to shew, that they do not, ought not, and never can belong to the Union."

"What seems to be most obviously the interest of all concerned? Let the western states go off, & take care of themselves. Let them 'manage their own affairs in their own way.' Let them have as many Indian wars as they please, and let them take with them all the lands which the U. States own in that quarter to pay their debts with; and let us thank them into the bargain. Then let us, who belonged to the old family, try, by the agency of such men as are to meet at Hartford, and such men as met for a similar purpose at Philadelphia in 1787, revise our family compact. Let us provide for all the old creditors of the U. States in the funded debt, who fall within our limits."

"Suppose that the State government should pass a law, that whoever should attempt, in the name of the U. States, or in any other name, to class the citizens of that State for the purpose of selecting 1 from every 25 to conquer Canada or Mexico, should be deemed a public enemy, and guilty of a high misdemeanor against the sovereignty of the State; and should assign as a reason for such law, that no article of her treaty with the U. States had given such power over her citizens. In either of these cases, to whom is the sovereign State answerable for its acts? Will any one deny that the State has the power to enact such laws?"

From the Georgetown Paper.
"A union of all parties [is desired] to drive Mr. Madison from power, whose continuance of office will render abortive every effort to defend and save the country."

"We believe, and for some time have believed, that there is no hope of preserving this Union six months, if six weeks, unless Mr. Madison resigns, or is removed from office."

"Those who know the demands which undoubtedly our Ministers were instructed to make at Göttingen, Bonaparte up, should not be surprised or angry at the demands made upon us at Ghent, the tyrant being down."

"In continuing the war against the present administration (the enemy) considers himself as killing or tearing up the only remaining lot of the Napoleon dynasty."

THE NEGOCIATION.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message of December 1, 1814.

[CONTINUED.]

No. I.

AMERICAN NOTE.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the United States to the Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty.

Ghent, August 24, 1814.

The undersigned, Ministers Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary from the United States of America, have given to the official note which they have had the honor of receiving from His Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiaries the deliberate attention which the importance of its contents required, and have now that of transmitting to them their answer on the several points to which it refers.

They would present to the consideration of the British Plenipotentiaries, that Lord Castlereagh, in his letter of the 4th of November, 1813, to the American Secretary of State, pledges the faith of the British government that "they were willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states, with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire." This declaration might suffice to shew, that it ought not to have been expected that the American government in acceding to this proposition, should have exceeded its terms, and furnished the undersigned with instructions authorising them to treat with the British Plenipotentiaries respecting Indians situated within the boundaries of the U. States. That such expectation was not entertained by the British government might also have been inferred from the explicit assurances which the British Plenipotentiaries gave, on the part of their government, at the first conference which the undersigned had the honor of holding with them, that no events, subsequent to the first proposal for this negotiation, had, in any manner, varied either the disposition of the British government, that it might terminate in a peace honorable to both parties, or the terms upon which they would be willing to conclude it.

It is well known that the differences which unhappily subsist between Great Britain and the United States, and which ultimately led to the present war, were wholly of a maritime nature, arising principally from the British orders in council, in relation to blockades, and from the impressment of mariners on board of American vessels. The boundary of the Indian territory had never been a subject of difference between the two countries. Neither the principles of reciprocity, the maxims of public law, nor the maritime rights of the British empire could require the permanent establishment of such boundary. The novel pretensions now advanced could no more have been anticipated by the government of the U. States, in forming instructions for this negotiation, than they seem to have been contemplated by that of Great Britain in Novlast, in proposing it. Lord Castlereagh's note makes the termination of the war to depend on a conciliatory adjustment of the differences then subsisting between the two states, and on no other condition whatever.

Nor could the American government have foreseen that Great Britain, in order to obtain peace for the Indians, residing within the dominions of the United States, whom she had induced to take part with her in the war, would demand that they should be made parties to the treaty between the two nations, or that the boundaries of their lands should be permanently and irrevocably fixed by that treaty. Such a proposition is contrary to the acknowledged principles of public law, and to the practice of all civilized nations, and particularly of G. Britain and of the U. States. It is not founded in reciprocity. It is unnecessary for the attainment of the object which it professes to have in view.

No maxim of public law has hitherto been more universally established among the powers of Europe, possessing territories in America, and there is none to which G. Britain has more uniformly and inflexibly adhered, than that of interfering no interposition of a foreign power in the relations between the acknowledged sovereign of the territory and the Indians situated upon it. Without the admission of this principle, there would be no intelligible meaning attached to stipulations establishing boundaries between the dominions in America of civilized nations possessing territories inhabited by Indian tribes. Whatever may be the relations of Indians to the nation in whose territory they are thus acknowledged to reside, they cannot be considered as an independent power by the nation which has made such acknowledgment.

That the territory of which G. Britain wishes now to dispose, is within the dominions of the United States, was solemnly acknowledged by herself in the treaty of peace of 1793, which established their boundaries, and by which she relinquished all claims to the government, property, and territorial rights within those boundaries. No condition respecting the Indians residing therein, was inserted in that treaty. No stipulation similar to that now proposed is to be found in any treaty made by G. Britain, or within the knowledge of the undersigned, by any other nation.

The Indian tribes for which G. Britain proposes now to stipulate, have, themselves, acknowledged this principle. By the Greenville treaty of 1795, to which the British Plenipotentiaries have alluded, it is expressly stipulated, and the condition has been confirmed by every subsequent treaty, so late as the year 1810, "That the Indian tribes shall quietly enjoy their lands, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon, so long as they please, without any molestation from the United States: but that when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands, they are to be sold only to the United States: that until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the U. States, and against all other white persons who intrude on the same, and that the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said U. States, and of no other power whatever."

That there is no reciprocity in the proposed stipulation is evident. In prohibiting Great Britain and the United States from purchasing lands within a part of the dominions of the latter power, while it professes to take from Great Britain a privilege which she had not, it actually deprives the U. States of a right exclusively belonging to them.

The proposition is also utterly unnecessary for the purpose of obtaining a pacification for the Indians residing within the territories of the United States. The undersigned have already had the honor of informing the British Plenipotentiaries, that under the system of liberal policy adopted by the United States in their relations with the Indians within their territories, an uninterrupted peace had subsisted from the year 1795, not only between the United States and all those tribes, but also amongst those tribes themselves, for a longer period of time than ever had been known since the first settlement of North America. Against those Indians the United States have neither interest nor inclination to continue the war. They have nothing to ask of them but peace. Commissioners on their part have been appointed to conclude it, and an armistice was actually made last autumn with most of those tribes. The British government may again have induced some of them to take their side in the war, but peace with them will necessarily follow immediately a peace with Great Britain. To a provisional article, similar to what has been stipulated in some former treaties, engaging that each party will treat for the Indians within its territories, include them in the peace, and use its best endeavours to prevent them from committing hostilities against the citizens or subjects of the other party, the undersigned might assent, and rely on the approbation and ratification of their government.

They would also, for the purpose of securing the duration of peace, and to prevent collisions which might interrupt it, propose a stipulation which should preclude the subjects or citizens of each nation, respectively, from trading with the Indians residing in the territory of the other. But to surrender both the rights of sovereignty and of soil over nearly one third of the territorial dominions of the United States to a number of Indians not probably exceeding twenty thousand, the undersigned are so far from being instructed or authorized, that they assure the British Commissioners that any arrangement for that purpose would be instantaneously rejected by their government.

Not only has this extraordinary demand been made a sine qua non, to be admitted without discussion, and as a preliminary basis; but it is accompanied by others equally inadmissible, which the British Plenipotentiaries state to be so connected with it, that they may reasonably influence the decision of the undersigned upon it, yet leaving them uninformed how far these other demands may also be insisted on as indispensable conditions of peace.

As little are the undersigned instructed or empowered to accede to the propositions of the British government, in relation to the military occupation of the Western Lakes. If they have found the proposed interference of G. Britain in the concerns of Indians residing within the United States utterly incompatible with any established maxim of public law, they are no less at a loss to discover by what rule of reciprocity the United States can be required to renounce their equal right of maintaining a naval force upon those Lakes, and of fortifying their own shores, while Great Britain reserves exclusively the corresponding rights to herself. That in point of military preparation, Great Britain in her possessions in North America, ever has been in a condition, to be termed, with propriety, the weaker power, in comparison with the United States, the undersigned believe to be incorrect in point of fact. In regard to the fortification of the shores, and the forces actually kept on foot upon those frontiers, they believe the superiority to have always been on the side of Great Britain. If the proposal to dismantle the forts upon her shores, strike forever her military flag upon her Lakes, and lay her whole frontier defenceless in the presence of her armed and fortified neighbour, had proceeded, not from Great Britain to the United States, but from the United States to Great Britain, the undersigned may safely appeal to the bosoms of his Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for the feelings with which, not only in regard to the interests, but the honour of their nation, they would have received such a proposal. What would Great Britain herself say, if, in relation to another frontier, where she has the acknowledged superiority of strength, it were proposed that she should be reduced to a condition even of equality with the United States?

The undersigned further perceive, that under the alleged purpose of opening a direct communication between two of the British Provinces in America, the British government require a cession of territory forming a part of one of the States of the American Union, and that they propose, without purpose specifically alleged, to draw the boundary line westward, not from the Lake of the Woods, as it now is, but from Lake Superior. It must be perfectly immaterial to the United States, whether the object of the British government, in demanding the dismemberment of the United States, is to acquire territory, as such, or for purposes less liable, in the eyes of the world, to be ascribed to the desire of aggrandizement. Whatever the motive may be, and with whatever consistency views of conquest may be disclaimed, while demanding for herself, or for the Indians, a cession of territory more extensive than the whole Island of Great Britain, the duty marked out for the undersigned is the same. They have no authority to cede any part of the territory of the United States, and no stipulation to that effect will they subscribe.

The conditions proposed by G. Britain have no relation to the subsisting differences between the two countries: they are inconsistent with acknowledged principles of public law: they are founded neither on reciprocity nor on any of the usual bases of negotiation, neither on that of the uti possidetis, or of status quo belium: they would inflict the most vital injury on the U. States, by dismembering their territory, by arresting their natural growth & increase of population, and by leaving their northern and western frontier equally exposed to British invasion and Indian aggression: they are, above all, dishonorable to the U. States, in demanding from them to abandon territory and a portion of their citizens, to admit a foreign interference in their domestic concerns, and to cease to exercise their natural rights on their own shores and in their own waters. A treaty concluded on such terms would be but an armistice. It cannot be supposed that America would long submit to conditions so injurious and degrading. It is impossible, in the natural course of events, that she should not, at the first favorable opportunity, recur to arms, for the recovery of her territory, of her rights, of her honor.—Instead of settling existing differences, such a peace would only create new causes of war, sow the seeds of a permanent hatred, and lay the foundation of hostilities for an indefinite period.

Essentially pacific from her political institutions, from the habits of her citizens, from her physical situation, America reluctantly engaged in the war. She wishes for peace; but she wishes for it upon those terms of reciprocity, honorable to both countries, which can alone render it permanent. The causes of the war between the U. States and G. Britain having disappeared by the maritime pacification of Europe, the government of the U. States does not desire to continue it, in defence of abstract principles, which have, for the present, ceased to have any practical effect. The undersigned have been accordingly instructed to agree to

termination, both parties restoring whatever territory they may have taken, and both reserving all their rights, in relation to their respective seasons. To make the peace between the two nations solid and permanent, the undersigned were also instructed, and have been prepared to enter into the most amicable discussion of all those points on which differences or uncertainty had existed, and which might hereafter tend in any degree whatever to interrupt the harmony of the two countries, without, however, making the conclusion of the peace at all dependent upon a successful result of the discussion.

It is, therefore, with deep regret, that the undersigned have seen that other views are entertained by the British government, and that new and unexpected pretensions are raised, which, if persisted in, must oppose an insuperable obstacle to a pacification. It is not necessary to refer such demands to the American government for its instruction. They will only be a fit subject of deliberation, when it becomes necessary to decide upon the expediency of an absolute surrender of national independence.

The undersigned request the British plenipotentiaries to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

Signed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
JAMES A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONATHAN RUSSELL,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

To the Plenipotentiaries of H. B.
Majesty, &c. &c. &c.

No. III.
BRITISH NOTE.

From the British to the American Commissioners.

CHART, September 4, 1814.

The undersigned have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the American plenipotentiaries, dated the 24th ult.

It is with unfeigned regret that the undersigned observe, both in the tone and substance of the whole note, so little proof of any disposition on the part of the government of the U. States to enter into an amicable discussion of the several points submitted by the undersigned in their former communication. The undersigned are perfectly aware, that in bringing forward those points for consideration, and stating with so much frankness, as they did, the views with which they were proposed, they departed from the usual course of negotiation, by disclosing all the objects of their government, while those which the American government had in view were withheld; but in so doing they were principally actuated by a sincere desire of bringing the negotiation as soon as possible to a favorable termination, and in some measure by their willingness to comply with the wishes expressed by the American plenipotentiaries themselves.

It is perfectly true that the war between his majesty and the U. States was declared by the latter power, upon the pretence of maritime rights, alleged to be assumed by G. Britain, & disputed by the U. States.

If the war thus declared by the United States had been carried on by them for objects purely of a maritime nature, or if the attack which has been made on Canada had been for the purpose of diversion, or in the way of defence against the British forces in that quarter, any question as to the boundaries of Canada might have been considered as unnecessary; but it is notorious to the whole world that the conquest of Canada, and its permanent annexation to the U. States, was the declared object of the American government. If, in consequence of a different course of events on the Continent of Europe, his majesty's government had been unable to reinforce the British armies in Canada, and the U. States had obtained a decided superiority in that quarter, is there any person who doubts that they would have availed themselves of their situation to obtain on the side of Canada important possessions of territory, if not the entire abandonment of that country by G. Britain? Is the American government to be allowed to pursue, so far as its means will enable it, a system of acquisition and aggrandizement to the extent of annexing entire provinces to their dominions, and is his majesty to be precluded from availing himself of his means, so far as they will enable him, to retain those points which the valor of British arms may have placed in his power, because they happen to be situated within the territories allotted under former treaties to the government of the United States?

Such a principle of negotiation was never avowed at any period antecedent to that of the revolutionary government of France.

If the policy of the U. States had been essentially pacific, as the American plenipotentiaries assert it might be, from their political institutions, from the habits of their citizens, and from their physical situation, it might not have been necessary to propose the precautionary provisions now under discussion. That, of late years at least, the American government have been influenced by a very different policy; by a spirit of aggrandizement not necessary to their own security, but increasing with the extent of their empire, has been too clearly manifested by their progressive occupation of the Indian territories; by the acquisition of Louisiana; by the more recent attempt to treat by force of arms from a nation in amity, the two Floridas; and lastly, by the avowed intention of permanently annexing the Canadas to the U. States.

It is with equal astonishment and regret the undersigned find that the American plenipotentiaries have not only declined signing any provisional article, by which the Indian nations who have taken part with G. Britain in the present contest may be included in the peace, & may

North American dominions requires any sacrifice on the part of the U. States, they must be ascribed to the declared policy of that government in making the war not one of self defence, nor for the redress of grievances, real or pretended, but a part of a system of conquest and aggrandizement.

The British government, in its present situation, is bound in duty to endeavor to secure its North American dominions against those attempts at conquest which the American government have avowed to be a principle of their policy, & which as such will undoubtedly be renewed, whenever any succeeding war between the two countries shall afford a prospect of renewing them with success.

The British plenipotentiaries proposed that the military possession of the lakes, from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, should be secured to G. Britain, because the command of those lakes would afford to the American government the means of commencing a war in the heart of Canada, and because the command of them, on the part of G. Britain, has been shown by experience to be attended with no insecurity to the U. States.

When the relative strength of the two powers in North America is considered, it should be recollected that the British dominions in that quarter do not contain a population of five hundred thousand souls, whereas the territory of the United States contains a population of more than seven millions; that the naval resources of the U. States are at hand for attack, and that the naval resources of Great Britain are on the other side of the Atlantic.

The military possession of those lakes is not, therefore, necessary for the protection of the U. States.

The proposal for allowing the territories on the southern banks of the lakes above mentioned to remain in the possession of the government of the U. States, provided no fortifications should be erected on the shores, and no armament permitted on the waters, has been made, for the purpose of manifesting, that security and not acquisition of territory, is the object of the British government, and that they have no desire to throw obstacles in the way of any commerce which the people of the U. States may be desirous of carrying on upon the lakes in time of peace.

The undersigned, with the anxious wish to rectify all misunderstanding, have thus more fully explained the grounds upon which they bro't forward the propositions contained in their note respecting the boundaries of the British dominions in North America.

They do not wish to insist upon them beyond what the circumstances may fairly require.—They are ready, amicably, to discuss the details of them, with a view to the adoption of any modifications which the American plenipotentiaries, or their government, may have to suggest, if they are not incompatible with the object itself.

With respect to the boundary of the District of Maine, and that of the north western frontier of the U. States, the undersigned were not prepared to anticipate the objections contained in the note of the American plenipotentiaries, "that they were instructed to treat for the revision of their boundary lines," with the statement which they have subsequently made, that they had no authority to cede any part, however insignificant, of the territories of the U. States, although the proposal left it open to them to demand an equivalent for such cession either in frontier or otherwise.

The American plenipotentiaries must be aware that the boundary of the district of Maine has been correctly ascertained; that the one asserted at present by the American government, by which the direct communication between Halifax and Quebec becomes interrupted, was not in contemplation of the British plenipotentiaries who concluded the treaty of 1783, and that the greater part of the territory in question is actually unoccupied.

The undersigned are persuaded that an arrangement on this point might be easily made, if entered into with the spirit of conciliation, without any prejudice to the interests of the district in question.

As the necessity for fixing some boundary for the north western frontier has been mutually acknowledged, a proposal for a discussion on that subject cannot be considered as a demand for a cession of territory, unless the U. States are prepared to assert that there is no limit to their Territories in that direction, and that, availing themselves of the geographical error upon which that part of the treaty of 1783 was founded, they will acknowledge no boundary whatever, then unquestionably any proposition to fix one, be it what it may, must be considered as demanding a large cession of territory from the U. States.

Is the American government prepared to assert such an unlimited right, so contrary to the evident intention of the treaty itself? Or, is his majesty's government to understand that the American plenipotentiaries are willing to acknowledge the boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, (the arrangement made by a convention in 1803, but not ratified) as that by which their government is ready to abide?

The British plenipotentiaries are instructed to accept favorably such a proposition, or to discuss any other line of boundary which may be submitted for consideration.

It is with equal astonishment and regret the undersigned find that the American plenipotentiaries have not only declined signing any provisional article, by which the Indian nations who have taken part with G. Britain in the present con-

test may be included in the peace, & may

have a boundary assigned to them; but have also the power to express surprise at any proposition on the subject having been advanced.

The American plenipotentiaries state, that their government could not have expected such a discussion, and appear resolved, at once, to reject any proposition on this head; representing it as a demand contrary to the acknowledged principles of public law, tantamount to a cession of one third of the territorial dominions of the U. States, and required to be admitted without discussion.

The propositions which is thus represented, is, that the Indian nations, which have been during the war in alliance with G. Britain, should, at its termination, be included in the pacification; and, with a view to their permanent tranquility and security, that the British government is willing to take as a basis of an article on the subject of a boundary for those nations, the stipulations which the American government contracted in 1795, subject, however, to modifications.

After the declaration, publicly made to those Indian nations by the Governor General of Canada, that Great Britain would not desert them, could the American government really persuade itself that no proposition relating to those nations would be advanced, and did Lord Castlereagh's note of the 4th of November, 1813, imply thalso great a sacrifice of honor, or exclud from discussion every subject, excepting what immediately related to the maritime questions referred to in it?

When the undersigned assured the American plenipotentiaries of the anxious wish of the British government that the negotiation might terminate in a peace honorable to both parties, it could not have been imagined that the American plenipotentiaries would thence conclude, that his majesty's government was prepared to abandon the Indian tribes to their fate, nor could it have been foreseen that the American government would have considered it as derogatory to its honor to admit a proposition by which the tranquility of those nations might be secured.

The British plenipotentiaries have yet to learn, that it is contrary to the acknowledged principles of public law to include allies in a negotiation for peace, or that it is contrary to the practice of all civilized nations to propose that a provision should be made for their future security.

The treaty of Greenville established the boundaries between the United States, and the Indian tribes. The American plenipotentiaries must be aware, that the war, which has since broken out, has abrogated that treaty. Is it contrary to the established principles of public law for the British government to propose, on behalf of its allies, that this treaty shall, on the pacification, be considered subject to such modifications as the case may render necessary? Or is it unreasonable to propose, that this stipulation should be amended, and that on that foundation some arrangement should be made which would provide for the existence of a neutral power between G. Britain and the U. States, calculated to secure to both a longer continuance of the blessings of peace?

So far was that specific proposition respecting the Indian boundaries from being insisted upon in the note, or in the conference which preceded it, as one to be admitted without discussion, that it would have been difficult to use terms of greater latitude, or which appeared more adapted, but only not to preclude but to invite discussion.

If the basis proposed could convey away one third of the territory of the U. States, the American government itself must have conveyed it away by the Greenville treaty of 1795.

It is impossible to read that treaty, without remarking how inconsistent the present pretensions of the American government are, with its preamble and provisions. The boundary line between the lands of the United States, and those of the Indian nation, is therein expressly defined. The general character of the treaty, is that of a treaty with independent nations; and the very stipulation which the American plenipotentiaries refer to, that the Indian nations should sell their lands only to the U. States, tends to prove that, but for that stipulation, the Indians had a general right to dispose of them.

The American government has now for the first time in effect, declared that all Indian nations within its line of demarcation are its subjects, living there upon sufferance, on lands which it also claims the exclusive right of acquiring, thereby menacing the final extinction of those nations.

Against such a system, the undersigned must formally protest. The undersigned repeat, that the terms on which the proposition has been made for assigning to the Indian nations some boundary, manifest no unwillingness to discuss any other proposition directed to the same object, or even a modification of that which is offered. G. Britain is ready to enter into the same engagements with respect to the Indians living within her line of demarcation, as that which is proposed to the United States. It can, therefore, only be from a complete misapprehension of the proposition, that it can be represented as being not reciprocal. Neither can it, with any truth, be represented as contrary to the acknowledged principles of public law, as derogatory to the honour, or inconsistent with the rights, of the American government, nor as a demand required to be submitted without discussion.

After this full exposition of the senti-

ments of his majesty's government on the points above stated, it will be for the American plenipotentiaries to determine, whether they are ready now to continue the negotiations; whether they are disposed to refer to their government for further instructions; or, lastly, whether they will take upon themselves the responsibility of breaking off the negotiation altogether.

The undersigned request the American plenipotentiaries to accept the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) HENRY GOULBURN,
W. M. ADAM.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, December 5.

Being the day designed by the constitution and form of government for the General Assembly to convene, but forty members appeared.—This number not being adequate to the formation of a quorum they adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Tuesday, December 6.

A sufficient number of delegates being convened, all the delegates present severally qualified in the presence of each other, by taking the several oaths required by the constitution and form of government, by subscribing a declaration of their belief in the Christian religion, and by taking and subscribing the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, on examination thereof it appeared that Henry H. Chapman, Esq. was elected. Mr. Chapman accordingly took the chair.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Clerk and Assistant Clerk. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, after some time returned and reported, that Upton S. Reid was elected Clerk, and Gideon Pearce assistant clerk. Ordered that they qualify.

The House appointed Cornelius Mills sergeant at arms, and Caleb Stewart door keeper. Ordered that they qualify.

On motion by Mr. Quinton—Ordered, That Mr. Quinton and Mr. Worthington inform the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, that the house request he will perform divine service every morning at the meeting of the house.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of elections and privileges.—The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after some time returned and reported Messrs. J. H. Thomas, Hanblenton, Kilgour, Potter and Stonestreet were elected.

On motion by Mr. Potter—Ordered, That Messrs. Potter, Beall, Dousey, Bayly, Duvall, Griffith and Blackstone, be a committee to consider and report to this house the best means of obtaining early information of the movements of the enemy that now is, or may hereafter be in the Chesapeake, during the present session.

On motion by Mr. Van Horn—Ordered, That Messrs. Van Horn, Tilghman and Tootal, be a committee to report such rules as are proper to be observed during the present session.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning. [The proceedings of Wednesday were not received in time for insertion.]

Thursday, Dec. 8.

The house met, present the same members as yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. J. H. Thomas delivers a petition from the trustees of the poor of Frederick county, praying the repeal of an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1811, which was read and referred to Messrs. J. H. Thomas, Tancy and Howard.

Also, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, praying that a law may pass for laying out, straightening and amending the road leading from Frederick Town through Creager's Town and Emmitsburgh, to the Pennsylvania line, which was referred to Messrs. J. H. Thomas, J. Thomas and Tancy.

Mr. J. Thomas delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, praying a road from Jacob Preser's tavern to Tutter's saw mill, and thence by Silver-Run church, to the turnpike road, which was read and referred to Messrs. J. H. Thomas, J. H. Thomas and Howard.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a petition from Andrew Hubbard and others, of Dorchester county, praying that a road may be opened from the Stills point road, to Cassin's point, which was read & referred to Messrs. Lecompte, Stewart, and Griffith.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Clerk of Talbot County Court, and a report from the clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, relative to the attendance of the Judges of their respective courts, which were read and referred to the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. B. Hands delivers a petition from Sarah Chambers, of Kent county, praying that she may be authorised to complete a contract entered into by her late husband Campbell Chambers, and to execute a conveyance for the land affected by the said contract, which was read and referred to Messrs. B. Hands, Lecompte and Browne.

The Speaker laid before the House reports from the Clerks of Dorchester and Worcester counties, relative to the attendance of Judges, which were read and referred to the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Auditor of the State, which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion by Mr. Potter, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, an act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year. Ordered that Messrs. Potter, Hanblenton & Neale, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Hogg delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying a road between Charles Town and Port Deposit, which was read and referred to Messrs. Hogg, Evans and Mitchell.

Mr. Kell delivers a petition from Sarah Ellis, of the City of Baltimore, praying that a law may pass authorising the Orphans Court of Baltimore county, to appoint a Trustee for her benefit in the place of James L. Donaldson, deceased, which was read and referred to Messrs. Kell, Stonestreet and Neale.

On motion by Mr. Dallan, leave given to bring in a bill entitled an act to encourage the raising of sheep in the State of Maryland. Ordered, that Messrs. Dallan, Tilghman and Kell, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Potter from the committee delivers a bill entitled an act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the Council for the ensuing year, which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Causin, the Committee appointed on the leave to bring in a bill to reduce the per diem allowance of the members of the General Assembly was charged by the addition of Messrs. Stonestreet and Tilghman.

The House adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A letter from an officer of his majesty's ship Regulus, dated Pauxent river, August 20, communicates some particulars of the destruction of Fort Washington, by the division appointed for that purpose:—

"On the morning of the 25th, I was sent with 3 officers and 200 men, down to destroy Fort Washington, built to prevent ships coming up the River to attack the town. About 150 barrels of gunpowder, found here, were thrown into the well of the Fort; when one of the artillery-men most unfortunately dropped a lighted port-fire into the well, which, with a magazine about 12 yards distant, full of shells, charged and primed, blew up with the most tremendous explosion I ever heard. One house was unroofed, and the walls of two others, which had been burnt an hour before, were shook down; large pieces of earth, stones, bricks, shot, shells, &c. burst into the air, and falling amongst us (who had no where to run, being on a narrow neck of land, with the sea on 3 sides,) killed about 12 men, and wounded above 30 more, most of them in a dreadful manner. I had the good fortune to escape with whole skin and bones but somewhat bruised.—The groans of the people, almost buried in the earth, or with legs and arms broke, and the sight of pieces of bodies lying about, was a thousand times more distressing than the loss we met with in the field the day before."

Deferred Articles.

A NATIONAL BANK.

May yet be established during the present session, notwithstanding the very unexpected and extraordinary decision of the House of Representatives on that subject. Mr. Forsyth was absolutely precluded, by subsequent proceedings of the House on Tuesday, from an opportunity of renewing his motion for a reconsideration of the vote on the bill lately before that body, and the subject cannot probably be agitated anew in the house at the present session. But, as we are pleased to learn, a committee of the Senate, which was appointed early in the session, to take into consideration a memorial from sundry citizens of New York in favor of a National Bank, on which they have, until now, deferred acting, in expectation of the passage of the bill for that purpose in the House of Representatives, have taken up the subject. The committee of the Senate consists of Messrs. King, Smith, Taylor, Bibb, and Macen; and they met yesterday at the lodgings of Mr. King, who is confined by indisposition.—It is probable, we think, they will report a bill on an early day for the establishment of an efficient National Bank. Nat. Intellig.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED "Erie, Nov. 25."

"I have just seen a letter of the 18th inst. from Detroit, stating that Gen. McArthur arrived there the day before. That he had been at the crossing of Grand River, within 25 miles of Burlington Heights. The river high and no boats to be had, could not cross—a party of enemy on the opposite bank exchanged a few shots—killed one of our party and 5 wounded—proceeded from thence to Long Point settlements—burnt 6 or 8 mills, one of which was guarded by 3 or 400 militia. They fled on the first fire—leaving 11 dead."

New York, Nov. 26.

A passenger in the Chaucery informs that the privateer General Armstrong, of this port, was attacked in the port of Fayal, where she had gone for water, by the boats of a British frigate, and succeeded in beating them off, and killed and wounded upwards of 100 of their crews. The frigate then ran into Fayal Roads, and was preparing to range up alongside of the Armstrong, when the crew perceiving she must fall into the hands of the enemy, deserted her and blew her up.

Louisville, (K.) Nov. 16.

On Thursday last agreeably to the orders of the Governor, the regiment of Col. Shafter, and part of that of Col. Gray, assembled at this place, preparatory to their embarkation for the lower country of the Mississippi.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore American.

Washington, Dec. 7.

"I send you a report made to the House of Representatives by Col. Johnson, from the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the capture of Washington by the enemy. The letters which accompanied the Report, shall be transmitted as soon as they are printed. These documents will be interesting to your readers, as many of them were engaged in the unfortunate scenes to which they relate. The Committee did not undertake to decide, in distinct terms, upon whom the blame of the defeat at Bladensburg should fall. Such a decision, in the form of a resolution, would have produced a thorough discussion in the House, and a final and intelligent decision in that body. The omission will probably be supplied by some of the individual members bringing forward a resolution founded upon the facts stated in the Report. From these facts, it appears evident that the proper exertions were not made, or the proper disposition was not felt by the EXECUTIVE OF MARYLAND to comply, in good time, with the requisitions of Gen. Winckler, and the administration, that a partial failure took place in that respect; that enough troops were put by the government at the disposal of Gen. Winckler; that the General did not in time make a specific call upon Pennsylvania for her 5,000 troops; that for some days previous to the battle, he acted and changed his resolutions as if he knew not what to do; that he harassed and exposed the troops he had actually under his command to such an extent, as to incapacitate them from being as efficient as they otherwise would have been; that he scattered and divided them too much; that he never at any time, until too late, procured correct intelligence of the force and movements of the enemy; that he suffered the enemy to march fifty miles through a hilly & woody country, almost without attempting to retard their progress, or to cut up their troops which he might have done even with half the British force; that the enemy was suffered to come within 2 or 3 miles of Bladensburg before the General knew it, and before he put the main body of his army in motion for that village; that he himself reached the positions occupied by the Baltimore troops, too late to form them, or to change their positions, if it had been necessary; that with at least 2500 more men than the British had, altho' he himself might have been 'zealous' and 'firm,' he arranged and commanded them with such miserable skill as to be beaten; that he ordered the District troops and Scott's regulars to retreat, when they remained firm at their posts, when they were peculiarly interested in the battle, and but a few of them fired a gun; that a considerable portion of the Baltimore troops, as well as Barney's & Miller's command, with Burch's and Peter's artillery, fought for some time with firmness and gallantry.

That although all the men engaged did not act with proper courage and intrepidity, and some of them retired in disorder, it was obviously owing, in a great measure, to the absence of all understanding between the General and the other officers, and to their not being supported by the reserve, who were left standing on their arms by the General and not ordered to the support of the first line, as it appears to me, they ought to have been; that the Baltimore officers and men knew not where to rally; that the Cavalry acted most shamefully, and did not avail themselves of a fine opportunity of charging and capturing many of the advanced light troops of the enemy; that between the battle ground and the Capitol a great portion of the troops, especially the District brigade, and the regulars, were twice formed for action, and as often ordered by the General again to retreat, without seeing the enemy or firing a gun; that they were, on the representation of Gen. Winckler, & by him, who consulted with the Secretary of State and War, ordered to leave the Capitol for Georgetown; that this, more than any thing else, dispirited and filled them with anguish, as they were leaving their homes and their property in their rear, exposed to the ravages or mercy of the enemy, without their having been suffered to make an effort to defend them; and that thus, and by these means, was the American Capital invaded, the public property destroyed, the American arms and name disgraced. It is clear to me, that although some of the men did not act with bravery, but disorderly; there was a sufficient force on the ground, if it had been well arranged to have beaten the enemy; that the General is unfit for any important command, & that to him, principally, the enemy is indebted for his success of that day."

FROM THE PITTSBURGH MERCURY.

Detroit, Nov. 18, 1814.

"The information given you on the 22d ultimo, respecting Gen. M'Arthur's intended expedition to Saginaw has turned out to be incorrect. It appears that the General, on reaching the river St. Clair, crossed into Canada and proceeded to Malcolm's mills, on Grand river, ten miles from the crossing and 25 from Burlington Heights. He arrived there on the afternoon of the 6th inst. and discovered the enemy consisting of about 450 militia and Indians, the command of Col. Bostick, covered by a small breast-work. An engagement immediately commenced, which lasted but a few minutes, our troops driving them in every direction. The enemy's loss was one Captain and 19 privates killed, and nine wounded; three Captains, five subalterns, nine sergeants and 102 privates taken prisoners; the whole of which were suffered to return to their respective homes on parole. Our loss was one killed and four wounded. London's, Malcolm's and King's mills, on Grand river, were reduced to ashes; which circumstance will straiten the enemy so much in the article of flour, as to render an expedition to this place, by him, during the approaching winter, very doubtful.

"Gen. M'Arthur returned here on the 16th inst. and the mounted men under his command will leave this in a few days for their homes."

"From other sources we learn that Gen. M'Arthur himself suffered it to be given out that his expedition was designed for Saginaw, and even went so far as to order some cannon up the lake. His design was to blindfold the enemy as to his real object. In this the General was completely successful."

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, 1st December, 1814.

The President of the United States has conferred Brevet Rank on the following Officers of the Army, for gallant and meritorious conduct, during the last campaign:

Benjamin Forsyth, Major of the 1st Rifle Regiment, to be a Lieut. Colonel by brevet, 6th Feb. 1814.

Andrew H. Holmes, Captain in 24th Inf. to be Major by brevet, 4th March, 1814.

Robert H. M'Pherson, Capt. light artillery, to be Major by brevet, 30th March, 1814.

George E. Mitchell, Lieut. Col. of artillery, to be Colonel by brevet, 5th May, 1814.

Daniel Appling, Major of the 1st Rifle Regiment, to be Lieut. Col. by brevet, 30th May, 1814.

Turner Crocker, Captain in the 9th Infantry, to be Major by brevet, 4th July, 1814.

Thomas S. Jaupp, Major in 25th Inf. to be Lieut. Col. by brevet, 5th July, 1814, Col. 25th July, 1814.

Henry Leaveworth, Major in 9th Inf. to be Lieut. Col. by brevet, 5th July, 1814, Col. 25th July, 1814.

John M'Neal, Major in 11th Infantry, to be Lieut. Colonel by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

Nathan Towson, Capt. in Artillery, to be Major by brevet, 5th July, 1814, Lieut. Col. 15th August, 1814.

Roger Jones, Capt. in Artillery, to be Major by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

Thomas Harrison, Capt. in 42d Inf. to be Major by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

Loring Austin, Capt. in 46th Inf. to be Major by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

William J. Wort, 1st Lieut. in 23d Inf. to be Captain by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

George Watts, 2d Lieut. Light Dragoons, to be 1st Lieut. by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

Stephen Rector, 3d Lieut. of Rangers, to be 2d Lieut. by brevet, 12th July, 1814.

Winfield Scott, Brigadier General, to be Major General by brevet, 27th July, 1814.

James Miller, Colonel of 21st Inf. to be Brigadier General by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

Wm. M'Ree, Major of Engineers, to be Lieut. Col. by brevet, 25th July, 1814, Col. 15th Aug. 1814.

Eleazar D. Wood, Brevet Major, to be Lieut. Colonel by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

John B. Murdoch, Captain in 25th Infantry, to be Major by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

Benjamin Watson, Captain in 25th Infantry, to be Major by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

Daniel Ketcham, Captain in 25th Infantry, to be Major by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

Edmund B. Randolph, 2d Lt. in 20th Infantry, to be 1st Lieut. by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

Robert Desha, Captain in 24th Infantry, to be Major by brevet, 4th August, 1814.

Edmund P. Gaines, Brigadier General, to be Major General by brevet, 15th August, 1814.

Jacob Hindman, Major of Artillery, to be Lieut. Colonel by brevet, 15th August, 1814.

Samuel D. Harris, Capt. of Light Dragoons, to be Major by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

Thomas Biddle, Capt. of Artillery, to be Major by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

John T. Chunn, Captain in 19th Infantry, to be Major by brevet, 15th August, 1814.

Alexander C. W. Fanning, Captain in 19th Infantry, to be Major by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

Wm. S. Foster, Captain in 11th Infantry, to be Major by brevet, 15th August, 1814.

Morrill Marston, Captain in 21st Infantry, to be Major by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

Benjamin Biresall, Captain in 4th Rifle Regt. to be Major by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

R. A. Zantinger, 1st Lieut. of Artillery, to be Captain by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

Nathaniel N. Hall, 1st Lt. in 21st Infantry, to be Captain by brevet, 15th August, 1814.

Jonathan Kearsley, 1st Lt. in 4th Rifle Regt. to be Captain by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

Joseph Gleason, 1st Lt. in 9th Infantry, to be Captain by brevet, 15th August, 1814.

John Watnough, 2d Lt. in Artillery, to be 1st Lieut. by brevet, 15th August, 1814.

Charles Cissan, 3d Lt. in 19th Infantry,

to be 2d Lieut. by brevet, 15th August, 1814.

Richard H. Lee, 3d Lieut. in 4th Rifle Regt. to be 2d Lt. by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

Alexander Macomb Brigadier General, to be Major General by brevet, 11th Sept. 1814.

George Armistead, Major in Artillery, to be Lieut. Col. by brevet, 12th Sept. 1814.

Wm. Lawrence, Major in 2d Infantry, to be Lieut. Colonel by brevet, 15th Sept. 1814.

Wm. A. Trimble, Major in 19th Infantry, to be Lt. Col. by brevet, 17th Sept. 1814.

I. PARKER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

ST. JOHNS, (Antigua) Nov. 7.

On Friday last, Admiral Cochrane in H. M. ship *Tonnant*, arrived at Basseterre, Guadeloupe, 21 days from Halifax—report states for the purpose of collecting the whole of the vessels of war and the disposable troops in this station, for a secret expedition against some part of the U. States of America; at this advanced season of the year it is most probable against the Southern States.—*Baltimore has been destroyed!* whether the public buildings and works only, or the entire City, is not known to a certainty. Our troops had it in possession for 24 hours, but learning that the Americans were in force they embarked without loss. Another of their frigates, the *JAVA* is burnt!

It is said, that some vessel arrived to day, brings an account that the American frigate Constitution is taken.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1814.

Washington, December 9.

THE ENEMY IN THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the Richmond papers and other sources, we learn that a large British force, consisting of one 74, five frigates, and a number of schooners and barges, containing it was estimated, about 2000 troops, suddenly entered the Rappahannock on the 30th ult. and ascended that river, as high as Tappahannock, where they anchored and fired some time upon the town. The latest information from thence states that the town was almost wholly destroyed, and that the enemy had advanced about five miles above Tappahannock.

The purpose of the enemy appears to be, as heretofore, to steal negroes, stock, tobacco, &c. plunder the houses within their reach, and burn what they cannot carry off. A considerable number of militia troops are in the vicinity, and others are hastening thither from various quarters. 600 have marched from Richmond. A sufficient number would not, however, reach the scene of action to repel the invaders.

Major General Scott, passed through this city three days ago to Fort Washington, and has since we learn, crossed to Potomac on his way to the Rappahannock.

Albany, Dec. 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frederickburgh, to his brother in this town, dated December 5.

"You have no doubt heard before this, that the enemy are in the Rappahannock. They have been for several days ascending, and plundering and burning on the banks of the River. The court house, jail, collector's office, clerk's office, and a large warehouse, were burnt by them at Tappahannock. The number of negroes and stock taken off is immense. Their force consists of large ships, 8 or 10 small craft, and about as many barges above Tappahannock. I believe they have several square rigged vessels—number of men not known. A vet. no resistance has been made; but before this time General Cook, with about 600 men (infantry) and major Wood, with a squadron of Cavalry, are there from Richmond, and we hourly expect to hear a good account of them."

A letter from Mr. James Hunter, of Essex, dated 9 o'clock, Sunday morning, says, three of their vessels had got as high up as Layton's which is 6 miles below Leeds.

"We do not think there is a possibility of their getting as high as this place by water, but we are all on the alert, and expect orders to march below."

"Should anything of interest occur, you may expect to hear from me again to-morrow."

Baltimore, Dec. 10.

COCKBURN RETURNED.

A letter received in this city from Norfolk, dated the 3d instant, states—"That Admiral COCKBURN has arrived in the bay from Bermuda."

Lieutenant Hamerly, who was captured in the Franklin tender, has returned and brings the information—and also, that on Tuesday last an expedition of barges, schooners, &c. was fitted out to proceed for Frederickburgh, under the immediate command of Cockburn, who proceeded in his own ship, but grounding at the entrance of the Rappahannock, he struck his flag and carried off on board of a sloop of war, and that the force consisted in all of about 1200 soldiers and marines.

He also states, that he read a Bermuda paper on board the Dragon, which was boy's by Cockburn, which stated that 12,000 men had just arrived there from England, and reported that Lord Hill was expected.

Lieut. H. also states, that they were very silent indeed as to what had become of the force which left the Chesapeake in September last. From what he could understand from the officers, he is of the opinion they have gone to Louisiana."

The Congress have passed, or are rapidly perfecting, several bills vitally important to the public interest, and calculated to exhibit to the nation their determination not to lag behind the public spirit which urges them forward. This will gratify all patriotic readers, whom it would greatly disappoint to find that this great nation was to be checked in its course of vigorous policy by the petulance of editorial feelings, or by the delirious arguments of dreaming statesmen; and still more, that it was to be turned from its course by the impotent menaces of resistance to its measures by an ambitious and faithless faction. [Nat. Intell.]

WILLIAM JONES resigned the office of Secretary of the Navy, according to his previous determination, on the first of this month. His successor is not yet named.

The President of the United States has conferred upon Capt. SAMUEL MILES, of the United States Marines, in consequence of his gallantry and good conduct on the 24th of August, in the action at Bladensburg, the brevet rank of Major.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

Is undergoing a full examination in the Senate. From the vote yesterday against amending it, a more flattering prospect of its passage thro' that body is opened to our view. [Ibid.]

JOSEPH MILES, Esq. Commissioner of the General Land Office, arrived in this city a few days ago, and entered upon the duties of his office. [Ibid.]

The Note of our Commissioners which we publish to-day [No. 2] is written with a degree of spirit, just reasoning and national feeling, that will highly gratify every man whose attachments are truly American. We have not yet seen the reply of the British Commissioners; but, from the change which is known to have taken place in the aspect of the negotiation, it appears probable that the correctness of the positions and eloquence of the argument contained in the note of our Ministers has not failed to produce the desired effect. [Fed. Gaz.]

RETORT COURTEOUS.

The Hon. Henry Clay, being on a tour thro' the chief towns of the Netherlands, we understand that the affable Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of the British Commissioners at Ghent, forwarded to him at Brussels, a London paper containing the official account of the destruction of Public Edifices at Washington, with an apology suitable to the occasion, presuming he would through that channel receive the latest information from America. It so happened that the Hon. Mr. Clay had just received the Paris Journal containing the official accounts of the defeat of the British forces on Lake Champlain, which he enclosed to the Hon. Mr. Goulburn, with a similar apology.

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.

The private armed brig *America*, Cheever, mounting 22 guns, from Salem; and the private armed scho. *Madrough*, Goodrich, from Boston, have both sailed on a cruise.

The private armed brig *Warrior*, Champlain, mounting 21 guns; the *Arcon*, Conkling, mounting 16 guns; and the scho. *Ugig*, Capt. Mix, all sailed from this port last week on a cruise. Several other privateers are fitting out at this Port, Boston, &c. N. Y. Paper.

TWO 74'S LAUNCHED.

Married, at Woodstock, (Conn.) Mr. HITCH COCK, aged 74, to Miss HARRIET MOORE, aged 77.

DIVIDEND.

The subscriber will proceed to make a dividend of the amount of the personal property of William S. Turner, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, on the second day of February next. He requests those persons who have claims against him, to appear at Dixon's tavern on that day, with their accounts properly authenticated; otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of said dividend.

John D. Perkins, adm'r D. B. N. of Wm. S. Turner

dec. 13 3q

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

As a private tutor to one or more families, or to teach a select school, a gentleman whose mode of instruction is entirely new, and only practised by himself, by which he can and will engage to quicken and mature the judgment of his pupils in one third the time required by the common mode.

Besides confining them in a knowledge of the sciences he professes to teach, his method has many other advantages; among which is, that he boys he proposes for a classical education, will, with a good teacher, acquire a knowledge of the Latin and Greek Languages in one half the time required by boys taught in the common way, and with more ease to themselves and their tutor.

He will likewise engage to make his pupils write an elegant and free hand. Enquire of the Editor.

dec. 13

WANTED.

A healthy YOUNG WOMAN with a good breast of Milk, as a Wet Nurse. Enquire of the Printer.

dec. 13 4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, a negro man named Joe Thomas, about 26 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high—thick and well made; a handsome round face, black complexion a down look when spoken to. He carried off with him several suits of clothes, and an umbrella with his name on the handle. He came from Dorset county, Md. near Cambridge, formerly the property of John Travis, near said place. The above reward will be paid on the said negro being put in any jail, and if he's home all expenses paid by me.

Joshua Willis, Fall's Point, Baltimore.

dec. 13 4

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 3d inst. a negro man by the name of BERRY, (though he calls himself William Hayward,) about 22 or 23 years of age—His clothing when he left home was country kersey over jacket and trousers, new, striped with blue and white, with the stripes going round him, though he may change his clothing, and strive to pass for a free man.

Whoever takes up the said negro, and delivers him so that the owner gets him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Benjamin Denny 34, living on Irish Creek, Talbot county, dec. 13 4

LAWYERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Authorising the Secretary of State, during the present war, to make an additional allowance to the owners and masters of vessels, for bringing back to the United States destitute and distressed American seamen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That during the continuance of the present war the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorised, in addition to the sum of ten dollars, at present allowed by law for returning destitute American seamen to the U. States, to allow such additional compensation as he may deem reasonable to be paid out of the sum annually appropriated for the relief of destitute American seamen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby

authorised, to adjust and settle such claims as may have been exhibited at the Department of State, for returning destitute American seamen to the United States, and to allow, in addition to the ten dollars at present allowed by law, such additional compensation as he may deem reasonable, and to pay the same out of the fund appropriated for the relief of destitute American seamen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force during the continuance of the present war between the United States and Great Britain, and for one year thereafter.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate.

December 1, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22d November last, a negro man who calls himself John Johnson, supposed to be about 25 years of age, stout and well made, five feet eight and an half inches high, his clothing when committed were a blue cloth round about, linen pantaloons, tow linen shirt and cotton striped waistcoat. Has no perceptible marks—says he belongs to Mr. Fenley Roy living about 5 miles from Wilkinton, in the state of Georgia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his transportation fees agreeably to law.

Morris Jones, Sheriff Frederick county, Md.

December 7, (18) 1814.

By authorised, to adjust and settle such claims as may have been exhibited at the Department of State, for returning destitute American seamen to the United States, and to allow, in addition to the ten dollars at present allowed by law, such additional compensation as he may deem reasonable, and to pay the same out of the fund appropriated for the relief of destitute American seamen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby

authorised, to adjust and settle such claims as may have been exhibited at the Department of State, for returning destitute American seamen to the United States, and to allow, in addition to the ten dollars at present allowed by law, such additional compensation as he may deem reasonable, and to pay the same out of the fund appropriated for the relief of destitute American seamen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force during the continuance of the present war between the United States and Great Britain, and for one year thereafter.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

November 21, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTION

Requesting the President of the United States to recommend a day of public Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer.

It being a duty peculiarly incumbent, in a time of public Calamity and War, humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God, and to implore his aid and protection: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of both Houses wait on the President of the United States, and request that he recommend a day of public Humiliation, Prayer, and Fasting, to be observed by the People of the United States with religious solemnity, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of Peace.

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

AN ACT

To authorize the publication of the Laws of the United States within the Territories of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be, and he is hereby authorized to cause the Laws of the United States, passed, or to be passed, during the present or any future session of Congress, to be published in two of the public newspapers within each and every Territory of the United States—Provided, in his opinion, it shall become necessary and expedient.

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

November 21, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 21st of December, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the following property, on a credit of nine months on all other terms, viz: Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Sheep and Horses a quantity of Corn, Bladed, Top Fodder, Wheat Straw, &c. &c. and the ground—And Farm to rent. Farming Utensils, &c. &c. together with many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock at the subscriber's dwelling house, near Potts's Mill.

Woolman Leonard.

FOR SALE.

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

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE,

On TUESDAY, 24th day of January 1815,

At Mr. Samuel Chapman's Tavern in Centerville, the fine fast sailing schooner CERYAN, 17th of the tonnage, &c. the property of the late John W. Wilmer, dec'd.

The above is a remarkably strong hull vessel, three years old, and carries about sixteen hundred bushels of Grain in her hold. There is attached to her a Bayou Sloop, which will carry about three hundred bushels of Grain. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Percy Wilmer, adm'r.

of Via Wilmer, dec'd.

dec 6 3

FOR SALE.

A few shares in the S. & F. Farmers Bank of Maryland. Apply to Mr. Samuel Groome, Merchant, Easton.

dec 6

BLACK SMITH. TO BE HIRED.

To be hired for the ensuing year a Blacksmith who has for many years had charge of a shop, and is considered a good country smith. For terms apply to

Joseph Haskins.

December 6—m

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Farm, situate on Miles River, now in a good state of cultivation. There are about

Fifty-six Acres of Land,

On which are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. Also a WIND MILL in good order, with a promising young Apple Orchard of choice fruit.

As it is presumed persons inclined to purchase will view the property, further particulars are deemed unnecessary. For terms, and possession, &c. apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Ananias Gossage.

November 15 5

NOTICE.

Intending to leave the State of Maryland, the subscriber particularly requests those indebted to him in any way, to make payment without delay, or he will be compelled to resort to compulsory measures to enforce the same, without respect to persons.

Ananias Gossage.

Miles River, nov 15 5

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Trustees wish to employ a person to teach in the English Department of this Institution; and to one who can come well recommended for his ability and morality, a liberal salary will be given.

Kensley Harrison, Sec'y.

Nov 20 3

CORRECT REPRESENTATIONS.

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

MURRAY, DRAPER, FAIRMAN, AND J. WEBSTER.

Respectfully inform their numerous subscribers, and the public in general, the correct ENGRAVINGS representing the engagement on LAKE ERIE, publishing by them, will not be ready for delivery before the spring, owing to the superior style in which they will be executed, and the necessary delay incurred by submitting the original drawings to the inspection of Commodore PERRY, who has politely favoured the publishers with the subjoined letter on the subject:

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the publishers.

Newport, May 23, 1814.

Gentlemen, I have examined two views of the action on Lake Erie, drawn by Mr. Sully and Mr. Kearney, from information given them by the commanding officers of the American vessels on Erie. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them a correct representation of the engagements at those particular moments.

Wishing that your pecuniary success may equal your exertions in obtaining correct information of that battle—

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.

Messrs. Murray, Draper, Fairman & Webster.

The publishers have also the signatures of the following officers, who have examined the drawings and approve of them as being correct: Lieutenants Turner, Packett, Conklin, and Webster.

nov 29 3

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received from Philadelphia, his supply of

WINTER GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS (FOR CASH) AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE: AMONGST WHICH ARE:

A few pieces superfine broad cloths; do. cassimers; domestic cassimers; swansdowns; white and coloured muscades; linseys, kerseys, and tow linens, of country make; dress and undress prints; black and coloured cambrics; 4 4 and 6 4 white do.; domestic shirtings; imported do. of superior quality; country gingham; black bombazets; merino capes; fur do. and ribbons; best cotton yarns for weaving and knitting; morocco and calfskin shoes; needles, pins, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Groceries, viz.

Loaf and lump sugars; coffee; molasses; wines; Liverpool and Lisbon salt; buckwheat meal; butter; cheese; monard and dip candles; spermaceti candles; lamp oil; Brandywine powder, &c.

LIKEWISE,

A small assortment of

QUEEN'S WARE AND GLASS,

WITH

CHINA PLATES & DISHES.

Samuel Groome.

Easton, nov 29 4

MUSKETS AND RIFLES.

U. S. Ordnance Department, Washington City, Nov. 19.

Proposals will be received at the United States Ordnance Department, Washington City, from companies or individuals, in any section of the southern or western States, for the supply of the following articles:

MUSKETS, WITH BAYONETS.

A Wiper to each Musket, and twelve screw drivers and bullet screws to every hundred Muskets.

RIFLES.

With each Rifle a wiper and bullet mould, and eleven ball screws and screw drivers with every hundred Rifles.

Patterns for the Muskets and Rifles will be furnished; and the articles, when completed for delivery, will be inspected by an officer to be appointed by this Department. Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts.

The proposals will state the prices, and the number agreed to be furnished in specified periods—as also the places of delivery.

Contracts for an immediate or early supply are desired; but they will also be continued for certain quantities throughout a succeeding year or years, as may be agreed upon.

In any district where there may be an officer of the Ordnance Department stationed, the proposals may be made through him, if preferred.

nov 29 3

LAST NOTICE.

The subscriber gives this public notice, that he has been endeavoring to collect the County Charges for better than three months, without avail. He is now compelled to give this last notice, that all persons who do not discharge the same due the county, on or before THIS DAY WEEK, measures will be taken against all delinquents after that day, without respect to persons. His hand will be subject to suit from those having claims, and collections must be made to meet them.

Joseph Darden, Collector

of the Tax for Talbot county.

nov 29 3

FOR SALE.

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

James Parrott.

sept. 27

IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Daniel Lamb, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph Jones, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of January next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three consecutive weeks, in the Eastern Star, before the 15th day of December next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$425 68.

True Copy. Test—

James P. Heath,

Reg. Cur. Can.

nov 20 3

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

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

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

P. QUIN & T. MC CONNELL.

sept. 20
N. B. Genteel boarding may be had for students, in my house, under my care, and that of the other Professors.

P. QUIN.

NOTICE.

Ten undersigned, of the Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

1. That the Commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed, for the purpose then, or as seen thereafter, as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pending act of the State of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act, entitled 'an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this State (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this State to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this State, and for other purposes,' passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, as may be found to have accrued to the U. States by operation of law; and, finally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said Commissioners by the act of the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and fourteen, aforesaid.

James Monroe,

Acting Sec'y of State.

Richard Rush,

Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 3, 1814.

oct. 11 3m

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

Ten undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of the 31st of March, 1814, relative to the Yacoco Claims, are of opinion, that it rests with the claimants to prepare, by themselves or their counsel, the releases, assignments, and powers, mentioned in the first section of the act. Desirous, nevertheless, to give every facility to the execution of the act consistent with what is taken to be its right construction, they recommend,

That claimants living at a distance, who may find it necessary to prefer their claims through an agent or attorney, should invest such agent or attorney with authority to add or alter the instruments aforesaid; or vary in any wise their form and manner, so that they may conform to such directions and decisions as the Commissioners may give when organized as a board, and proceeding to execute their functions under the act. By this course such changes, substitutions, or amendments, as are susceptible of being made up on the spot, can take place without further inconvenience to the claimants.

James Monroe,

Acting Sec'y of State.

A. J. Dallas,

Sec'y of the Treasury.

Richard Rush,

Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 20, 1814.

The printers of newspapers authorized to publish the laws, will insert this notice, as well as the former, once a week, until the first Monday in January.

november 1 9

MAIL STAGE.

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

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

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

Thomas Henrix.

april 26

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Sunday the 23d day of October last, a negro man named STEPHEN, about twenty five or six years old, five feet and an half inch high, very large thick lips, rather simple in his manner, with his teeth very wide apart—chew tobacco rather awkwardly—stout and well made—very large feet. He had on when he went away, blue and white striped over jacket, striped waistcoat, a pair of grey shambury pantaloons, a white linen shirt, a pair thin leather shoes, bound, and a pair black yarn stockings footed this fall—with sundry other clothing not recollected.

Any person taking up said runaway, and securing him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Joshua Parker.

november 1

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

28th day of Nov. A.D. 1814.

On application of JAMES DAVIS, administrator of John Davis, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of Nov. 1814.

Test—

Ja: Price, Reg'r of

Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Davis, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1814.

James Davis, adm'r

of John Davis, dec'd.

dec. 6 3

UNION TAVERN.

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

SOLONON LOWE.

jan. 4—m

Insolvent Debtors.

CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT:

The creditors of CLEMENT SMITH, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said Clement Smith to the Honorable John Dene, Esquire, Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, in the recess of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of said act, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application—The same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Clement Smith should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—

Thomas Richardson, Clk.

nov 29 4

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

OCTOBER TERM 1814.

The creditors of EDWARD E. LECOMPT, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Edward E. Lecompte to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of said act, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application—The same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Edward E. Lecompte should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—

Thomas Richardson, Clk.

nov 29 4

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

OCTOBER TERM 1814.

The creditors of SAMUEL CHANCE, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Samuel Chance, to the Judges of Caroline county Court, for relief as an Insolvent Debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of said act, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his application—The same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Chance should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—

Thomas Richardson, Clk.

nov 29 3q

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

OCTOBER TERM, 1814.

The creditors of SAMUEL CHANCE, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Samuel Chance, to the Judges of Caroline county Court, for relief as an Insolvent Debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of said act, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his application—The same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Chance should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—

Thomas Richardson, Clk.

November 29—3q

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

OCTOBER TERM, 1814.

The creditors of ELIJAH MORRIS, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Elijah Morris to the Judges of Caroline county Court, for relief as an Insolvent Debtor, under the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of said act, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him, relative to his application; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Elijah Morris should not have the relief prayed for.

By order,

Thomas Richardson, Clk.

November 29—3q

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

OCTOBER TERM, 1814.

The creditors of ELIJAH MORRIS, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Elijah Morris to the Judges of Caroline county Court, for relief as an Insolvent Debtor, under the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of said act, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him, relative to his application; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Elijah Morris should not have the relief prayed for.

By order,

Thomas Richardson, Clk.



[Vol. 13.....16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1814.

[No. 16.....788.]

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

THE TERMS

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

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 21st of December, if fair, at 9 o'clock, the next fair day, the following property, on a credit of nine months on all sums over ten dollars, viz: Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a quantity of Corn, salted Pork—also a quantity of Corn Blades, Top Fodder, Wheat Straw, Wheat seed, on the ground—and Farm to rent—Farming Utensils, &c. &c. together with many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, at the subscriber's dwelling house, near Potts's Mill.

Woolman Leonard.

dec 6 3

FOR SALE.

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

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE,
ON TUESDAY, 24th day of January next,

At Mr. Samuel Chaplin's tavern in Centerville, the fine fast sailing schooner CERTAIN, with all her tackle, &c. the property of the late William Wilmer, dec'd.

The above is a remarkably strong built vessel, three years old, and carries about sixteen hundred bushels of grain in her hold. There is attached to her a Bateau nearly new, which will carry about three hundred bushels of grain. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Pere Wilmer, adm'r of Wm Wilmer, dec'd.

dec 6 6

NEW GOGGE.

The subscriber has received from Philadelphia, his supply of

WINTER GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR CASH, AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE.

AMONGST WHICH ARE:

A few pieces superfine broad cloths; do. cassimeres; domestic cassimeres; swadeswoles; white and coloured muscades; linseys; kerseys; and low linens, of country make; dress and undress prints; black and coloured cambrics; 4 1/2 and 6 1/2 white do.; domestic shirtings; imported do. of superior quality; country gingham; black bombazette; merino capes; fur do. and tip, ets; best cotton yarn for weaving and knitting; morocco and calkin shoes; needles, pins, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Groceries, viz.

Loaf and lump sugars; coffee; molasses; wines; Liverpool and Lisbon salt; buckwheat meal; butter; cheese; mould and dipi candles; spermaceti candles; lamp oil; Brandywine powder, &c.

LIKEWISE,

A small assortment of
QUEEN'S WARE AND GLASS,
WITH
CHINA PLATES & DISHES.

Samuel Groome.

Easton, nov 29 4

DIVIDEND.

The subscriber will proceed to make a dividend of the amount of the personal property of William S. Turner, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, on the second day of February next. He requests those persons who have claims against him, to appear at Dixon's tavern on that day, with their accounts properly authenticated; otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of said dividend.

John D. Perkins, adm'r of Wm S. Turner.

dec 13 3q

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

As a private tutor to one or more families, or to teach a select school, a gentleman whose mode of instruction is entirely new, and only practiced by himself, by which he can and will engage to quicken and mature the judgment of his pupils in one third the time required by the common mode.

Bridges confirming them in a knowledge of the sciences he professes to teach, his method has many other advantages; among which is, that the boys he proposes for a classical education, will, with a good teacher, acquire a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages in one half the time required by boys taught in the common way, and with more ease to themselves and their tutors.

He will likewise engage to make his pupils write an elegant and free hand. Enquire of the Editor.

dec 13

FOR SALE,

A few shares in the Stock of the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Apply to Mr. Samuel Groome, merchant, Easton.

dec 6

BLACK SMITH, TO BE HIRED.

To be hired for the ensuing year a Black-smith who has for many years had charge of a shop, and is considered a good country smith. For terms apply to

Joseph Haskins.

December 6, 1814

WANTED,

A healthy YOUNG WOMAN with a good breast of Milk, as a Wet Nurse. Enquire of the Printer.

dec 13 4

THE NEGOCIATION.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message of December 1, 1814.

[CONTINUED.]

From the American to the British Commissioners.

Ghent, September 9, 1814.

The undersigned have had the honour to receive the note of his Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiaries, dated the 4th inst. If, in the tone or substance of the former note of the undersigned, the British Commissioners have perceived little proof of any disposition on the part of the American government, for a discussion of some of the propositions advanced in the first note which the undersigned had the honor of receiving from them, they will ascribe it to the nature of the propositions themselves, to their apparent incompatibility with the assurances in Lord Castlereagh's letter to the American Secretary of State, proposing this negotiation, and with the solemn assurances of the British plenipotentiaries themselves, to the undersigned, at their first conferences with them.

The undersigned, in reference to an observation of the British plenipotentiaries, must be allowed to say, that the objects which the government of the United States had in view, have not been withheld.

The subjects considered as suitable for discussion were fairly brought forward in the conference of the 9th ult. and the terms on which the United States were willing to conclude the peace, were frankly and expressly declared in the note of the undersigned, dated the 24th ultimo. It had been confidently hoped that the nature of those terms, so evidently framed in a sincere spirit of conciliation, would have induced Great Britain to adopt them as the basis of a treaty; and it is with deep regret that the undersigned, if they have rightly understood the meaning of the last note of the British plenipotentiaries, perceive that they still insist on the exclusive military possession of the Lakes, and on a permanent boundary & independent territory for the Indians residing within the dominions of the United States.

The first demand is grounded on the supposition, that the American government has manifested, by its proceedings towards Spain, by the acquisition of Louisiana, by purchases of Indian lands, and by an avowed intention of permanently annexing the Canadas to the United States, a spirit of aggrandizement and conquest, which justifies the demand of extraordinary sacrifices from them, to provide for the security of the British possessions in America.

In the observations which the undersigned felt it their duty to make on the new demands of the British government, they confined their animadversions to the nature of the demands themselves; they did not seek for illustrations of the policy of Great Britain in her conduct, in various quarters of the globe, towards other nations, for she was not accountable to the United States. Yet the undersigned will say, that their government has ever been ready to arrange, in the most amicable manner, with Spain, the questions respecting the boundaries of Louisiana and Florida, and that of indemnities acknowledged by Spain due to American citizens. How the peaceable acquisition of Louisiana, or the purchase of lands within the acknowledged territories of the United States, both made by fair and voluntary treaties for satisfactory equivalents, can be ascribed to a spirit of conquest dangerous to their neighbors, the undersigned are altogether at a loss to understand.

Nor has the conquest of Canada, and its permanent annexation to the United States, been the declared object of their government. From the commencement of the war to the present time, the American government has been always willing to make peace, without obtaining any cession of territory, and on the sole condition that the maritime questions might be satisfactorily arranged. Such was their disposition in the month of July, 1812, when they instructed Mr. Russell to make the proposal of an armistice; in the month of October, in the same year, when Mr. Monroe answered Admiral Warren's proposals to the same effect; in April, 1813, when instructions were given to three of the undersigned, then appointed to treat of peace, under the mediation of Russia; and in January, 1814, when the instructions under which the undersigned are now acting, were prepared.

The proposition of the British plenipotentiaries is, that, in order to secure the frontier of Canada against attack, the United States should leave their own without defence: and it seems to be forgotten, that if their superior population, and the proximity of their resources give them any advantage in that quarter, it is balanced by the great difference between the military establishments of the two nations. No sudden invasion of Canada

by the United States could be made, without leaving on their Atlantic shores, and on the ocean, exposed to the great superiority of the British force, a mass of American property far more valuable than Canada. In their relative superior force to that of the United States in every other quarter, Great Britain may find a pledge much more efficacious for the safety of a single vulnerable point, than stipulations ruinous to the interests and degrading to the honour of America.

The best security for the possessions of both countries will, however, be found in an equal and solid peace; in a mutual respect for the rights of each other, and in the cultivation of a friendly understanding between them. If there be any source of jealousy in relation to Canada itself, it will be found to exist solely in the undue interference of traders and agents, which may be easily removed by proper restraints.

The only American forts on the Lakes known to have been, at the commencement of the negotiation, held by British force, are Michilimackinac and Niagara. As the United States were, at the same time, in possession of Amherstburg and the adjacent country, it is not perceived that the mere occupation of those two forts could give any claim to his Britannic majesty to large cessions of territory, founded upon the right of conquest; and the undersigned may be permitted to add, that even if the chances of war should yield to the British arms a momentary possession of other parts of the territories of the United States, such events would not alter their views with regard to terms of peace to which they would give their consent. Without recurring to examples drawn from the revolutionary governments of France, or to a more recent and illustrious triumph of fortitude in adversity, they have been taught by their own history that the occupation of the principal cities would produce no dependency, nor induce their submission to the dismemberment of their empire, nor to the abandonment of any one of the rights which constitutes a part of their national independence.

The general position, that it was consistent with the principle of public law, and with the practice of civilized nations, to include allies in a treaty of peace, and to provide for their security, never was called in question by the undersigned. But they have denied the right of Great Britain, according to those principles and her own practice, to interfere in any manner with the Indian tribes residing within the territories of the U. States, as acknowledged by herself, to consider such tribes as her allies, or to treat for them with the United States. They will not repeat the facts and arguments already brought forward by them in support of this position, and which remain unanswered. The observations made by the British plenipotentiaries on the treaty of Greenville, and their assertion that the United States now, for the first time, deny the absolute independence of the Indian tribes, and claim the exclusive right of purchasing their lands, require, however, some notice.

If the United States had not asserted, that the Indians within their boundaries, who have acknowledged the U. States as their only protectors, were their subjects, living only at sufferance on their lands, far from being the first in making that assertion, they would only have followed the example of the principles, uniformly and invariably asserted in substance, and frequently avowed in express terms, by the British government itself. What was the meaning of all the colonial charters granted by the British monarchy, from that of Virginia, by Elizabeth, to that of Georgia, by the immediate predecessor of the present king, if the Indians were the sovereigns and proprietors of the lands bestowed by those charters? What was the meaning of that article in the treaty of Utrecht, by which the five nations were described, in terms as subject to the dominion of Great Britain? Or that of the treaty with the Cherokees, by which it was declared that the king of Great Britain granted them the privilege to live where they pleased, if those subjects were independent sovereigns, and if these tenants, at the license of the British king, were the rightful lords of the lands where he granted them permission to live? What was the meaning of that proclamation of his present Britannic majesty issued in 1763, declaring all purchases of lands from the Indians null and void, unless made by treaties held under the sanction of his majesty's government, if they had the right to sell their land to whom they pleased? What was the meaning of boundary lines of American territories, in all the treaties of Great Britain with other European powers having American possessions, particularly in the treaty of 1763, by which she acquired from France the sovereignty and possession of the Canadas? In her treaty of peace with the United States in 1783, say, what is the meaning of the north western boundary line now proposed by the British commissioners themselves, if it is the rightful possession and

sovereignty of independent Indians, of which these boundaries dispose? It is, indeed, necessary to ask, whether Great Britain ever has permitted, or would permit, any foreign nation, or, without her consent, any of her subjects, to acquire lands from the Indians, in the territories of the Hudson bay company, or in Canada? In formally protesting against this system, it is not against a novel pretension of the American government, it is against the most solemn acts of their own sovereigns, against the royal proclamations, charters, and treaties of G. Britain, for more than two centuries, from the first settlement of N. America to the present day, that the British plenipotentiaries protest.

From the rigor of this system, however, as practised by Great Britain, and all other European powers in America, the humane and liberal policy of the United States have voluntarily relaxed. A celebrated writer on the laws of nations, to whose authority British jurists have taken particular satisfaction in appealing, after stating, in the most explicit manner, the legitimacy of colonial settlements in America, the exclusion of all rights of uncivilized Indian tribes, has taken occasion to praise the first settlers of New England, and the founder of Pennsylvania, in having purchased of the Indians the lands they resolved to cultivate, notwithstanding their being furnished with a charter from their sovereign. It is this example, which the U. States, since they became, by their independence the sovereigns of the territory, have adopted and organized into a political system. Under that system, the Indians residing within the United States are so far independent, that they live under their own customs, and not under the laws of the United States: that their rights upon the lands where they inhabit, or hunt, are secured to them by boundaries defined in amicable treaties between the U. States and themselves; and whenever those boundaries are varied, it is also by amicable and voluntary treaties, by which they receive from the United States ample compensation for every right they have to the lands ceded by them. They are so far dependent as not to have the right to dispose of their lands, to any private persons, or to any power other than the United States, and to be under their protection alone, and not under that of any other power. Whether called subjects, or by whatever name designated, such is the relation between them and the U. States. That relation is neither asserted now for the first time, nor did it originate with the treaty of Greenville. These principles have been uniformly recognized by the Indians themselves, not only by that treaty, but in all the other previous as well as subsequent treaties, between them and the United States.

The treaty of Greenville neither took from the Indians the right, which they had not of selling lands within the jurisdiction of the United States to foreign governments or subjects, nor ceded to them the right of exercising exclusive jurisdiction within the boundary line assigned. It was merely declaratory of the public law, in relation to the parties, founded on principles previously and universally recognized. It left to the U. States the rights of exercising sovereignty and of acquiring soil, and bears no analogy to the proposition of Great Britain, which requires the abandonment of both.

The British plenipotentiaries state in their last note, that G. Britain is ready to enter into the same engagement with respect to the Indians living within her line of demarcation, as that which is proposed to the U. States. The undersigned will not dwell on the immense inequality of value between the two territories, which, under such an arrangement, would be assigned, by each nation, respectively, to the Indians, and which alone would make the reciprocity merely nominal. The condition which would be thus imposed on Great Britain not to acquire lands in Canada from the Indians, would be productive of no advantage to the U. States, and is, therefore, no equivalent for the sacrifice required of them. They do not consider that it belongs to the U. States in any respect to interfere with the concerns of G. Britain in her American possessions, or with her policy towards the Indians residing there: and they cannot consent to any interference, on the part of G. Britain, with their own concerns, and particularly with the Indians living within their territories. It may be the interest of G. Britain to limit her settlements in Canada to their present extent, and to leave the country to the west a perpetual wilderness, to be forever inhabited by scattered tribes of hunters; but it would inflict a vital injury on the U. States to have a line run through their territory, beyond which their settlements should forever be precluded from extending, thereby arresting the natural growth of their population and strength; placing the Indians substantially, by virtue of the proposed guarantee, under the protection of G. Britain; dooming them to perpetual barbarism, and leaving an extensive frontier

forever exposed to their savage incursions.

With respect to the mere question of peace with the Indians, the undersigned have already explicitly assured the British plenipotentiaries, that so far as it depended on the U. States, it would immediately and necessarily follow a peace with G. Britain. If this be her sole object, no provision in the treaty to that effect is necessary. Provided the Indians will now consent to it, peace will immediately be made with them, and they will be reinstated in the same situation in which they stood before the commencement of hostilities. Should a continuance of the war compel the U. States to alter their policy towards the Indians, who may still take the part of G. Britain, they alone must be responsible for the consequences of her own act in having induced them to withdraw themselves from the protection of the U. States. The employment of savages, whose knowledge of warfare is the indiscriminate torture and butchery of women, children and prisoners, is, itself, a departure from the principles of humanity observed between all civilized and christian nations, even in war.

The U. States have constantly protested, and still protest against it, as an unjustifiable aggravation of the calamities and horrors of war. On the peculiar atrocities of Indian warfare, the allies of G. Britain, in whose behalf she now demands sacrifices of the U. States, have, during the present war, shewn many deplorable examples. Among them, the massacre in cold blood of wounded prisoners, and the refusal of the rights of burial to the dead, under the eyes of British officers, who could only plead their inability to control these savage auxiliaries, have been repeated and are notorious to the world. The United States might, at all times, have employed the same kind of force against G. Britain, to a greater extent than it was in her power to employ against them: but from their reluctance to resort to means so abhorrent to the natural feelings of humanity, they abstained from the use of them until compelled to the alternative of employing themselves Indians who would otherwise have been drawn into the ranks of their enemies. The undersigned, suggesting to the British plenipotentiaries the propriety of an article by which G. Britain and the U. States should reciprocally stipulate never hereafter, if they should be again at war, to employ savages in it, believe that it would be infinitely more honorable to the humanity & Christian temper of both parties, more advantageous to the Indians themselves, and better adapted to secure their permanent peace, tranquility, and progressive civilization, than the boundary proposed by the British plenipotentiaries.

With regard to the cessation of a part of the District of Maine, as to which the British plenipotentiaries are unable to reconcile the objections made, by the undersigned with their previous declaration, they have the honor to observe, that at the conference of the 9th ult. the British plenipotentiaries stated, as one of the subjects suitable for discussion, a revision of the boundary line between the British & American Territories, with a view to prevent uncertainty and dispute: and that it was on the point thus stated, that the undersigned declared that they were provided with instructions from their government: a declaration which did not imply that they were instructed to make any cession of Territory in that quarter, or to agree to a revision of the line, or to any exchange of Territory, where no uncertainty or dispute existed.

The undersigned perceive no uncertainty or matter of doubt in the treaty of 1763, with respect to that part of the boundary of the District of Maine which would be affected by the proposal of G. Britain on that subject. They never have understood that the British plenipotentiaries who signed that treaty, had contemplated a boundary different from that fixed by the treaty, and which requires nothing more, in order to be definitely ascertained, than to be surveyed in conformity with its provisions. This subject not having been a matter of uncertainty or dispute, the undersigned are not instructed upon it, and they can have no authority to cede any part of the state of Massachusetts, even for what the British government might consider a fair equivalent.

In regard to the boundary of the north western frontier, so soon as the proposition of Indian boundary is disposed of, the undersigned have no objection, with the explanation given by the British plenipotentiaries, in their last note, to discuss the subject.

The undersigned, in their former note, stated with frankness, & will now repeat, that the two propositions, 1st, of assigning in the proposed treaty of peace a definite boundary to the Indians living within the limits of the U. States, beyond which boundary they should stipulate not to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any Territory; 2dly, of securing the exclusive military possession of the Lakes, to G. Britain, are both inadmissible; and that they cannot subscribe to, and would

deem it useless to refer to their government any arrangement, even provisional, containing either of those propositions. With this understanding, the undersigned are now ready to continue the negotiation; and, as they have already expressed, to discuss all the points of difference, or which might hereafter tend in any degree to interrupt the harmony of the two countries.

The undersigned request the British plenipotentiaries to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

Signed J. Q. ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JOHN RUSSELL,
A. GALLATIN.

No. V.

From the British to the American Commissioners.

Genet, Sept. 19th, 1814.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to them by the American plenipotentiaries on the 9th inst.

On the greater part of that note, the undersigned have no intention to make comments, having proposed to themselves throughout the negotiation to avoid all unnecessary discussions, more especially when tending to create irritation.

On the question of the north western frontier, they are happy to find that no material difficulty is likely to arise.

With respect to the boundary of the District of Maine, the undersigned observe with regret, that although the American plenipotentiaries have acknowledged themselves to be instructed to discuss a revision of the boundary line, with a view to prevent uncertainty and dispute; yet, by assuming an exclusive right at once to decide what is or is not a subject of uncertainty and dispute, they have rendered their powers nugatory or inadmissibly partial in their operation.

After the declaration made by the American plenipotentiaries, that the U. States will admit of no line of boundary between their Territory and that of the Indian nations, because the natural growth and population of the U. States would be thereby arrested, it becomes unnecessary further to insist on the proof of a spirit of aggrandizement afforded by the purchase of Louisiana from France, against the known conditions on which it had been ceded by Spain to that country, or hostile seizure of a great part of the Florida, under the pretence of a dispute respecting the boundary.

The reason given by the American plenipotentiaries for this declaration, equally applies to the assignment of a boundary to the U. States on any terms, with whatever view proposed; and the unlimited nature of the pretension would alone have justified Great Britain in seeking more effectual securities against its application to Canada than any which the undersigned have had the honor to propose.

Had the American plenipotentiaries been instructed on the subject of Canada, they would not have asserted that its permanent annexation had not been the declared object of their government. It has been distinctly avowed to be such at different times, particularly by two American Generals on their respective invasions of Canada. If the declaration first made had been disapproved, it would not have been repeated. The declarations have referred to are to be found in the proclamations of General Hull in July, 1812, and of General Smyth in November, 1812, copies of which are herewith annexed.

It must be also from the want of instructions that the American plenipotentiaries have been led to assert that Great Britain has induced the Indians to withdraw from the protection of the United States. The government of the United States cannot have forgotten that Great Britain, so far from inducing the Indians to withdraw themselves from the protection of the U. States, gave the earliest information of the intention of those nations to invade the U. States, and exerted herself, tho' without success, to prevent and appease their hostility. The Indian nations, however, having experienced, as they tho't, oppression, instead of protection from the U. States, declared war against them previously to the declaration of war by that country against Great Britain. The treaty by which the Indians placed themselves under the protection of the U. States, is now abrogated, and the American government cannot be entitled to claim, as a right, the renewal of an article in a treaty, which has no longer any existence. The Indian nations are therefore no longer to be considered as under the protection of the U. States, (whatever may be the import of that term) and it can only be on the ground that they are regarded as subjects, that the American plenipotentiaries can be authorized to deny the right of Great Britain to interfere on their behalf in the negotiation for peace. To any such claim, it is repeated, that the Treaties concluded with them, and particularly that of Greenville, are in direct opposition.

It is not necessary to recur to the manner in which the Territory of the United States was at first settled, in order to decide, whether the Indian nations, the original inhabitants of America, shall have some spot assigned to them, where they may be permitted to live in tranquility; nor whether their tranquility can be secured without preventing an uninterrupted system of encroachment upon them under the pretence of purchases.

If the American plenipotentiaries are authorized peremptorily to deny the right of the British government to interfere with the pacification of the Indian nations,

and, for that reason to refuse all negotiation on the subject, the undersigned are at a loss to understand, upon what principle it was, that at the conference of the 9th ult. the American plenipotentiaries invited discussion on the subject; and added, that it was not possible for them to decide without discussion, whether an article could be framed which should be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves under the discretionary powers, warranted in acceding.

The undersigned must further observe that if the American government has not furnished their plenipotentiaries with any instructions since January last, when the general pacification of Europe could not have been immediately in contemplation, this subsequent silence, after an event so calculated (even in the view which the American plenipotentiaries have taken of it, in their note of the 22d ult.) to influence the negotiation, is, to say the least, no proof of a sincere desire to bring it to a favorable conclusion. The British government has entered into the negotiation with an anxious wish to effect an amicable arrangement. After convulsions unexampled in their nature, extent and duration, the civilized world has need of repose. To obtain this in Europe, Great Britain has made considerable sacrifices. To complete the work of general pacification, it is her earnest wish to establish a peace with the United States, and in her endeavors to accomplish this object, to manifest the same principles of moderation and forbearance; but it is utterly inconsistent with her practice and her principles ever to abandon her negotiations for peace, those who have co-operated with her in war.

The undersigned, therefore, repeat, that the British government is willing to sign a treaty of peace with the U. States, on terms honorable to both parties. It has not offered any term, in which the United States can justly represent as derogatory to their honor, nor can it be induced to accede to any which are injurious to its own. It is on this ground, that the undersigned are authorized distinctly to declare, that they are instructed not to sign a treaty of peace with the plenipotentiaries of the United States, unless the Indian nations be included in it, and restored to all the rights, privileges and territories which they enjoyed in 1783, previous to the commencement of the war, by virtue of the treaty of Greenville, and the treaties subsequently concluded between them and the U. States. From this point the British plenipotentiaries cannot depart.

They are further instructed to offer for discussion an article by which the contracting parties shall reciprocally bind themselves, according to the boundaries to be agreed upon, not to purchase the lands occupied by the Indians within their respective line of demarcation. By making this arrangement, subject to revision at the expiration of a given period, it is hoped that the objection to the establishment of a boundary between which the settlements of the U. States should be forever excluded, may be effectually obviated.

The undersigned have never stated that the exclusive military possession of the Lakes, however conducive they are satisfied it would be to a good understanding between the two countries, without endangering the security of the U. States, was to be considered as a sine qua non in the negotiation. Whenever the question relative to the pacification of the Indian nations (which, subject to the explanations already given, is a sine qua non) shall be adjusted, the undersigned will be authorized to make a final proposition on the subject of Canadian boundaries, so entirely founded on principles of moderation and justice, that they feel confident it cannot be rejected. This proposition will be distinctly stated by the undersigned, upon receiving an assurance from the American plenipotentiaries that they consider themselves authorized to conclude a provisional article on the subject, and upon their previously consenting to include the Indian nations in the treaty, in the manner above described.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity of renewing to the American plenipotentiaries, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBIER,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WM. ADAMS.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary
and Extraordinary of the
United States, &c.

[Continued in last page.]

PRIVATEER GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

Copy of a letter from our Consul at Fayal to the Secretary of State.

Fayal, 5th Oct. 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to state to you that a most outrageous violation of the neutrality of this port, in utter contempt of the laws of civilized nations, has recently been committed here, by the commanders of his Britannic Majesty's ships Plantagenet, Rota and Carnation, against the American private armed brig General Armstrong, Samuel C. Reid, commander, but I have great satisfaction in being able to add, that this occurrence terminated in one of the most brilliant victories on the part of Capt. Reid, his brave officers and crew, that can be found on naval record.

The American brig came to anchor in this port in the afternoon of the 5th of Sept. and at sunset of the same day, the above named ships suddenly appeared in these roads; it being nearly calm in the port, was rather doubtful if the privateer

could escape if she got under way, and relying on the justice and good faith of the British captains, it was deemed most prudent to remain at anchor. A little after dusk, Capt. Reid, seeing some suspicious movements on the part of the British, began to warp his vessel close under the guns of the Castle, and while doing so, he was at about 8 o'clock, P. M. approached by four boats from the ships filled with armed men. After halting them repeatedly & warning them to keep off, he ordered his men to fire on them, and killed and wounded several men. The boats returned the fire & killed one man and wounded the First Lieutenant of the privateer, and returned to their ships, and as it was now light moonlight, it was plainly perceived from the brig as well as from the shore, that a formidable attack was premeditating.

Soon after midnight, 12 or more large boats crowded with men from the ships, and armed with cannon, axes, and blunderbusses, small arms, &c. attacked the brig; a severe contest ensued which lasted about 40 minutes, and ended in the total defeat and partial destruction of the boats, with a most unparalleled carnage on the part of the British. It is estimated by good judges that near 400 men were in the boats when the attack commenced, and no doubt exists in the mind of the numerous spectators of the scene, that more than half of them were killed or wounded; several boats were destroyed; two of them remained along side of the brig literally loaded with their own dead. From these two boats only 17 reached the shore alive; most of them were severely wounded. The whole of the following day the British were occupied in burying their dead; among them were two Lieutenants and one Midshipman of the Rota—the First Lieutenant of the Plantagenet, it is said, cannot survive his wounds, and many of the seamen who reached their ships were mortally wounded, and have been dying daily.

The British, mortified at this signal and unexpected defeat, endeavor to conceal the extent of their loss; they admit, however, that they lost in killed and wounded since the engagement, upwards of 120 of the flower of their officers and men. The Capt. of the Rota told me he lost 70 men from his ship. Two days after this affair took place the British sloops of war Texas and Calypso came into port, when Capt. Lloyd immediately took them into requisition to carry home the wounded officers and seamen—they have sailed for England, one on the 3d and the other on the 4th inst. each carrying 25 badly wounded. Those who were slightly wounded, he numbers as I have informed, at about 30, remained on board of their respective ships, and sailed last evening for Jamaica. Strict orders were given that the sloops of war should take no letters whatever to England, and these orders were rigidly adhered to.

In face of the testimony of all Fayal and a number of respectable strangers who happened to be in this place at the moment the British commander endeavored to turn the odium of this transaction on the American captain, Reid, alleging that he sent the boats merely to reconnoitre the brig, & without any hostile intention; the pilots of the port did inform them of the privateer the moment they entered the port. To reconnoitre an enemy's vessel in a friendly port at night, with 4 boats, carrying by the best accounts 120 men, is certainly a strange proceeding. The fact is, they expected, as the brig was warping in, that the Americans would not be prepared to receive them, and they had hopes of carrying her by a coup de main. If any thing could add to the baseness of this transaction on the part of the British commander, it is want of candor openly and boldly to avow the facts. In vain can he expect by such subterfuge to shield himself from the indignation of the world and the merited resentment of his own government & nation for thus trampling on the sovereignty of their most ancient and faithful ally and for the wanton sacrifice of British lives.

On the part of the Americans the loss was comparatively nothing, two killed and seven slightly wounded; of the slain we have to lament the loss of the second Lieutenant, Mr. Alexander O. Williams, of New York, a brave and meritorious officer.

Among the wounded are Messrs. Worth and Johnson, 1st and 2d Lieuts., Capt. Reid was thus deprived, early in the action, of the services of all his Lieuts., but his cool and intrepid conduct secured him the victory.

On the morning of the 27th ult. one of the British ships placed herself near the shore, and commenced a heavy cannonade on the privateer. Finding further resistance unavailing, Capt. Reid ordered her to be abandoned, and being partially destroyed, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, who soon after sent their boats and set her on fire.

At 9 o'clock in the evening (soon after the first attack) I applied to the Governor requesting his Excellency to protect the Privateer either by force or by such reinforcement to the commander of the squadron as would cause him to desist from any further attempt. The Governor indignantly at what had passed, and feeling himself totally unable with the slender means he possessed, to resist such a force, took the part of remonstrating, which he did in forcible but respectful terms. His letter to Capt. Lloyd had no other effect than to produce a menacing reply insulting in the highest degree. Nothing can exceed the indignation of the public mind, as well as of all ranks and descriptions of persons here, at this unpre-

pared enmity. Such was the rage of the British to destroy this vessel, that no regard was paid to the safety of the town; some of the inhabitants were wounded and a number of houses were much damaged. The strongest representations on this subject are prepared by the Governor for his Court.

Since this affair the commander, Lloyd, threatened to send on shore an armed force and arrest the privateers crew, saying there were many Englishmen among them, and our poor fellows afraid of his vengeance, have fled to the mountains several times, and have been harassed extremely. At length, Captain Lloyd, fearful of losing more men if he put his threats into execution, adopted this stratagem: he addressed an official letter to the Governor, stating that in the American crew were two men who deserted his squadron in America, and as they were guilty of high treason, he required them to be found and given up. Accordingly a force was sent into the country, and the American seamen were arrested and brought to town, and as they could not designate the said pretended deserters, all the seamen here passed an examination of the British officers, but no such persons were to be found among them. I was requested by the Governor and British Consul to attend this humiliating examination, as was also Captain Reid; but we declined to sanction by our presence any such proceedings.

Capt. Reid has protested against the British commanders of the squadron for the unwarrantable destruction of his vessel in a neutral and friendly port, as also against the government of Portugal for their inability to protect him.

No doubt this government will feel themselves bound to make ample indemnification to the owners, officers & crew of this vessel, for the great loss they have severally sustained.

I shall as early as possible transmit a statement of this transaction to our Minister at Rio Janeiro for his government.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN B. DABNEY.
To the Secy of State,
of the U. S. Washington.

The House of Representatives have been for the last two days engaged in the discussion of the bill sent to them from the Senate, authorizing a draft of 80,000 militia for the defence of the frontiers. It has been attacked with much zeal by the opposition, on the ground of its conscription character, with what reason we are at a loss to conceive. With the reduced term of service, viz. one year, we do not see a single feature in it allied to the French system of conscription, to which it is absurdly likened. It really appeared to us, on listening to the speeches against this bill, that the federal gentlemen, having made up their minds that a more energetic system than that embraced in this bill was likely to be resorted to, had prepared themselves to speak on that; and being loth to deprive the world of the benefit of their preparation, had employed it on a subject very remotely if at all connected with that for which it was designed. With much respect and deference for honest prejudice, we are at a loss to conceive in what respect, as regards the constitutional rights or civil liberty of the citizens, this bill differs from the bill which is annually or biennially passed without debate or opposition, for authorizing a draft of 100,000 militia. The main question presented by the bill, in our view, whether it is not wise that the militia should be called into service for a term of twelve months in preference to six months, as now provided by law? Indeed the bill rather confers privileges than abridges civil rights, because it gives the people subject to the draft the right of procuring substitutes, in the shape of regulars, which shall entirely exempt them from militia service.

Nat. Intel.

THE ENEMY.

We learn the enemy have descended the Rappahannock. Accounts from there state that their ascent up the River was marked by a conduct every way worthy of the infamous Cockburn, plundering and burning on both shores almost every thing within their reach. Their conduct at Tappahannock was scarcely exceeded at Hampton for its brutality and wanton destruction of property. They have laid in ashes the court house, prison, collector's office, clerk's office, & a large warehouse, and scarcely a building escaped plunder or damage.

It appears likewise, by letters published in the Alexandria Herald, that the negroes who joined the enemy were armed by them and turned into the town with license to commit any excess; & what we could not have believed of Cockburn himself, had he not shown himself capable of any villainy, they broke into the family vault of Col. Ritchie, and ransacked the ashes of the dead. "Five coffins," says a letter, "were opened, their effluvia turned off, and cast away and their mouldering contents mutilated and left exposed; the plea was the hope of plunder."

Ibid.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We learn that our army under Major General Jackson, about 4,000 strong, entered Pensacola, with very little loss, on the 27th ult. The details of this affair have not reached us, owing to the failure of the mails.

We have heard it said, and perhaps correctly, that orders had been issued some days ago forbidding this expedition; which, however, if so issued, will not reach the army, until long after it will

have abandoned the place, if, as the precise accounts intimate, it be Gen. Jackson's design immediately to return.

Pensacola has been a notorious harbor for the enemy, British as well as Indians, for a long time past, and in so far, it appears to us, had entirely forfeited its neutral character. It had become, to all intents and purposes, an enemy's post, whatever it may have been nominally. Indeed the enemy was found and driven by our forces on the Spanish soil. We were therefore not at all surprised to hear of the expedition against it, the result of which we never doubted, tho' we could not have hoped it would have been attended with so little loss.

Ibid.

FROM GOBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER,
OF OCTOBER 10.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

AMERICAN WAR.

The Times newspaper, which was one of the loudest clamorers for this war, now observes, "with *de p. regret*, that it has lingered on for so many months without being distinguished by any memorable stroke." If the inflammatory and malicious writer of that paper already experiences disappointment, what will be experience during the months, year and perhaps the years of this war which are yet to come? He, when urging on the nation to this enterprise, told them with the utmost confidence, that, in a few weeks after was commenced, "the boasted American navy would be annihilated." Not only has that navy not been annihilated, but it has very much increased. It has annihilated some hundreds of our merchant ships, and has defeated several of our ships of war, some of which, after victory over them, gained in the most wonderful manner, it has added to its own number. It is said that we are building ships to carry 64 guns, for the express purpose of combating the American frigates. Ours, it seems, are to be called frigates also. Thus to avoid the awkwardness of acknowledging that our frigates are not able to cope with American frigates. Now, if it should happen that one of these new "frigates" of ours is beaten and captured by an American frigate, what will then be said? For my part, were it with me to carry on the war, I would, after what has passed, resort to no such perilous expedient as this, but would, at once, send ships of the line against those formidable frigates, without making any apology for so doing. Before the war began, not a word were we told about the formidableness of these frigates. The editors of the Times and the Courier were only impatient that these frigates should meet ours upon the sea. They said nothing about their stout decks, their heavy cannon, and their "great big balls." But the moment that the Americans beat and captured one of our frigates with one of theirs, then we heard these editors, and even the "undaunted sons of Neptune," gained in blue and gold, exclaiming, against the size of the American frigates, and the number of their crews! We could have thought of all this before we talked of annihilating the American navy in a few weeks. The merchants and underwriters are now petitioning the lords of the admiralty and the prince regent to protect them more effectually against this "contemptible American navy," which, it seems, has already destroyed their property to the amount of millions, and some of the ships of which are said to blockade, in some sort, part of our harbors in England and Ireland, and are capturing our ships within the sight of land. The gentlemen should have petitioned against the war. So far from that, many of them were eager for the war; and do they think that they are to enjoy the gratification of seeing the American towns knocked down without paying some little matter for it? That the admiralty are employing a great many ships and sailors in this war, our next year's taxes and loans will fully convince us; but numerous as their ships are, they are not and cannot be sufficient to cover the whole ocean. The farmers, and landholders, and fundholders are sighing for the repeal of taxes; but how are they justified in this wish, when it is well known, that to carry on the war, taxes are absolutely necessary; and when it is also well known that these persons were, in general, anxious for the war? Some of them want war to prevent their produce from falling in price; others like peace with France well enough, but then they wished "to give the Yankees a drubbing." Therefore, if to keep up the price of produce, and to give the Yankees a drubbing, taxes are wanted, with what decency can these persons expect that taxes will be taken off? Do they obtain any thing that they want, without paying for it in some way or other? If we want food, or raiment, or houses, or pleasure, do we not expect to pay for them? Can we go to see a play, or a puppet show, without money? Why, then, are we to expect the greater pleasure of seeing the Yankees drubbed, without paying for that too? The public seem very impatient to see the drubbing begin. The Times and the Courier have been endeavoring to entertain them for a long while, and until they, as well as the audience, appear exhausted. But is it not reasonable that the public should in this case, as well as in all others, put down their money previously to the drawing-up of the curtain? In a year or two perhaps we shall see the drama commence in good earnest. But is it not enough to be amused with a little dancing and tumbling on the outside, before we have paid our money? "Send them away," says the eager editor of the Times.

Send away a force to crush them at once? But not a word does he say about the taxes necessary to pay for the sailing and keeping up such a force. Our government is composed of wonderfully clever men; but they are not clever enough to make soldiers walk upon the waters over the Atlantic, nor to enact, at a word, leaves and fishes to sustain them after their arrival. To be able to send that "overwhelming force," of which the Times speaks, the government must have money; and, as in all other cases, they must have the money first. In short, it is unexampled in the extreme to expect the war in America to be attended with any very signal result, until we have liberally paid two or three years of taxes. The assertion is again made, that the American ships are manned principally with English, Irish and Scotch. I find this assertion in the Morning Chronicle of the 6th instant. If this were true, as I hope it is not, what a pleasant & honorable fact this would have bro't to light! No other than this: that many of our seamen, our "gallant tars," the "unlucky sons of Neptune," not only have no dislike to the Americans, but actually have run the risk of being hanged, drawn & quartered, for the sake of fighting in the American service against their own country! If the world believe these accounts, what must the world think of us? During the long war in which France was engaged no Frenchmen were ever found in arms against their king and country. Some of them indeed emboldened themselves under foreign banners to fight, as they pretended, at least for their country, & against those whom they called the usurpers of their government. But if these accounts be true, our countrymen have voluntarily gone into the American service, to fight against their country, that country being under the legitimate sway of the glorious and beloved house of Brunswick!

The origin of these accounts, so disgraceful to the country, is, probably, the reluctance which our naval officers have to confess defeat at the hands of these Yankees, whom we were desirous to see drubbed. To avoid this painful acknowledgment, it has been asserted, that we have not been beaten by the Yankees, but by our own brave countrymen. But here, again, a difficulty arises; for how comes it to pass, that our own brave countrymen have more success on board of Yankee ships than on board of our own heart of oak? How comes it to pass, that the men on both sides, being of precisely the same race and education, those in the Yankee ships should beat those in "this wooden walls of Old England?" It has been observed, that they fight more desperately, knowing that they fight with a *quadruple* about their necks. What an assumption on the sons of Neptune! As if the sons of Neptune, the gallant Jack Tars of Old England, wanted a halberd round their necks, and the galleys and ex-caducars knife before their eyes, to make them do more in battle than they are ready to do for the sake of their king and country, and from a sentiment of honor! This is, really, giving a cruel stab to the character of our sailors; but such is the sorry malignity of those who publish these accounts of treacherous practices, that they entirely overlook those obvious inferences, in their anxiety to get rid of the supposition, that any thing praise worthy belongs to the character of the enemy. If these accounts be true, as I hope they are not, why are not the traitors tried and executed? Why are they suffered to remain in the American service? Why are they suffered to go on thus, shooting at, boarding and taking our ships, insulting our gallant officers, and putting our men to flight? Why are they not, I ask again, tried and hanged? Why are not their warm bowels tipped out and thrown in their traitorous faces? Why are their bodies not cut into quarters, and these quarters placed at the king's disposal? But, I had forgotten, that before these things can be done, we must capture the ships in which they sail. Is there no other way of coming at them? It were well if those, whose business it is to enforce the law against state criminals, would fall upon some scheme to reach them. Cannot the parliament, which has been called omniscient, find out some means of coming at them? In short, these accounts are a deep disgrace to the country; and I do hope, that the lords of the admiralty, who published that eloquent paper, simulating the sailors to fight against the Americans, will fall speedily upon some means of putting an end to so great a scandal. I have not time at present, to enter so fully into the subject of the American war as I shall in my next; but, to the loose observations that I have made, I cannot refrain from adding a word or two on the nature of the negotiations at Ghent, which is said to have taken place. Who, in his senses, expected any other result? It was manifest, from the moment that Napoleon was removed from France, that the war with America was destined to become a serious contest. There were all sorts of feelings at work in favour of such a war. There was not a single voice (mine only excepted) raised against it. Was it to be supposed then, that peace would be the work of a few months? Yet this rupture of the negotiations appears to have excited a good deal of surprise, not wholly divested of a small portion of alarm. It was expected that the Yankee Commissioners would jump at peace on any terms. There were thousands of persons, & well dressed persons too, who said that the Yankees would not hesitate a moment to depose Mr. Madison, & send him to some little inhabited island. About a fortnight ago, some rifle soldiers were passing my house, in their way from Sussex to Plymouth to join their corps, bound to America. A sergeant who was at a little dis-

tance behind the party, stopped at my door and asked for some beer. While the beer was drawing, I observed to him, that Jonathan must take care now what he was about. "No," said the sergeant, "I do not think it will come to any head, for we learned the day before yesterday, that Madison had run away." I asked him, if they had been informed whether he had run to. He replied, that he had run "out of the country." He further told me, that we were to have an army of 50,000 men for the conquest of America; and that, if they were not enough, Russia had 60,000 men ready to send to our assistance. From this the Americans will judge of the opinions of the people here; for I dare say, that this sergeant was no more than the mere reporter of what he heard in almost all the public houses, resorted to by politicians of the most numerous class. But the people are not to be blamed for this delusion. They had it given them, in the report of a speech of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, not long ago, that we were about to undertake the *defeating* of Mr. Madison; and who can blame them if they believe that this deposition has taken place?—My friend, the sergeant, on whom I bestowed my benediction, will, however, I am afraid, find, that this work of deposing Mr. Madison will give more trouble than he appeared to expect.

A POOR EXCUSE BETTER THAN NONE.

A certain federal gentleman, who claims to be distinguished in that party, the other day in openly advocating the right of New England to rebel against the constituted authorities, and erect a new government, was asked how he could call himself a "disciple of Washington," who has enjoined on us, to *from indignantly on the first dawnings of any attempt to dismember the Union*, when he advocated such doctrines. "Yes," said he, "we are disciples of Washington; for Washington headed a rebellion in the Revolution, and we do more now!"

N. H. Patriot.

FROM A LATE HALIFAX PAPER.

The third campaign in Canada has nearly terminated, and these provinces are now left in a worse situation than when the war commenced—we have taught the enemy to fight, & given them high confidence in their own military skill and prowess, which has enabled them to augment their armies; while ours are daily decreasing by desertion, the spirits damped of those who remain, the officers *not fit to lead*, and no source of comfort left to any class, civil or military. Our armies are *frayed and worn*; our best officers killed, one after another; our soldiers *run up in d-d detail*, and *perish on the sons of Neptune*; a *drum* if the sons of Neptune, the gallant Jack Tars of Old England, wanted a halberd round their necks, and the galleys and ex-caducars knife before their eyes, to make them do more in battle than they are ready to do for the sake of their king and country, and from a sentiment of honor! This is, really, giving a cruel stab to the character of our sailors; but such is the sorry malignity of those who publish these accounts of treacherous practices, that they entirely overlook those obvious inferences, in their anxiety to get rid of the supposition, that any thing praise worthy belongs to the character of the enemy. If these accounts be true, as I hope they are not, why are not the traitors tried and executed? Why are they suffered to remain in the American service? Why are they suffered to go on thus, shooting at, boarding and taking our ships, insulting our gallant officers, and putting our men to flight? Why are they not, I ask again, tried and hanged? Why are not their warm bowels tipped out and thrown in their traitorous faces? Why are their bodies not cut into quarters, and these quarters placed at the king's disposal? But, I had forgotten, that before these things can be done, we must capture the ships in which they sail. Is there no other way of coming at them? It were well if those, whose business it is to enforce the law against state criminals, would fall upon some scheme to reach them. Cannot the parliament, which has been called omniscient, find out some means of coming at them? In short, these accounts are a deep disgrace to the country; and I do hope, that the lords of the admiralty, who published that eloquent paper, simulating the sailors to fight against the Americans, will fall speedily upon some means of putting an end to so great a scandal. I have not time at present, to enter so fully into the subject of the American war as I shall in my next; but, to the loose observations that I have made, I cannot refrain from adding a word or two on the nature of the negotiations at Ghent, which is said to have taken place. Who, in his senses, expected any other result? It was manifest, from the moment that Napoleon was removed from France, that the war with America was destined to become a serious contest. There were all sorts of feelings at work in favour of such a war. There was not a single voice (mine only excepted) raised against it. Was it to be supposed then, that peace would be the work of a few months? Yet this rupture of the negotiations appears to have excited a good deal of surprise, not wholly divested of a small portion of alarm. It was expected that the Yankee Commissioners would jump at peace on any terms. There were thousands of persons, & well dressed persons too, who said that the Yankees would not hesitate a moment to depose Mr. Madison, & send him to some little inhabited island. About a fortnight ago, some rifle soldiers were passing my house, in their way from Sussex to Plymouth to join their corps, bound to America. A sergeant who was at a little dis-

tol, the Commodore was presented with the freedom of the City, and a deed for a lot adjoining Washington square, voted him by the corporation. The officers of the army in the City, not having been assigned a place in the order of procession, with a laudable spirit repaired to Troy in the morning, to form a special escort to the Commodore. We shall probably give the details in our next.

The Commodore has been complimented with a public dinner at Salem, Waterford and Troy.

THE MURDER OF DR. MOLLY BY THE BRITISH.

It is well known in the U. States, that last winter the British crossed at Lewistown and took possession of Fort Niagara, and burned all the houses near the Falls, and one at Buffalo in which a widow St. John lived—how these houses escaped I never learned, but I saw the whole which were burned, and the 3 that remained last July, when I crossed into Canada, and went with Maj. Gen. Brown, and Gen. Scott, and encamped within about one mile & a half of Fort George; but the cowardly murderers prudently kept in their Fort and dare not look us in the face until we returned back to Queens-town. When I was on the ground I had not heard of the murder of Dr. Molly, and all the sick and wounded soldiers; I had heard of this savage barbarity, I would have looked into the remains of large stone houses, and I make no doubt I would have seen the poor soldiers' bones among the rubbish. Tears fill my eyes when I attempt to publish the horrible barbarity of the savage British, who have so many pariahs among us, who endeavor to excuse or palliate all that our enemies do—this conduct will not always go unpunished.

The British entered the houses at Lewistown in which the sick soldiers and wounded lay, and notwithstanding all the entreaties, shrieks and cries of the helpless soldiers, not a life was spared, and it is reported that the houses were burned before they were all dead. Dr. Molly was a practitioner at the Eleven Mile Creek, of a humane and amiable character, and had gone to Lewistown merely as an act of benevolence, to render medical aid to the sick and wounded; seeing such barbarity, he entreated them to save his life, for he had never bore arms against them, &c.—his answer was profane oaths, and one of them ran his bayonet thro' his abdomen, and as he drew out his bowels followed it. The good man placed his hand on his own bowels, and walked a prisoner six miles to Fort Niagara, and in 15 minutes bid a final adieu to this wicked world. Let this serve to perpetuate the memory of this good man. If any citizen can read this narrative without shedding a briny tear, I confess his nerves are stronger than mine. I was not fully determined to publish this narrative, or I should have obtained leave to have published their names, for they lived there then, and are still living at Eleven Mile Creek, and while I was there I quarreled in one of their houses. In witness to this I hereto set my name, and station in the army.

DAVID JONES,
Chaplain, 9th District.

Nov. 30, 1814.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 8.

THE MACKINON'S CRUISE.

Arrived, private armed schooner Mackinon, from a cruise of 21 days. The following are extracts from her journal:

Nov. 14 h, sail'd from Salem, bound on a cruise, with a crew of 50 men.

Nov. 16th, lat. 41, 42, long. 66, 28, captured the British brig Elizabeth, of 130 tons and 11 men, from Turk's Island bound to St. Johns, with a cargo of salt and sugar, took out the prisoners, and put a trice master and crew on board, and ordered her for the U. States.

Nov. 17th, lat. 41, 40, long. 66, 28, spoke the schr. Georgiana, with a cargo of rum, prize to the Grank Turk of Salem. (arrived.)

Nov. 18th, lat. 43.3, long. 66, 15, captured the British schr. Martine, Littlewood, of 124 tons, with a cargo of fish and lumber, from St. Johns bound to the West Indies, put on board 22 prisoners and ordered her for Bermuda.

Same day captured the British brig Louisa, Degunan, of 175 tons and 8 men, with a cargo of salt and tin, from Barbados bound to Halifax, took out the tin and burnt her.

Nov. 20th, lat. 41, long. 64, 52, captured the British brig Britannia, a fine new vessel, of 153 tons and 6 men, with a cargo of lumber, from St. Johns bound to Liverpool (E.) took out the prisoners and burnt her.

Nov. 22d lat. 42, 10, long. 62, 2, spoke the Portuguese ship, ex. Hyl. Pedron, from Halifax, bound to Lisbon, with a cargo of oil, tea & wool put on board Capt. Degunan and 3 men prisoners, and permitted her to proceed.

Nov. 24th, lat. 42, 13, long. 59, 49, at 6 o'clock, discovered a sail upon our weather bow, wore ship and made oil in chase, blowing hard and a heavy sea. At 7, carried away our bowsprit to the gunwale. Once up before the wind to secure the gunwale. At half past 9, hauled our wind to the N. and 3 red fire sail and rain fell. At midnight we discovered the aforementioned ship on our weather bow.

Nov. 25th, of half past 7, captured her, blowing heavy and high sea, going we were not able to board her. At 23, hauled her, she proved to be the British ship, ex. Edward Pelletier, Capt. Kellie, of 300 tons, 2 masts and 19 men, from Greenock, bound to St. Andrews, in ballast, took out the prisoners and destroyed her.

Nov. 29, lat. 41, 12, long. 61, 17, experienced a tremendous heavy gale from the N. W. and finding the ship in a dangerous situation and near sinking, threw away guns and ball to lighten her.

Dec. 1, lat. 41, 52, long. 20, 50, passed the wreck of a high deck schr. about 100 tons, with a white peak, disabled, and to all appearance in the last stage of dissolution. During her cruise, she made 50 prisoners, and brought in 22.

REPUBLICAN STAR,
OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1814.

ENEMY.

A large ship, brig and tender of the enemy went up the bay on the 12th inst. whether they remained until Saturday last, at our last accounts from the bay shore, when at one o'clock the brig and tender were heading down off Pt. au Pigeon Island, the ship remained off Sandy Point—we are not advised of any damage being done by them—nor is it understood from correct authority that any other than the above have appeared up, though reports have mentioned the number to 50 and 100 ships—when will a sense of home compulsion news tellers to confine themselves to fact.

The communication with the Western shore having been suspended for the last week, leaves us this morning without our usual detail from the seat of government; as also what the collection of wisdom of this state may have done since our last, but taking the past for the present have no reason to believe they have yet set the Chesapeake on fire.

Governor Shepley, by proclamation of the 21st ult invites and exhorts the People of Massachusetts to an alliance of his majesty, whose paternal pardon of all former offences will be extended to them; and that portion of the state now held was "not preparatory to that of the whole colony and of others of his majesty's former provinces as may demonstrate an equal degree of attachment to their lawful sovereign." "and to declare that as soon as the whole colony of the ancient Massachusetts Bay is in peaceful possession of his majesty's arms, four of his royal dukes, princes of the blood, with visit, and probably establish themselves therein." Now what will the fair would be dukes think of being succeeded in their pretensions—will they not strongly remonstrate—Gore his majesty with the plea of O's wrong, to bring about such a Pickering in the camp of expectants for promotion—thereby offering the long train of followers who have endeavored to *run* themselves to his majesty's favor by every vile act to their own government.

Certain federalists have expressed their willingness to relinquish that portion of the State of Massachusetts now in possession of the enemy—what will they say when they find the whole state is not sufficient? Don't they find by Shepley's proclamation the old adage verified "give them an inch, and they'll take an ell."

HARTFORD CONVENTION.

Thursday last was the day for the meeting—the day was fine in this quarter, and it took place where the Centinel, of the People's rights may be able to bring their dark deeds to light that the authors may meet their reward at an early day, let it be the pillory or halter.

Maj. Gen. GAINES has been removed from the fourth military district to that of Louisiana.

Cob's remarks will amply pay the reader's personal—we have some other numbers which may serve to pass away the present long even days.

Philip of Macedon is reported to have said that the Athenians were the most fortunate people in the world—that they could find every year ten Generals, (the Archons) and had to lead their armies—whereas, in his whole life he had found but one qualified to lead his—Pericles.

Voltaire says that the Prince of Conde and Torstensson the Swede, were born Generals; they took the science of war by intuition.

Those egregious wizards who constitute the present Executive of Maryland, have discovered that R. G. Harper is one of those Generals by intuition. Those who doubt their judgment, will at least give them credit for a large stock of faith.

Alas, my Country! what art thou doomed to suffer from the accused spirit of political faction?

Monster more fierce, offended Heaven ne'er sent.
From Hell's abyss, for human punishment
[Richmond Eng.]

The federal paper at Morristown has been discontinued. One of the reasons given by the Editor for this measure is, that under present circumstances, "it perhaps becomes the duty of all citizens to unite in conducting the war, if possible, to a speedy and honorable termination;" and therefore "shall no longer be said that the Editor of this paper, whatever may be his private sentiments, throws a public impediment in the way of its vigorous prosecution." This declaration does Mr. Russell more honour than all the abuse he has heaped upon the government of his own country, and all the apologies he has offered for the infamous conduct of the British.

T. T. Amer.

Printing, in Boston, seems, by the federal newspapers, to be growing general and popular. As the nature of our public affairs requires and justifies the great activity and exertions in this mode of warfare, we cannot but wish success to all who embark in the business. *Columbian.*

The town of Monte Video, in South America, was taken from the royalists on the 23d of June the fall of Monte Video is considered the death blow to the monarchical system in South America.

Nat. Intel.

Advertisements crowded out this morning shall appear in our next.

MARRIED, on the 15th inst Capt JOSEPH KESSE, to Miss AUGIE RINGWAY, both of this county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all retailers of Wines, Spirituous Liquors or foreign Merchandise, to whom United States Licenses have been granted, previous to the 1st day of January, 1814, that the said Licenses expire on the 31st inst. and that it will be necessary for all persons intending to retail as above described, to renew them prior to the 1st day of January next, or they may incur the penalties of the law. For the convenience of those concerned, attendance will be given by the subscriber, or one of his deputies, for the purpose of granting Licenses, at the following places, viz: At Easton, on Thursday the 27th of December inst. At Dayton, on Thursday the 29th of December inst. At Centerville the 30th and 31st of the same month.

All persons whose Licenses have been granted since the 1st of January last, are cautioned against retelling them longer than one year from their commencement.

William Chambers,
Collector of the Revenue for the 24 collection district of Maryland.

Centerville, dec. 20—3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

13th day of December, A. D. 1814.

On application of Wm. Harrison Lowe, executor of the will of William Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 13th day of December, anno domini 1814.

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

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty fourth day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, anno domini 1814.

William Harrison Lowe, ex'or of William Harrison, dec'd.

december 20 3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

13th day of December, A. D. 1814.

On application of PHILIP MACKAY, administrator of the estate of John Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Test—

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

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

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1814.

Philip Mackay, adm'r of John Harrison, dec'd.

dec 20 3q

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

13th day of December, A. D. 1814.

On application of PHILIP MACKAY, administrator of the estate of John Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Test—

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

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

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1814.

Philip Mackay, adm'r d. b. n. of John Harrison, dec'd.

december 20 3q

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

October, Term, 1814.

It was ordered that Gustavus W. Wright, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of James Claydon, jun. late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, give the notice required by law for the creditors of said deceased to produce their claims, duly authenticated. The foregoing notice to be published in both the Eastern papers, for three successive weeks.

True extract from the minutes of the Court this 26th day of November 1814.

William H. Nicholson, Reg. Q. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of James Claydon, jun. late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

G. W. T. Wright.

dec 5 20 3

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

A Negro Man, about 22 years of age, a complete plowman, for sale—not out of the state—Apply at the Star Office.

December 20 — 3q

ON SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

Bibles in German, Testament, with a large assortment of School books—Chark books assorted, ink, Powder and paper, &c. &c.

(Continued from second page.)

The American to the British Commission- ers.

Sept. 26, 1814.

In replying to the note which the undersigned have had the honor of receiving from his Britannic majesty's plenipotentiaries, dated on the 19th inst. they are happy to concur with them in the sentiment of avoiding unnecessary discussions, especially such as may have a tendency to create irritation. They had hoped that, in the same spirit, the British plenipotentiaries would not have the allusions again necessary to transact foreign to this negotiation, relating to the U. States, and other independent nations, and not suitable for discussion between the U. States and G. Britain. The observation made with respect to Louisiana is the more extraordinary, as the cession of that province to the U. States was, at the time, communicated to the British government, who expressed their entire satisfaction with it, and has subsequently received the solemn sanction of Spain herself. The undersigned will further say, that whenever the transactions of the U. States, in relation to the boundaries of Louisiana and Florida, shall be a proper subject of discussion, they will be found not only susceptible of complete justification, but will demonstrate the moderation and forbearance of the American government, and their undeviating respect for the rights of their neighbors.

The undersigned are far from assuming the exclusive right to decide what is, or is not, a subject of uncertainty and dispute, with regard to the boundary of the District of Maine. But until the British plenipotentiaries shall have shown in what respect the part of that boundary which would be effected by their proposal, is such a subject, the undersigned may be permitted to assert that it is not.

The treaty of 1783 described the boundary as a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its source, & from its source directly north to the highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence, & thence along the said highlands to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River.

Doubts having arisen as to the St. Croix designated in the treaty of 1783 a provision was made by that of 1794 for ascertaining it; and it may be truly inferred, from the limitation of the article to that sole object, that even in the judgment of G. Britain, no other subject of controversy existed in relation to the extension of the boundary line from the source of that River. That River and its source having been accordingly ascertained, the undersigned are prepared to propose the appointment of commissioners by the two governments, to extend the line to the highlands, conformably to the treaty of 1783. The proposition, however, of the British plenipotentiaries was not to ascertain, but to vary those lines in such manner as to secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax; an alteration which could not be effected, without a cession by the U. States to G. Britain of all that portion of the State of Massachusetts intervening between the province of New Brunswick and Quebec, although unquestionably included within the boundary lines fixed by that treaty. Whether it was contemplated on the part of G. Britain to obtain the cession, with or without an equivalent in frontier or otherwise, the undersigned, in stating that they were not instructed or authorized to treat on the subject of cession, have not declined to discuss any matter of uncertainty or dispute which the British plenipotentiaries may point out to exist, respecting the boundaries in that or any other quarter, and are, therefore, not liable to the imputation of having negatived their powers on the subject nugatory, or inadmissibly partial in their operation.

The British plenipotentiaries consider the undersigned as having declared, that the U. States will admit of no line of boundary between their Territory and that of the Indian nations, because the natural growth and population of the U. States would be thereby arrested. The undersigned, on the contrary, expressly stated in their last note, "that the lands inhabited by the Indians were secured to them by boundaries, defined in amicable treaties between them and the U. States;" but they did refuse to sign a treaty of peace with G. Britain, a definitive and permanent boundary to the Indians, living within the limits of the U. States. On this subject, the undersigned have no hesitation in avowing, that the U. States, while intending never to acquire lands from the Indians otherwise than peaceably, and with their free consent, are fully determined in that manner, progressively, and in proportion as their growing population may require, to reclaim from the state of nature and to bring into cultivation every portion of the Territory contained within their acknowledged boundaries. In thus providing for the support of millions of civilized beings, they will not violate any dictate of justice or humanity, for they will not only give to the few thousand savages, scattered over that Territory, an ample equivalent for any right they may surrender, but will always leave them the possession of lands more than they can cultivate, and more than adequate to their subsistence, comfort and enjoyment by cultivation.

If this be a spirit of aggrandizement, the undersigned are prepared to admit, in that sense, its existence; but they must deny that it affords the slightest proof of an intention not to respect the boundaries between them and European nations, or of a desire to encroach upon the Territories of G. Britain. If, in the progress of their increasing population, the American people must grow in strength proportioned to their numbers, the undersigned will hope that G. Britain, far from repining at the prospect, will contemplate it with satisfaction. They will not suppose that that government will avow, as the basis of their policy towards the U. States the system of arresting their natural growth within their own Territories, for the sake of preserving a perpetual desert for savages. If G. Britain has made sacrifices to give repose to the civilized world in Europe, no sacrifice is required from her by the U. States to complete the work of general pacification. This negotiation at least evinces on their part, no disposition to claim any other right, than that of preserving their independence entire, and of governing their own Territories without foreign interference.

Of the two proclamations, purported copies of which the British plenipotentiaries have thought proper to enclose with their last note, the undersigned might content themselves with remarking, that neither of them is the act of the American government. They are enabled, however, to add, with perfect confidence, that neither of them was authorized or approved by the government. The undersigned are not disposed to consider as the act of the British government, the proclamation of Admiral Cochrane, herewith enclosed, exciting a portion of the population of the U. States, under the promise of military employment or of free settlement in the West Indies, to treachery and rebellion. The undersigned very sincerely regret to be obliged to say, that an intricate mass of evidence consisting principally of the correspondence of British officers and agents, part only of which has already been published in America, establishes beyond all rational doubt, the fact, that a constant system of excitement to those hostilities was pursued by the British traders and agents, who had access to the Indians, not only without being encouraged, but with frequent encouragement by the British authorities; and that if they ever dissuaded the Indians from committing hostilities, it was only by urging them, as in prudence, to suspend their attacks until G. Britain could recognize the status which lies in the war.

When, in the conference of the 9th ult. the undersigned invited discussion upon the proposal of Indian pacification and boundary, as well as upon all the subjects presented by the British plenipotentiaries for discussion, they expressly stated their motives to be, 1st. To ascertain by discussion, whether an article on the subject could be formed to which they could subscribe, and which would be satisfactory to the British plenipotentiaries; and 2dly. That if no such article could be formed, the American government might be informed of the views of G. Britain upon that point, and the British government of the objections on the part of the U. States, to any such arrangement. The undersigned have, in fact, already proposed no less than three articles on the subject, all of which they view as better calculated to secure peace and tranquility to the Indians, than any one of the proposals for that purpose, made by the British plenipotentiaries.

The undersigned had repeated their assurances to the British plenipotentiaries, that peace, so far as it depended on the U. States, would immediately follow a peace with G. Britain, and added, that the Indians would thereby be reinstated in the same situation in which they stood before the commencement of hostilities. The British plenipotentiaries insist, in their last note, that the Indian nations shall be included in the treaty of peace between G. Britain & the U. States, and be restored to all the rights, privileges, and Territories which they enjoyed in the year 1811, previous to their commencement of the war, by virtue of the treaty of Greenville, & the treaties subsequently concluded between them and the U. States. Setting aside the subject of boundary, which is presented as for discussion only, there is no apparent difference with respect to the object in view; the pacification and tranquility of the Indians, & placing them in the same situation in which they stood before the war, all which will be equally obtained in the manner proposed by the undersigned, and the only point of real difference is, the British plenipotentiaries insist that it should be done by including the Indians, as allies of G. Britain, in the treaty of peace between her and the U. States.

The U. States cannot consent that Indians residing within their boundaries, as acknowledged by G. Britain, shall be included in the treaty of peace, in any manner which will recognize them as independent nations, whom G. Britain, having obtained this recognition, would hereafter have the right to consider, in every respect, as such. Thus to recognize those Indians as independent, and sovereign nations, would take from the U. States, and transfer to those Indians, all the rights of soil and sovereignty over the Territory which they inhabit; and its being accomplished thro' the agency of G. Britain, would place them effectually & exclusively under her protection, instead of being, as heretofore,

under that of the U. States. It is not perceived in what respect such a provision would differ from an absolute cession by the U. States of the extensive Territory in question.

The British plenipotentiaries have repeated the assertion, that the treaty by which the Indians placed themselves under the protection of the U. States, was abrogated by the war; and thence infer, that they are no longer to be considered as under the protection of the U. States, whatever may be the import of the terms; and that the right of G. Britain to interfere in their behalf in the negotiation of peace, can only be denied on the ground that they are regarded as subjects. In point of fact, several of the tribes, parties to the treaty of Greenville, have constantly been, and will be, at peace with the U. States. Whether that treaty be or be not abrogated, is a question not necessary to be now discussed. The right of the U. States to the protection of the Indians within their boundaries, was not acquired by that treaty; it was a necessary consequence of the sovereignty and independence of the U. States. Previous to that time the Indians having within the same Territory, were under the protection of his Britannic majesty, as its sovereign. The undersigned may refer the British plenipotentiaries to all the acts of their own government, relative to the subject for proof, that it has always considered this right of protection as one of the rights of sovereignty, which it needed no Indian treaty to confer, and which the abrogation of no Indian treaty could divest. They will particularly bring to their recollection, that when a similar proposition was made of considering Indians as independent nations, to serve as a barrier between the French and English Territories, and which France & England, it was immediately rejected, by a Minister whom the British nation is accustomed to look back with veneration and respect, on the express ground, that it would not only deprive his right of protection over the Indians within his dominions, but would also deprive the relation of the Indians to the U. States, may be, as whether under that protection, or not G. Britain having by the treaty of 1783 recognized the sovereignty of the U. States, and agreed to certain limits to their boundaries, has no right to consider any persons or communities, whether Indians or others, residing within those boundaries, as nations independent of the U. States.

The U. States claim of right, with respect to all European nations, and particularly with respect to G. Britain, the entire sovereignty over the whole Territory, and the persons embraced within the boundaries of their dominions. G. Britain has no right to take cognizance of the relations subsisting between the several communities or persons living therein. They form as to her, only part of the dominion of the U. States, and it is altogether immaterial whether, or how far, under their national institutions and policy, these communities or persons are independent states, allies or subjects. With respect to her, and all other foreign nations they are parts of a whole, of which the U. States are the sole and absolute sovereigns.

The allegation of the British plenipotentiaries, that it is inconsistent with the practice or principles of G. Britain to abandon, in her negotiations for peace, those who have co-operated with her in war, is not applicable to the Indians, but on the erroneous assumption of their independence, which, so far as she is concerned, has been fully disproved. And although no power from these tribes to the British government to treat in their behalf, would, for the same reason, be admitted by the undersigned, they may nevertheless object, that the British plenipotentiaries having produced no such powers, having no authority to bind the Indians, to co-operate for this as sent to the pacification, or to secure the continuance of peace on their part whilst speaking of them as allies, do really propose to treat for them not as if they were independent nations, but as if they were the subjects of G. Britain.

The undersigned so far from asking that, in relation to the Indians, G. Britain should pursue a course inconsistent with the former practice and principles, only desire that she would follow her own example respecting them, in her former treaties with her European nations, and with the U. States. No provision for the Indians is found in the Treaty of 1783, by which France ceded Canada to G. Britain, although almost all the Indians within the Territory ceded, or acknowledged to belong to G. Britain, had taken part with France in the war. No such provision was inserted in the treaty of peace of 1783, between G. Britain and the U. States, although almost all the Indian tribes living within the Territory recognized by the treaty to belong to the U. States, had, during the war, co-operated with G. Britain, and might have been considered as her allies more justly than on the present occasion. So far as concerns the relations between G. Britain and the U. States, these Indians can be treated for only on the principles by which amnesties are stipulated in favor of disaffected persons, who, in times of war and invasion, co-operate with the enemy of the nation to which they belong. To go as far as possible in securing the benefit of the peace to the Indians now the only object professed by the British government, in their present *sine qua non*, the undersigned offer a stipulation in general terms, that no person or persons, whether subjects, citizens, or Indians, residing within the dominions of either party, shall be molested or annoyed, either in their persons or their property, for any part they may have taken in the war between the U. States and G. Britain; but shall retain all the rights, privileges and possessions, which they respectively had at the commencement of the war; they, on their part, denouncing themselves peaceably, and conformably to their duties to the respective governments. This the undersigned have no doubt will effectually secure to the Indians peace, if they themselves will observe it, and they will not suppose that G. Britain would wish them included in the peace, but upon that condition.

The undersigned have never intimated that their government had not furnished them with any instructions since January last. On the contrary, they distinctly told the British plenipotentiaries in conference, that it appears to have escaped their recollection, that instructions had been received by the undersigned, dated at the close of the month of June. The undersigned will now add, that the instructions were drawn with a full knowledge of the general pacification in Europe, and with so liberal a consideration of its necessary bearing upon all the differences that had been until then subsisting between G. Britain and the U. States, that the undersigned cannot doubt that peace would long since have been concluded, had not an insuperable bar against it been raised by the new and unprecedented demands of the British government.

With respect to the proposition which the British plenipotentiaries inform them they will be prepared to make, in relation to the Canadian boundaries, which appears to them so entirely founded on principles of moderation and justice, but the nature of which they think proper at present to withhold, the undersigned can only pledge themselves to meet any proposition from the British plenipotentiaries, characterized by moderation & justice, not only with a perfect reciprocity of those sentiments, but with a sincere and earnest desire to contribute to the restoration of peace, by every compliance with the wishes of Great Britain, compatible with their duty to their country.

The undersigned have the honor of tendering to the British Plenipotentiaries the renewed assurance of their high consideration.

Signed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
HENRY CLAY,
JONAS RUSSELL,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
[To be concluded in our next.]

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

25th day of Nov. A. D. 1814.
On application of JAMES DAVIS, administrator of John Davis, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Eastern.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of Nov. 1814.

Test—
Jas. Price, Reg'r of
Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Davis, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1814.

James Davis, adm'r
of John Davis dec'd.

Dec. 6. 3

FOR SALE.
The subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St. Michael's river, near the town of St. Michael's, containing 133 acres of Land, about forty acres of which are woodland and the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 13 by 24 feet, nearly new; kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthiness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser. Property in or near Eastern would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

Sept. 27

CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT:

The creditors of CLEMENT SMITH, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said Clement Smith to the Honorable John Dene, Esquire, Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, in the recess of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application.—The same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to show cause, if any they have, why the said Clement Smith should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—
Thomas Richardson, Clk.

nov. 29 4q

APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

STAIR-OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the Commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed, for the purpose then, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other, and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the State of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act, entitled 'an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this State (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this State to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this State, and for other purposes,'" passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, as may be found to have accrued to the U. States by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said Commissioners by the act of the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, aforesaid.

James Monroe,
Acting Sec'y of State.
Richard Rush,
Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 3, 1814.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of the 31st of March, 1814, relative to the Yazoo Claims, are of opinion, that it rests with the claimants to prepare, by themselves or their counsel, the releases, assignments, and powers, mentioned in the first section of the act. Desirous, nevertheless, to give every facility to the execution of the act consistent with what is taken to be its right construction, they recommend,

That claimants living at a distance, who may find it necessary to prefer their claims through an agent or attorney, should invest such agent or attorney with authority to add or alter the instruments aforesaid; or vary in any wise their form and manner, so that they may conform to such directions and decisions as the Commissioners may give when organized as a board, and proceeding to execute their functions under the act. By this course such changes, substitutions, or amendments, as are susceptible of being made upon the spot, can take place without further inconvenience to the claimants.

James Monroe,
Acting Sec'y of State.
A. J. Dallas,
Sec'y of the Treasury.
Richard Rush,
Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 20, 1814.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, a negro man named Joe Thomas, about 26 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high—thick and well made; a handsome round face, black complexion, a down look when spoken to. He carried off with him several suits of clothes, and an umbrella with his name on the handle. He came from Dorset county, Md. near Cambridge, formerly the property of John Travis, near said place. The above reward will be paid on the said negro being put in any jail, and if he returns all expenses paid by me.

Joshua Willis,
Fell's Point, Baltimore.

Dec. 13 4

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 3d inst. a negro man by the name of BERRY, (thence he calls himself William Hayward,) about 22 or 23 years of age—his clothing when he left home was country kersey over jacket and trousers, new, striped with blue and white, with the stripes going round him, though he may change his clothing, and strive to pass for a free man.

Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner gets him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Benjamin Denny 54,
living on Irish Creek.

Talbot county, Dec. 13 4

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22d November last, a negro man who calls himself John Johnson, supposed to be about 23 years of age, stout and well made, five feet eight and an half inches high, his clothing when committed was a blue cloth roundabout, lined, plaid waistcoat, a tow linen shirt and cotton striped waistcoat. Has no perceptible marks—says he belongs to Mr. Fenley Roy, living about 5 miles from Wilkinson, in the state of Georgia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.

Morris Jones, Sheriff,
Frederick county, Md.

December 7, (1814) 8

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State of Maryland, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home—20 dollars and like charges paid if taken and secured within this State. All persons are warned not to harbor the said slave Flora, at their peril.

Anthony Rogers

Talbot county, Md. August 16



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

THE TERMS

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all retailers of Wines, Spirituous Liquors or Foreign Merchandise, to whom United States Licenses have been granted, previous to the 1st day of January last, that the said Licenses expire on the 31st inst. and that it will be necessary for all persons intending to retail as above described, to renew them prior to the 1st day of January next, or they may incur the penalties of the law. For the convenience of those concerned, attendance will be given by the subscriber, or one of his deputies, for the purpose of granting Licenses, at the following places, viz:—At Easton, on Tuesday the 27th of December last. At Denton, on Thursday the 29th of December last, and at Centerville the 30th and 31st of the same month.

All persons whose Licenses have been granted since the 1st of January last, are cautioned against retelling under them longer than one year from their commencement.

William Chambers,
Collector of the Revenue,
for the 2d collection district of Maryland.

Centerville, Dec. 20

FOR SALE.

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

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE,

On TUESDAY, 24th day of January next, at Mr. Samuel Chaplin's tavern in Centerville, the fine fast sailing schooner CERRAIN, with all her tackle, &c. the property of the late William Wilmer, dec'd.

The above is a remarkably strong built vessel, is three years old, and carries about sixteen hundred bushels of grain in her hold. There is attached to her a Bateau nearly new, which will carry about three hundred bushels of grain. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Pere Wilmer, adm'r
of Wm Wilmer, dec'd.

Dec. 6

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

15th day of December, A. D. 1814.
On application of PHILIP MACKAY, administrator of Jane Harrington, late of Talbot county, dec'd. It is ordered that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Test—

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

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

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, of William Harrington, late of Talbot county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Test—

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15th day of December, A. D. 1814.
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In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Test—

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

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

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Harrington, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty fourth day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1814.

Philip Mackay, adm'r d. b. n.
of William Harrington, dec'd.

December 25

THE NEGOCIATION.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message
of December 1, 1814.
[CONCLUDED.]

No. VII.

The British to the American Commissioners.

GHEENT, October 8, 1814.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, dated on the 26th ult.

As the continuance of the negotiation exclusively depends upon the question relating to the pacification and rights of the Indian nations, the undersigned are unwilling to extend their observations to the other subjects brought forward in the note of the American plenipotentiaries, further than may be required for necessary explanation.

In advertising for this purpose to the acquisition of Louisiana, the undersigned must observe, that the instrument by which the consent of his Catholic Majesty is alleged to have been given to the cession of it, has never been made public. His Catholic Majesty was no party to the Treaty by which the cession was made, and if any sanction has been subsequently obtained from him, it must have been, like other co-temporaneous acts of that monarch, involuntary, and as such cannot alter the charter of the transaction. The Marquis of Yrujo, the Minister of his Catholic Majesty at Washington, in a letter addressed to the President of the U. States, formally protested against the cession, and the right of France to make it. Yet, in the face of this protestation, so strongly evincing the decided opinion of Spain as to the illegality of the proceeding, the President of the U. States ratified the Treaty. Can it be contended that the annexation of Louisiana, under such circumstances, did not mark a spirit of territorial aggrandizement?

His Britannic Majesty did certainly express satisfaction when the American government communicated the event that Louisiana, a valuable colony in the possession of France, with whom the war had just been renewed, instead of remaining in the hands of his enemy, had been ceded to the U. States; at that time professing the most friendly disposition towards G. Britain, and an intention of providing for her interest in the acquisition. But the conditions under which France had acquired Louisiana from Spain, were not communicated; the refusal of Spain to consent to its alienation was not known; the protest of her ambassador had not been made and many other circumstances, attending the transaction, on which it is now unnecessary to dilate, were, as there is good reason to believe, industriously concealed.

The proof of a spirit of aggrandizement, which the undersigned had deduced from the hostile seizure of a great part of the Floridas, under the most frivolous pretences, are convinced that the occasion and circumstances under which that unwarrantable act of aggression took place, had given rise throughout Europe to but one sentiment as to the character of the transaction.

After the previous communication which the undersigned have had the honor of receiving from the American plenipotentiaries, they could not but feel much surprise at the information contained in their last note of their having received instructions dated subsequently to January, 1814. The undersigned have no recollection whatever of the American Plenipotentiaries having communicated to them, either collectively or individually, at a conference or otherwise, the receipt of instructions from the government of the U. States, dated at the close of the month of June, and they must remind the American plenipotentiaries that their note of the 9th ult. distinctly stated that the instructions of Jan'y 1814 were those under which they were acting. If, therefore, the American plenipotentiaries received instructions drawn up at the close of the month of June, with a liberal consideration of the late events in Europe, the undersigned have a right to complain that while the American government justly considered those events as having a necessary bearing on the existing differences between the two countries, the American plenipotentiaries should nevertheless have preferred acting under instructions which, from their date, must have been framed without the contemplation of such events.

The British government never required that all that portion of the State of Massachusetts intervening between the province of New Brunswick and Quebec, should be ceded to G. Britain, but only that small portion of unsettled country which interrupts the communication between Halifax and Quebec, there being much doubt whether it does not already belong to G. Britain.

The undersigned are at a loss to understand how Vice Admiral Cochrane's proclamation illustrates any topic connected with the present negotiation or bears upon the conclusion which they

contended was to be drawn from the two proclamations of the American Generals. These proclamations distinctly avowing the intention of the American government permanently to annex the Canadas to the U. States, were adduced not as matter of complaint, but simply for the purpose of proving what had been denied as a fact, viz. that such had been the declared intention of the American government.

The undersigned observe that although the American plenipotentiaries have taken upon themselves generally to deny that the proclamations were authorized or approved by their government, without stating in what mode that disapprobation was expressed, yet they avoid stating that the part of those proclamations containing the declaration in question had not been so authorized or approved. It is indeed impossible to imagine, that if the American government had intimated any disapprobation of that part of Gen. Hull's proclamation, the same declaration would have been as confidently repeated four months after by General Smyth.

His Majesty's government have other and ample means of knowing that the conquest of the Canadas, and their annexation to the U. States was the object and policy of the American government. For the present the undersigned will content themselves with referring to the remonstrance of the Legislature of Massachusetts in June, 1813, in which this intention is announced as matter of notoriety.

The undersigned deny that the American government had proved, or can prove, that previous to the declaration of war by the U. States, persons authorized by the British government endeavored to excite the Indian nations against the U. States, or that endeavours of that kind, if made by private persons, (which the undersigned have no reason to believe) ever received the countenance of his Majesty's government.

The American plenipotentiaries have not denied that the Indian nations had been engaged in war with the United States, before the war with Great Britain had commenced, and they have reluctantly confessed that so far from his Majesty having induced the Indian nations to begin the war, as charged against Great Britain in the notes of the 24th of August and 9th ultimo, the British government actually exerted their endeavors to dissuade the Indian nations from commencing it.

As to the unworthy motive assigned by the American plenipotentiaries to this interference so somatically made on the part of G. Britain, its utter improbability is sufficiently apparent from considering by which party the war was declared. The undersigned, therefore, can only consider it as an additional indication of that hostile disposition which had led to the present unhappy war between the two countries. So long as that disposition continues, it cannot but render any effort on the part of G. Britain to terminate this contest utterly availing.

The American plenipotentiaries appear unprepared to state the precise ground upon which they resist the right of his Majesty to negotiate with the U. States on the behalf of the Indian nations, whose co-operation in the war his Majesty has found it expedient to accept.

The treaty of Greenville, to the words, stipulations, and spirit of which the undersigned have so frequently appealed, and all the Treaties previously and subsequently made, between the U. States and the Indian nations, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the U. States have been in the habit of treating with these tribes as independent nations, capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war, and exercising territorial rights.

If this be so, it will be difficult to point out the peculiar circumstances in the condition of these nations, which should either exclude them from a treaty of general pacification, or prevent G. Britain, with whom they have co-operated as allies in the war, from proposing stipulations in their behalf in the peace. Unless the American plenipotentiaries are prepared to maintain what they have in effect advanced, that although the Indian nations may be independent in their relations with the United States, yet the circumstance of living within the boundary of the United States disables them from forming such conditions of alliance with a foreign power as shall entitle that power to negotiate for them in a Treaty of peace.

The principle upon which this proposition is founded, was advanced, but successfully resisted so far back as the Treaty of Munster. An attempt was then made to preclude France from negotiating in behalf of certain States and Cities in Germany, who had co-operated with her in the war, because although those States and Cities might be considered as independent for certain purposes, yet being within the boundary of the German Empire, they ought not to be allowed to become parties in the general pacification with the Emperor of Germany, nor sought France to be permitted in that negotiation to mix their rights & interests with her own.

The American plenipotentiaries, probably aware that the notion of such a qualified independence, for certain purposes, either by argument or precedent, have been compelled to advance the novel and alarming pretension, that all the Indian nations living within the boundary of the U. States, must in effect, be considered as their subjects, and consequently, if engaged in war against the U. States, become liable to be treated as rebels, or disaffected persons. They have further stated, that all the Territory which these Indian nations occupy, is at the disposal of the U. States; that the U. States have a right to dispossess them of it; to exercise that right, whenever their policy or interests may seem to them to require it; and to confine them to such spots as may be selected, not by the Indian nations, but by the American government. Pretensions such as these G. Britain can never recognise: however reluctant his Royal Highness the Prince Regent may be to continue the war, that evil must be preferred, if peace can only be obtained on such conditions.

To support those pretensions, and at the same time to show, that the present conduct of G. Britain is inconsistent with her former practice and principles, the American plenipotentiaries have referred to the treaty of peace of 1763, to that of 1763, and to the negotiations of 1761, during the administration of a Minister, whom the American plenipotentiaries have stated and truly stated, to be high in the estimation of his country.

The omission to provide in the Treaty of 1783, for the pacification of the Indian nations, which were to be included within the proposed boundary of the United States, cannot preclude G. Britain from now negotiating on behalf of such tribes or nations, unless it be assumed, that the occasional non-exercise of a right is an abandonment of it. Nor can the right of protection, which the American plenipotentiaries have failed in showing to have been ever claimed by G. Britain as incident to sovereignty, have been transferred by G. Britain to the U. States, by a Treaty, to which the Indian nations were not parties.

In the peace of 1763, it was not necessary for G. Britain to treat for the pacification of the Indian nations, & the maintenance of their rights and privileges, because there had been no Indian nations living without the British boundaries, who had co-operated with G. Britain, in the war against France.

With respect to the negotiation of 1761, between G. Britain and France, on which the American plenipotentiaries more particularly rely, they appear, in the judgment of the undersigned, to have much misunderstood the whole course of that negotiation.

It is very true, that the French government bro't forward, at one period of the negotiation, a proposition, by which a certain Territory, lying between the dominions of the two contracting parties, was to have been allotted to the Indian nations. But it does not appear that this formed a part of their ultimatum, and it is clear, that Mr. Pitt in his answer, did not object to the proposition. He objected, indeed, to the proposed line of demarcation between the countries belonging to the two contracting parties, upon two grounds:—1st, That the proposed northern line would have given to France, what the French had themselves acknowledged to be part of Canada, the whole of which, as enjoyed by his most Christian Majesty, it had been stipulated, was to be ceded entirely to G. Britain:—2dly, That the southern part of the proposed line of demarcation would have included within the boundary of Louisiana, the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, and another nation, who occupied Territories which never had been included within the boundaries of that settlement. So far was Mr. Pitt from rejecting, as alleged by the American plenipotentiaries, the proposition of considering Indian nations as a barrier, that at one period of the negotiation he complained that there was no provision for such a barrier; and he thus energetically urges his objections, in his letter to Mr. Stanley, the British plenipotentiary at Paris, dated on the 26th June, 1761:—“As to the fixation of new limits to Canada towards the Ohio, it is capacious and insidious, thrown out in hope, if agreed to, to shorten thereby the extent of Canada, and to lengthen the boundaries of Louisiana, and in the view, to establish, what must not be admitted, namely, that all which is not Canada is Louisiana, whereby all the intermediate nations and countries, the true barrier to each province, would be given up to France.”

The undersigned confidently expect, that the American plenipotentiaries will not again reproach the British government with acting inconsistently with its former practice and principles, or repeat the assertion made in a former note, that a definition of Indian boundary, with a view to a neutral barrier, was a new and unprecedented demand by any European power, and most of all by Great Britain; the very instance selected by the American plenipotentiaries, undeniably proves that such a proposition had been

entertained both by Great Britain and France, and that Mr. Pitt on the part of Great Britain had more particularly enforced it.

It remains only to notice two objections which the American plenipotentiaries have urged against the proposal of Indian pacification, advanced by the undersigned: first, that it is not reciprocal; secondly, that as the United States could have no security that the Indian nations would conclude a peace on the terms proposed, the proposition would be in effect unilateral.

The article now proposed by the undersigned, and herewith enclosed, is free from both objections, and appears to them so characterized by a spirit of moderation and peace, that they earnestly anticipate the concurrence of the American plenipotentiaries.

In making a last effort in this stage of the war, the undersigned are not apprehensive that the motives which have influenced his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to direct a renewal of the proposition, with its present modifications, can be misunderstood or misrepresented.

Whatever may be the result of the proposition thus offered, the undersigned deliver it as their ultimatum, and now await with anxiety the answer of the American plenipotentiaries, on which their continuance in this place will depend.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity of renewing to the American Plenipotentiaries, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBIE, HENRY GOULBURN, Wm. ADAMS.

To the Ministers Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary, &c. &c.

“The undersigned of America engage to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they may be at war, at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities: provided always that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.”

And his Britannic Majesty engages on his part, to put an end, immediately after the ratification, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war, at the time of the ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities: provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against his Britannic Majesty & his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.”

No. VIII.

From the American to the British Commissioners.

GHEENT, Oct. 18th, 1814.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, dated on the 8th instant.

Satisfied of the impossibility of persuading the world that the government of the United States was liable to any well grounded imputation of a spirit of conquest, or of injustice towards other nations, the undersigned, in affording explanations on several of the topics adverted to by the British plenipotentiaries during the negotiation, were actuated by the sole motive of removing erroneous impressions.

Still influenced by the same motive, they will now add, that at the time when the Spanish minister remonstrating at Washington against the transfer of Louisiana, orders were given by his government for its delivery to France; that it was, in fact, delivered a short time after that remonstrance; and that if the treaty by which the United States acquired it had not been ratified, it would have become, of course, a French colony. The undersigned believed that the evidence of the assent of Spain to that transfer had been promulgated. They neither admit the alleged disability of the Spanish monarch nor the inference which the British plenipotentiaries would seem to deduce from it; on the contrary, the assent was voluntarily given in the year 1804, by the same king who, about the same time, ceded Trinidad to G. Britain, and prior to the time when he was again engaged in war with her. The cession by France was immediately communicated to Great Britain, no circumstance affecting it, and seen within the knowledge of the United States, being intentionally concealed from her. She expressed her satisfaction with it, and if in any possible state of the use she would have a right to question the transfer, it does not appear to the undersigned that such a proposition had been

(concluded in last page.)

(BY AUTHORITY.)



AN ACT

Making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, each and every commissioned officer who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be, and he hereby is authorized to enlist into the army of the United States, any free, effective able bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, whose enlistment shall be absolute and binding upon all persons under the age of twenty-one years, as well upon persons of full age, such recruiting officer having complied with all the requisitions of the laws regulating the recruiting service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any recruiting officer to pay or deliver to a recruit under the age of twenty-one years, to be enlisted by virtue of this act, any bounty or clothing, or in any manner restrain him of his liberty, until after the expiration of thirty days from the time of his enlistment; and it shall be lawful for the said recruiting officer during the four days to recruit, to take and withdraw his enlistment, and thereupon he shall forthwith be discharged and exonerated from the same.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the fifth section of the act passed the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States," as requires the consent, in writing, of the parent, guardian, or master, to authorize the enlistment of persons under the age of twenty-one years, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; *Provided, however,* That in case of the enlistment of any person held to service as an apprentice, under the provisions of this act, whenever such person at the time of his enlistment, shall be held by his indenture to serve for any term between two and three years, his master shall be entitled to receive one half of the money bounty; if held in like manner, to serve between one and two years, the master shall be entitled to receive one third of the money bounty as aforesaid; and if held, in like manner, to serve one year or less, the master shall be entitled to receive one fourth of the money bounty as aforesaid.*

Sec. 4. And be further enacted, That in lieu of the bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land, now allowed by law, there shall be allowed to each non-commissioned officer and soldier, hereafter enlisted, when discharged from service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion, or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, three hundred and twenty acres of land, to be surveyed and layed off and granted under the same regulations and in every respect in same manner now prescribed by law; and the widow and children, & if there be no widow nor child, the parents of every non-commissioned officer and soldier, enlisted according to law who may be killed, or die in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the three hundred and twenty acres of land as aforesaid; but the same shall not pass to collateral relations, any law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be further enacted, That any person subject to militia duty, who shall according to law, furnish a recruit for the army of the United States, at his own expense, to serve during the war, shall thereafter, be exempt from militia duty during the war; and every recruit thus furnished, shall be delivered to some recruiting officer of the United States, who shall immediately grant him receipt for such recruit, to the person furnishing him; and shall, forthwith report the same to the department of war, and shall specify in the report the name of such person, and place of residence, as well as the name and description of the recruit, whereupon it shall be the duty of the secretary for the department of war to grant to the person furnishing such recruit, a certificate of exemption from militia duty during the war, upon calls made upon authority of the United States; which certificate shall be good and available to all intents and purposes for that object; and every recruit thus furnished shall be entitled to the bounty in land, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions, as the other recruits in the army of the United States.

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

December 10, 1814.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit, by duties on Carriages and the Harness used therefor.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from the last day of December instant, there shall be paid the following yearly rates and duties upon every carriage, with the harness used therefor, kept for use which shall not be exclusively employed in husbandry, or for the transportation of goods, according to the following valuations, to wit:

If not exceeding fifty dollars, one dollar.

If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, two dollars.

If above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars, four dollars.

If above two hundred and not exceeding three hundred dollars, seven dollars.

If above three hundred and not exceeding four hundred dollars, eleven dollars.

If above four hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, sixteen dollars.

If above five hundred and not exceeding six hundred dollars, twenty-two dollars.

If above six hundred and not exceeding eight hundred dollars, thirty dollars.

If above eight hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, forty dollars.

If above one thousand dollars, fifty dollars.

Which valuations shall be made agreeably to the existing condition of the carriage and harness, at the time of making the first entry thereof, in conformity to the provisions of this act, and shall not be changed, in relation to any carriage and harness, while subject to duties imposed by this act.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person having or keeping such carriage, shall yearly in the month of January, make and subscribe a true and exact entry thereof, describing the same, and stating its denomination, and the number of its wheels, together with its value, and that of the harness used therefor, as aforesaid, which entry shall be lodged with the Collector appointed by virtue of the act entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the district in which the person liable for the payment of such duty may reside. And it shall be the duty of the Collectors aforesaid to attend within the month of January in each year, at three or more of the most public and convenient places, in each county, within their respective districts, and to give public notice at least ten days, previous to such day, of the time and place of such attendance, and to receive such entry made in the manner before directed, at such place, or any other, where they may happen to be within the said month of January, within which said month, the duties shall be paid agreeably thereto, and on the payment thereof, to grant a certificate for each carriage mentioned in such entry, therein specifying the name of the owner, the description and denomination of the carriage, and the sum paid, with the time when, and the period for which such duty shall be so paid, and the forms of the certificates to be so granted, shall be prescribed by the Treasury department, and such certificates, or the acknowledgments of the Collector aforesaid, by a credit in his public accounts, shall be the only evidence to be exhibited and admitted, that any duty imposed by this act, has been discharged: *Provided, nevertheless,* That no certificate shall be deemed of validity any longer, than while the carriage for which the said certificate was granted, is owned by the person mentioned in such certificate, unless such certificate shall be produced to a Collector and an entry shall be thereon made by him, specifying the name of the then owner of such carriage, & the time when he or she became possessed of the same.*

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person who after the month of December in any year shall commence the having or keeping of any carriage subject to duty, shall and may, at any time during thirty days after he shall so commence, the having or keeping of such carriage, make like entry and payment in manner before prescribed, and on payment of such proportion of the duty, laid by this act on such carriage and the harness used therefor, as the time from which he shall commence the keeping of such carriage to the end of the month of December, then next ensuing, shall bear to the whole year, shall be entitled to & may demand like certificates, subject, nevertheless, to the conditions before and herein after provided.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person having or keeping any carriage subject to duty, who shall make an untrue or defective entry, to evade the whole or any part of the duty justly and truly payable according to this act, shall lose the sum paid pursuant to such untrue or defective entry. And where such untrue or defective entry hath been made, or where no entry shall be made, or where there shall be a neglect of payment after entry, such person shall, moreover in addition thereto, at any time thereafter, on personal application and demand, at the house, dwelling, or usual place of abode of such person, by the proper collector, be liable and shall pay the duty by this act imposed, with a further sum double the amount thereof, one moiety of which last sum shall be to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, &

other than a collector, shall first inform in such case; which duty with the said addition, shall be collected by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person by whom the same shall be due. And in every case where the owner of a carriage shall fail to enter the same in conformity to the provisions of this act, the collector shall have power, and he is hereby authorized to determine the class to which such carriage belongs, and to fix the duty payable on the same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any duty shall be collected pursuant to this act, whether by distress, or otherwise, certificates shall be granted for each carriage in manner as before prescribed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in case a question shall arise in the execution of this act, whether a carriage is exclusively employed in husbandry, or for the transportation of goods, such carriage shall be deemed not to be so employed, unless proof to the contrary be adduced by the owner or keeper thereof.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in case any entry of a carriage may have been made under the "act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons," passed July twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for a period extending beyond the first day of January next, it shall be the duty of the owner or keeper thereof, notwithstanding, to render the entry required by the second section of this act, to the proper collector, and to pay to him such sum, as with any duty previously paid, shall amount to the whole duty payable according to this act, on such carriage; and the harness used therefor, subject in case of neglect or failure, to a proportional part of the penalty imposed in the fourth section of this act, which payment shall be endorsed on any certificate which may have been granted.

*Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever hereafter there shall be a general assessment made throughout the United States, it shall be the duty of the principal assessor in each collection district, agreeably to instructions to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause a list of carriages liable to duty, with the valuation thereof, as fixed in this act, to be made out and delivered to the collector for such district, according to which valuations, so far as the same may apply, the duties hereby imposed shall be then assessed and collected: *Provided,* That the owner or keeper of a carriage liable to duty, shall not be thereby released from the obligation to make the entry hereby required to be made: *And provided further,* That carriages that are not contained in said list, shall be also liable to duty.*

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the several provisions of "an act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors," passed the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall and are hereby declared to apply in full force, to the duties laid by and to be collected under this act, the same as if such duties and this act were recognized therein, which said duties shall be collected by the same collectors, in the same manner, for the same commissions, and under the same directions, as are thereby established in relation to the other internal duties, and all the obligations, duties and penalties thereby imposed upon collectors are hereby imposed upon the collectors of the duties laid by this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That towards establishing an adequate revenue to provide for the payment of the expenses of government, for the punctual payment of the public debt principal and interest, contracted and to be contracted, according to the terms of the contracts respectively, and for a fund for an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the public debt, contracted and to be contracted, the internal duties laid and imposed by this act (and those laid and imposed by the "act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons," passed the twenty-fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, so far as the same are not hereby abolished) shall be laid, levied and collected during the present war between the United States and Great Britain, and until the purposes aforesaid shall be completely accomplished, any thing in any act of congress to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

*And for effectual application of the revenue to be raised, by and from the said internal duties, to the purposes aforesaid, in due form of law, the faith of the United States is hereby pledged: *Provided always,* That whenever congress shall deem it expedient to alter, reduce or change the said internal duties, or any or either of them, it shall be lawful so to do, upon providing and substituting by law, at the same time, and for the same purposes, other duties which shall be equally productive with the duties so altered, reduced or changed: *Provided further,* That nothing in this act contained, shall be deemed or construed in anywise to rescind or impair any specific appropriation of the said duties, or any or either of them, heretofore made by law, but such appropriation shall remain and be carried into effect according to the true intent and meaning of the laws making the same, any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.*

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the "act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons," passed July twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall cease and

*the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, except so far as the same may apply to the collection of duties which may have previously accrued, and except so far as entries may have been made, or duties paid under the same, as contemplated in the seventh section of this act: *Provided,* That all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which have been or may be incurred, under the said act, shall be recovered and distilled, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the said act had continued in full force and virtue.*

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

December 13, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

A RILLANT CRUIZE!

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Dec. 8.

Arrived on the 6th inst. at Smithville, the private armed sch'r. Kemp, of Baltimore, from a short and successful cruise of 8 days. Fifty prisoners were bro't up to town last evening.

Extract from her Log Book:

A short account of an action between the private armed sch'r. Kemp, of Baltimore, Joseph Almeda, commander, and a small fleet belonging to the enemy, on the second day of December, 1814.

On Thursday, Dec. 1st, in lat. 32, 48, N. at 11 o'clock descried a fleet of nine sail; gave chase and at 12 came up with them, and found one to be a frigate; the scene was soon changed; she gave chase to us, and at 6 P. M. was out of sight, and we in pursuit of the fleet; at day light saw them from the mast head a long way off to the windward at 2 P. M. coming up with them fast they locked ship and stood for us in regular order, and commenced firing broadside after broadside as they passed us, when within musket shot we commenced with our great guns and small arms; at half past 2 we boarded a brig and carried her with only one man wounded; a ship, brig & sch'r. kept up a brisk fire on us, and we did not together till; at half past 3 boarded the ship and she hauled her colors down, we then gave three cheers and prepared to board the schooner; she cried for quarters; we ordered her to remain, where she was, and engaged the other brig; in 15 minutes she was glad to haul down her colors.

The sch'r. and one brig rehoisted their colors, commenced firing, made sail and left the fleet, we then went along side another ship and she soon thought it most prudent to haul down her colors.

The day being now very far spent, and some endeavoring to make their escape, we conceived it best for us to secure what we already had in our possession.

The following is a list of the vessels engaged:

Ship	Guns	Men
Ship Roselle, - - -	16	35
Ship Princeess, - - -	2	14
Brig Pouncey, - - -	8	26
S. B. - - -	2	12
Only Sen, - - -	12	28
Schr. Coscove, formerly the O. H. Perry, 1 24 pounders, on a pivot, and 4 12-pounders. - - -	6	20
	46	135

The first 4 were manned and ordered home.

The others made their escape after hauling down their colors.

The number of the enemy's guns and men were much superior to ours; we lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded, the enemy's loss not ascertained.

There are two vessels off the bar, said to be prizes to the Kemp.

FROM NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

British Official account of the attack on Baltimore.

We shall not notice all the falsehoods in these accounts. It would occupy too much room, and might have the appearance of incivility to go from paragraph to paragraph, and say that such contained an untruth.—The following are some of the *mammoth* falsehoods that tower over the lesser misrepresentations.

It is false, that we had entrenched ourselves quite across the neck of land, three miles from North Point. [See Brook's letter, 3d paragraph.] Some works at this place had been just begun; but there were no soldiers within two miles of it, except a few dragoons on the lookout. The advance of our corps was at the spot where Ross was killed.

It is false, that we had 6000 men, [see 9th paragraph.] The whole force under Brig. Gen. Stricker was only 3185* men, infantry, artillery and cavalry. Of these not more than 1500 were actually engaged.—There were no other troops than Stricker's that went to meet the enemy, and many of these, thro' the disorderly conduct of the 51st Regt. had no chance to fire a gun at him.

It is false, that we lost from 5 to 600 men in killed and wounded, or that "it is a moderate computation" we "were at least 1000 hors de combat." We had 24 killed, 139 wounded, and 50 prisoners—total 213. Of the wounded, 26 were made prisoners and parolled. The 5th Regt. represented to "be nearly annihilated," in killed, wounded, and missing, lost less than 80 men, out of 550.—See much for paragraph the 12th.

It is false, that Col. Brook carried away about 200 prisoners. [see paragraph 21.] He had exactly 49 and no more.—This is wondrously erroneous.

It is false, the enemy had only 39 killed. The precise number we shall never know perhaps, but from the number we buried, it must have been much greater.—The enemy himself buried many.

It is false, that we lost two pieces of cannon, one only was lost (a 4 pounder) and that by the running away of the horses. [Excepting however, Mr. Howard's 4th.]

It is false, that Col. Brook took off all his own men—we picked up several stragglers.

The Admiral's letter, tho' less abundant in downright falsehood than the *Colonel's* is equally calculated to lead into error. *A man may speak falsely in the words of truth.* He lays great stress on the "sunken vessels in the harbor," and implies that they kept him from approaching the Fort, which they did not; it was our cannon that prevented them.

He says nothing more of the bombardment than that a "fire was opened!"—He does not tell that it lasted from sunrise on the 13th to 7 o'clock A. M. on the 14th, during which he threw from 14 to 1500 great bombs, weighing about 200 lbs. each, with some round shot and rockets—he does not say that whenever he got within reach of our guns he was driven off with precipitation, nor tell the failure of his night attack—he gives us no list of his killed or wounded, though the screams of his people were heard to the shore.—He tells one truth, that we "burnt a ropewalk"—but all the rest about shipping destroyed or public buildings burnt is false.

* From the morning report of the several corps.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WORRY OF NOTICE.

A incident occurred in the debate on Saturday, worthy of earlier notice than it will receive in the regular publication of so diffuse a debate as took place on the bill for drafting 80 450 militia. It deserves to be recorded and remembered.

In the full tide of denunciation of conscription, as replete with tyranny and despotism, unconstitutional, unprecedented—such as never entered the head of any but the French Tyrant; as execrable; deserving the contempt of all good men; worthy the wicked rulers of the present day, and justifying resistance to the laws, &c. &c. Col. Truitt read to the House a letter of Gen. Washington to Congress, in January, 1790, proposing a plan for the organization of a National Militia, in which the Militia is, in every attribute, considered a NATIONAL and not a State Militia—as a force applicable primarily to the defence of the U. States, under the authority of the General Government, and in which the mode of raising armies by *voluntary enlistment* [which the opposition say is the only unconstitutional mode] is decidedly condemned as *vicious and immoral*, and productive of a force in its character unfriendly to liberty. As if this document had been designed as a *corps-de-grace* to all the documents of the minority, it distinctly purposes to divide the whole Militia in the country into *classes of twelve men each*, from which the U. States should be empowered to *draft one man for the regular army at any time or to any extent they pleased*.

A document of this kind, emanating directly from Gen. Washington and his cabinet (General Knox being Secretary of War and Col. Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury) could not fail to produce the greatest consternation among the Federal ranks. Surprised and thrown off their guard, it is no wonder they forget themselves. Gen. Washington was instantly put upon a level with a *drill sergeant*! He was no civilian, it was said; he was not fitted to construe political instruments—he was not brought up in the schools—he was nothing but a soldier; and he suffered himself to be imposed on by Baron Steuben, a Prussian officer, &c. Gen. Washington was in fact portrayed, as a miserable being, by those who affect to defy him, that they might enable themselves to proceed in the denunciation of French conscription, republican tyranny, and all the electera of unmeaning declamation with which our great opposition orators round off their periods.

Copy of a letter from the President of the U. States to the Governor of New York, in answer to a communication covering the resolution of the Legislature of N. York:

Washington, Nov. 12, 1814.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 5th inst. conveying a unanimous resolution of the two houses of the Legislature of N. York, expressing the emotions with which they view the terms of peace proposed by the British Commissioners at Ghent, and recommending the most vigorous measures for bringing the war to an honorable termination.

This language does great honor to the patriotism and just sentiments of the State by whose public councils it has been adopted; and the resolution derives additional value from the unanimity stamped upon it.

Such a devotion, every where, to the rights and dignity of our country, is alone necessary to a speedy triumph over the obstacles to an honorable peace; & such an example could proceed from no source more entitled or more conducive to patriotic emulations.

Accept, sir, an assurance of my high esteem, and my friendly respects.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

The Governor of New York.

WASHINGTON, December 26.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General M'Arthur, to the Secretary of War, dated

H. Quarters, 8th Military District, Detroit, 18th Nov. 1814.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to report to you the safe return of the mounted troops to this place on the 17th inst.

In a former communication, I had the honour to inform you, that the mounted volunteers were marched in this direction in consequence of the regular troops having been withdrawn, and the apprehensions that were entertained for the safety of this territory, of which I was advised by His Excellency Gov. Cass.

The Militia detached from Kentucky and Ohio, having arrived, they were assigned for the immediate protection of this place; it was then deemed expedient, from the ardor and species of the force, that the mounted volunteers should be actively employed in the territory of the enemy, with a view to destroy their resources & ultimately paralyze any efforts which might be made against this place during the winter.

The valuable mills at the head of Lake Ontario, and in the vicinity of Grand River, furnished large supplies to the army in the Peninsula; their destruction was desirable. To that effect the mounted troops, consisting of 600 volunteers, 50 United States Rangers and seventy Indians were put in motion on the 22nd of Oct. to pursue the route along the western shore of Lake St. Clair, and pass into the enemy's territory near the mouth of that River.

The real object of the expedition was masked by the general impression, that it was destined against the Indian towns at Jiquia. To favour that idea, boats were prepared for the reception of artillery, to be conveyed thro' Lake St. Clair, up that River into Lake Huron, and to co-operate with the mounted troops in the attack. The boats were, however, employed in the transportation of the troops and horses across the River St. Clair and Bear Creek, which empties into Reddon River. This movement was absolutely necessary to secure that secrecy to the expedition which could alone render it successful. All military movements in this direction are rapidly communicated to the enemy from Sandwich & this place; it was therefore deemed improper to pass the troops across this River, but to proceed over the River St. Clair, down to the Scotch settlement on the Reddon, up Bear Creek about 30 miles, and across to the Moravian Towns, a few miles above the lower settlement on the Thames, where the detachment arrived on the 30th of Oct.

We were very fortunate at this place in taking a sergeant in the British service, who was proceeding to Burlington with the information that the detachment had passed into the enemy's territory. The capture of this sergeant at the commencement of the "Long Woods," between the Moravian Towns and Delaware enabled us to reach the latter place undiscovered. On our approach, the Rangers were detached to move across the Thames below the settlement, pass in the rear of it and guard the different roads leading into the interior, whilst the troops were engaged in swimming their horses and transporting their baggage on rafts.

We were thus enabled to arrive at the town of Oxford, one hundred and fifty miles distant from Detroit, before the inhabitants knew that a force was approaching. They were promised protection to their persons and property, upon condition that they remained peacefully at their respective homes; otherwise, they were assured that their property should be destroyed.

However, notwithstanding this injunction and the sacred obligations of a previous parole, two of the inhabitants escaped to Burford with the intelligence of our arrival. Their property, consisting of 2 dwelling houses, 2 barns & 1 shop, were instantly consumed.

On the succeeding day, the 5th inst. the detachment proceeded to Burford, where we were informed that the militia had been embodied about 10 days previously to our arrival in consequence of reports received from Sandwich that an expedition was expected to move from Detroit against Burlington.

A few hours before our arrival, the enemy retreated from Burford to Malcolm's mills, 10 miles distant, on the road leading from Dover to Burlington, where they were joined by the Militia from Long Point.

It was my intention to cross Grand River as soon as possible, without regarding the militia collected at Malcolm's mills, and attack Burlington. To my great mortification, upon our arrival at the River, we found it high and rapid from the late excessive rains, and learned that Gen. Brown had re-crossed the Niagara, leaving only a strong garrison in Fort Erie. No means were presented of even passing the River on rafts, and it had been collected, upon our return the militia, contemptible as they were, might have been encouraged to attack when a rapid River divided us. Maj. Muir with about 60 Indians and 50 militia, was preparing to contest the passage. A battery was also erecting, as was understood, for 3 pieces of artillery, distant 12 miles on the road from Burford.

These considerations presented serious objections to any attempts to pass the River; it was also due to the past sufferings and the future safety of the gallant detachment under my command, that a direction should be given to its movements, calculated to afford compensation for the former and secure the latter.

It was therefore determined upon to attack and defeat or disperse the militia at Malcolm's mills, move down the Long Point road through the Grand settlement, destroy the whole valuable mills in that quarter, and then return to our territory either by movement across Grand River at the mouth to Fort Erie, or along Talbot's street to the Thames.

To that effect, a detachment was directed to remain and engage the attention of the enemy, whilst the principal force should be withdrawn and marched to Malcolm's mills. We found the enemy, consisting of four or five hundred militia and a few Indians, fortified on commanding ground beyond a creek deep and difficult of passage, except at a bridge immediately in front of their works, which had been destroyed. Arrangements were made for a joint attack on the front and rear. The Ohio troops, with the advance guard and Indians, were accordingly thrown across the creek under cover of a thick wood, to approach the enemy in rear, whilst the Kentucky troops were to attack in front as soon as the attention of the enemy was engaged by the attack in the rear. The enemy would have been completely surprised and captured had not an unfortunate yell of our Indians announced the approach of the detachment destined to attack their rear; they were, however, defeated and dispersed with the loss in the skirmishes on that day of one Captain and seventeen privates killed, nine privates wounded, and 3 captives 5 subalterns and 193 privates made prisoners; whilst our loss was only 1 killed 6 wounded. Early on the 7th inst. the enemy were pursued on the road to Dover, many made prisoners, and 5 valuable mills destroyed.

Apprehensive that the troops could not be supplied on the route to Fort Erie, and that difficulties would occur in the passage of Grand River, together with the uncertainty which existed as to the position of our army below, I was induced on the 8th inst. to commence my return to this place by the way of Talbot street and the Thames; which was happily effected on the 17th inst.

In this excursion, the resources of the enemy have been essentially impaired, and the destruction of the valuable mills in the vicinity of Grand River, employed in the support of the army in the Peninsula, together with the consumption of the forage and provisions necessary for the troops, has added to the barrier heretofore interposed by an extensive & swampy frontier, against any attempts which may be made this winter in the direction of Detroit.

With the exception of nine thousand rations and 800 bushels of forage, the detachment subsisted entirely on the enemy. Of private property, no more was destroyed than was absolutely necessary for the support of the troops, for which regular payments or receipts were given. It is, however, much to be regretted that there were some partial losses produced by the unfortunate example presented by the Indians, whose nations in war impel them to plunder for victory; but for this blemish, there was some excuse in their correct and gallant conduct before and during battle. It is also gratifying to know that they were forgetful of the atrocities committed by the Indians in the service of the enemy; neither innocent or unarmed have been massacred or molested.

The honorable department of the chief, Lewis, Wolfe, and Civil John, was truly animating to all the troops.

It was essential to the progress of the expedition that the horses of individuals should be taken to supply the place of those that were disabled, or lost on the march—in all cases receipts were given.

The Michigan militia were invited to accompany us on the expedition; not more than twenty accepted it—of those six deserted near Delaware, and the remainder were permitted to return on the next day. Lieut. Rucand, of Capt. Andrain's company of Rangers from Detroit, was distinguished for zeal and intrepidity.

The patriotic volunteers under my command have just claims on the gratitude of their country, when it is recollected that they tendered their services with no other assurance than the approbation which always attends disinterested sacrifices; that they have performed much severe duty at an inclement season, through an extensive and swampy district, frequently intersected with deep and rapid rivers; that they have penetrated 200 miles into the enemy's territory, destroyed 200 stand of arms, together with 5 of their most valuable mills; paroled or dispersed the greater portion of the efficient militia of that part of U. Canada west of Grand River; and the whole detachment has returned in safety to this place, with the exception of one killed.

The ardor which the troops always evinced when they expected to meet the enemy was not more conspicuous or praiseworthy than the cheerfulness with which they conformed to the rules of military propriety. The officers and privates of the detachment, with a very few exceptions, merited my warmest approbation.

I was much indebted to the zeal and intelligence displayed on all occasions by Major Dudley, commanding the Kentucky battalion, and was ably assisted by the zeal and assiduity of Doctor Turner of the 17th Infantry; Capt. Bradford of the 19th Infantry, my private major, already distinguished at Fort Meigs and Tenoop-

cow, he entitled to my sincere thanks for his exertions under every difficulty, and I have the support of the troops in assuring you, sir, that to the military talent, activity and intelligence of Major Todd, who acted as my Adjutant General, much of the fortunate progress and issue of the expedition is attributable; and I cheerfully embrace this occasion to acknowledge the important services which he has at all times rendered me whilst in command of the district. His various merits justify him to the notice of the government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

D. SPARTHUR.
Prig. & n. U. s. Army, Comd'g.
Hon. James Monroe, sec. of War
Washington.

FROM THE GEORGIA ARMS.

[OFFICIAL.]
Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Jackson to Gov. Early, dated
Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, near Fort Mifflin, November 16, 1814.

"Before this reaches you, information will have been received of my visit to Pensacola. It was occasioned by the unprecedented conduct of the Governor of Pensacola, in harboring, aiding, and commanding the British and their allies. I entered it sword in hand, with about 2000 brave followers, in the face of Spanish batteries, and a British fleet of seven sail, anchored abreast opposite the town. The English, by base intrigue and falsehood, induced the Spaniards to abandon the works commanding the harbor, entered them, and blew them up; otherwise they would have fallen a sacrifice to their own plans. When this took place, the fleet, being at liberty to go out, did so; and I evacuated the town, leaving it in the Spaniards' favorably impressed with our conduct, and disgusted with their British friends. The hostile Indians fled across to the bay at our approach; and have, no doubt lost all confidence in the assurances they have received of British protection. They have retired, it is believed, towards Apalachicola in great alarm.

"The Spaniards, however, it appears, from information given by Col. Hawkins, are preparing to assume an hostile attitude. When they hear of the shameful manner in which the Red Sticks were deserted by their allies, they will wish to retract."

After writing the above, Gen. Jackson was on the eve of departure for New Orleans.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Dec. 8.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of State, to Robert Cochran, Esq. Collector, dated
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Nov. 25, 1814.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 12th inst. enclosing an extract from the journal of the private armed vessel Midas, of Baltimore, whereof Alex'r Thompson is the commander.

It appears by the extract, that on the 15th of Sept. last, Capt. Thompson authorized a landing, with an armed force from the Midas, at the plantation of a Mr. Barnum, on Royal Island, within the British dominions; and that the officer to whom it was confided, acting under an order from Capt. Thompson, "to set fire to the buildings," did actually "set fire to the whole, consisting of four handsome dwelling houses, and fourteen negro huts."

The extract from the journal has been laid before the President; and, upon the unequivocal evidence which that affords, of the wilful devastation of Capt. Thompson from the instructions of the private armed vessels of the U. States, issued at the commencement of the war, which enjoin "the strictest regard to the usages of civilized nations," he directs that the Commission of the Midas be revoked; and you are requested, as that vessel is now within your district, to revoke the same accordingly.

In communicating to you this determination of the President it is proper to remark, that, by whatsoever acts of flagrant outrage, upon defenceless towns & the property of unarmed and unresisting individuals, the British naval and military officers, on our maritime and inland frontiers, may have provoked, or may hereafter provoke, severe measures of retribution, it is for the government alone to prescribe the manner and the means of retaliation.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.
ROBERT COCHRAN, Esq.,
Collector of the Customs,
Wilmington, N. C.

STOLEN.

Was stolen out of the subscriber's stable on Saturday night the 18th inst. a black HORSE, four years old next spring, 14 hands high, chestnut color, and the saddle of hisman lately cut, and has the appearance of being a rider, five dollars will be given if taken up in the county, or ten dollars if out of the county.

Jonathan Leonard,
Living near Easton, Talbot county.
dec. 27 3

BLACK SMITH, TO BE HIRED.

To be hired for the growing year a Blacksmith who has for many years had charge of a shop, and is considered a good country smith. For terms apply to

Joseph Harkins.
December 6—4

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER
EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1814.

The Tax Bills have now passed the House of Representatives. Two of them have passed the Senate, and the remainder are in progress. The friends of an energetic and vigorous system will soon have no reason to complain, as they have recently done, of the inactivity of Congress.

The Senate have, for two days past, had no material business before them.

The Bank Bill expected to come up to day in the House of Representatives, and to be speedily decided.

Received, Nov. 20
OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. J. Hamilton to the Adj. Gen. Office, dated
HAMILTON, December 17, 1814.

"I have this morning returned from the Point of Light House, where I have been to view the movements of the British vessels; and to my great surprise, learned that they were not only standing down towards a very large sand bank, which is about 3 miles to the north of the Light House, with a train of large cannon in front of the frigates and under sail, and very close to a schooner which they run aground. On the Cape lay a large ship, supposed to be the 'Plover'."

The British tender which is stated to have dove to sea from Lynnhaven bay in the night of the 15th inst. was taken in view on the 16th inst. by the 'Plover' frigate; there was not a sail on board of her. She was formerly the first boat of the 'Plover' frigate, and when she was first seen had six men on board, who must have perished."

The schooner Two Sisters, Captain Smith, of and from Baltimore bound to St. John's, Nova Scotia, with a cargo of flour, was seen on the 16th inst. of the 'Plover' frigate, and was taken in view on the 16th inst. in which situation she endeavored to sweep into Lynnhaven Road to avoid the enemy, but without success, as the squadron manned a number of large and sent dories after her. Escape being impossible, Capt. Smith and crew abandoned the ship, came ashore at Wilkings Point, and arrived here on Sunday evening. We learn from them that on Saturday morning, there were 2 ships and a brig at anchor on the Tail of the Middle, and a ship in the chops of the Cape, and that a fleet of 4 square rigged vessels were standing down the Bay under press of sail. The Two Sisters left Baltimore on the 27th inst.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head-Quarters, 10th Military District,
BALTIMORE, Dec. 22, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.
The court of enquiry of which Lieut. Col. Armstrong is President, ordered to investigate the conduct of Capt. Reed, commanding a squadron of U. S. Light Dragoons, in respect to a charge made the 31st of Oct. last, which charge is said to have been unauthorised—having performed their duty report as follows:

OPINION.
The court from the evidence are unanimously of opinion, that the charge made by Capt. J. A. Reed on the enemy on the 31st of October, was an unauthorised act, and are also of opinion that the charge was a gallant and distinguished one.
(Signed) G. ARMISTEAD,
Lieut. Col. & President.

The Major Gen. commanding approves the opinion of the court of enquiry, and is happy to find it so harmonious a proof of the distinguished gallantry and good conduct of Captain Reed on the occasion referred to. The court is dissolved.
(Signed) W. SCOTT,
By command, F. S. BELTON, adj. gen.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA
House of Representatives, Dec. 10.

Resolved, That the committee on the militia system, be instructed to bring in a bill, to authorize the Governor to raise five regiments of infantry, one battalion of light artillery, and one battalion of dragoons, to serve during the war for the defence of this State, and occasionally to co-operate with other forces in defence of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. [Adopted.]

Benjamin W. Crockett, Esq., is appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate of the U. States, to be Secretary of the Navy.

William Fustin, of Massachusetts, is appointed, with the concurrence of the Senate, to be our Minister to Holland.

LEVIN WILDER, Esq. is selected Governor of this State, and the following are his Council.
December 6. Magistrates, Samuel Kidder, Thomas C. Addison, William H. Ward, and John Murlov.

William B. Martin, is appointed Chief Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Maryland.

The enemy received while up the bay, negroes to the number of between 20 and 30 who went off from neighbourhood of Annapolis.

MARRIED, on the 8th inst. at Friends Meet'g, Wilmington, JOHN W. SHERWOOD, of this town to ELIZABETH ASKEW, of Brandywine, Del.

DIED, on Sunday 1st, Mrs. SUSAN NICOLS, consort of Col. Robert L. Nicols, of this county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ from Caroline county court issued, and to me directed, will be sold On Wednesday, the 11th day of January next,

Part of a tract called and known by the name of Out Range, lying on the head of Potowmack creek, supposed to contain 15 acres of Land, taken under execution to satisfy the claim of William Potter against Levi Dukes and wife, Elizabeth Hicks and Wm. Green, tenants of James Buchanan, taken to satisfy the above claim. Sale to be at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by James Keene, Sh'ff.

dec. 27 3

NOTICE.

The subscriber has taken a large commodious house in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols, where she intends to open a

BOARDING HOUSE.

On the commencement of the new year, for the accommodation of children. I therefore solicit the patronage of the friends of the school and the adjoining counties. Parents and guardians, who wish to place the charge of their children under the care of the first respectability that due regard and proper attention shall be paid to the moral of all those placed under my native, and hopes to give general satisfaction.

Sarah Sherwood.
dec. 27 3

TO GENTLEMEN SPORTSMEN,

I have very much to offer, bag FOX, white, I shall let loose on Thursday morning at 2 o'clock. Gentlemen wishing to partake of the chase, will please to have their names at the bar.

N. B. Gentlemen having hounds, will confer a favor by entering them on the morning.

dec. 27 3

UNITED STATES AND MACE-
DONIAN.

J. WEBSTER begs leave to inform the citizens of the United States, the Printing office of Thomas Birch representing the capture of the Macedonian frigate, from which B. T. Moore and J. Webster printed a Pamphlet, has been corrected and much more will be said. Thus differing from which J. Webster has another Pamphlet, now executing in a very superior style by S. Seymour, intended as a companion to the Pamphlet already published by him, represents the capture of the Macedonian, and the two correct representations of the battle on Lake Erie, only differing by Murray, Draper, Fairman, & J. Webster.

JAMES WEBSTER,
Philadelphia.
dec. 27 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphan's court, the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Mitchell, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in July next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate, provided that this notice be continued for three succeeding weeks in the Star. Given under my hand this 19th day of December, anno domini 1814.

Jeremiah Bramble, adm'r
of Henry Sached, dec'd.

dec. 27 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphan's court, the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Mitchell, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in July next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate, provided that this notice be continued for three succeeding weeks in the Star. Given under my hand this 19th day of December, anno domini 1814.

Shadrach Gootee, adm'r
of John Gootee, dec'd.

dec. 27 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphan's court, the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Smith, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in July next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate, provided that this notice be continued for three succeeding weeks in the Star. Given under my hand this 19th day of December, anno domini 1814.

John Ennalls, adm'r
of Thomas Smith, dec'd.

dec. 27 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphan's court, the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Carter, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in July next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate, provided that this notice be continued for three succeeding weeks in the Star. Given under my hand this 19th day of December, anno domini 1814.

Thomas Light, } adm'r
Deborah Collins, }
of Samuel Collins, dec'd.

dec. 27 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphan's court, the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in July next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate, provided that this notice be continued for three succeeding weeks in the Star. Given under my hand this 19th day of December, anno domini 1814.

Thomas Light, adm'r
of Charles Hicks, dec'd.

dec. 27 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Bennett Wherrett, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby requested to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, for settlement; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of February next; otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

George A. Smith, adm'r
of Bennett Wherrett.

dec. 27 3

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living near Oxford, Talbot county, a negro man about 21 years old, on the 22d inst. at night, he took with him two old kersey jackets, one under jacket stained several ways, and one pair of trousers of old kersey, 12 feet high, and well made, dark complexion, past when spoken to; thick feet; the right foot has been mangled with a millstone. Whoever takes in the said runaway, or brings him home, shall have the above reward, and if brought home shall have all reasonable charges paid by

John W. Bates.
dec. 27 3

