



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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on the first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, the Assistant Assessors within this district, will proceed throughout the same, for the purpose of taking lists of the LANDS, Lots of Ground with their improvements, Dwelling Houses, and SLAVES, subject to the United States direct tax, and for valuing and assessing the same. All persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such property, are required by law to deliver to the Assistant Assessors, written lists containing a true and accurate description of the same; and are hereby notified and warned to be prepared on said first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, to deliver the same, under the penalty provided by law, for neglect or refusal in this respect.

LEVIN DIRICKSON, Principal Assessor of the first district of the State of Maryland.

Snow-Hill, Jan. 25, 1814.

NOTICE.

All owners and masters of vessels in the District of Oxford are hereby cautioned against taking in cargoes or leaving the District until they come to Oxford and comply with the Embargo act passed, December 17, 1813, and those that have been confined to the Chesapeake, and are still to be, and principally from hence to Baltimore, and on suspicion of a violation of the act, will be permitted to give a Permanent Bond with sufficient sureties, and take a permission accordingly.

JOHN WILLIS, Collector.

Jan. 25 — m

NOTICE.

Clerks and Sheriffs, and all other persons having to pay into or receive money from the Eastern Shore Treasurer, will be pleased to take notice, that no money will be received or paid by him, but at his office, kept at his house in Cambridge, except in the land-office, the business whereof remains in the hands and under the direction of Richard Harwood, Esquire, at Easton.

WILL: RICHARDSON, Treat of Eastern Shore Md.

Jan. 11 — m

TANNERY FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to decline business, offers for sale his Tannery, two and an half miles from Centreville, together with all the stock on hand, consisting of about 60 cords of bark, a parcel of raw hides, and 14 vats of leather. The purchaser may have from 5 to 100 acres of land, on which is a brick house, 20 by 40 feet, formerly made use of as a mill house and carrying shop; a new mill-house, 25 feet square, with one of Taylor's patent mills; a beam house and sheds sufficient to contain 100 cords of bark, with 31 vats including furnaces, &c. &c. The convenience of this establishment for water, it is out of the best stands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for procuring hides and bark. If it is not sold in a few weeks, I will rent it to an industrious Tanner, though it will still be for sale.

JAMES HACKETT,

Queen Ann's county, Jan. 25 — 3

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell at private sale, his Waggon, Harness, and four good Horses. The waggon is nearly new. They will be sold together or separate, as may best suit. If not sold before Tuesday the 6th of February next, they will be offered at public sale, on the Court House green, at Easton, on a credit of three months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day.

THOMAS MCKIN, Junr.

Easton, Jan. 25 — 3

FOR SALE.

About 500 acres of LAND, situate in Talbot county, adjoining the lands of William Roberts, being a part of the estate of the late Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq. deceased. These lands have a full proportion of Timber, and all other advantages of forest lands. A credit of one, two and three years will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, one third thereof being paid on the sale; or BANK STOCK will be received in payment for the whole or in part. Apply to

JOHN L. KERR.

Dec. 23 — m

FOR SALE.

A young Negro Man, about 18 or 19 years of age. For further particulars and terms apply to the Editor of the Star.

Jan. 23 — 3

To be Rented to the Share,

1,000 ACRES OF BANKED MEADOW LAND, Situate in New Jersey, 55 miles below Philadelphia, on the Delaware. The soil is rich and meliorated, and produces Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. with much less labour than upland. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years. The owners will keep the banks, sluices, ditches and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find houses, pasture and fire-wood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the field. Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred; others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have boarding at reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to

JOHN R. COATES, or

JOHN H. BRYANT,

No. 217, Arch-st. Philadelphia.

Nov. 23 — 113

WRITING PAPER,

For sale at the Star Office.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where from his arrangements, every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS HENRIS.

January 4, 1814 — m

UNION TAVERN.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 4 — m

BOARDING HOUSE.

The subscriber informs his friends, and the public generally, that she continues to keep accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year. As it is presumed that private lodgings are preferred by travelling ladies, she hopes to be favored with their company particularly. She is well assured that more genial entertainment cannot be had in this place.

SUSAN THIPPE.

N. B. She has a vacancy at this time for 6 or 8 boys or girls.
Easton, Washington st. } Jan. 4 — m
opposite the Bank.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has lately removed to Easton, and has taken part of the house formerly occupied by the Bank, and wishes to take in to board, a few Boys and Girls.

PERE: F. BAYARD.

Jan. 11 — m

REMOVAL.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the room lately occupied by Major John Meredith as a store-room, opposite the Court House, where he has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of SADDLERY — and where he will continue to execute work in his line with neatness and dispatch.

WILLIAM BROWELL.

Jan. 4 — m

N. B. Orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to.

W. B.

MEAL STORE.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by Thomas Hopkins, next door to John Johnston's Saddler Shop — and intends keeping a constant supply of

Flour, Meal, Corn, Bran, &c. &c.

He will sell the above articles on the most reasonable terms for Cash. He also will exchange Meal for Corn — And he hopes from his strict attention to the above business, to merit a generous support.

RICHARD BARROW.

Jan. 18 — 3

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber has removed the above business to the house formerly occupied by Mr. George Sewell, and opposite Mr. James Wainwright's Cabinet maker's shop, where he hopes from his serious attention to the business, to merit a generous portion of public patronage.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Easton, Jan. 4 — m

COCK-FIGHT.

The subscriber, living in Centreville, is authorized by some gentlemen of Queen Anne's county to make the offer of a COCK-FIGHT, on the following terms; and any gentleman wishing to accept the offer on those terms, by notifying the subscriber of the day that he will be in Centreville, will be met by those gentlemen, to enter into the necessary pecuniary obligations. They will meet at Centreville, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, showing 15 fowls, between the weights of 6 lb. 6 oz. and 5 lb. 8 oz. inclusive, and fight (two times) weights, with all others that may match within 1 oz. for 200 the odd fight, and 200 each fight — The forfeit 1 or 200 dollars, as the gentleman accepting the fight may wish.

N. B. A few big fowls can be accommodated at the same time, for 40 or 50 dollar the fight.

SAMUEL CHAPLIN.

Centreville, Jan. 18 — 3

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum of four million five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the military establishment of the United States during the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be appropriated for the purposes herein recited, that is to say: Towards the defraying the compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, the sum of fifty thousand dollars:

Towards defraying the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, ten thousand dollars:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM, President of the Senate pro tempore.
January 11, 1814
Approved **JAMES MADISON.**

TREASURY REPORT.

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

REPORT AND ESTIMATES.

The monies actually received into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1813, have amounted to \$37,541,954 98

Viz: Proceeds of the customs, sales of lands, small branches of revenue, and re-payments, 13,568,012 48
RECEIPTS OF LOANS.

Loan of eleven millions under the act of 14th of March, 1812, 4,337,487 30
Ditto of sixteen millions under the act of 8 Feb 1813, 14,485,125

Treasury notes under the acts of June 30th, 1812, and Feb'y 25, 1813, 5,151,300

As will appear by the annexed statement, E. 37,541,954 98

Making, together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1812, which was 2,362,652 69

An aggregate of 39,907,607 62

The payments from the treasury during the same period, have amounted to \$32,928,855 19

For civil, diplomatic & miscellaneous expenses both foreign and domestic, 1,705,016 34

Military department including militia & volunteers, & the Indian department, 13,484,750 40

Navy, including the building of new ships, and the marine corps, 6,420,707 10

PUBLIC DEBT. On account of interest, 3,197,102 07

Principal re-imbursement, 3,197,102 07

As will also appear by the annexed statement E. 32,928,855 19

And left in the treasury on the 30th of September last, 6,978,752 43

39,907,607 62

The accounts of the fourth quarter of the year 1813, have not yet been made up at the Treasury, but the receipts and expenditures during that quarter have been nearly as follows:

Receipts from the customs, sales of lands, and small branches of the revenue, about 3,300,000

Loan of sixteen millions, 1,500,000

Do. of seven and a half millions, 3,650,000

Treasury notes, 3,680,000

Making, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1813, of 6,978,752 43

An aggregate of 19,308,000

The disbursements have been, For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, about 400,000

Military department, 5,897,747

Naval department, 1,248,145 10

Public debt (of which near 6 millions was on account of the re-imbursement of principal), 7,087,994 03

And leaving in the treasury, on the 31st December, 1813, about 4,685,112 95

19,309,000

Of the sums obtained on loan during the year 1813, and included in the receipts above stated, an account of the terms on which they were made has been laid before Congress, excepting as to the Treasury notes issued under the act of February 25th, 1813, and the loan of seven and a half millions obtained under the authority contained in the act of the 2d of August, 1813. The annexed statement marked F. will show the whole amount received for Treasury notes during the year 1813, and at what places they were sold or disposed of. Three millions eight hundred and sixty five thousand one hundred dollars, of the notes issued under the act of June 30th, 1812, became due in the course of the year 1813, or in the present month of January, and have been paid off, and the funds placed in the hands of the commissioners of loans for that purpose.

The papers under the later G. will show the measures taken under the act of August 2d, 1813, authorizing a loan of \$7,500,000, and the manner in which

that loan was obtained. The terms were 88 dollars and 55 cents in money, for 100 dollars in stock, bearing an interest of 6 per cent.; which is equivalent to a premium of 13 dollars and 31 cents and four ninths of a cent on each hundred dollars, in money, loaned to the U. States. Of this sum of \$7,500,000, about \$3,850,000 were paid into the Treasury during the year 1813, and the remainder is payable in the months of January and February, 1814.

For the year 1814, the expenditures as now authorized by law, are estimated as follows:

1. Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses, \$1,700,000

2. Public debt, viz: Interest on the debt existing previous to the war, 2,700,000

Ditto on the debt contracted since the war, including treasury notes and loan for the year 1814, 2,950,000

Reimbursement of principal, including the old six and deferred stocks, temporary loans & treasury notes, 7,450,000

3. Military establishment, estimated by the Secretary of War for a full complement (including rangers, sea-fencibles, and troops of all descriptions) of 63,428 officers and men, and including ordnance, fortifications, and the Indian department and the permanent appropriations for Indian treaties and clothing and equipping the militia, 24,350,000

4. Navy, estimated for 13,787 officers, seamen and boys, and for 1,869 marines, and including the service of two 74 gun ships for four months, and three additional frigates for six months of the year 1814, and the expenses of the flotilla on the coast and on the lakes, 1,900,000

Amounting altogether to \$36,350,000

The ways and means already provided by law are as follows:

1. Customs and sales of public lands. The revenue accruing from the customs during the year 1812, amounted, as will appear by the annexed statements A. and B. to 13,142,000 dollars. Of this sum, about 4,800,000 was produced by the additional duties imposed by the act of July 1, 1812. The duties which have accrued during the year 1813, are estimated at 7,000,000 dollars. The custom house bonds outstanding at the 1st of October, 1813, after making a due allowance for insolvencies and bad debts, are estimated at 5,500,000 dollars; and it is believed that 6,000,000 dollars may be estimated for the receipt of the customs during the year 1814. The sales of public lands during the year ending September 30th, 1813, have amounted to 256,345 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 796,000 dollars, as will appear by the annexed statement C. It is estimated that 600,000 dollars will be received into the treasury from this source during the year 1814. The sum, therefore, estimated as receivable from customs and lands, is \$6,600,000

2. Internal revenues and direct tax. From the credits allowed by law on some of the internal duties, and from the delays incident to the assessment and collection of the direct tax, it is not believed that more ought to be expected to come into the treasury during the year 1814, than the sum of 3,500,000

3. Balance of the loan of seven and a half millions already contracted for, 3,650,000

4. Balance of treasury notes already authorized, 1,070,000

5. Of the balance of cash in the treasury on the 31st of December, 1813, amounting, as above stated, to about 4,680,000

There will be required to satisfy appropriations made prior to that day, and then unwidrawn, at least 3,500,000

And leaving applicable to the service of the year 1814, 1,180,000

So that there remains to be provided by loans, the sum of 29,350,000

\$45,350,000

Although the interest paid upon Treasury notes is considerably less than that paid for the monies obtained by the U. States on funded stock, yet the certainty of the reimbursement at the end of one year, and the facilities they afford for remittances and other commercial operations, have obtained for them a currency which leaves little reason to doubt that they may be extended considerably beyond the sum of \$5,000,000, hitherto authorized to be annually issued. It will, perhaps, be eligible to leave to the Executive, as was done last year, a discretion as to the amount to be borrowed upon stock or upon Treasury notes, that one or the other may be resorted to, within prescribed limits, as shall be found most advantageous to the United States.

The amount estimated to have been reimbursed of the principal of the public debt during the year ending on the 30th Sept. last, including Treasury notes and temporary loans, will appear by the estimate marked D. to have been \$3,201,348. As the payments on account of the loan of sixteen millions had not been completed, and the stock had, consequently, not been issued, therefore, it is not practicable to state with precision the amount

added to the public debt during that year; but, after deducting the above mentioned reimbursement of \$3,200,000, this addition will not fall short of 22,000,000 dollars.

The plan of finances proposed at the commencement of the war, was to make the revenue, during each year of its continuance, equal to the expenses of the peace establishment, and of the interest on the old debt then existing, and on the loans which the war might render necessary, and to defray the extraordinary expenses of the war out of the proceeds of loans to be obtained for that purpose.

The expenses of the peace establishment, as it existed previous to the armistice of 1812, made in contemplation of war, but including the eight regiments added to the military establishment in the year 1808, and the augmentation of the navy in actual service, authorized in 1809, amounted, after deducting some annual expenses of militia and other incidentals to about \$7,000,000

The interest payable on the public debt, payable during the year 1814, will be, on the old debt, or that existing prior to the present year, \$2,100,000

On the debt contracted since the commencement of the war, including treasury notes, and allowing \$560,000 for interest on the loan, which must be made during the year 1814, a sum as small as can be estimated for that object, 2,950,000

Making \$5,050,000

The actual receipts into the treasury from the revenues as now established, including the internal revenues and direct tax, are not estimated for the year 1814, at more than \$10,100,000

Viz: From customs and public lands, 6,600,000

Internal revenues & direct taxes, 3,500,000

Amounting altogether to 10,100,000

If to this sum be added that part of the balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1813, which has been estimated above, to be applicable to the expenses of the year 1814, and which, upon the principles above stated, may be considered as a surplus of revenue beyond the expenses of the peace establishment, and of the interest on the public debt, the sum will be \$11,800,000

And making together 11,800,000

There will still remain to be provided new loans capable of producing 770,000

12,050,000

But as the internal revenues and direct tax, when in full operation, will produce, in the year 1815, probably \$1,200,000 more than is estimated to be received from them in the year 1814, it will rest with Congress to decide whether it is necessary that new and additional revenues should be established. To what extent the existing embargo may reduce the receipts into the Treasury from the customs during the year 1814, it is difficult to estimate; as the operation of the war had reduced the receipts from the customs nearly one half from that which was received during the year preceding its full operation. In this case, however, the transition was from the full receipt of a peace revenue, to the entire suspension of exportation and of foreign commerce in American bottoms. It is not, therefore, to be presumed, that the existing embargo will cause a reduction of the war revenue in the proportion of the peace revenue. Moreover, the effect of the act prohibiting the importation of certain articles necessarily increases the demand and enhances the value of those which may be lawfully imported, and the high price they bear will produce extraordinary importations, and in part compensate for the prohibition to export anything in return; to this may be added, the duty on salt, the operation of which is yet but partial.

To the amount of the defalcation of the revenue caused by the Embargo, whatever it may be, must be added the difference between the amount of the interest payable in the year 1814, on the loan of that year, and the whole amount of the interest on the said loan, payable in the year 1815, as well as that part of the interest which may be payable in the year 1815, on the loan of that year. The sum of these items will be required for the year 1815, in addition to the revenue now established, except \$30,000 dollars, being the difference between the estimated increase in the receipt of the internal revenues and direct taxes, and the 770,000 dollars remaining to be provided for in the foregoing estimate.

With these considerations it is submitted, whether it may not be expedient and prudent to provide new revenues, capable of producing either the whole or such part of the 770,000 dollars, as may appear necessary to feel

The public engagements and secure to the financial operations of the government, the confidence, stability and success which is due to its identity, and to the ample resources of the country.

W. JONES, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Jan. 8, 1814.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
To amend the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That in every case where the Legislature of a State shall not convene prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, no notice of the assumption of the quota of such State of the direct tax shall be deemed necessary; and such State shall be allowed until the twentieth of February next for making payment, and shall receive thereon the same deduction as if such payment had been made on the tenth day of February.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM, President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 17, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT
For the relief of Richard Dale.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Navy Department be, and they are hereby authorized and required, to settle and adjust the account of Richard Dale, and pay to his credit the amount of such accounts as may have been furnished him by the United States while he was commander of the United States ship the Genesee; provided the said Richard Dale will relinquish all claims to the nations to which he may be entitled.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM, President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 11, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTIONS
Expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Capt. Oliver H. Perry, the officers, seamen, marines and infantry acting as such on board of his squadron.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby presented to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines and infantry attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and glorious victory gained on Lake Erie on the tenth of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, over a British squadron of superior force.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck, emblematic of the action between the two squadrons, and to present them to Captain Perry and Captain Jesse D. Elliott, in such manner as will be most honorable to them; and that the President be further requested to present a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices to each of the commissioned officers either of the Navy or Army, serving on board, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters who so nobly distinguished themselves on that memorable day.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to present a silver medal with like emblems and devices to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant John Brooks, of the Marines, and a sword to the nearest male relative of Midshipman Henry Lamb and Thomas Clayton Junior, and to communicate to them the deep regret which Congress feel for the loss of these gallant men, whose names ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country, and whose conduct ought to be regarded as an example to future generations.

Resolved, That three months pay be allowed, exclusively of the common allowance, to all the petty officers, seamen, marines and infantry serving as such, who so gloriously supported the honor of the American flag under the orders of their gallant commander on that signal occasion.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM, President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 6, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION
Relative to the brilliant achievements of Lieutenant Burrows and McCall.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant William Burrows and to Lieutenant Edward R. McCall, of the brig Enterprise, a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal with like emblems and devices to each of the commissioned officers of the aforesaid vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct and crew in

the conflict with the British sloop Boxer, on the fourth of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. And the President is also requested to communicate to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Burrows the deep regret which Congress feel for the loss of that valuable officer, who died in the arms of victory, nobly contending for his country's rights and fame.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM, President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 5, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION
Relative to the brilliant achievements of Captain James Lawrence in the capture of the British vessel of war the Peacock.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to the nearest male relative of Captain James Lawrence, a gold medal; and a silver medal to each of the commissioned officers who served under him in the sloop of war Hornet, in her conflict with the British vessel of war the Peacock, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew in the capture of that vessel; and the President is also requested to communicate to the nearest male relative of Capt. Lawrence the sense which Congress entertain of the loss of that distinguished officer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM, President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 11, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ON THE BURNING OF NEWARK, &c.

Messrs. Gale & Scaton,
Many and various are the accounts which have been given to the public relative to the burning of Fort George and the town of Newark. But altho' these accounts have been handed to the public through the medium of certain prints with great solemnity, accompanied with the severest reproaches against the supposed author of the act; still, first, not one of them have been accompanied with the real cause which gave rise to the burning of these places, nor have the people been yet told who the persons were that recommended the adoption of the measure. Permit, then, the undersigned, who is perfectly acquainted with the whole occurrence, to transmit to you for the information of the public, a true and unadorned statement of facts, which no editor or other person will venture to contradict.

The enemy, stationed at Burlington Heights were informed that the militia under the command of General McClure had returned to their respective homes, and that no force remained at Fort George except Capt. Wilkinson's corps of Upper Canada volunteers, and about seventy of General Harrison's regular troops, he immediately commenced a line of march upon the road leading from Burlington to Port George. This movement of the enemy was communicated to Gen. McClure in a very short time, after it commenced and upon receiving the information he sent a confidential person from Newark to reconnoitre the motions of the enemy, and to find out if possible, the real object of his movements. This person had not proceeded more than twelve miles when he discovered that the van guard of the enemy had advanced to the Twelve Mile Creek, and that his object was not only to re-occupy Fort George, but also to cross the river and possess himself of Fort Niagara. This moment General McClure received this news he called a council of war of all the officers then under his command, at which council it was unanimously resolved, that it was utterly impossible to maintain Fort George against such superior numbers as were then approaching it; and thought it ought to be immediately abandoned and destroyed. Gen. McClure then stated to the Council, that he had directions from the Secretary of War, purporting "that in case Fort George should at any time be attacked by the enemy, to burn Newark, provided that by so doing he would be enabled to hold the fort." But it seemed to be the decided opinion of the Council that the burning of the town could not tend in the remotest degree to preserve Fort George; as there were not a sufficient number of men to hold it under the then existing circumstances. It was however suggested by one of the members of the Council, that as the enemy was approaching with all his force, and also bringing on a number of boats from Burlington, the probability was, that the great object was to cross the river, and take possession of Fort Niagara, as had been stated, in which case the destruction of Newark became a matter of the first necessity; inasmuch as the enemy would have no shelter in that quarter to prepare himself for an attack upon Fort Niagara; and that he would be compelled by his complete and unavoidable exposure to the severity of the weather (at that time severe frost and snow) to return to his encampment at Burlington without being able to accomplish his object.

This suggestion met the general coincidence of the Council, and it was then unanimously agreed, that the General

ought to destroy the town, the moment he found the enemy approaching it. He found the enemy approaching it, which he accordingly did. But, unfortunately for the poor inhabitants, on this side of the river, that step tho' a prudent one, and strongly recommended by military gentlemen of the first talents, had not the desired effect; for the enemy did cross notwithstanding all the precautionary measures which were taken by Gen. McClure to prevent him; and the melancholy result is too well known to require detail.

I have made this short statement of facts, Messrs. Editors, merely to give the public an idea of the real cause for burning the town of Newark and at the same time to show, that it was neither done under the order, nor by the direction of the Secretary of War, nor by the enemy or captain of Gen. McClure, as has been most unkindly and most unfriendly stated by the editors of certain public prints in this quarter; but that it was done by the unanimous advice of military men, who certainly could have had no other object in view than the preservation of Fort Niagara and its adjoining frontier. And I pledge myself, if those gentlemen have erred in giving such advice, that it was an error of judgment and not of the heart.

An Officer of the Army.
January 20.

BRITISH CRUELTY.
The reader, who, after perusing the following very interesting extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, can restrain the expression of his indignation and horror, must be steeped to the voice of humanity and his country. On the correctness of the statement the reader may place the utmost reliance as it comes from one whose veracity is unimpeachable.

Washington Gazette.
Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman who recently visited Halifax, to his friend in this City, dated Providence, (R. I.) Jan. 10, 1814.

"During my stay at Halifax I had no reason to complain of any severity extended to myself; on the contrary, I had the range of that place and Dartmouth; I passed my time among our officers, and saw as many of the inhabitants of the village as I wished. You may suppose my time was spent agreeably, and that I had no care. I say no; it was every day a source of pain to me to see so many of my countrymen in bondage and misery. I visited that detestable charnel house, Melville Island, which has been the grave of so many of them. There are now 200 confined in it, in a space in which 200 could not live in any tolerable degree of comfort. The sad consequence of their crowded situation is fever, vermin, disease, death! Previous to my arrival, there had prevailed a malignant fever, which swept a great number of those much-to-be-pitied men, who died far from their native home, and kindred dear; it has ceased in a great degree. But there are now 60 who are in what is termed a hospital, but which with more propriety may be termed the 'wards of death.' It is immediately above the prison, and whatever passes from the lungs related with a foot added long confinement, is received and breathed by the sick. He who enters these dreary confines must prepare for death, for any who return from it are supposed to have a particular dispensation from God. I shall never forget my impressions on visiting this Golgotha of death, and the melancholy reflections it will leave on my mind will only cease when I hear of that prison being destroyed or abandoned.

Mr. G. Budd is in close confinement on board the Malabar transport, with 40 or 50 more officers. His situation on board that vessel is an enviable one, when compared with that of his brother officers; he moves with the captain, who is an honor to human nature, and exerts his influence & personal exertions to relieve their wants. Mr. Budd was severely wounded in the action, and from loss of blood, has not and perhaps never will again enjoy a good state of health. He is an interesting and an agreeable young gentleman; he bears his confinement with fortitude and resignation, for he can suffer and still!

"And come it late, or come it fast,
"Tis but death that comes at last."

His detention, I believe to arise from his intimate knowledge of the trade which has been carried on by men who have forsaken their country, their conscience and their God. He knows the principal traders engaged in this iniquitous business, against whom he can bring proof that would bring them to condign punishment. Of the trade which has been carried on to Halifax from the Eastern States, I hardly know the extent, but when I state to you that 17,000 barrels of flour were received at Halifax in one day, and one fine ship, it will give you some idea of the necessity of putting a stop to it by an embargo. Nova Scotia is a desolate barren waste, and as barren as the deserts of Arabia; at least whatever part I saw of it; it cannot support one half of its population, consequently they would suffer severely for the want of food.

[Licut. Budd, above alluded to, it will be recollected, has just returned from Halifax in a vessel arrived at Boston.]

THE ENEMY'S COUNSEL.

We observed a publication in Wednesday's *Centinel* from one of the enemy's counsel—'noted FRANKS BLAKE, of Worcester's senator of this commonwealth! To man avows himself the author of two anonymous publications, in

ron of the enemy, in the Worcester *Shay*; a very proper paper for such publications. He says, 'however strange it may seem,' the *Centinel* acknowledged himself 'counsel for the British prisoners'—and asserts, that he did call upon the marshal to produce his authority, which he very properly refused. Counselor B. states, that Mr. Green, one of the prisoners, a young man of uncommon mildness, shed tears because Mr. Prince would not allow him to have a glass of wine! He denies that he said anything about raising a rebellion. This simple denial of the British counselor will not do, as it happens that the marshal can prove it by two competent witnesses. Mr. Blake acknowledges, that he seduced the sheriff from his duty, and that he peremptorily refused to obey the orders of Air. Prince. It appears the British counselor's house was searched, from garret to cellar, for his clients, after they escaped from the goal;—this was certainly a compliment to him—it was presuming that he still continued to give counsel, aid and comfort to his clients. Mr. B's publication is supported by *Oliver Pink*, one of governor Strong's counselors, who testifies that he was one of those citizens of Worcester who gave 'aid and comfort to the enemy.' This appears to be sum and substance of both their statements.

There is one part of the marshal's conduct in this business in which we think he was to blame—he did not arrest the British counselor Francis Blake, for his insolence and contempt of the authority of the United States. In every other part of his conduct the public will bear him out. Francis may escape to the enemy as soon as he pleases, and get his fees. This man must never again dare to play his monkey tricks at Washington before president Madison. Mr. Blake has travelled all round the political compass, he has been all things to all men—and at this moment confesses he is the enemy's counsel. General Arnold lent the enemy his military talents against his country—counselor Blake lends them his legal talents for the same purpose—truly a fine pair of British talents.

WAR SHIP.

The ingenious and indefatigable Robert Fulton, we find has directed his attention to the employment of steam boats for purposes of public defence, in the harbors and waters of the United States. The following is a copy of a certificate from some of the most distinguished naval officers, which is so explicit in description and so conclusive in the judgment given on it, that no remarks of ours are necessary, and could not add to the weight of the opinions given.—We hope it will meet that attention where it should, to which its importance entitles it.

New London, January 8, 1814.

We, the undersigned, have this day examined the model and plans of a vessel of war, submitted to use by ROBERT FULTON, carrying twenty-four guns, twenty-four thirty two pounders, and used not shot, to be propelled by steam at the speed of from four to five miles an hour, without the aid of wind or tide.—The properties of which vessel are: That without masts or sails, she can move with sufficient speed.—That machinery being guarded she cannot be crippled.—That her sides are so thick as to be impenetrable to every kind of shot.—And in a calm, or light breeze, she can take choice of position or distance from an enemy. Considering the speed which the application of steam has already given to heavy floating bodies, we have full confidence, that should such a vessel move only four miles an hour, she could under the favorable circumstances which may always be gained over enemy's vessels in our ports, harbors, bays and sounds, be rendered more formidable to an enemy than any kind of engine hitherto invented. And in such case she would be equal to the destruction of one or more seventy-fours, or of compelling her to them to depart from our waters. We, therefore, give it as our decided opinion, that it is among the best interests of the United States, to carry this plan into immediate execution.

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR,
JA. JONES,
J. EIDDLE.

New-York, Jan. 10, 1814.

We the subscribers, having examined the model of the above described vessel of war, to be propelled by steam, do fully concur in the above opinion of the practicability and utility of the same.

(Signed) SAM'L EVANS,
O. H. PERRY,
L. WARRINGTON,
I. LEWIS.

NORFOLK, JAN. 13.

THE CONDUCT OF THE ENEMY.

The seduction of the negroes to desert their masters, is an artifice, which, even in war, a magnanimous people should scorn to practice. Prisoners who have been some months on board the *Dragon*, assert, that all the negroes who have gone off to the British have been sent to the West Indies, except a few smart active and intelligent fellows, who are retained and employed as spies. These spies are sent ashore at nights for the purpose of decoying away slaves, and obtaining information; in both of which they are but too successful; for their natural cunning, and the difficulty of identifying their characters, render their detection nearly impossible. It was reported in the *Centinel* lately, that the *Constellation* had dropped down with an intent of going out, and preparation was made

to intercept her; but one of those *Macchiavels* declared it was a false report, for that he had seen the *Constellation* that very evening at her usual anchorage. It was known on board the *Dragon*, that *Jeager's* caps were packing for the crew of the *Constellation* in two days after they were contracted for!—In short, the most trivial circumstance any way connected with our military operations, are known to the enemy almost as soon as they transpire. An efficient police would soon frustrate this regular communication of intelligence to the enemy, and detect the authors of it. At all events we hope that a knowledge of the fact, will redouble the vigilance of the military, and produce a correspondent watchfulness in the citizens generally.

A course of conduct observed by the enemy towards the masters of vessels, prisoners on board the *Dragon*, deserves notice, as it proves the existence of a systematic plan which the British government have long had in operation, to divide the states by exciting disunion, jealousy and hatred between the citizens of the North and the South: the Northern Captains were permitted to meet with the officers, while those who belonged to the Southward were ordered forward, and there kept upon the scanty, miserable pittance dealt out to the bulk of the prisoners.

PLATTSBURGH, JAN. 15.

At the time of the last alarm the magistracy and other inhabitants of this place addressed Gen. Wilkinson on the subject of the public property stored here, and on their own critical situation.—The letter was answered in a style of politeness indicating both the gentleman and the man of feeling—several bodies of infantry and dragoons were immediately ordered to march, and have since arrived at this place.

BURLINGTON, Vt. Jan. 16.

General Wilkinson and suit arrived at this place on Wednesday of this week, and are now on their way to Albany.

A detachment of about 100 men have arrived at Plattsburgh from French Mills, and all the troops at this post have been ordered thither. The object of the enemy appears to be to divert the attention of our forces in this quarter, while they are transporting their military stores to Kingston. We have it from good authority that 120 yoke of oxen have gone over the lines for this and other purposes.

ALBANY, JANUARY 21.

SUMMARY.

A letter handed to the Editor of the *Argus*, dated the 11th, at L. E. Roy, gives the names of the following persons killed at Lewistown and Schlosser, by the enemy, besides those we have already mentioned, viz. Niles Gillet, and a young brother, Mr. Black, Mr. Trowbridge, S. Taffan and Capt. Rose. They were found stripped, scalped and their hearts taken out. Several families taken to Canada, and men, women and children confined together. The letter adds, that General Swift had advanced Youngstown with a small party, where he had captured a British picket of 12 men, and killed 4.—He kept his position, & the enemy were advancing against him.

The corporation of this city have made a donation of \$1000 for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara.

Gen. Wilkinson has arrived at Waterford, where we understand he has taken quarters for the winter.

Among the distinguished persons arrived in this City as witnesses in the case of Gen. Hull, are Gen. Cass & Dr. Eustis, late Secretary at War. Gen. Cass has relieved our apprehensions for the safety of Detroit and Erie. There were 2000 men at the former place, the Indians well disposed, and no apprehensions entertained from the enemy. At Erie, a force competent to defend the place had assembled.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Charleston, Jan. 17.

On Saturday, the privateer Caroline, of Baltimore, arrived here. She has taken and destroyed *seventeen* sail of the enemy during her cruises, and detected two traitorous vessels from Eastern ports, with a British licence, and Swedish and American papers, one a brig and the other a schooner, the latter of which has arrived here. A few days since she spoke the *Decatur* of this port, with a large ship (a Jamaica) and a schooner, her prizes. We have a large ship off the Bar, whether it be a frigate or what is uncertain. It is supposed by many to be the prize ship to the *Decatur*. I hope it is so.

On Wednesday last, sailed from this port, the elegant privateer ship *Jacobs* (Lopez), of 600 tons, mounting 20 twelve pounders, and manned with a picked crew of 147 men, bound on a cruise in the Indian Seas, and owned by Messrs. James and Thomas H. Perkins, S. Higginson and other consistent Federalists of the *Boston Stamp*. "Quartz! Should the *Jacob Jones* subside and capture a rich East Indianman, would these conscientious gentlemen deem it 'immoral and unparliamentary' to pocket the cash arising from such capture?" *Anti Patriot*.

Extract of a letter from Nova Scotia. About a week after the arrival of Sir John B. Warren in the *S. Domingo*, with the *Pontiere*, it was known that Commodore Rodgers, with six frigates, was in Boston harbor; and it became a matter of extreme regret and disappointment that a dash was not made against them; the crews must have borne them or given them up.

"TRUE AMERICAN" HITS.

Whatever difference of opinion may have existed as to the policy of laying an embargo, every honest man must wish, now it is laid, that it may be rigidly enforced, that rogues may not thrive at the expense of honest men.

Our country assailed by Jack's depredations. Our sailors have will'd for a while to remain. And infamy light on the head of the traitor. Who would trample our laws for ambition or gain?

The greatest objection that we have heard to the Embargo, was founded on the supposed impossibility of enforcing it. We think this objection will be obviated. That government has the will to enforce it, no one can doubt. That it has the means, we fully believe. Our Custom House officers can, with the powers which they will be invested under the Embargo law, do much to give it effect; and our frigates, sloops of war, gunboats and privateers, will pick up most of those who may evade the vigilance of the Custom House. If the Embargo had been continued and enforced before, it would unquestionably have brought England to honorable terms without war. And with war, we indulge the hope that it may be made to contribute powerfully to the same end.

When it was known at Philadelphia that an embargo was about to be laid, a number of vessels hastily went to sea, and most of them were captured by the enemy. Had they remained in port, this property, and the people who had charge of it, would have been saved to the country. The Embargo will prevent hundreds of such losses.

The blockheads who blockaded our coast, will see the futility of all attempts to force us into submission to their unjust claims. The trade they would for a while deprive us of, the blockade, we now voluntarily suspend by the Embargo; and they will find to their sorrow that these measures taken together will injure them infinitely more than they will us. Such, indeed, has been the effect of all their measures. If they have done us much harm, they have done them more. This was the idea of Professor Parsons, when, in his "Do-will's walk," he wrote:

"Down a river did glide, with wind and tide,
A pig with vast celerity;
And the Devil he grin'd, for he saw all the while,
How it cut its own throat, and he tho't with a smile
On England's commercial prosperity."

Federalists do not say more against the taxes now that necessarily requires them to be laid, than they once did in favor of them when laid without necessity.

When the Republicans repeated the former measure, they were as strongly as they now do the imposition of new ones. When Federalists recollect that it was their opposition to the embargo and other peace measures, and their aid to Great Britain against their own country, that rendered war necessary, one would think they ought to pay their taxes without grumbling. The Republicans who did their utmost to avert the war, have far the most room to complain.

A great number of Cannon have passed through this place the last week on their way to New York, to be put on board some of our vessels of war—to feed the British!

Com. Decatur is said to be using his utmost exertions to discover the persons who raised the Blue Light to surprise the enemy of his intended sail. Should he find them out, he will make them look blue, if not black, before he has done with them.

"The land of Steady Habit" is likely to acquire as much celebrity by her Blue Lights, as the once enjoyed from her "Blue Laws."

Some of the federal papers pretend an abhorrence of the blue light sign; but these papers themselves are no better than those lights, being like them, employed in betraying their own government and people, and aiding and abetting the enemy.

Some suppose that the Editors of Tory prints, as well as the authors of Blue Lights, are paid by Britain for their services. Certain it is, they could not be more devoted to her interests if they were.

Those who believe that none of our federal printers are paid by Britain, must think they are very generous to serve her so faithfully for nothing.

The situation of Britain must be deplorable in the extreme. In the Christian Observer (a London Monthly Magazine) for March last, it is stated that a report of the Association which had been formed in London for the relief of the manufacturing poor was lately made, by which it appeared that "in some manufacturing districts the paupers amounted to almost one half of the population. The poor were reduced to the most distressing state of starvation, both of food and clothing. Want of employment, and the high price of provisions, are assigned as the causes of this distress, and these causes still continue. In order to relieve them, it was proposed to lessen the consumption of salt by horses, and to supply them with manure at a penny a piece. To this wretched condition has the British government reduced millions of its subjects, by its efforts to tyrannize over

the nations, and monopolize all the commerce of the world!

Yankees, as an old friend of ours says, are born in all parts of the world. Commodore Rodgers, though a native of Maryland, showed the British a complete Yankee trick when he slipped in in spite of all their blockading squadrons.

If Capt. Smith has not had a very successful cruise, he has had a very extensive one; and has thus proved the falsity of the British motto:

"The wind and seas are Britain's wide domain,
And not a sail but by permission spreads."

Whatever doubts there may be about those of our naval officers who have had no opportunity of doing much, all agree that Porter is a whale.

It is suspected that hereafter Porter will be almost as unpalatable to the British as Perry.

The Creek Indians are said to complain that the Coffee we sent them was too strong and affected their nerves terribly.

The British had their bells rung for joy at the news of the capture of the Chesapeake—will they ring them back again when they hear of the victory of Lake Erie?

Some timorously assign the high price of goods as one reason for turning their coats.

A Southern Tory paper [the Common Sewer] threatens the government with an insurrection at the eastward. Those who contemplate such an event, would do well to look before they leap. This may save them from a leap which might endanger their necks. However strong they may feel at elections, they would find themselves weak enough should they raise the standard of rebellion. Thousands who follow them at the polls, would oppose them in the field; and in the histories of the former insurrections in Massachusetts & Pennsylvania, they may read the fate of theirs should they attempt it.

Our commerce must have as many lives as Bonaparte, if we credit federal papers. According to them, it was destroyed by the first embargo—it was destroyed again by the non-intercourse—it was destroyed a third time by the non importation—it was destroyed a fourth time by the war—and after all, is now destroyed by the Embargo! The truth is, it has never been destroyed yet; but it would soon have been, had not resistance been made to British usurpations and aggressions. Whenever his resistance brings Britain to a sense of justice, or even of her true interest, our commerce, though so often destroyed, will revive & flourish more than ever.

We lately observed that the establishment of a manufactory at pins near Boston would prick John Bull to the quick. The Columbian informs us there is already a pin manufactory in the State of New York, which will be another thorn in the side of John Bull. At the rate we are going on, we shall not long need to call in pin for English manufactures.

Whatever vicissitudes may attend the operations of the war we are engaged in, the great work of Independence is steadily progressing in the establishment and extension of manufactures for which we have been heretofore dependent on Great Britain. Even now, when our swords and muskets are idle, millions of spindles and thousands of shuttles are in motion, every one of which is contributing to render our country more wealthy and more independent.

As the person who makes in his family most of what he wears and consumes, must get rich faster than he who buys a great part of the merchant's; so the nation which manufactures principally for itself, must increase in wealth more than one who purchases largely of other nations.

Piercing crops and high prices have blessed our farmers so long, that a reasonable man among them will complain of a temporary depression of their produce. They have had a rich harvest, and cannot murmur that it does not last always. There is no danger, however, of the prices of produce falling very low.

For many years federal printers have sold as much as they could against our own Government, and in favor of the British—to prove their impartiality. Could it not be well now for them to show how much might be said against the British Government and in favor of our own?

Trenton True American.

NORFOLK, Jan. 11.

On Friday last a flag was sent down to the enemy's squadron to obtain information of the crew of the schooner Friends, which vessel, (as we mentioned in our last) came ashore two nights before on Lyabaven beach. The flag returned on Saturday night with Mr. Wilson, mate of the Friends, Capt. Ogilvie of schooner Teacher of Philadelphia, and Mr. Funt and four others belonging to the schooner Caroline of Philadelphia.

We learn that the friends were off Willoughby's Point bound in here, when she was met by an enemy's schooner, who boarded her, after endeavoring in vain to bring her too by firing into her. The Friends was taken in tow by the enemy, but the weather being tempestuous, it was found impossible to tow her down to the squadron, and after taking out all the crew they cut the tow-ropes and sent her ashore, when she made the shore a little above the Pleasure House.

The enemy have lately captured the ship Mary Ann, of Nantucket, from a South sea voyage, bound home; schooner Fair Play, Micou, from Currituck for Baltimore, and sent them to Bermuda; also sloop Sampson, from Richmond bound to N. York, which they burnt.

The fleet is badly off for provisions and water, and they have 150 American prisoners on board who are upon half allowance of unwholesome food. It is hoped and expected that Government will take immediate steps for their relief.

The enemy landed at New Point Comfort on the 29th ult. and destroyed the oil used for the Light House; they also nearly demolished the dwelling house of the Keeper and fixed the British flag on the top of the Light House.

The 6th regiment of the army at this place having served their tour of duty, have been discharged, and the deficiency thereby occasioned, supplied by troops lately arrived. The following communications which transpired upon this occasion, have been handed us for publication:

TO BRIG. GEN. TAYLOR.

Camp, 6th Regt. Jan. 7, 1814.

SIR,
It was the intention of the officers and Soldiers of the 6th Regiment, in quitting the service of the United States, to have taken a soldier's leave of their General—the best calculated to express a soldier's feelings. The weather has prevented this—the officers are, notwithstanding, unwilling to depart without offering the only tribute in their power.

It is the property of great dangers and hardships to unite the hearts which have encountered them binding the sufferers by a common interest in the cause for which they have suffered. Had it been our lot to have met the enemies of our country, with whatever fortune, whether of defeat or victory, the strong sympathies of common glory or common calamity, would have bound us to each other by ties which could not be severed without pain. The fortune of most of us has been different from this. Whether we owe it to your arrangements, or to the supineness and fears of the enemy, that the purposes for which we took up arms have been thus far accomplished while we remained secure in our camps, it is not for us to say. The same principles alike forbid adulation to any, and insolence even to an enemy. But thus circumstanced we must seek for some of their causes for the heart-felt regrets with which we leave a service which recommends itself to us, neither by the honors nor the perils of active warfare. It was not to be expected that such sentiments would have grown up amid the lassitude of a pacific camp, where each man's petty vexations (and such all men are every where exposed) are too apt from the nature of things to engender heart burnings and discontents.

Permit us to say, Sir, that we find ample cause for feelings entirely the reverse of these, in the delicacy with which that part of the duties of your station, of which we are particularly the objects, has been performed. Of the manner in which the more important functions of your office have been discharged, it does not belong to us to speak. It has procured our confidence.

We have no return to make, but our best wishes for your happiness. We will not permit ourselves to question the propriety of the retirement, whose sweets you anticipate, although we regret the choice you made. But we flatter ourselves that before the time shall come round which is again to call us to the field the same spirit which has already postponed private interests and feelings, to the interest and honour of the country, will again give you to her service. If our country is to remain thus long under the scourge of war, it will be no small consolation to us to be appointed to encounter its horrors under the command of one who has already acquired our confidence and respect.

Signed by Col. Wm. SHARPE,
and the other Officers of
the Regiment.

HEAD QUARTERS,
NORFOLK, Jan. 9.

GENTLEMEN,
For your parting communication accept my gratitude. I will not disguise the satisfaction it has inspired. The expression of your confidence at the moment that terminates our military connection, is inexpressibly dear to me: It is a proof that my motives have been understood, and that the army do me the justice to believe, that its comfort and honor have been the constant objects of my solicitude and exertions. Would to God, that my powers had kept pace with my wishes. Our services have been graced by no triumphs, nor marked by signal dangers or hair breadth escapes, the ties which by a sympathetic force bind up in one, the heart of an army. Accept, however, the warm offerings of a Soldier's heart which acknowledges in the appellation of Brother Soldier, the claims of a warm and sublimated attachment.

Bear with you to your retirements my best wishes for your future happiness. The joys of your private hours will acquire a truer relish from the consciousness of having worthily performed the most sacred public duties.

I join in your hope that an honorable peace may soon terminate the calamities of war. Should our country again call you to her aid, the zeal with which you have already prepared to defend her, is a

guarantee of your future exertions for her honor and safety.

To participate in your destiny, whether of defeat or victory would be with me no less a matter of choice than of duty.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,

(Signed) ROBERT B. TAYLOR.

Lt. Col. Sharpe and the Officers of the 6th Regt. of Virginia militia lately in service of the United States.

THE MONOPOLY.

Of that foreign produce, which if not essential to life, has from long use become necessary to our comfortable existence, such as salt, sugar, coffee, tea, &c.—as well as of British fabrics generally, has received a severe check in the pacific aspect which is worn by the late news from Britain. We predicted, and as it happened with as much truth as if encased by a spirit of prophecy, that the first rumor of a pacificature would prostrate products of this description to a fair and reasonable price. Never was prediction more singularly verified. Only two days after the expression of this speculative opinion, we announced in our columns the arrival of a cartel at Annapolis—a circumstance so much beyond the ordinary bounds of possibility, that no man dreamt of its occurring. The consequence has been that all produce has fallen instantly from the highest to the lowest war prices. In N. York, we are informed, "the shock has been tremendous"—that is to say, salt has fallen from three dollars to one, sugar from 40 to 18 cents per pound. The shock may have been tremendous on a few inconsiderate and greedy men, who have stretched their credit to embrace vast monopolies of the most necessary articles of life—but the community in general cannot be otherwise than benefited by breaking down these monopolies, which, out of the pockets of the industrious mechanics and farmers were to have showered wealth to those who combined to oppress the people by producing an artificial scarcity of the articles in question. An artificial scarcity, we say, because it is well understood that there was in the country a sufficient supply of them for full two years consumption. We cannot but think, however, that the ebb of the tide has been as much too rapid as the flood—that those who hold this produce have sacrificed much of it under the influence of a panic for which there is not sufficient ground, as hastily as under the influence of an unaccountable delusion, they purchased at most extravagant prices. If we are correctly informed, prices of foreign produce are reduced in some of our cities as much below a reasonable medium, as they have been above it. We do not ourselves see cause for so great and rapid a depression of prices. Let our merchants beware of the designs of those who go about from street to street, from corner to corner, crying "peace, peace, when there is no peace." Judge fairly for yourselves, from what you have before you, and put no faith in interested prophets.

Nat. Intell.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Centerville, (Md.) January 1, 1814.

- | | |
|----|----------------------|
| A. | Henry Hackett |
| B. | Charlotte Hensley, 2 |
| C. | Allan Hollandsworth |
| D. | Mary Jackson |
| E. | Richard Keene |
| F. | Henry Kenale |
| G. | Joshua Kennard |
| H. | Joseph Kennard |
| I. | Isaac Lea |
| J. | John Lucas |
| K. | William Meredith |
| L. | Thomas M. Connelkin |
| M. | Joseph M. Connelkin |
| N. | John Neavill |
| O. | Daniel Newman |
| P. | Henry R. Pratt |
| Q. | Thomas Ringgold |
| R. | Andrew Rabour |
| S. | Mary Ann Ringgold |
| T. | Sidner Tucker |
| U. | Robert Tate |
| V. | Mr. Turner |
| W. | Ramuel W. Wright |
| X. | Col. Whiskey |
| Y. | Perry Witmer, 3 |
| Z. | Mrs. Weaver |
| | Elizabeth Wright |
| | John T. Watson |
| | Henry Wright |
| | Rhoda Williams |
| | Matthew Wilkins |

Jan. 12—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the estate of John HARRIS, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them, forward, legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as I wish to close the same as quick as possible.

JAMES KIRBY, Adm'r
of John Greenhark, dec'd.

Jan. 12—2

TO RENE.
The home and premises lately occupied by JOHN TAYLOR, deceased, with a stone house and granary annexed, the rent will be made to a careful tenant, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to
HENRY D. SELLERS.

Jan. 25—4
Millsborough, N. J.

BLANK BOOKS.
For sale at the State Office.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having wound up his monthly paper, for the year ending at the close of the year 1813, he has determined to put his business into the hands of officers for collection, which may be executed on the first day of March next, without respect to persons. Those who wish to get clear of debts will therefore please to call on the subscriber, or Anthony Whiteley, Junr. for settlement, who is fully authorized to receive the same.

SAMUEL HOLMES.
Easton, Jan. 15—4

NOTICE.
On application of BENJAMIN CHANDLER, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the name of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at the session, 1808, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and being testified by competent testimony that he had resided in the State of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said County, upon an execution against the body of the said Chandler. I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Chandler be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the County Court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at such other days and times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and I do further order and direct that the said Chandler do give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star once every three weeks for the space of three months successively before the said first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL.
True copy. Test—
J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk
Jan. 11—1814

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
TO ALL MY CREDITORS.

That I intend making application to Kent county court, at March Term next, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto.

JOHN PARES.
Jan. 11—9

WANTED TO HIRE.
For the present year,
A Negro Man who understands the Farming business.

J. KENNARD.
Jan. 15—8

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
DECEASED from my residence, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of Edward CORNELL, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of good appearance, and by profession a Silversmith. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT,
Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragoons.

August 31—m

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

DAVID KECK, Junior,
Oakland, Talbot county,
Maryland, dec. 7

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright white horse, called BARKLEY, about seven or eight years of age, of a bay color, near five feet high, his hair is long and straight, of a light color and very fine; no regular balance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and droops so as to show his under teeth. He is clothed and looks with him one pair of nankin pantaloons, one pair cross-hatched and red striped vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any good so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

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

JAMES HARRINGTON,
Easton, Md. Jan. 1—m

NOTICE.
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th November last, two Negro Men, as runaways, viz. one who calls himself JOHN PRIDE, he is about 30 years of age, slender make, five feet nine and an half inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a black cloth frock coat, white Marcellus vest, coarse linen shirt, tow linen pantaloons and an old wool hat. He is a very light mulatto, grey eyes, and the middle finger on the right hand has been injured, says it was occasioned by a cut. The other, who calls himself JACK GARDNER, is supposed to be about 26 years of age. He is a very likely Negro, well made, and very black. He is five feet six inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a grey mixed cloth coat, white vest, coarse linen shirt and yellow nankin pantaloons. They say they belong to Mr. Thomas Turner, of Prince William county, in the commonwealth of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and reclaim them, otherwise they will be sold for their imprisonment fees, at the law courts.

ABRAHAM JONES, Sheriff
of Frederick county, Md.

Dec. 4, (13)—8



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 in advance. No paper can be continued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphan court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale, on MONDAY, 15th day of February inst. at the late dwelling of Jane Walker, deceased:

All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Hogs; Corn, sugar, Pork, Farming Utensils, and 25 bushels of Wheat stored on the ground; Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a number of other articles.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums above four dollars, with note and security, bearing interest till paid; all sums of and under four dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN MERRICK,
MARGARET HOOVER,
Joint administrators of J. S. Walker, dec'd.

Feb. 1—2

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to an Order of the Orphan Court of Talbot County—

Will be sold on THURSDAY the 17th February inst. all the personal estate of Jane Walker, late of Talbot county, deceased, (Negroes excepted) consisting of some valuable household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle & Sheep, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.—All which property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, except for all sums under six dollars, when the money will be required.

PAMELA SHERWOOD, Ex'x,
Feb. 1—3

VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

By Murray, Drake, Fairman, and J. Webster, of Philadelphia,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
TWO PRINTS.

Representing the Victory gained by
COMMODORE PERRY;
From a drawing by S. J. and K. FARNEY,
from details of the scene given by Commodore Perry and his officers.

CONDITIONS.

The proposed Print shall be engraved in the fine manner by Murray, Fairman and Tielout. The Engravings will be twenty-six by eighteen inches. Price to subscribers \$7, and to non-subscribers \$8, for each print.

2^d The publishers deem it necessary to inform the public, that they sent an artist to Lake Erie for the express purpose of obtaining the most correct information from Commodore Perry and the officers under his command, relative to the principal scenes of action. The artist at the same time took drawings of all the vessels, British as well as American, that were engaged. The publishers beg leave to submit a copy of a letter to the subscribers from Commodore Perry to Mr. John Scudder, owner of the Navee Panamora in New York, which that gentleman has been so obliging to hand to them for publication.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to Mr. John Scudder, New York, dated

Maryport, Dec. 15, 1812.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 2^d October, relative to a plan of the action on Lake Erie. Soon after that, Mr. Messrs. Murray & Fairman of Philadelphia sent out an artist to take place for the same purpose, to whom I directed the commanding officers of the different vessels to give all the information in their power to render the engraving correct. I beg leave to refer you to Messrs. Murray and Fairman, or to Lieutenant Turner and Tackett, on Lake Erie, who doubtless will give you the same information that was given the other artists. In all similar applications I have made the same references; wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

O. E. PERRY.

(Signed)
Subscriptions received at the Star office.

Feb. 1—3

MAP OF LOWER CANADA.

PROPOSALS,
By A. LAY, of New York, and J. WEBSTER, of Philadelphia.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW AND CORRECT MAP OF
LOWER CANADA.

Compiled from Holland's large Map of said Province, published from actual survey, made by order of the British government. Laid down on a scale of seven miles to an inch, with all the late revisions, corrections, and improvements.

BY ANS LAY, LAND SURVEYOR.
This Map will give an extensive view of the country north of New-York, Vermont, and New Hampshire; on which is correctly delineated all the Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Counties, Districts, Townships, Roads, and Villages, with all the principal places of note, and fortified towns, viz: Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, William Henry, Chambly, Isle Noix, and St. John's.

CONDITIONS.

The proposed Map will be engraved in the best style, by Henry S. Turner. The size is thirty four by twenty three inches. The price to subscribers will be two dollars in the sheet, coloured.

Subscriptions received at the Star office.

Feb. 1—3

TO RENT.

The house and premises lately occupied by John T. Lott, deceased, with a store house and granary annexed, the rent will be moderate to a careful tenant, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to

HENRY D. SILLERS.

Millsborough, Jan. 25—4

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. GRUNDY'S REMARKS
On the Bill for encouraging Enlistments.

MR. GRUNDY, (of Ten.) observed, that a wish on the part of the majority of the House to dispatch the public business had hitherto prevented them from entering into a general discussion, and he believed the interest of the country would not justify it at this time; he should therefore confine his observations to a reply to some of the remarks made by gentlemen in the opposition. The gentleman from New Jersey, (Mr. Stockton,) asserts, that the administration has abandoned the grounds on which the war was declared, by accepting the overture made by the British government to negotiate at Gottenburg; and that by the declaration contained in Mr. Monroe's letter to Lord Castlereagh, the maritime rights of Great Britain as claimed by her are recognized, and free trade and sailors' rights are abandoned. Sir, the fact is not so, and I do feel astonished, that an attempt should be made to impose upon this House and the people of the United States by mistaking the contents of a public document so lately put into the possession of each member. What is the language used by the British minister and your Secretary of State from which the gentleman ventures to make his assertion? Lord Castlereagh in his letter of November 4th, 1813, says that his government is willing to treat "upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire." In answer to this, Mr. Monroe states in his letter of the 5th of January, 1814, that the United States are willing to treat "on conditions of reciprocity consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations." But, sir, does not the practice of impressment strike at the very sovereignty and independence of the American republic, and should Great Britain insist on continuing that practice, does any American believe it can be submitted to? No, sir, neither this nor any other administration can remain in power, who will consent that the citizens of this country shall be subject to such degradation. If Great Britain persists in her claims to enter American vessels and take therefrom American citizens under the brief or pretence that they are her subjects, no peace can, no peace ought to be made.

The same gentleman has said, that this is designed to be an army on paper only. Here again the fact does not warrant the assertion. The design is to have an efficient army; an army which will make the enemy feel our strength; an army which will procure peace by its prowess and valor, if it cannot be otherwise obtained. The honorable gentleman tells us he expects peace and rejoices at the prospect. What, I ask, is the most rational course to be pursued to enable the gentleman to realize this prospect? Is it by placing your country in such a situation as to manifest to the enemy your inability to do him damage, or is it rather by calling out the resources of the country, will enable you to carry on the war with effect should the negotiation fail? Suppose the gentleman should be disappointed, and the negotiation shortly to commence at Gottenburg should not result in a treaty, what then will be the condition of this country?—You will then be engaged in a war without any of the means provided for prosecuting it.—This is surely a state of things greatly to be deprecated, and should the negotiation not succeed, this must be our situation, if the course advocated by the opposition be adopted.

Sir, the true policy which should be pursued is plain and obvious. If a just and honorable peace can be obtained, accept of it—if the enemy will not make such a peace, be ready to prosecute the war vigorously until you force him to yield to your just claims. Permit me to examine for a few moments the ground now for the first time taken on this floor. Gentlemen say that they would grant men and money for defensive operations, but not for offensive operations, and on yesterday a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Sheffer) went so far as to offer an amendment, by which the army to be raised were not to be permitted to go beyond the limits of the United States.

Sir, under the constitution of the United States, Congress has the power to declare war; it has done so; Congress has the power to furnish the means to prosecute it; but the application of the means when provided belongs to the Executive Department of the government. The President is to decide how far offensive or defensive operations are expedient. Suppose you had not only the power of raising armies, but of giving direction to them, would not the plan proposed by the gentleman from Virginia be absurd? Consult history, what nation, when at war, ever declared that its armies should not

enter the territory of the enemy? No, sir, so silly an idea is never entertained by any nation ancient or modern. What, the year our government when at war, and place your army at liberty? Will you say to the military force in Great Britain, you may attack us when and where you please, but you are safe, your borders shall not be passed? What will take place, should the principle contended for be adopted? The enemy with one tenth of the force which you keep in the field, will harass and lay waste your country; not fearing an incursion from the American army, they will select a place for attack weaker than their own force, and in succession destroy all your military posts, provided their whole force taken together is greater than yours dispersed and taken separately. Further, sir, any man acquainted with the vast extent of our frontier, will be satisfied that in the course of a three year's war, it will require more men and money to defend this country against the incursions of the enemy than would be necessary to sweep the British power from her American possessions. Look at your northern frontier, 4 or 500 hundred miles (excluding the territory of the enemy). If you will not attack beyond your own limits, this seven millions of people must protect this frontier, if the enemy distinctly understands that they are not to be invaded.

For my part I am unable to see on what principle the gentleman from Virginia and those with whom he acts on this floor, can justify their conduct in refusing the men now required. For defence they say every thing shall be granted, but because they fear the Executive will use a portion of this force offensively they will furnish no force whatever. In other words, after an apprehension that Canada will be invaded, they will leave their own country defenceless and at the mercy of the enemy. Sir, this proceeding is to my mind unacceptable. I suppose the true course to be, to do the enemy all the injury you can, consistently with the usages of civilized warfare, and not permit our sympathies for those with whom we are at war to expose our own citizens to destruction.

The gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Webster) advises us to abandon the project of conquering Canada, and turn our force to the ocean, and the effect of the nation will go with us. Sir, does that gentleman believe we can safely rely on a declaration of this sort? Has it not been declared by the opposition that this is an unjust and wicked war, and therefore they will not support it? Would changing the elements on which it is to be carried on, change the character of the war, or the principles on which it was declared and is now supported? The same gentleman has said, that as public opinion is so much divided, it becomes the duty of the majority to adopt the course recommended by the minority, and thereby produce union. We answer, that this war was declared to secure the sovereignty and independence of these States; that we consider its vigorous prosecution essential to their preservation, and anxious as we are to see union restored, the sacrifice asked for is too great; and in my turn, I would submit to honorable gentlemen, whether it would not be more reasonable and more consistent with the principles of this government, that the minority should surrender their opposition and unite with the majority in prosecuting the war? They say, that all the men and money required by us shall be granted; but what condition do they impose? That they, the minority shall make the application of the force; in fact, they contend for the principle that the minority shall substantially govern.

Sir, a sentiment I expressed at the last session, respecting the conduct of a portion of the opposition, has been much complained of. I then said, and I now repeat, that those who systematically oppose the filling of the loans and the enlistment of soldiers, are in my opinion guilty of moral treason. By this I by no means intend to censure those who, in the exercise of a constitutional right, express their opinions freely against the expediency of having declared the war, or those who from choice withhold their own money from the public service; but those are intended who, after the respective laws were passed, exerted their influence to prevent others from carrying them into effect.

I wish gentlemen would discuss this point fairly and coolly with me. Sir, I challenge them to produce their arguments, to ascertain on which side truth is to be found. Take the case I formerly stated and answer it. An individual goes over, joins the ranks of the enemy, and raises his arms against his country; he is clearly guilty of treason under the constitution, the overt act being consummated. Suppose the same individual not to go over to the enemy, but to remain in his own neighborhood and by means of his influence to dissuade 10 men from enlisting—I ask, in which case has he benefited the enemy and injured his country most? In the latter, no doubt; because he has weakened his country more

than he would have strengthened the enemy by going over to him. In the fashionable language of the day, were I to enquire *quo animo* have men organized themselves to prevent the enlistments, and filling the loans? The answer is clear—to weaken the United States and give to the enemy the advantage over our arms.

Although, Mr. Chairman, I first advanced this doctrine of moral treason on this floor, it has much higher authority for its support, and if gentlemen will not be influenced by any thing I can say on the subject, surely those in this House who have learned wisdom from the accidents which fell from his tongue, will regard the sentiments delivered by the venerable Dr. Witherspoon on a similar occasion.

During the Revolution he addressed a letter to his Scottish brethren in America, in which, to show them the course of conduct they ought to pursue, he states the case of a vessel at sea being in danger, a consultation is held by the crew, in which each individual delivers his sentiments freely, and a majority determine that it is necessary for the safety of the vessel and crew to go to a particular port—some of the mariners, dissatisfied with the determination, throw obstacles in the way and refuse to perform the duties assigned them—he then asks emphatically what would be done with these refractory men? He answers, they would be thrown overboard in a shorter time than he had used in stating the case. I cannot Mr. Chairman, distinguish between the state of the country when this sentiment was delivered by that enlightened scholar and statesman, and the present.

I have said I should not at this time go into an examination of the causes which produced the war, because too much time would be consumed by a discussion on such topics—but whenever the necessary progress of public measures shall not forbid it, I shall not avoid a debate of that kind—I feel confident that every discussion of that nature will leave a tendency to unite the American people in support of their rights and independence.

FROM THE AURORA.

ANOTHER WARNING.

It has not yet passed out of the recollection of the public—nor can it be forgotten in the future history of the present epoch, with what success the machinations of a British emissary, and the co-operation of a miserable & contemptible conspiracy at Boston, contrived to produce a panic in Congress, and the abandonment of the Embargo.

At that period we were among the few who, though with feeble and ineffectual voices, warned Congress and the public against the artifices of iniquity—we endeavored to call up the country to a due sense of its own dignity and true policy, and to resist the machinations of the enemy's emissaries and his purchased adherents—on the very threshold.

We said that the 12th Congress would be for ever notorious in history, if it did not resist the artifices that were laid to seduce it from its duty.

We said that the abandonment of the Embargo would render inevitable.

We said that the maintenance of the Embargo would assure the rights we were entitled to, and preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the United States.

We said that the desertion of the measure of the Embargo, under such circumstances as it was abandoned, would be only to encourage the British to renewed intrigues—to new measures, to produce panic—to diffuse more corruption—and to excite and distress, by such means, a nation which they had not been able to subjugate by arms.

The Embargo was abandoned in a manner which for its ignominy, must be an eternal stigma on the memory of the actors.

War has followed nevertheless. The British could not but calculate on the further weakness of men who had been so easily duped.

Her corruption is her weapon, and she has found in Boston, as she has found in the courts of Europe, men eager to earn her wages.

Men who have cast off all social and honorable ties.

And we have seen that neither the accustomed emotions which warm the feelings of men who love their country—

Nor the sense of manhood nor the deficiency of honor—Neither the boasted meekness of professed religion—nor the apprehension of shame, have been sufficient to call to the standard of their country, those men who were the co-operators with the emissaries of G. Britain, in producing the panic which brought about the humiliating and disgraceful abandonment of the Embargo.

Let us offer a single sentiment on this point, which, while it barely indicates the effect of that baleful desertion of national policy at that time, let the men which has usually given its character to this paper for so many years, in critical and desperate times—that pen was para-

lized, and has never since possessed the same confidence in public virtue, or the same solace in aiding, however feebly, the support of a fabric which was abandoned in the critical moment which, of all others, called for a manly and resolute maintenance of its policy, its dignity, and its authority.

We only state these feelings as an individual case; but it is only a single public evidence, of which there were thousands in private—numbers who forebore to utter their grief in public, but consoled in private with each other, at the apparent degeneracy indicated both by the cause of the panic and its effect.

The present recollection of those humiliating transactions, is produced by the knowledge that a similar observation is at this moment in train.

The late motion of Mr. Otis is only the preliminary measure of a new plan of panic, in which the menaces of civil war and separation of the Union are to be brought into play—and it is calculated upon, with confidence in Boston, that the letters already put in circulation in different parts of the country—will produce such a concert of assaults as to attack Congress and the Executive.

We assert that this plan is in operation—meetings have been convened in Boston for the purpose, and a separation of the Union—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must—is to be the open and unqualified watchword.

The public may therefore be prepared to hear of a war of words and placards—in which the best blood of Massachusetts (if any one knows how to discriminate) is ready to be shed—while those who have refused to sustain the government of their country against a cruel enemy, are to be invoked to march to battle against the government of the Union!

This is the very form and shape of their intended daring—BUT MARK! IT IS SUCH A DARING AS THEY DARE AS SOON BE DAMNED AS DO!"

And if the government now only does what the government had not the firmness and energy to do in the case of the Embargo—if the government will only determine to execute the laws and enforce its authority, by the only means which is calculated to operate upon flagitious traitors; they will put an end to the growing section, and they will stem at once the spirit of rebellion which has grown up only upon the forbearance of the other parts of the Union.

But if the Congress of the U. States—if the Executive of the U. States—will, on this, as on the former occasion, attack themselves—if they will act, as the traitorous adherents wish them to act, like men who have neither a country to care for, nor a posterity to cherish—if the government of the U. States will now temporize or wink at treason—these States will become what Massachusetts, through its corrupt faction, already is—A BRITISH PROVINCE—and the people will, like those of India and Ireland, have to prepare to shoulder for a yoke, such as Babylonian or Algerine bondage, are blessings compared with it.

We know those measures are going on—we know the menaces indicated will speedily reach Congress, and while party politicians are secretly deliberating which man they shall sacrifice to their political views—they will, if they only soberly reflect, find that no man of talents can be spared—that instead of inverting the sword upon each other, the virtue, and the intellect, and the constancy, of the contrary, are required to overawe traitors and cut off from them the provinces from which the aliment of their corruption has been poured in upon Massachusetts.

MR. OTIS'S RESOLVE.

We are very much at a loss to make up our minds, whether Mr. Otis's *scarce* resolve is pregnant with folly or wickedness. After the fate of Mr. Quincy and the universal contempt in which he is held for his famous resolves, it was supposed that Mr. Otis would have taken warning by his brother's fate—but it seems that the Junta are determined to keep up the clamor against the government, and maintain a threatening attitude. There is something very pompous, as well as singular, in offering the whole power and force of Massachusetts to aid MARTIN CHITTENDEN for encouraging desertion in the American army. We hope the public will not be alarmed.

The government at Washington understands all this; and know how to estimate the *Baball* threats of a Massachusetts Legislature. Another view of Mr. Otis's resolve shows its contemptible folly. It pledges this State to aid the State of Vermont, with their whole power, if called upon by the Legislature. CHITTENDEN will not be Governor of that State another year; the government will be in other and better hands—therefore old Massachusetts will not be called on for aid—and when MARTIN CHITTENDEN is tried, if he ever is, will be a solitary individual without friends. All the New England States, with Gov. SARGENT at their head, will not be able to save him, if he is found guilty by the United States' court.

Yankee.

Washington, January 18.

The nomination of Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, and Russell, as Plenipotentiaries to Gottenburg, and of Mr. Russell as Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, was this day confirmed by the Senate.

The report from the Treasury department, presented to Congress on the 13th inst. digesting, in the form of tables, the information received from the several marshals in 1810, relative to the arts and manufactures of the United States, affords a most flattering view of the rapidly increasing resources, and solid riches of our country. These must have received an immense addition since that year; and still go on extending themselves in spite of the war in which we are engaged—nay, in consequence of the existence of that war.

From these tabular statements it appears,

1.—That the whole value of the manufactures of all the States, Territories, and Districts, excluding articles which it was doubtful whether they ought not to be considered as agricultural, was 127,694,602 dollars. The official statement relative to New-York, which is a very erroneous and imperfect one, makes her the third manufacturing state; Pennsylvania being the first, and Massachusetts the second. But the unofficial account relating to New-York, which, probably, approaches nearer to the truth, makes her the first manufacturing state in the Union—the whole value of her manufactures being 33,367,566 dollars.

2.—That a consideration of all the reported details, and a valuation of the manufactures, which are entirely omitted, or imperfectly returned, increases the whole value to 172,752,676 dollars.

3.—That the value of those goods made in this country, which are of a doubtful nature as to their character, as manufactures of agricultural, amounts to 25,350,799 dollars.

4.—So that the real total amount of our manufactures, including those said to be of a doubtful nature, but which I do not consider as such, is 198,613,471 dollars.

Thus, you have before you, Sir, an abstract of the results drawn from these important statements, from which you will be able to conclude, whether it is the true policy of the nation to sacrifice the interests of its manufactures, its internal trade, and its agriculture, to that foreign commerce, which is inferior in value to any one of these branches of industry, and draws after it a state of political dependence upon other nations, incompatible with its freedom and its honor.

The same results will also show you, that by a judicious improvement of our system of internal taxation, we may be completely independent of foreign commerce to defray our war expenses. That commerce will always yield revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the peace establishment, and of the interest on the debt existing at the declaration of war; so that we shall only have to look to the direct tax and internal revenues, for the payment of the extraordinary war expenses. The receipts into the Treasury from these sources, will be much greater than was at first calculated; and will increase with the increasing population, and product of the land, and labour of the nation.

With this view of our resources before him, who can doubt, Sir, of our ability to continue the present contest, without shaking the public credit, or materially diminishing the national capital?

The papers relating to the Russian mediation, and to our affairs with France, were this day laid before Congress. Their production confounded the opposition—whose groundless clamours will, perhaps, be for a moment silenced, by the evidence thus furnished of the upright conduct of the government. At any rate, the people will see in these documents, fresh reasons for the confidence they have reposed in their rulers.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington January 20.

You will perceive that the documents relative to the Russian mediation, verify my prediction concerning them, and not only prove that the overture was originally made at St. Petersburg, but was proposed by the Russian Minister of foreign affairs, Count ROMANOFF to Lord CARHART, the British Minister, before it was communicated to Mr. ADAMS, our Minister.

TIMOTHY PICKENS, and the rest of Lord CASTLEREAGH's "friends in Congress," may now rack their invention to fix some new calumny upon the government of their country. PICKENS declared, last summer, in the House of Representatives, after it was known that the President had accepted the Emperor ALEXANDER's overture, that he was convinced our government was now sincerely desirous of peace. When pressed (out of the House) to repeat what he had said, he desired to be understood emphatically, as meaning the time then present; for that he had been under a different impression at the opening of the session, which was removed by the prompt acceptance of the Mediation. How consistent this declaration was with what he afterwards wrote and published in his *Letters to the People*, is too well known to you to render any exposition of it necessary.

The "Peace Party" in the Senate opposed the appointment of the Commissioners to negotiate at Gottenburg. The same party also oppose the filling the

places of the army. They will neither suffer the administration to treat for peace, nor grant the men and money necessary to carry on the war. Would you believe it possible, that Mr. RUFUS KING, one of your Senators, spoke against the sending of Commissioners until we had heard from our Legation at St. Petersburg—and intimated, that even after they were heard from, we ought not to negotiate at any other place than this? Yet true it is, that such is the frivolous part playing by the great man who aspires to be President of the U. States!—*A propos*—his pretensions for this exaltation have been very much humbled since he has been here. His abilities, as a statesman, have been tested in a manner very mortifying to his partisans and parasites. He has been weighed in the balance, and found wanting. Instead of the talents of a NASTON, & the eloquence of a ULYSSES, he displayed the garrulity of a superannuated old gentleman. In short, he is no longer tho't of by his party as their candidate.

The appointment of Messrs. CLAY and RUSSELL will unquestionably be highly satisfactory to the country. They are both men of nerve, intelligence, and probability; and though the former has no diplomatic experience, the latter will supply whatever knowledge of that sort may be necessary, whilst his commercial information will be eminently useful, & Mr. CLAY's perfect knowledge of the territorial interests and maritime rights of the nation, together with the talents and patriotism of Mr. BAYARD, will combine to give weight to the mission. It is understood to be doubtful whether Mr. ADAMS will be enabled, consistently with the duties of his station, to leave St. Petersburg.

If the President has not already given to the country sufficient proofs of his pacific intentions, as well as of his fixed determination not to relinquish a single right which is essential to national independence, the result of this mission will put both these points beyond the reach of all question or doubt. Honorable and permanent peace is the object which he seeks thro' war. Until that purpose is obtained, he will listen to no propositions which may tend to unnerve the national arm, or to break down the spirit of the people. Those who are of a different opinion, both mistake his character, and his views of the important trust confided to him by the country.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ON THE BURNING OF NEWARK, &c.

GENTLEMEN, I understood that it was stated in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, by a member from New York, that he had been informed by his correspondent, that the first notice the inhabitants of Newark had of the burning of that town was the flames burning in at their doors; and that he (the member) had no doubt of the correctness of the information. I do not mean to say, gentlemen, that the member did not receive such information; but I mean most distinctly and unequivocally to say, that his correspondent has stated a fact which is notoriously untrue, and, from its nature, I am inclined to think, with a view to answer the worst and most pernicious purposes. Permit me, gentlemen, to assure you so far from the town's being destroyed without regular notice having been first given to the inhabitants; that General M'Clure, the then commanding officer on that station, did not only give them 12 hours previous notice of his determination to burn the town, but also furnished as many of them as he possibly could with public teams to remove their effects to the most convenient place of safety. But so disgusted were many of the most respectable inhabitants with the former persecuting conduct of the British government, that, instead of retiring to the British settlements with their property, which they might have done were they so disposed, they bro't the whole of their moveable effects to this side the river, with a firm determination never to return, unless Canada should become a branch of the U. States.

I think it unnecessary to make any further remarks upon this subject. I shall therefore only observe, that wretched indeed must be the political state of any set of men, where they are reduced to the necessity of founding their arguments upon false and slanderous information of every despicable and disaffected scribbler in the nation.

AN OBSERVER.

Washington, Jan 27.

The emperor of Russia, if his minister, Mr. Daschkoff, may be believed, entertains a more correct opinion of the conduct of our government towards G. Britain than our federal neighbors are willing to admit. The representative of "his august imperial majesty," "the illustrious Alexander," "the pacificator of Europe" at the city of Washington, says to our executive, speaking of the war between this country and Great Britain: "His majesty, who takes pleasure in doing justice to the wisdom of the United States of America, is convinced that it was done all that it could do to prevent this rupture."

Those who have had such full and strong confidence in the discernment, magnanimity and honor of the emperor Alexander, (and we have never denied them in regard to the United States) are now reminded of their high encomiums on his exalted sentiments. Truly we may say, he is "a Daniel, a very Daniel, a second, Daniel come to judgment!"

That the decided character given to our national dispute, is owing to the courtesy of chance, or Romanoff or Count Daschkoff, is hardly to be presumed. It is too bold and positive a declaration to be hazarded by a minister at random, and we are bound to consider it the deliberate judgment of his Russian majesty. The fact is of no little note; and was possibly known to the British government, who on that very account may have rejected his mediation, as they might well refuse to submit the legality of "their rights to an umpire" who had so pointedly expressed himself previously against their claims. We shall be glad to see how the extract we have quoted is to be disposed of by those unfriendly to the mediation.

Columbian.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high repute, residing in New Hampshire, to a member of Congress in Washington City, dated January 15, 1814.

"We have just received the information that our government have acceded to the proposition of the British cabinet to treat on the subject of peace at Gottenburg. It affords pleasure to all classes, excepting a few of the most embittered enemies of the administration, who see in it the accomplishment of their predictions, and ruin to their nefarious project of raising on the humiliation and misfortunes of their country; and of a few speculators in foreign merchandize, disappointed in their schemes of amassing fortunes at the expense of their fellow citizens."

"I am far from being so sanguine in my expectations, that peace will result from this negotiation, as I find many of my friends are. I do not expect peace from it, unless in the mean time, the embargo vigorously enforced, and the importation of British woollens, cottons, spirits, &c. prohibited; our army on paper changed to an army in reality, and under the direction of a provident and vigorous commander; the means provided of rendering certain at the first opening of the ensuing spring the entire command of Lake Ontario, be the expense what it may. Vigorous measures only can give us any reasonable hopes of success, whether it respects war or negotiation. Relaxation at this time is above all things to be dreaded; it must bring certain disappointment, mortification and disgrace."

"I most fervently pray, that you may find a majority to go with you in those vigilant measures which alone can ensure success."

"Manufactories here are progressing with astonishing rapidity—particularly those of cotton and wool. Merino sheep (ewes) have been recently sold at \$150 each—wool at 250 per lb.—native sheep 4 00 a piece, their wool at \$1 per lb.—produce is high—pork at 8 and 9 cents, and butter at 22 and 24 cents per lb. Corn at \$1 17 a 1 23, and rye 1 75 to 2 00 per bushel. In the interior of New England, the farming and manufacturing interests were never in a more flourishing state than at this moment."

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31.

A LAUNCH.

On Saturday, about one o'clock, was launched from the Navy Yard at this city the beautiful sloop of war *Argus*, being the sixth vessel of her class that has been built since the law passed authorizing their building, and launched within a few months—one or more of which are now ready for sea.

The concourse of spectators assembled to witness this interesting scene was immense, and the launch the most beautiful that ever we witnessed. The day being delightfully pleasant, the scene was graced by the presence of a dazzling assemblage of the fair sex. All the foreign ministers and strangers now visiting the city, a large majority of the members of Congress, and of the citizens of the city and neighborhood, attracted by the interest of the occasion, formed a group of unusual animation. The presence of Commodore PARKER, justly the favorite of the day, heightened the pleasure which appeared to fill every bosom at the prospect of an increase, small and tardy as it must naturally be, of that navy which is the boast and ornament of our country.

The repeated cheers, when the vessel was launched into that element on which our flag has triumphantly floated, evinced the general satisfaction, which was not a little heightened by the state of forwardness of the large frigate building in the same yard, which is soon destined to the honor of consorting with the Constitution, the United States and the other members of our gallant little Navy.

After the launch, a great number of the Ladies and Gentlemen assembled in one of the Sail-lobes, where a cold cut was provided, and abundance of refreshments. An hour or two was spent in social converse, and, invited by the enlivening music of the Marine Band, the younger people tripped a few measures into the mazy dance. The company separated at an early hour. The aged spectators never saw a brighter day—those of greener years, whose age has withered their youthful limbs, will recall with sentiments of pleasure the remembrance of the scene.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Albany, January 27.

GEN. HULL'S TRIAL.

The Court Martial has been occupied in examining Gen. Cass to-day [Thursday]. I am told that his testimony is not so strong against General Hull as his former letters. He states the main facts with a considerable degree of qualification.

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NEW YORK COLUMBIAN.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorizing the re-enlistments, for longer periods, of men whose terms of service are about to expire.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in order to complete the present military establishment to the full number authorized by law, with the greatest dispatch possible, there shall be paid to each effective able bodied man, who shall, after the first day of February next, be enlisted into the army of the United States, to serve for the term of five years or during the war, at his election, in lieu of the bounty in money and of the three months' pay at the expiration of the service, now allowed by law, the sum of one hundred and twenty-four dollars, fifty dollars of which to be paid at the time the recruit is enlisted, fifty dollars when he shall be mustered and have joined some military corps for service, and twenty-four dollars when he shall be discharged from service; and the wife and children, and if he have no wife or children, the parents of such non-commissioned officer or soldier, enlisted as herein before directed, who may be killed in action, or die in service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the sum of twenty-four dollars.—And after the said first day of February next, so much of the fourth section of the act, entitled "an act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States," passed the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as allows to each able bodied man, enlisted into the service of the United States, in the manner therein stated, an advance of twenty-four dollars on account of his pay, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eight dollars shall be paid to any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, who shall, after the first day of February next, furnish and procure to be enlisted according to law an able bodied man to serve for the term of five years or during the war.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, who has been recruited in the regular army of the United States, under the authority of the act of the eighth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "an act in addition to the act, entitled an act to raise an additional military force," passed January eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, may be re-enlisted for the term of five years or during the war, and that every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, recruited under authority of the act of the twenty ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "an act in addition to the act entitled an act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes," may be re-enlisted for five years or during the war.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, re-enlisted under the authority of the preceding section, shall be entitled to the bounty allowed by this act to recruits for five years or during the war.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. B. VARNUM,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 27, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the President of the United States to cause certain regiments therein mentioned to be enlisted for five years, or during the war.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to cause to be enlisted for the term of five years or during the war, the fourteen regiments of infantry which are now by law authorized to be enlisted for the term of one year, or such number of them, or of the troops composing the same, as in his opinion will best promote the public service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each man enlisted under the authority of this act, shall be allowed the same bounty in money and land as is now by law allowed to men enlisted for five years or during the war, and that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the same pay, clothing, subsistence, and forage, be entitled to the same benefits, be subject to the same rules and regulations, and be placed in every respect on the same footing as the other regular troops of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. B. VARNUM,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 28, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN,

Through the medium of your paper I beg leave to acknowledge, with grateful pleasure, the receipt of \$51 55 cents, from the Baptist Society of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and \$200 from James De Wolf, Esq. of R. I. as donations to those brave men who were wounded on Lake Erie on the 10th Sept. 1813. Respectfully, &c. O. H. PERRY.

January 29, 1814.

SYNOPSIS OF SPEECHES, IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

At this moment of excitement, we doubt not the public are anxious to have a synopsis of several of the speeches that have been delivered within a few days in the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts. It would disgust our readers were we to press upon them all the nauseous, vulgar and bombastic language that have been made in both Houses in debating on the answer to the Governor's speech. The same fury and folly, for which the State has been so justly stigmatized, was still more apparent and disgusting, by the wicked conduct of a desperate faction. The first, in order, and which will serve as a correct specimen, is the speech of one FERRISBOROUGH (an eastern lawyer), he observed—

"The distress of the District of Maine was intolerable—the children were naked and barefoot—their families were deprived of bread for six weeks together, and they were entirely dependent on other parts for that article, and obliged to pay 25 cents for a permit to carry bread to their families. He would take the sword in one hand and the State Constitution in the other, and demand his rights—that we never complained of the French decrees—that the war was wicked and unjust—that our goods were stopped on the road and searched—that we had petitioned Congress to consider it—that the State of Massachusetts had not courage to assert her rights, and that Congress thought so from the tameness of our conduct—that it was time to take our rights into our own hands. We ought to pass a law prohibiting any person stopping vessels going from one port to another—that we ought to establish a Customs House by law, and the sooner we came to issue with the general government the better. This was not rebellion; and to enforce these means we ought to call out 30,000 militia."

[Here the House was in great disorder—the Scotchmen, Englishmen, and smugglers, who had crowded the gallery, applauded this rebellious language so violently, that the hon. speaker, very much to his credit, indignantly reprimanded them, told them that this was a deliberative Assembly, & that such conduct would not be permitted.—After which, Mr. F. resumed, and in a furious manner warned the House of their danger, if they did not adopt the measures he advised.]—He said, that the general government were giving a bounty of 100 dollars for mercenaries, and they would fall by the guillotine, or the shots from the military. To adopt the measures he proposed, was the only course to pursue to prevent the effusion of blood.

Mr. Otis closed the debate, by a long harangue, going over the same ground of argument he did at the town meeting of Boston, when Mr. Dexter, by his eloquence and arguments, blew up the intended convention. It was lucky for Mr. O. that his friend and rival was not there. Among many other frivolous remarks, he observed—

"That the State of Massachusetts would not be alone in their opposition to the general government—all the New England States would be with them—New York and Pennsylvania would be with them; and if any of the southern states were to join the British they would compel them to return to their duty."

On Saturday the debate on the answer to the Governor's speech was resumed in the Senate. Mr. Holmes occupied the floor all the forenoon, until the adjournment. We are promised a sketch of his excellent speech, & shall touch but lightly upon it, until the public are gratified with so luminous a production; which we do not hesitate to pronounce the best retaliation of federal doctrine, and the best defence of the war and the measures of the administration, we have ever heard delivered in any deliberative Assembly.

We shall barely mention one or two paragraphs, which were very forcibly felt by the redoubtable Mr. Quincy. Mr. H. observed that—it appeared to him that the gentlemen were driving hard to establish a New England monarchy, before peace was concluded. If we are to have a monarchy, if we must have a King in New England, he had no objection to have JOSHUA the first—he had rather have him than GEORGE the third, for he was not quite so crazy.—He would rather have him than the Prince Regent, for he was not so corrupt and debauched.—He would rather have him than NAPOLEON, as he was not so great a military character as he was, and not so capable of doing us harm.

Mr. Quincy heard all this with perfect composure. He no doubt was content to find that even his opponent was willing to acknowledge he was not so crazy as old George, and so corrupt as his son. But when Mr. Holmes mentioned his military character in comparison with Napoleon's, his brow drew together, he grated his teeth, and appeared to have a military spasm over his whole system; this by degrees subsided, and before Mr. H. sat down, he appeared to be tranquil and easy. Another paragraph of Mr. H.'s speech, we particularly noticed. He enquired,

"What has become of the cradle of your liberties, that rocked your Hancock and your Adams? You used it to celebrate Russian victories, the allies of your enemies, and to feast a British minister, who had insulted your government."

Where is your Beacon Hill? Where are the monuments of your revolutionary glory? You have prostrated them to the ground; you have razed the hill on which were written your triumphs and

our revolutionary glory, are now stowed away under the back stairs of your State House!"

Monday.—The Senate met according to adjournment, when the order of the day was called for.—FRANCIS BLAKE (the British councillor) rose and delivered a preface, full of sound, with little sense, all tending to show his own importance, and to prepare his audience to receive his speech with respect and attention.

He spoke of important documents put upon the files and of the sighs & groans of the people. He was sorry the documents pointed out no specified course of action, but hoped before the session was at an end the force would rise; it was now too low—that the fishermen could not take a cod fish without permission of Mr. Madison. [He here read a number of the Federalist, written by Mr. Madison, respecting a "combination" of the States.] He spoke of the frowns of Gov. Strong, against the gen'l government, and hoped in God the States would rise in opposition to the administration. That Vermont was regenerated, & thanked Heaven that old Connecticut never was degenerate. He said it was time to break off connection with the gen'l government, and that another political year would terminate the compact—that it would be a duty to God and our country. He did not wish to use threats; he knew he should be laughed at. He mentioned the orders in council, and agreed with gov. Strong's positions in his speech respecting them. He spoke of British magnanimity, and declared he was not ashamed to advocate it and to be counsel for British prisoners. He cited Blackstone's comments on the laws of England, and said it was part of the municipal laws, that the navy was to be supplied by impressment. He compared the people of England to a flock of sheep; that if any of them were to stray away and get among cubs, the British had a right to enter and take them by force.—He acknowledged that if they took any more than their own, we had a right to take them back by force. This, he said, would bring on wars and fightings.—[Very true Mr. B. it has brought on wars and fightings; yet still you are in favor of the embargo.]—He said the embargo was intended to throw us into the arms of France. He said there were features in that law more arbitrary, despotic and tyrannical, than could be found among all other civilized nations. He spoke of the old embargo law, and said the omission of time limiting its extent, did not render it unconstitutional; the present one was limited, but was unconstitutional, because of the long term of its duration of twelve months. He said the meaning of an embargo was a temporary restraint of vessels, not to be resorted to except in extreme necessity.—[This is very true, and a greater necessity never did exist, for an embargo than now.]—He never knew of one longer than ninety days.

[Here Mr. Holmes interrupted the gentleman and said something about inconsistency.]

Mr. B. said he was willing to acknowledge he was inconsistent [and very well he might.] He observed, the embargo law was not binding on one citizen of the United States, and he hoped they would not suffer it [rank treason.] He spoke of a national bank, and sincerely hoped the government would not be able to get along without one, and he hoped they would not get along with one. He observed, the government can arrest money coming from one state to another, because it might be coming to an enemy. He said that there was no express form in the constitution for passing an embargo law, that there were prohibitory powers, [he did not name them.] and although general Washington did sanction the laying of an embargo, he was not a learned man—he was not a great commentator on the constitution, nor the best authority, although he did recommend to take away coasting licenses. Mr. B. here delivered a philippic against marshal Prince, talked about his belly, and his being the representative of the U. States. He was certain that the people would, ere long, tell the legislature they would be patient no longer; they would be told so by the collected wisdom of New England. He said that the government accepted the offers of peace, because they found the people were falling off, on account of the disasters and desertions from the army, & no voluntary enlistments; that the officers were going round with drum and file, and an old torn flag, and could not get a single ragamuffin to enlist. They knew it would be madness to reject the propositions for peace. He hoped before the legislature rose, the season for action would come. The government have appointed the speaker, Mr. Clay, to present the olive branch to the Prince Regent—a man who had more agency in making war, than any other; together with Mr. Russell, who had bearded the British government. The legislature of Massachusetts were in the paths of peace and wisdom.

Tuesday.—Mr. Blake resumed the debate in the senate, on the answer to the governor's speech—he commented at some length on the conduct of Mr. Gellston, collector of N. York, & observed—

That the Manhattan Bank was engendered in sin. He said the 14th article of the bill of rights protects the citizens from search—that the embargo law was oppressive—and delivered a long philippic against it. That it exposed us to the ridicule of the world—that we do

nothing but speak and fight upon the subject. He drew a distinction between the army and navy—spoke of the Indian war, and said he knew nothing about it. Spoke of gen. Dearborn, and called him the god of war! said he looked on and saw a battle, got married and made his fortune. Spoke of gen. Smith, who, he said, ran away from an incensed populace. Spoke of gen. Wilkinson, and the battle of Cornwall. Mentioned gen. Hampton, and the Irish gen. McClure, the ex-patriot. Talked about the burnings of New-ark, Niagara, Buffalo, &c.—and forty miles square depopulated; children separated from their mothers; and (strange to tell) mothers from their children!—that the finger of Providence was seen in it. Spoke of the great P. B. Porter; said his village was burned, and the tears and cries of the children furnished the music for Porter's war banquet. He said that British influence did exist, and he was proud of it—he was proud of the fact anchored into—he was proud of their influence in America—their laws, of their manners, their religion. All our blunders of life are to be ascribed to that moral nation. Spoke of Mr. Duane, and the common law of England, about burning books, &c. [Mr. Holmes reproached him here.]—Mr. B. here declared there was more practical liberty in England than in any other section of the globe.

"He was ready to exchange this constitution for that of Great Britain, monarchy and all."

He spoke of the cradle of liberty, and our revolutionary spirit, he admitted it had gone from us—and asked, why should the cradle of our liberty be preserved; why should it remain? it would only revile and reproach us. It was well the hill was swept away—it would be as well if Bunker-hill was also swept away. He spoke of a convention and military preparations to execute the project of our wise men.

Mr. Wells here reminded him about his offensive British declaration, but Mr. B. said he would make no apology.

Henry reviewed!—At the late federal legislative caucus in this town, it is said a motion was made for introducing a resolution into the legislature, to the following effect:

That thirty thousand men be immediately raised by the state of Massachusetts; That two million dollars be appropriated for their pay and subsistence; That new custom houses be immediately established;

And that vessels be cleared out in opposition to the embargo!!

In fewer words, that Massachusetts should secede from the union, and take up arms to oppose the national government! thus bringing upon the country the horrors and calamities of civil war. These threats are of a similar character to those held out by the federal legislature of 1809, while the British emissary JOHN HENRY, resided at Boston, as the choice inmate, and bosom friend of the "leading men of the federal party."

The public cannot but remember the eulogiums passed upon these proceedings by the secret agent, in his letters to gov. Craig.

We believe the principle object of the federal leaders in resorting to these violent threats at the present moment, are to divert the public mind from the contemplation of the late documents from Russia, which place the American government upon such distinguished and highly honorable ground. We hope and believe that the good sense of the people will defeat their designs, and that these important papers will receive the attention they so justly merit, in defiance of every attempt to draw the public mind into a different channel. Boston Post.

A great man fallen!—After Mr. Holmes had concluded his able and eloquent speech on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. Quixer arose; but from some occult and hidden cause, before he had convinced the senate that the eloquence of Cicerone, in comparison to his own, was but the sing-song of imbecility, he fainted and fell!

Genius and eloquence will never cease to lament, in sackcloth and ashes, the irretrievable loss sustained by them in the fall of Quincy. Ibid.

Massachusetts Senate.—The violence of the governor's speech has, as might be expected, produced a corresponding violence in the legislative answers.—While these answers were under debate, the spirit of party, by the intemperance of the opposition, was carried to as great a height as we ever witnessed; particularly in the senate. But we congratulate the state, and the country at large, that the republicans have in that body a champion, so fully able to defend the glorious cause in which he is engaged.—Mr. Holmes, of Alfred, with the nerve of that warrior who carries dismay into the ranks of the Philistines, boldly presents himself to a host of opponents, and like him is victorious in every contest. No wonder that Mr. Quincy shrinks, and even faints, under the force of his powerful arguments. We never witnessed a more eloquent speech than that of Mr. Holmes.—From the countenances of many of the opposition, it was evident that this speech had forced conviction on their minds, although a false pride prevented them from acknowledging it. Ibid.

A considerable reinforcement of British ships of war have arrived off New London, and some fears are entertained that they mean to make a dash at the American squadron in that harbor.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: Tuesday Morning, February 8, 1814.

MARYLAND MEMORIAL.

This noted production of the House of Delegates, which is taking the rounds in certain papers, was on Wednesday last introduced in Congress by C. Gold-borough, Esq. read, and ordered to lie on the table, when Mr. C. moved to have it printed for the use of the members. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Wright, McKim, Archer, Robertson, Calhoun, &c. &c. and supported by Messrs. Gold-borough, Pitkin, Grosvenor, Webster, Hanson, &c. when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:

For printing 63
Against it 99

So that at least one of the sedition incentives against the war and the general government, has received that quibus from Congress, which the free and independent Marylander will appropriate.

Having neither room nor inclination to crowd the columns of the Star with such sentiments as are contained in the memorial, we will for the present give the concluding sentence of Mr. Pope, as to its merits, in his remarks in opposition to its being printed: "As to this remonstrance, which but for the noted Allegany election—but for a single vote, might have been of a different character, the House of Delegates could find other means of disseminating it. It contained nothing new or that deserved printing; it was the mere common place trash daily circulated through certain presses in the country."

In our preceding columns the reader will find some loyal sentiments expressed by members of the Senate of Massachusetts; and as they have now thrown off the mask, and appear in their true colors, no one can be at a loss as to the real object, and the lengths they would go, did they dare to act; but they have no confidence beyond their own treacherous war of words. The virtue of the yeomanry of that State have permitted them to go that far—beyond certain bounds they will not attempt.

The cloak being thrown aside by the leading federalists of Boston, the People will set their eyes to the polls in April next, when it is expected they will break down the Yankee arm of faction and rebellion, by giving place to their former DEXTERITY, in support of union and the cause of their country.

Certain factionists of the 'Boston Stamp' have been in the habit of preparing some powerful nomenclature on the eve of an election; but it is supposed the one now served up smells too much of rebellion for the people to swallow this spring; its monstrous effort might not be got rid of before the busy season.

Boston factionists can vote for raising 30,000 men, and two millions of dollars for their support, to fight whom?—THEIR BROTHERS! But let not a man, nor a dollar, to oppose the British and their savage allies. Will the people look at these things? There are federalists of the 'Boston Stamp' out of the cradle of the Revolution.

We learn by private letters from the North that the health of Gen. WILKINSON is now perfectly re-established, and that he left Waterford on the 29th instant, on his return to the camp at French Mills. Nat. Intell.

We learn that Brig. Gen. GEORGE LEARD and JACOB P. BROWN have been promoted to the rank of Major Generals in the Army of the United States; and that Colonel ALEXANDER MACOMBE and THOMAS A. SMITH, have been promoted to the rank of Brigadier Generals. ib.

The Legislature of New York convened this day week. In the House of Assembly James E. Mot was chosen Speaker. The next day a concurrent resolution unanimously passed both Houses, granting fifty thousand dollars from the public Treasury, for the relief of the sufferers on Niagara frontier; and the Senate passed a bill for the assumption and payment of the State's quota of the direct tax. We have received Governor Tompkins's speech, which we shall publish. ib.

Baltimore, Feb. 3.
Capt. PERRY proceeded for Philadelphia this morning.

Sen. Mr. CLAY arrived at the Fountain Inn, last evening, and proceeds for the Eastward to-morrow morning.

Vice President GERRY arrived at the Fountain Inn, last evening, and went on to the seat of government this morning.

The distinguished Mr. DEXTER, Judge STORY, and Solicitor General DAVIS, of Massachusetts, are in the City.

From Albany, Jan. 26.
The Court Martial have commenced the trial of Gen. Hull to-day in good earnest. Mr. Van Buren, special judge advocate, made an able, candid and ingenious opening, and the remainder of the day was spent in reading official papers, &c. in evidence on the part of the prosecution. Columbian.

In Congress, debate is the order of the day.—Both Houses are engaged in an unlimited, and it would almost appear, interminable debate on the state of the Union. The House of Representatives have been engaged for two days in a discussion on a bill to raise three regiments of Riflemen, in the course of which, neither Riflemen or the bill have been so much as mentioned by three-fourths of the Speakers. The debate has been a continuation of that which commenced on the other army bills, only much more desultory, and of course less interesting; an inference which may be readily deduced from the circumstance, that at the usual dinner-hour yesterday the House was left without a quorum to do business. In the face of all this evidence of satiety of debate, it was amusing enough to hear an opposition member, the day before yesterday, imploring the majority to afford that opportunity they had pledged themselves to give, in debate the state of the nation—and this, too, when we could name one member of the opposition who has made no less than four or five speeches of an hour in length, or thereabouts, on these army bills! We do not mean to find fault either with the length or latitud of the discussion, when we say that we think we could find a subject to occupy a full day's debate, more pertinent to the question of raising a few riflemen, than the military prowess or personal qualities of a Major General and Colonel of Militia—which would be a momentous topic has actually occupied the best part of the valuable time of the House of Representatives for the two past days.

The Senate, we learn, has been equally engaged in debate, perhaps of a more dignified, but not less free and severe character than that in the other House. The ablest members on each side have taken the floor. There, too, as well as in the House, the war and its conductors have been treated as wicked, imbecile and murderous;—and those who have thus thrown the gauntlet have in retaliation been charged as wicked, de-

perate and nefarious faction. Perhaps our readers will think these are unbecomingly terms—and we agree with them. There is an old adage, however, that hard words break no bones; and having on the one hand vented their waspish humors in vituperation on the government, and those who support it, and on the other hand received in return the castigation they well merited—it may be hoped both parties will recover their temper, and unite in support of an honest and upright government in its assiduous endeavors to wage a vigorous war, by which means to obtain an honorable peace. [Nat. Intell.]

AMERICANISM.

We cannot help expressing our high respect for what Mr. Troup appropriately called the Americanism displayed by an opposition Member of Congress, in the debate on the bill which yesterday passed the House of Representatives respecting the rifle regiments. Mr. Ridgely, of Delaware, took occasion to say, in substance, that though decidedly opposed to the war, he was desirous to see it conducted in such a manner as would be honorable and serviceable to the nation, and would therefore give it such support as was not incompatible with principle. This sentiment was repeated by Mr. Tallmadge, of Connecticut, yesterday. Our readers will be able to judge of the outrageous violence of party in the National Legislature, when such sentiments as one would think no man could help uttering, are deemed worthy of high praise. The fact, however, is lamentably so—and we believe would not err in saying, that these two gentlemen are the only members of opposition from whom we have heard this sentiment during the present session. Ambition for office appears almost to have obliterated every nobler feeling; and in these times of violence and faction, a man deserves and receives credit for merely uttering a just sentiment. [Ibid.]

The Senate yesterday passed a bill appropriating \$266,000 dollars, for the purpose of paying a bounty of an hundred dollars on each prisoner captured on the high seas and brought into port by private armed vessels. A section, giving a bounty also for every vessel sunk or destroyed by private armed vessels, was stricken out in the Senate. The bill is now before the House. [Ibid.]

BRIGADIER GENERAL WINDER. Has arrived in this city, from Quebec. This gentleman, we understand, is on parole, and is to return to Quebec. It is a subject of regret, that the chance of war should, for the present, have deprived his country of the services of an officer, who, to his professional talents and acknowledged private worth, adds the merit of having, like DEXTER, left a faction, when the faction abandoned their country. [Patriot.]

CAVALRY. The Independent Light Dragoons are ordered to meet at Easton, on TUESDAY, 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. in complete uniform, with their equipments in ample order.

WILL: HARRISON, Junr.
Lieut. Commandant

NOTICE.

The "Easton Light Infantry Band" are requested to parade on TUESDAY the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, at their usual place of parade, in uniform with arms and accoutrements in good order, with four blank cartridges. It is confidently hoped on such an occasion as the celebration of the birth of the illustrious Washington, every member will be punctual in their attendance.

G. W. SMITH, Cap'n.

NOTICE.

The Tabot Volunteer Artillerists are requested to attend at Easton-Point, on SATURDAY the 19th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M. to regulate the concerns of the Company.

CLEMENT VICKERS, 1st Lieut.

MILITARY BALL.

Notice is hereby given, that a MILITARY BALL will be held on the 22d of February 1814, at Mr. Henrich's Long Room, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. All gentlemen in the adjacent counties are particularly invited to attend. It is needless to remind them, that as the anniversary of the greatest man the country ever produced, it has a particular claim upon all patriotic gentlemen.

By order,
John Meredith,
Jabez Caldwell,
Daniel Martin,
William Harrison, Junr.
James Nicholson,
David Kerr, Junr.
Alexander Hands,
Theodore Denny,
MANAGERS.

NOTICE.

On a credit of twelve months, will be exposed at public vendue on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, agreeably to the Will of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, dec'd, at his late dwelling below the Trappe.

The whole of his personal estate (Negroes excepted) consisting of various kinds of Household and Kitchen Furniture, that of the best quality; Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Clover-Hay, Blades, Flax, dres'd and undres'd, a good Still, Farming Utensils, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, on all sums of ten dollars and upwards, by giving their notes and approved security; all sums under ten dollars the cash must be paid before a removal of the property. The sale will continue until the whole is sold,—and to commence about ten o'clock.

NANCY CHAPMAN, Ex'x.
of Wm. Chapman, dec'd.

CHESTER TOWN AND WILMINGTON MAIL STAGE.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that the Stage from Chester Town to Wilmington has commenced running the old and direct route, twice a week, via Middle Town, Buck Tavern, Red Lion, and a direct to Wilmington.

The Stage will leave Chester Town every Monday and Friday, at 5 A. M. and arrive in Wilmington on the evening of the same day; will leave Wilmington every Monday and Friday, at 5 A. M. and arrive in Chester Town on the evening of the same day.

The subscribers are determined to use every exertion in making this line convenient and agreeable. Travellers will get on with more speed and comfort than has been experienced in this conveyance for several years.

Fare of Passengers four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage.

J. CAMPBELL,
D. WITHERSPON.
N. B. All baggage at the charge of the owner.

NOTICE. CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

January 31st, 1814.
Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the Stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock in this Institution, on or before FRIDAY the first of April next.

By order,
JAMES STEBBT, Cash'r.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

In Dorchester county, State of Maryland, lying immediately on the past road leading from Cambridge to Vienna. On the farm is a two-story brick dwelling house, 30 by 32, with three rooms on the lower and four on the upper floor; a brick kitchen and covered way, with other out houses necessary to carry on the farm. Also a young bearing apple and peach orchard. The land is in a good state of cultivation, adapted to the growth of wheat and Indian corn. About one half of the land is timbered. As it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the premises, a more particular description is needless. Possession will be given immediately, and terms known by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

Henry Travers.

QUEEN ANNS COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

February 5th, 1814.
On application of SARAH NOEL, administratrix of Perry E. Noel, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—It is ordered that she 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 the newspapers published at Easton.

WM. H. NICHOLSON, Reg'r
Wills Queen Ann's county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

For the creditors of Perry E. Noel, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, to bring in their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of August 1814; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

SARAH NOEL, Adm'x.
Centerville, Feb. 5—3

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned from breaking down fencing, or riding through the Farm, the property of Charles Henrich, deceased, as it proves destructive to the produce growing thereon; as I am determined to put the law in force against all persons who violate the aforesaid warning. Given under my hand this 7th day of February, 1814.

JOHN GREGORY, Adm'r
of Charles Henrich, dec'd.

NOTICE.

Whereas Jonathan Nevill, one of the heirs of James Nevill, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, preferred to the said county court his petition in writing at May term, in the year eighteen hundred and eleven, praying that a commission might issue according to the act of descent, to divide the real estate of the said James Nevill among his heirs at law; And whereas upon a commission duly issued in pursuance of the prayer of the said petitioner, and the commissioners therein named returned to the said county court that the real estate of the said James would not admit of a division among his heirs, without loss and injury, and valued the same in current money—which said return was ratified and confirmed by the said county court; And whereas Mary Nevill, one of the heirs of the said James, is absent from the said county, who is entitled to make her election to take the said real estate at its valuation—it is therefore ordered by the said county court, that the said Mary Nevill, one of the heirs of the said James, who is alleged to be residing out of the said county, appear on the first Saturday in May term next, and make her election to take the said real estate at its valuation; and on her non-appearance at the time aforesaid, the other heirs next entitled may come into the said county court and make their election in the same manner as if the said Mary Nevill, so absent, had appeared and refused to take the said estate at the valuation of the commissioners before mentioned: Provided that this notice be published in the Easton Star four weeks successively before the said first Saturday in May term next of the said county court.

True copy taken from the minutes of proceedings of said court, at the October term last past.

JOHN BROWN, Clk.
of Q. A. C. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That LEVIN KIMMEY, of Caroline county, intends to renew his application to the Judges of Caroline county court, at the next March term thereof, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly passed at the late session of the General Assembly of Maryland, in his favour.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 15th day of January inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joshua; says he is fifty-two years of age, five feet four inches high; his clothing when committed were a drab coloured cloth great coat, black cloth waistcoat, a muslin shirt, blue cloth pantaloons, good coarse shoes and stockings—has a scar on the right side of his nose, also a mark on his breast which was caused by a burn: Says he belongs to Mr. James Combs, on the Sugar Land, Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, on the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 15th day of January inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Arnold. He is about 45 years of age, five feet four inches high; his clothing when committed were a blue striped kersey roundabout, homespun twill'd cotton jacket, lincey pantaloons—a frock-bitten feet: Says he belongs to Mr. Edward Clenden, about 12 miles from Leonard Town, St. Mary's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, on the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland.



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 Five Cents per square.

NOTICE.

The Talbot Volunteer Artillery, are requested to attend at Easton Point, on SATURDAY the 19th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M. to regulate the concerns of the Company.
CLEMENT VICKERS, 1st Lieut.
Feb. 8—2

NOTICE.

The "Easton Light Infantry Blues" are requested to parade on TUESDAY the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, at their usual place of parade, in uniform with arms and accoutrements in good order, with four blank cartridges. It is confidently hoped so such an occasion as the celebration of the birth of the illustrious Washington, every member will be punctual in their attendance.
G. W. SMITH, Capt'n.
Feb. 8—3

CAVALRY.

The Independent Light Dragoons are ordered to meet at Easton, on TUESDAY, 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. in complete uniform, with their equipments in ample order.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Junr.
Lieut. Commandant.
Feb. 8—3

MILITARY BALL.

Notice is hereby given, that a MILITARY BALL will be held on the 22d of February 1814, at Mr. Holman's Long Room, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. All gentlemen in the adjacent counties are particularly invited to attend. It is needless to remind them, that as the anniversary of the greatest man the country ever produced, it has a particular claim upon all patriotic gentlemen.
By order,
John McNeill,
Jabez Caldwell,
Daniel Martin,
William Harrison, Junr.
James Nicholson,
David Kerr, Junr.
Alexander Hands,
Theodore Denny,
MANAGERS.
Feb. 8—3

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to an Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County—
Will be sold on THURSDAY the 17th February inst. all the personal estate of James Sherwood, late of Talbot County, deceased. (Negroes excepted) comprising some valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle & Sheep, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.—All which property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, except for all sums under six dollars, when the money will be required.
PAMELA SHERWOOD, Ex'x,
Feb. 1—3

NOTICE.

On a credit of twelve months, will be exposed at public auction, on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, of four, if not, the next fair day, agreeably to the Will of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, dec'd. at his late dwelling below the Trappe—
The whole of his personal estate (Negroes excepted) consisting of various kinds of Household and Kitchen Furniture, that of the best quality: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Clover Hay, Wheat, Flax, dressed and undressed, a good Mill, Farming Utensils, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.
A credit of twelve months will be given, on all sums of ten dollars and upwards, by giving their notes and approved security: all sums under ten dollars the cash must be paid before a removal of the property. The sale will continue, until the whole is sold, and to commence about ten o'clock.
NANCY CHAPMAN, Ex'x
of Wm. Chapman, dec'd.
Feb. 8—3

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.
January 31st, 1814.
Agreeably to a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock in this Institution, on or before FRIDAY the first of April next.
By order,
JAMES STREETT, Cash'r.
Feb. 8—3

CHESTERTOWN AND WILMINGTON MAIL STAGE.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that the Stage from Chester Town to Wilmington has commenced running the said stage direct route, twice a week, via Middle Town, Duck Tavern, Red Bank, and a rest to Wilmington.
The Stage will leave Chester Town every Monday and Friday, at 5 A. M. and arrive in Wilmington on the evening of the same day—Will leave Wilmington every Monday and Friday, at 5 A. M. and arrive in Chester Town on the evening of the same day.
The subscribers are determined to use every exertion in making this line convenient and agreeable. Travellers will get on with more speed and comfort than has been experienced in this conveyance for several years.
Fare of Passengers four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage.
J. C. STREETT,
D. WILMINGTON,
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.
Feb. 8—4

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES OF

LAND FOR SALE.

In Dorchester County, State of Maryland, lying immediately on the post road leading from Cambridge to Vienna. On the farm is a two-story brick dwelling house, 30 by 32, with three rooms on the lower and four on the upper floor; a brick kitchen at covered way, with other out-houses necessary to carry on the farm—Also a young bearing apple and peach orchard. The land is in a good state of cultivation, adapted to the growth of wheat and Indian corn—About one-half of the land is timbered. As it is presumed that no person will purchase, without first viewing the premises, a more particular description is needless. Possession will be given immediately, and terms known by applying to the subscriber on the premises.
Henry Travers.
Feb. 8—4

MAP OF LOWER CANADA.

PROPOSALS.
By A. LAY, of New York, and J. WEBSTER, of Philadelphia.
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW AND CORRECT MAP OF LOWER CANADA.

Compiled from Holland's large Map of said Province, published from actual survey, made by order of the British Government. Laid down on a scale of seven miles to an inch, with all the late revisions, corrections, and improvements.
BY AMOS LAY, LAND SURVEYOR.

This Map will give an extensive view of the country north of New-York, Vermont, and N. Hampshire: on which is correctly delineated all the Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Counties, Districts, Townships, Roads, and Villages, with all the principal places of note, and fortified towns, viz: Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, William Henry, Chambly, Isle Noix, and St. Johns.

CONDITIONS.
The proposed Map will be engraved in the best style, by Henry S. Tannr. The size is thirty-four by twenty-three inches. The price to subscribers will be two dollars in the sheet, coloured. 67 Subscribers received at the Star office.
Feb. 1—3

VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

PROPOSALS.
By Murray, Drafter, Fairman, and J. Webster, of Philadelphia.
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, TWO PRINTS.

Representing the Victory gained by Commodore PERRY;
From correct drawings by SULLIVAN and KEARNEY, from details of the action, given by Commodore Perry and his officers.

CONDITIONS.
The proposed Prints shall be engraved in the line manner by Murray, Fairman and Tiebout. The Engravings will be twenty-six by eighteen inches. Price to subscribers \$1, and to non-subscribers \$1.50, for each print.

The publishers deem it necessary to inform the public, that they sent an artist to Lake Erie for the express purpose of obtaining the most correct information from Com. Perry and the officers under his command, relative to the principal scenes of action. The artist at the same time took drawings of all the vessels, British as well as American, that were engaged. The publishers beg leave to submit a copy of a letter on the subject from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, owner of the Naval Panorama in N. York, which that gentleman has been so obliging to hand to them for publication.
Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, New York, dated
New York, Dec. 15, 1813.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 5th October, relative to a plan of the action on Lake Erie. Soon after that affair, Messrs. Murray & Fairman of Philadelphia, sent out an artist to that place for the same purpose, to whom I directed the commanding officers of the different vessels to give all the information in their power to render the engraving correct. They have to refer you to Messrs. Murray and Fairman, or to Lieutenants Turner and Packet, on Lake Erie, who signified will give you the same information that was given the other artists. In all similar applications I have made the same references; wishing you success in your undertaking. I remain, sir, your obedient servant.
(Signed)
O. H. PERRY.
67 Subscribers received at the Star office.
Feb. 1—3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

February 5th, 1814.
On application of SARAH NOEL, administratrix of PERRY E. NOEL, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased—It is ordered that she 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 the newspapers published at Easton.
Wm. H. Nicholson, Reg'r.
Wills Queen Ann's County.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
For the creditors of PERRY E. NOEL, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased, to bring in their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of August 1814; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
SARAH NOEL, Adm'x.
Centerville, Feb. 8—3

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That on the first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, the Assistant Assessor within this district will proceed throughout the same, for the purpose of taking lists of the Landowners or Occupiers of their respective manors, messuages, tenements, houses, and places, subject to the United States direct tax, for valuation and assessing the same. All persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such property are required by law to deliver to the Assistant Assessor, written lists containing a true and accurate description of the same; and are hereby notified and warned to be prepared on said first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, to deliver the same, under the penalty provided by law, for neglect or refusal in this respect.
LEVIN DICKINSON, Principal Assessor of the first district of the State of Maryland.
Beech Hill, Jan. 25, 1814—

FROM THE AURORA.

BRITISH INFLUENCE.

We see every day, even in the actual state of war, the power and force of that influence against which so little precaution has been used, and to which the forbearance of our government in every department has contributed to encourage.

Examples of audacious treason, such as have been exhibited in the U. States almost every day since the declaration of war, were never before seen in any country, nor ever suffered by any people with such criminal and stupid apathy.

We are not opposed to fair and honest discussion on the conduct of public men or the policy of public measures; we are not apprehensive of the promulgation of truth on any subject—or on any occasion; but the spectacle was never before presented of a government patiently tolerating the open promulgation of falsehood and treason, and the invitation to assassination and civil war—the very worst men in the very worst times, have never dared to insult a nation, and disregard all the ties of patriotism and honor, in the manner that we see our government insulted, our national rights disparaged, and the foulest falsehoods circulated, with no other view or intention—and without any other possible effect, than to FAVOR THE USURPATION AND OUTRAGES OF THE ENEMY, AND TO OPERATE THE SUICIDE OF NATIONAL LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

This course of treasonable proceedings cannot endure—cannot be borne long without the abandonment of all that was fought for in the revolution; the public safety cannot be assured or durable, should such proceedings be suffered much longer to enjoy an odious and partial impunity; the laws of nature and of self-preservation will assert their power, when neither morals, honor, public virtue, nor the professions of religion, can operate in behalf of social rights and national independence—the crisis of war has not yet been felt, but it will come upon us, and soon, the household deprived of its parent or brother; the families whose survivors have incurred affliction only to discharge the obligation which they owe in common with every other family, to social defence and liberty—those families will not look on with indulgent patience on the perfidy and treachery of those whose conduct is an encouragement to foreign outrage, and without whose subserviency to the baleful influence of the enemy, would never have dared to molest us.

From the pulpits of New England is chiefly preached a dissolution of the Union.

By the magistracy of New England the Constitution is trampled upon.
By the episcopacies of New England dispersed thro' our Cities, edition and resistance to the government are openly preached.

New England priests and other hypocrites, preach up the massacre of our fellow citizens, and to renew in America those measures, which the British have themselves perpetrated in Bengal and throughout India—which they stimulated and fed with arms and stores in St. Domingo—wily by their agents and emissaries in La Vendee, they desolated the fairest provinces of France, and systematized assassination, prostituting the banners of the Holy Virgin and the Cross, by making themselves, as the Governor of Massachusetts has made them since, the defenders of our religion!

On our frontiers and in our camps, we find the same traitorous influence of England, carrying daily to the enemy the most minute particulars of our military and naval circumstances.

We have seen the Governors of States vainly disguising their treason or their cowardice under the mask of the Constitution, and publicly branding themselves with eternal infamy, thus encouraging the enemy and confounding all virtuous men by their horrible depravity.

In the newspapers, conducted principally by these disciples and missionaries of eastern hypocrisy, we see the same spirit spread and the same corruption. The ministers of G. Britain boast of their power in Congress.

And they reciprocate in their festive toasts, the telegraphic language of sympathy and treason.

Our military system, already sufficiently exposed by the absence of all discipline and the influence of factional intrigues; while those who have been best or almost alone qualified, have been the objects of persecution, or the calumny of the professed friends of the government and the open adherents of the enemy; had as it has been and is, were there virtue, morals, honor, or patriotism, the weakness would have been concealed thro' fondness, or felt with silent regret.

But it is not thus that the rights and honor of this nation is treated by those who are leaders in boasting of religion, and louder still in boasting of the name of patriotism, the very principles of which they labor to overthrow and destroy.

See them, when any of the afflicting incidents inseparable from a state of war arises—exulting at the injuries of their country; see the base and profligate herd, when the nation derives honor, polluting by their presence and seeking to disparage it, and those very men who triumph in national disaster associating to celebrate the triumphs of Russia only because she is the ally of England.

The people of America require to be awakened to the reality of their condition—they may read in the history of every republic that has existed, something parallel to the actual state of things—

The enemy practising upon one part of the people—exciting their jealousy—and goading them to resentment upon the most frivolous pretexts, even making the different temperature of their climates, or the fashion of their apparel—or the productions of the earth in one part of the same country a grievance to the other—

The American people have in the last twelve years of tranquillity and prosperity, forgotten the evils that they had escaped, and the factions which had sought to establish monarchy upon the ruin of this republic—seduced by prosperity and by an influx of wealth arising out of the afflictions of foreign nations; the passions of avarice meeting with an unexampled facility for gratification, the name of country—the purity of virtue—the pride and glory, and even the happiness of liberty and independence, have been lost sight of—wealth, inordinate rapacious wealth—which has become the passion of every man almost in the community—has so much corrupted one part of the Union as to lay it open to the enemy ever ready to excite envy against the rest more favored by nature.

The enemies of freedom, those who have no feelings for equality of human rights—these whose eyes tell you as they pass, that they long to trample upon the million as slaves, who are now their equals in the eye of the law—these men gain something to their views by every incident which assails the government—

Is the government moderate & gentle—They tell you it is feeble—and the administrators weak.

Is the government vigorous—They tell you it is the tyranny of democracy.

Is the government patient, and solicitous of peace with great sacrifices—They tell you it is pusillanimous, & cannot be kick'd into a war.

When all efforts at peace fail and war is made—They say the war is wanton and unprovoked.

When the laws are proposed to maintain the public rights—They say we have no rights to the claims we make.

The enemy sets the savages upon our frontiers—They say we provoked them.

If our government boasts of his efforts at civilization of the Aborigines—They say it is only to cheat them out of their lands;

Or, to raise a population so strong in the west as shall keep the leaders of the east out of power.

If we complain of the savage cruelties—They deny the facts—though the blood of innocence, and domestic love, and heroic virtue, attest it.

Even though the enemy avows it! Do the savages offer to join us—They say they justify the enemy.

Do we propose to raise a force so as to do without the Indians—They oppose raising any army.

We propose disciplining and calling out the militia—They take means to render the period so short, and the discipline so imperfect, as to render the militia useless.

Or, they publicly avow they will not grant any.

Our ships are sent to sea and are victorious—They claim the most of the victories.

Supplies are required for the maintenance of this navy—They oppose the supplies.

Reference is made to the Constitution in support of the laws—They are great admirers of the sound, but they seek to burn the parchment.

They are all worshippers of Washington—But they use the name as a mask—as they use religion.

They aim at power, and prove themselves to be totally unfit to be trusted by any man of virtue or honesty.

It is a horrible picture to contemplate—Perhaps such unscrupulous depravity was never before seen among any rational people it cannot endure—and the consequences ought to be calculated upon, before calmly renders all calculation fruitless; to the enemies of American liberty and independence, to the advocates of the enemy, we would say—rest in security and in peace; the British nation, for which your business yearns, is the public

“lie enemy—and despises you as much as she despises the Scotch and the Irish—but if you will laugh ignominiously go to her or make us not your enemy also; if you cannot love your country and its laws, in the name of God and peace, go forth from us and be not a curse among us, lest you compel us to be a curse also unto you—remain if you will—but be warned, you must respect the laws or you will perish—reflect that where reason ends force begins—that the moment war was declared, it was a law which was to be executed and not to be discussed—and that you have no more right to question the law to which you are now opposed, than the judges on the bench, or the constables in serving their process—that the citizen who seeks to weaken the arm of the government in the execution of the laws—is a public enemy, and ought to be punished as a traitor.”

Such are the truths he would urge and recommend to the consideration of those unthinking and infatuated men, who are aiding the public enemy—not believing that they will dare to inflict a penalty, that will infallibly fall upon them, whenever calamity becomes heavy on society, and the people are led to reflect on the means by which the enemy has been encouraged to trample upon the rights and liberties of this nation.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the appointment of an additional Judge for the Mississippi Territory and other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed an additional judge for the Mississippi territory, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed, shall reside at or near the village of Arkansas, and who shall possess and exercise within the limits of the late district of Arkansas, as fixed and established while the same was a part of the territory of Louisiana, or as the limits shall be established by the General Assembly of the Missouri territory, the jurisdiction now possessed and exercised in said district by the court of common pleas, as well as that possessed and exercised by the superior court within the said district, and to the exclusion of the original jurisdiction of the said court of common pleas and superior court within the same: Provided always, That the said superior court, or any court thereof, in pursuance of the laws now in force in said Territory, or of any laws hereafter to be made for the purpose, shall have full power and authority to use writs of error to the court established by this act, and said superior court shall have cognizance thereof, and also of all appeals for error in law in all causes in which appeals are by law allowed from the court of common pleas to said superior court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said superior court is hereby authorized, upon the reversal of a judgment of the court established by this act, to render such judgment as the said court ought to have rendered, except where the reversal in favor of the plaintiff in the original suit, and the debt or damages to be assessed are uncertain, in which case the cause shall be remanded to a final determination.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no writ of error shall operate as a supersedeas, unless the plaintiff in error shall give security to be approved of by a judge of the superior court, to prosecute his writ to effect and pay the condemnation money and all costs, or otherwise abide the judgment which may be rendered on such writ of error.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the judge to be appointed by virtue of this act shall appoint a clerk of said court, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold his office during the temporary government of said territory, unless sooner removed by said judge.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said court established by this act shall hold two terms in each and every year in the said village of Arkansas, to commence on the first Mondays in April and September annually, and shall continue in session until all the business before it shall be disposed of: Provided always, That the General Assembly of said Territory shall have power to alter the times and place of holding the said court.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall receive the same salary, and payable in the same manner, which is established by law for the judges of the said superior court in said Territory of Missouri.

LANGDON CHEYES.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
January 27, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

THE TIMES.

The present session of Congress is advancing. Much has been effected, but more remains to be accomplished. The security and reputation of the nation, as well as the safety of the constitution, rests with the representatives of the people. We trust that they will guard the inestimable deposit committed to their hands.

Congress are placed in a situation of great responsibility, a responsibility which is every day increasing. We have been told that our constitution is the child of experiment, that it is adapted to the sunshine and calm of peace; but, that it is too inflexible to encounter, and too fragile to endure the storms of war. We look to the event with suspense and exceeding great solicitude. A pusillanimous or temporizing policy, by inspiring public confidence, might or would shake our political system to its centre.

We live at a time which requires great resolution, as well as strict justice. If the strength of the constitution remains to be tried, the sooner the better. Let us meet the question like men. An appearance of timidity would invite the very evils which we deprecate. Conspirators, if there are such men among us, would grow bold, confident and fool-hardy. They would have time to prepare, mature, extend, and ripen their plots. Preventive remedies are always best. The embryo spark of rebellion should be extinguished.

A portion of the Massachusetts legislature is behaving unworthily. But we are not to mistake their idle scoldings for the solemn and deliberate voice of the state of Massachusetts. Conspirators may assemble to their midnight orgies, and be seated around the quivering flame of their "blue light" tapers, until their countenance become as pale as death; they may convene at Annapolis, celebrate British victories, and drink dagger toasts until they are staggered, but they have neither forces nor courage to march to the field of insurrection. The citizens of Massachusetts know the value of union; they respect their own character too much, they prize the blessings obtained by a seven year's revolutionary struggle too highly, to strike them upon the desperate fortunes of a few corrupt and unprincipled adventurers. The editor of that firm and excellent paper, the Boston Patriot, knew his men, as well as the public sentiment thoroughly, when he plainly told them that they might talk of treason as much as they please, and whenever they ventured to act it, they would find a halter. Away with their vapourings. Rebellion would discover itself a self-devoted victim, to prove the strength of the constitution. The "steady habits" of New England are not to be so easily plunged without a barque, into a wild adventure, upon a boisterous and perilous ocean. It is time to speak plain. Let conspirators endeavour to rest tranquil upon their pillows, and to undream the dangerous dreams they have dreamed. The nation fears them not, it feels no danger, it totally defies their manœuvres. There will be many a fearful pause, and many a solemn painful calculation, before they are ready to levy and embody an army of insurgents. Sir, to every man who could be beguiled into rebellion, ten thousand swords are ready to leap from their scabbards, to maintain the reputation and the rights, the integrity, union, and constitution of their country.

The repeal of the last embargo act is much to be regretted. It was a most unfortunate and untimely yielding. It gave Britain an idea that our government is weak, and has encouraged domestic faction ever since. That fatal misstep of repeal has been the occasion of many a subsequent misfortune, and has probably more than any circumstance, occasioned the present war. It is not our province, and we presume not to inculcate lessons to our superiors in wisdom and experience, but we shall hardly mention one essential maxim of sound policy. *Never commit an act which is wrong—never by reason of necessity or impotency, surrender a principle which is right.* The man who now pretends to question the constitutionality of the present embargo law, are quibblers instead of reasoners, who will dispute every authority and attribute of the government. We repeat what we have mentioned before, that an embargo is not an innovation or a novelty, growing out of a "philosophic whim," but a measure of an efficacious character, equally calculated to protect ourselves and to distress the enemy. We farther repeat, that it is a peace measure, calculated to prevent war, or force your antagonist to desist from it, and that even when it fails in producing that effect, it keeps your strength entire—your food from nourishing—your property from enriching—your gains from increasing—your resources from being exhausted—your spirits from being depressed—your courage from being diminished—your honor from being tarnished—your reputation from being sullied—your name from being dishonored. Under Gen. Washington's administration, on the 4th June, 1794, an act of Congress passed, not to lay and regulate an embargo by that honorable body itself, but to authorize Gen. Washington, the then President, at his own sole will and discretion, to lay, regulate and revoke embargoes. That act was commended by the voice, and vindicated by the talents of Gen. Hamilton, who afterwards sacrificed the will of the British government to treat with us, to his own honor and self-declared duty. For strange, that now, so wise in his conception, as pure and honest in intention, as fully devised

to consummate the beneficial purposes of the nation, is now opposed, and why? Because an unprincipled opposition, resolved to go down, is determined to condemn and pierce our nation, to his every noble and virtuous character from the stage.

Congress possesses the power of declaring war. The nation has, exclusively, entrusted that honorable body with the power of raising armies, and with every other means to carry it on. Shall the interests of this great community, the liberties and precious rights of eight millions and an half of free men, be sacrificed to an Essex Junto—a British faction—a set of men who preferring to "reign in hell, rather than serve in Heaven," stand ready, if they cannot govern, to abandon their country to its base and bitter enemy? There always will be factions among us. They spring from the freedom of our institutions. It is a price which we shall always have to pay for our liberties; but the evil is not the less to be guarded against. It must always be expected that malcontents will have a majority in one or more states of our general confederacy, and should the national government yield to local clamor, great national purposes never would be executed. It is charitably hoped, that no serious internal movements are meditated in favor of the foe; and surely it may here, emphatically, be mentioned, that if there are gentlemen who have any constitutional points to discuss and settle, it would be much more patriotic and becoming, to unite in the first place, to conquer the enemy; and let us Americans adjust these matters between ourselves, when the war is over.

Shall the third campaign terminate prosperously, and every branch of the government be supported? This is the great point immediately to be decided. When Scipio delivered the Romans from the great Hannibal, his first step was to carry the war into the enemy's country. Battles must be fought somewhere. We must invade the enemy or they will invade us. The further the scene is removed from our own homes, the safer and better it will be for us.

Our subject is to be continued.

FROM THE STANDARD OF UNION.

IS THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK?

What does Governor Strong, what does Mr. Otis mean? To what lengths will disaffection proceed? Are these gentlemen governed by mere party spirit, or by something that aims at bolder and deeper views? If they really side with the enemy in the great commercial and maritime questions which agitate the country, or if it is their wish to dissolve the Union, it is hoped they will have the magnanimity to say so at once, and put the voice of the country, and the strength of the government, to a trial. If the malcontents of Boston meditate an insurrection, they are requested to remember the fate of Shay's. We are writing the history of the times; where did Governor Strong stand last war? We have read his last speech, and possessing a perfect knowledge of character, his Excellency's merits shall not pass unnoticed.

We read in Gordon's history, vol. 1, p. 120, that in the year 1763, when Bernard was Governor, and Hutchinson Lieutenant Governor, there were two gentlemen of the name of Otis, to wit, Colonel James Otis the father, and Mr. James Otis the son. Colonel James, the father, who was repeatedly returned for Barnstable, in Plymouth county, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts, which had been made to prevent it on account of his siding with government, being a lawyer, had been promised by Mr. Shirley, when in the Chair, to be made a judge of the supreme court upon an opportunity's offering. The first vacancy which happened, was filled by the appointment of the Secretary's son-in-law; for which Mr. Shirley apologised by pleading a promise made to the Secretary, and his having forgotten the former one. Mr. Otis was satisfied with a fresh assurance of the next vacancy, which was considered by him in the light of a governmental promise—and it was expected that when ever a vacancy happened, Mr. Otis would be appointed. There was no new vacancy till a short time after Governor Bernard entered upon his administration, when Chief Justice Sewall died. Upon this death, Mr. James Otis, the son, expressed himself as follows: "If Governor Bernard does not appoint my father judge of the supreme court, I will kindle such a fire in the province, as shall singe the Governor, though I myself perish in the flames." Mr. Hutchinson, however, hurried to Mr. Bernard, procured a promise, which being once given, the Governor would not retract, and got himself appointed Chief Justice. It is asked whether the Mr. Otis who made such a flaming speech, was an ancestor of the Mr. Otis, who now threatens to kindle so destructive a fire in the State of Massachusetts?

Again also, in the said first volume of Gordon's history, p. 314, we discover an account of a certain Col. Pickering, in the words following, to wit: "Colonel Pickering, of Salem, had the command of a fine well exercised provincial regiment, and he pushed on with his men, so as to have headed the British before they had gained Charlestown neck, and he was near enough that they must have submitted their firelocks; but they were white washed out with the services of the day, and had but a round of two of ammunition remaining. No satisfaction was then given for the want of the greatest steadiness in Col. Pickering's regiment." We respectfully enquire of particu-

lar present Mr. Pickering, whether he is acquainted with the Colonel Pickering, who makes so striking a figure in the above history?—And, since we presume that Mr. Shirley is dead, whether the Colonel would discover more bravery and steadiness, at the head of a body of insurgents.

When the safety of a nation is at stake, said Junius, suspicion is a just ground for inquiry. We perceive events which excite something more than suspicion. America, nurtured and nourished too many faithless sons in her bosom.—There is no project too base or vile for the Tories. They would serve their master, through fire and through water. If they dared attempt it, they would drench the country with kindred blood, to bring it to subjection to the king.—Let us compare a few circumstances together, and stand prepared to resist every attempt, which can be made by men who had rather "rule in hell than serve in heaven." Henry, writes that the British might calculate upon the alliance of Vermont; accordingly, we find that when the virtuous sons of that state array themselves in the defence of a beloved country, Chittenden, the Governor, exercised a most irregular usurpation of authority, endeavoring to control, and seduce them from their allegiance. The noble spirited and able reply of the officers, ought to have convinced Mr. Otis, and every candid federalist, that the conduct of Chittenden, instead of deserving support, merited the utmost execration. And now, when Congress is investing the subject, and deliberating upon the propriety of directing an appeal to the laws of the land, Mr. Otis and his coadjutors, think proper to volunteer the whole force of Massachusetts, not in defence of his country, but to support Chittenden, against his country. These are fine doings Mr. Otis, and will read about as well in history, as the facts which we have just selected, and cited from Gordon. But, what do you mean, Mr. Otis, do you wish, sir, that troops should be raised in Boston, and for what purpose?—You, who would discourage the regular recruiting service, you, sir, who would be unwilling to permit your militia to march to the defence of a sister state, to protect your brothers from the scalping knives, and swords of a barbarous and cruel foe; are you now ready to march to Vermont, encourage insurrection there, and to kindle the unhallowed fire of civil war, though you may be singed by the event? Do you wish, sir, that Massachusetts should withdraw from the union? Do you really prefer the fugitives of Halifax, and Port Roseway, to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and New York? If there should be gentlemen who meditate such desperate schemes, we conjure them, to desist, and to spare themselves and their country from the shocking consequences of a civil conflict. In the spirit of charity we trust, that no such designs are seriously meditated; but the language of the resolutions in question, is only held out in terror. We trust that government will consider it in that light, and not suffer itself to be deterred from an honorable and dignified course. Massachusetts was the cradle of the revolution. She abounds with faithful and virtuous sons, and tho' alas! too many of her children have become degenerate, we feel convinced that the great majority will rally around the standard of the union, and constitution of their country. At all events, let us know the worst—let the question be fairly tried; if the union is a rope of sand, if the constitution is a reed instead of a rock, if the government does not possess the power to confer that safety and protection upon the whole nation, which was the principle and great end of its establishment, then it would become entirely useless, and we should deceive ourselves if we trusted to its guardianship. We are as little disposed to usurpation, and as much attached to proper state privileges as Mr. Otis can possibly be; and if that gentleman really entertains doubts with respect to the powers of the general administration, we cannot but think that he would discover more wisdom, as well as patriotism, by advocating wholesome amendments to the constitution, than by introducing disorganizing resolutions in a state legislature. We view those resolutions with exceeding great alarm. We think they merit the utmost reprobation. We consider them unjust in point of principle; ill timed; calculated to assist the enemy, to encourage him to preserve in his favorite scheme of dismembering our empire. To prolong the war—to invite invasion—to enfeeble our own government—to diminish national confidence in our political institutions, and in fine, to introduce a train of calamities, which we scarcely dare to contemplate. We drop the pen to our beloved constitution we say *eternally*. Let the fatal hand of disunion be stayed.

NORFOLK, FEBRUARY 5.

We have before us a letter from one Wm. H. HARGROVE, dated at Fort Cuba (Havana) the 13th of November, 1813. The writer states, that in the year 1794 he went from the county of Norfolk, where he was born, to the western country; that he was living in the county of Baldwin, Mississippi Territory; that about three years since, he, with some of his friends, were seized by a party of Spanish soldiers and conveyed to the Island of Cuba, and that he has been confined in the above named Fort ever since, for what cause he has not been informed. As we shall forward this letter to the representative in Congress for the Mississippi Territory, we shall not state further.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 10.
Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Clark, Secy. of Volunteers, to the Secretary of War, dated
Fort Claiborne, East Bank of Alabama, 35 miles above Fort Stoddard, Jan. 1st, 1814.

SIR,
On the 13th ult. I marched a detachment from this post with the view of destroying the town of the imperial Creek Indians, on the Alabama, above the mouth of the Cahaba. After having marched about 30 miles, from the best information I could obtain, I was within 20 miles of a town newly erected on ground called Holy, occupied by a large body of the enemy, under the command of Withersford, the Half Breed Chief, who was one of those who commanded the Indians that destroyed the garrison at Mowbray August last, and who has committed many depredations on the frontier inhabitants. I immediately caused a stockade to be erected for the security of the heavy baggage and sick. On the morning of the 22d the troops resumed their line of march, chiefly through woods without a track to guide them near the town on the morning of the 23d, my disposition for attack was made. The troops advanced in 3 columns. With the centre column I advanced myself, ordering Lester's Guards and Wells' troop of dragoons to act as a corps of reserve. About noon the right column, composed of 12 months' volunteers, commanded by Col. Joseph Carson, came in view of the town called Ecanachaca (or Holy Ground) and was immediately vigorously attacked by the enemy, who were apprized of our approach, and had chosen their field of action.

Before the centre, commanded by Lt. Col. Russell, with a part of 3d regt. of U. S. infantry and mounted militia riflemen, or the left column, which was composed of militia and a party of Choctaws under Pushamutah, commanded by Major Smoot of militia, who were ordered to charge, could come generally into action, the enemy were repulsed & were flying in all directions, many of them casting away their arms.

Twenty of the enemy were killed, and judging from every appearance many were wounded. The loss on our part was 1 Corporal killed, and 1 Ensign, two Sergeants, 1 Corporal and two privates wounded.

A pursuit was immediately ordered; but from the nature of the country, nothing was effected. The town was nearly surrounded by swamps & deep ravines, which rendered our approach difficult, and facilitated the escape of the enemy. In the town we found a large quantity of provision and immense property of various kinds, which the enemy flying precipitately, were obliged to leave behind, & which, together with 200 houses, were destroyed. They had barely time to remove their women and children across the Alabama, which runs near where the town stood. The next day was occupied in destroying a town consisting of 60 houses, 8 miles higher up the River, and in taking & destroying the enemy's boats. At the town last destroyed was killed 3 Indians of distinction. The town first destroyed was built since the commencement of hostilities, and was established as a place of security for the inhabitants of several villages. The leader Withersford, Francis, and the Choctaw Siquinur's son, who were principal Prophets, resided here. Three Shawnees were among the slain.

Carson of the volunteers, Lt. Col. Russell of the 3d regt. U. S. infantry, and Major Smoot of the militia, greatly distinguished themselves. The activity and zeal of the Assistant Dep. Quarter Master General, Capt. Wert, and of my Brigade Major, Kennedy, merit the approbation of government. I was much indebted to my Aid de Camp, Lieut. Calvert, of volunteers, to Lieut. Robeson of the 3d regiment, and Major Caller of militia, who acted as my Aids on that day, for the promptness and ability with which they performed their several duties. The officers of the different corps behaved handsomely, and are entitled to distinction. Courage animated every sentiment, and each vied with the other in rendering service. I have taken the liberty of communicating to you directly, in consequence of the distant station of the General commanding the district, and also for the purpose of forwarding to you the enclosed original document which was found in the house of Withersford. It shews partially the conduct of the Spaniards towards the American government.

The 3d regiment has returned to this place, and volunteers are on their march to Mount Vernon near Fort Stoddard for the purpose of being paid off & discharged, their terms of service having generally expired.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your excellency's most
Obedient servant,
FEND L. CLAIBORNE.

Brig. Gen. of Vols.
His Excellency John Armstrong.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Floyd to Maj. Gen. Jackson, dated
Camp Defiance, 26 miles west of Chatahouchee, Jan. 27th, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that this morning at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock a very large body of hostile Indians, made a desperate attack upon the army under my command. Thereupon upon the centinels fired upon them, and with great impetuosity rushed upon our lines: in 30 mi-

nutes the action became general, and our front, right and left flanks were closely pressed; but the brave and gallant conduct of the field and staff officers, and the firmness of the men, repulsed them at every point.

The steady firmness and incessant fire of Captain Thomas's artillery and Capt. Adams's riflemen preserved our front line: both of these companies suffered greatly. The enemy rushed within 30 yards of the artillery, and Capt. Broadnax who commanded one of the picket guards maintained his post with great bravery until the enemy gained his rear, and then cut his way through them to the army. On this occasion Timpochee Barnes, a half breed, at the head of the Uchies, distinguished himself and contributed to the retreat of the picket guard; the other friendly Indians took refuge within our lines and remained inactive, with the exception of a few who joined our ranks. So soon as it became light enough to distinguish objects, I ordered Majors Watson's and Freeman's battalions to wheel up at right angles with Majors Booth's and Cleveland's battalions [who formed the right wing, to prepare for the charge, Captain Duke Hamilton's cavalry [who had reached me but the day before] was ordered to form in the rear of the right wing, to act as circumstances should dictate: the order for the charge was promptly obeyed, and the enemy fled in every direction before the bayonet. The signal was given for the charge of the cavalry who pursued, and sabred fifteen of the enemy, who left thirty-seven dead on the field: from the effusion of blood and the number of head-dresses and war-clubs found in various directions, their loss must have been considerable, independent of the wounded.

I directed the friendly Indians, with Meriwether's and Ford's rifle companies, accompanied by Capt. Hamilton's troop, to pursue them through Calibee Swamp, where they were trailed by their blood, but succeeded in overtaking but one of their wounded.

Col. Newman received three balls in the commencement of the action, which deprived me of the services of that gallant and useful officer. The Assist. Adj. Gen. Norton, was indisposed in the discharge of his duty, and rendered important services: his horse was wounded under him. The whole of the staff was prompt, and discharged their duty with courage and fidelity: their vigilance, the intrepidity of the officers and the firmness of the men, met my approbation and deserve the praise of their country. I have to regret the death of many of my brave fellows, who have found honorable graves in the voluntary support of their country.

My Aid de camp in executing my orders, had his horse killed under him. Gen. Lee and Major Pace, who acted as additional aids, rendered me essential services with honor to themselves and usefulness to the cause in which they have embarked. Four waggon and several other horses were killed, and two of the artillery horses wounded. While I deplore the losses sustained on this occasion, I have the consolation to know that the men which I have the honor to command have done their duty.

I herewith transmit you a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN FLOYD,
Brig. Gen.

[Here follows a list of the killed and wounded in the above action, which is omitted in this Star from the want of room.]
Total killed, 17; total wounded, 152.
(Signed) CHARLES WILLIAMSON,
Hospital Surgeon.

N. B. One of the wounded since dead—5 of the friendly Indians killed, fifteen wounded.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.

In regard to the British provincial/colonial, now sitting in this town, nothing is to be apprehended. The violence of the poor impotent wretches who are now venting their malignant ravings against the nation, will most certainly cause a reaction. The honest and well meaning, and the moderate of the federal party are entirely dissatisfied with the conduct of these infamous British partisans. A few days since, when Mr. Quincy was delivering his language in the senate chamber, the hon. Jonathan Mason was present, and expressed his great dislike to the promulgation of such sentiments, and said they were calculated to ruin any party. He said the doctrines advanced were fallacious, the arguments weak and flimsy, and the delivery ranting and boisterous, without ease or dignity. Mr. Mason, you will recollect, is a federalist, but does not hold communion with the junto—he is in sentiment with the honorable Mr. Dexter. It is a fact, that the question was agitated in the federal caucus recently held at the coffee house, whether it would be advisable to raise an army of 50,000 men—borrow in the first instance, two million of dollars of the respective banks, pledging the state as security for the purpose of carrying their project into effect, of raising the embargo, and thereby create civil war. This shocked many of the country members, who said they could not accede to so anti-republican a—that they felt bound to obey, not to violate laws. This mad and wicked and foolish project was brought forward by the *leader* of the party, but I presume you know too much of these contemptible cowardly brigades, to feel the least concern for the issue. I thank you and you may rely upon it, that nothing will be done. Our Tories will threaten and bluster and talk big, and all will end in smoke, as usual. In case of



FROM THE ALEXANDRIA MAGAZINE.

THE BATTLE OF ERIE.

Arise, honest Jack! now before you get mellow,
Come tip us that stave just, my honest old fellow,
Bout the young Commodore, and his fresh water
crew.
Who keel-haul'd the Britons, and captur'd a few.
"Twas just at sun-rise, and a glorious day,
Our squadron at anchorage in Put-in-Bay,
When we saw the bold Britons, and clear for a
bout.
Instead of put in, by the — we put out!
Up went Union-Jack, never up there before,
"Don't give up the ship," was the motto it bore;
And as soon as the motto our gallant men saw,
They let 'em fly, and shouted hurra!
"O! then 'twould have rais'd your hair three
inches higher,
To see how we dash'd in among them like fire!
This Lawrence went first, and the rest as they
could.
And a long time the brunt of the action she stood.
"Twas pepping work—fire, fury and smoke,
And groans from the wounded laid spite of 'em
broke.
The water grew red round our ships as she lay,
The 'twas never before so, till that bloody day.
"They fell all around me like sparks in a gale,
The shot made a sieve of each rag of a sail,
And out of our crew scarce a dozen remain'd,
But these gallant tars still the battle maintain'd.
"Twas then our commander, God bless his
young heart,
Thought it best from his well-pepp'd ship to
depart,
And bring up the rest who were toying behind,
For why—they were sadly in want of a wind.
"So to Barnall he gave the command of his ship,
And set out like a hawk, on this desperate trip,
In a small open yawl, right through their whole
fleet.
Who with many a broadside our cock-boat did
greet.
"I steer'd her, and damme, if every inch
Of these timbers of mine at each crack didn't
flinch;
But our little Commodore, cool and serene,
Was stirr'd up a muscle by any was seen.
"Whole volleys of muskets were level'd at him,
But the devil a one ever graz'd 'em a limb,
Though he stood up aloft in the stern of the boat,
Till the crew pull'd down by the skirts of his coat.
"At last, through Heaven's mercy, we reach'd
't other ship,
And the wind springing up, we gave her the whip,
And ran down their line, boys, through thick
and through thin,
And both'd of their crews with a horrible din.
"Then starboard and larboard, and this way and
that,
We bang'd them, and rak'd them, and laid their
masts flat,
Till one after 't other, they haul'd down their
flag,
And an end put for that time to Johnny Bull's
drag.
"The Detroit, and Queen Charlotte, and Lady
Protestant,
Not able to fight or run, gave up the ghost,
And not one of them all from our grapplings got
free.
"Though we'd fifty-four guns, and they just sixty-
three.
"Smite my limbs? But they all got their bellies
full then,
And found what it was, boys, to buckle with
men,
Who fight, or what's just the same, think they
fight.
For their Country's free trade, and their own na-
tive right.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

His excellency, Gov. TOMPKINS met the two Houses in the Assembly Chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Assembly.

It would have given me great satisfaction to have had it in my power to congratulate you on this occasion upon the return of the advantages and blessing of peace. The government of the United States, both before and since the commencement of the present war with Great Britain, has uniformly evinced a disposition to adjust, upon liberal and reciprocal terms, the existing differences between the two nations. The appointment of envoys plenipotentiary—who repaired to Europe so early as May last, upon the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, furnishes an incontrovertible proof of that disposition. It does not appear that a spirit equally conciliatory has influenced the councils of the enemy. The good offices of the Emperor have been declined, and a proposition has been submitted to our government by the Prince Regent for transferring the feature of negotiation to London or Copenhagen. The President has given further evidence of his desire to terminate the calamities of war by according to that overture also. It is to be hoped that the contemplated negotiation may result in the conclusion of an honorable and lasting peace. But when we consider that pacific conferences are greatly procrastinated by the proposed change of the place of treating, when we reflect upon the non-acceptance by the Prince Regent of the mediation of the illustrious friend and ally—upon the former inadmissible pretensions of the British Government and upon the terms of Lord Carlisle's recent communication to the Secretary of State, but hope of a favorable issue ought not to be sanguine. If the late proposition has

proceeded from a willingness to remove amicably upon principles which may be mutual and consistent with the established maxims of public law, the impending conferences will very probably eventuate propitiously. But we ought not to permit the hope of that result, to fall us into a fatal security; for it may be that we must ultimately depend upon an unopposed, vigorous and successful prosecution of the unavoidable contest in which we are involved, for the establishment and security of our just rights.

It was not to be expected after so long a period of peace, that upon the first declaration of a war by the United States, a well organized and efficient army could immediately be brought into the field. There was little experience of the revolution remaining in the country, and to develop military talents and national resources and to give them the most wise and beneficial direction is the work of time. In tracing the progress of our arms in the last campaign, however, there is as much cause of pride and congratulation as it was reasonable to hope for.

The navy has maintained, if not brightened, the lustre of its antecedent character. Arduous battles and brilliant victories, surpassed by none recorded in the annals of history, and which have given splendor to the American name, have been fought and won by it. The capture of York, the taking of Fort George, the conquest of Proctor's army, the subjugation of the western Indians, the successive victories over the Creeks, the defence of Sandusky, of Sacket's Harbor, and of other places, are honorable to our arms and have exhibited traits of conduct and intrepidity in the army that justify high expectations. These gratifying events, however, have been followed by some disappointments and disasters.

Public expectation was highly excited by the last movement of the main army and was greatly disappointed at the failure of the supposed object of that movement.

The recent invasion by the enemy of the western frontier of this state, and the extraordinary surrender to him of the garrison and fort of Niagara, the burning of flourishing villages and settlements—the pillage of private property, and the massacre of peaceable inhabitants of that frontier by a savage foe, are melancholy occurrences calculated to excite the liveliest sympathy for the sufferers, and to rouse the indignation of every friend of humanity and of his country. The conduct of the enemy during that invasion was marked by a disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, and by a malignant ferocity. Many of our fellow citizens, who were at peace with their families, were murdered and scalped. The bodies of many of those who were wounded or taken prisoners in the engagement at Black Rock, have been found mangled in the most shocking manner, by the tomahawk and scalping knife.

The distresses of the families who have thus become the victims of a cruel and unprecedented warfare call for the immediate and liberal interposition of the legislature. The character and dignity of the state, as well as justice to our exposed and suffering fellow citizens, demand the exertion of its utmost power and resources to punish the atrocities of the enemy, and render that frontier secure in future from his incursions and cruelties.

The measures which were taken upon that emergency, with the requisitions, correspondence, orders and reports relating thereto will be especially communicated without delay.

You will permit me gentlemen, to remark in this place, that the want of some legal provisions whereby the burden of defence may be more equitably diffused, and the less wealthy part of the community be relieved from the disproportionate share of actual service to which they are subjected by the existing laws, the want of legal power for enforcing summary obedience to the authority delegated to officers by the militia law, and to supply food, quarters and transportation for troops called out under state authority, render it impossible for the militia generally to repel invasions immediately and effectually.

I must likewise be indulged in again soliciting the attention of the legislature to the propriety of raising corps of volunteers, of giving them suitable remuneration for their clothing and an increase of pay. These corps might take the field upon any emergency, without the tedious process of detaching assembling and organizing men from remote districts, and would perform any actual service which might legally be required more fully than detached militia.

By an act of congress passed in June last, a direct tax was laid upon the United States, and in the apportionment the sum of four hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and forty one 62 100 dollars, has been imposed upon the state of N. Y. The same law distributes the quota of each state in the several counties thereof, but authorizes the state legislature previously to the first day of April next, to vary that apportionment, and entitles each state to a deduction of fifteen per cent upon paying its quota into the treasury of the United States, before the tenth day of February next, and of ten per cent if paid before the first day of May next. The limitation of time to have the benefit of a deduction by a late supplementary law to the 20th day of February. The advantages which will accrue to our citizens, and of course

to the state, by the payment of this quota directly from the treasury, are too obvious to be enumerated. The raising to the citizens of this state of about sixty five thousand dollars, and to the nation of the expense of assessment and collection will amount to nearly one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The number of inhabitants and the amount of wealth of the respective counties of this state, vary essentially from year to year, so that it is scarcely possible at any one time to make a perfectly equitable distribution of a tax amongst them. A considerable part of our unsettled lands are owned by non-residents. The inconveniences and sacrifices of the inhabitants of some counties arising from their exposure to the enemy, and from the frequent calls which have unavoidably been made upon them to perform actual militia duty, have been such that it would at this particular juncture, be unreasonable and severe to levy upon them any part of the direct tax.

The state can advance the present tax without any material embarrassment to its treasury or call upon its citizens.

In one thousand eight hundred and eight, a loan at seven per cent was made by the state of its citizens, for their accommodation and relief, under the restrictive laws. The privilege of borrowing from divers banks, at five and six per cent interest is reserved to the state in the acts giving or extending their several characters. It is therefore in our power to borrow at a moderate interest the amount of the direct tax before mentioned, to advance it for the benefit and accommodation of our citizens, and to appropriate and pledge for its repayment the securities taken for former loans by the state. The importance of this subject to our constituents and to the interest of this state and of the nation, will, I trust, recommend it to your early and serious attention.

Soon after the last adjournment of the legislature, two persons were convicted in this city of the crime of murder: the one as principal in the first degree and the other as being present, aiding and assisting in the commission of the crime. I judge it to my duty to suspend the execution of one of them. The report and documents upon which this respite was founded are now presented to you.

Gentlemen! The progress and success of domestic manufactures and improvements of every kind; the high price obtained by the husbandman for the products of his labor, and the general health, prosperity and tranquility (except in the lamented instances already noticed) which has prevailed within our state during the last year, call upon us to render fervent gratitude to that indulgent Providence, who has mingled so many of the enjoyments and benefits of peace with the afflictions of war. Let us therefore implore him to continue his benedictions upon our beloved country, and to gain us unanimity, patriotism and wisdom, to pursue at this important session the most essential interests of the state and of the Union.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, Jan. 25, 1814.

A GOOD JOKE.

Some time in December last, the Albion 74, procured in Tarpaulin Cove, a large supply of provisions, &c. and being well pleased with the quality and price of the articles obtained, the captain was induced to leave funds with the innkeeper at that place to lay up a large stock, as he intended shortly to return, and he wished to have the supply ready. This good, Blue Light Innkeeper, anxious to convince this officer of his Britannic majesty how desirous he was to obtain his good opinion, immediately undertook the job, and in a short time procured all the articles required. Now mark the result! The Liverpool Packet privateer, cruising on the same station, received information from the Albion what a clever fellow they had met with; and assured the captain of the privateer that he might also avail himself of this good man's friendship—who, shortly after paid him a visit, and bought him of the whole of his purchases, consisting of sheep, rice, poultry, &c. and made off with the booty, leaving the deluded landlord to settle his accounts for disbursements with the commander of the Albion.

NORRIS AND MARTIN.

(Successors to Wm. Norris, Jun.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA

DEALERS & GROCERS,

BALTIMORE.

Inform their Eastern Shore friends, and inhabitants generally, that they can now supply them with the main articles in their line, at much lower prices than heretofore, *speculating having met with a complete check.* They have on hand a large and choice assortment of old Wines and Liquors, which they pledge themselves to sell *pure* as imported. They have also on hand, a complete assortment of Green and Black Teas, fresh and of a superior quality, imported expressly for retailers and private families; hence the lovers of fine Teas are particularly invited to give them a call. All goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found, on trial, to be as represented.

* * * As it frequently happens, that persons instructed to buy Goods of us, to suit their own convenience get them on the wharves and other places; it would be well for those who give orders in future, to request that bills be obtained to accompany the Goods.

Feb. 1—8

TO RENT.

The house and premises, lately occupied by John T. Oakes, deceased, with a store house and granary annexed, the rent will be moderate to a careful tenant, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Baltimore, Jan. 25—8

NOTICE.

All owners and masters of vessels in the District of Oxford are hereby cautioned against taking in cargoes or leaving the District until they come to Oxford and comply with the following regulations:—December 27, 1813, and those that have been confined to the Chesapeake, and are still to be, and principally from hence to Baltimore, and no suspicion of a violation of the regulations, will be permitted to give a Permanent Bond with sufficient securities, and take a permission accordingly.

JOHN WALLIS, Collector.

Jan. 25—m

FOR SALE.

About 500 acres of LAND, situated in Turbot county, adjoining the lands of William Roberts, being a part of the estate of the late Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq. deceased. Those lands have a full proportion of timber, and all other advantages of a good land. A credit of one, two and three years will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, one third thereof being paid on the sale, or BANK STOCK will be received in payment for the whole or in part. Apply to

JOHN L. KERR.

Feb. 28—m

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned from breaking down fencing, or riding through the Farm, the property of Charles Henrix, deceased, as it proves destructive to the produce growing thereon; as I am determined to put the law in force against all persons who do so, without any respect, who attempt to violate the aforesaid warning. Given under my hand this 7th day of February, 1814.

JOHN GREGORY, Adm'r of Charles Henrix, dec'd.

Feb. 8—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 provender; and every reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 4—m

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where from his arrangements, every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS HENRIX.

January 4, 1814—m

BOARDING HOUSE.

The subscriber informs her friends, and the public generally, that she continues to keep accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year. As it is presumed that private lodgings are preferred by travelling ladies, she hopes to be favoured with their company particularly. She is well assured that more genteel entertainment cannot be had in this place.

SUSAN TRIPPE.

N. B. She has a vacancy at this time for 6 or 8 boys or girls.
Easton, Washington St. Jan. 4—m
opposite the Bank.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has lately removed to Easton, and has taken part of the house formerly occupied by the Bank, and wishes to take in to board, a few Boys and Girls.

PERE F. BAYARD.

Jan. 11—m

REMOVAL.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the room lately occupied by Major John Meredith as a store room, opposite the Court House, where he has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of SADDLERY—and where he will continue to execute work in his line with neatness and dispatch.

WILLIAM BROWNELL.

Jan. 4—m
N. B. Orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber has removed the above business to the house formerly occupied by Mr. George Sewell, and opposite Mr. James Wainwright's Cabinet maker's shop, where he hopes from his serious attention to the business, to merit a generous portion of public patronage.

CHARLES BLAKE.

Easton, Jan. 4—m

NOTICE.

The subscriber having waited six months very patiently for those gentlemen that were due him when he quit business in this place, once more begs leave to request those who have not settled with him, to come forward and do it without delay; as he is determined to put all his business in the hands of officers for collection, which may be unsettled on the first day of March next, without respect to persons. Those who wish to get clear of costs will therefore please to call on the subscriber, or Anthony Whiteley, Jun. for settlement, who is fully authorized to receive the same.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

Easton, Jan. 18—6

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Anderson, late of Caroline county dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23th day of January, 1814.

JAMES ANDERSON, adm'r of Isaac Anderson, dec'd.

Feb. 1—34

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That I intend making application to Kent county court, at March Term next, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto.

JOHN PARKER.

Jan. 1—9

BUCEPHALUS.

The above valuable Stead Horse will be exchanged for good strong young work horses, if application is made in due time. For terms enquire of

WILLIAM H. DE COURCY.

Feb. 1—3

NOTICE.

Whereas Jonathan Nevill, one of the heirs of James Nevill, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, proffered to the said county court his petition in writing at day term in the year eighteen hundred and eleven, praying that a commission might issue according to the act of descents, to divide the real estate of the said James Nevill among his heirs at law; And whereas a commission was issued in pursuance of the prayer of the said petitioner, and the commissioners therein named returned to the said county court that the real estate of the said James would not admit of a division among his heirs, without loss and injury, and valued the same in current money, which said return was ratified and confirmed by the said county court; And whereas Mary Nevill, one of the heirs of the said James, is absent from the said county, who is entitled to make her election to take the said real estate at its valuation. It is therefore ordered by the said county court, that the said Mary Nevill, one of the heirs of the said James, who it is alleged is residing out of the said county, appear on the first Saturday in May next, and make her election to take the said real estate at its valuation; and on her non appearance at the time aforesaid, the other heirs next entitled may come into the said county court and make their election in the same manner as if the said Mary Nevill, so absent, had appeared and refused to take the said estate at the valuation of the commissioners before mentioned: Provided that this notice be published in the Eastern Star four weeks successively before the said first Saturday in May next of the said county court.

True copy, taken from the minutes of proceedings of said court at the October term last past.

JOHN BROWNE, Clerk of Q. A. C. C.

Feb. 8—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That LEVIN KIMMEY, of Caroline county, intends to renew his application to the Judges of Caroline county court, at the next March term thereof, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly passed at the late session of the General Assembly of Maryland, in his favour.

Feb. 8—3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of Edward Corbett, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of gentle appearance, and by profession a Silversmith. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT, Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragoons.

August 31—m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 15th day of January last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Joshua; says he is fifty-two years of age, five feet four inches high; his clothing when committed were a drab coloured cloth great coat, black cloth waistcoat, a muslin shirt, blue cloth pants, good coarse shoes and stockings—has a scar on the right side of his nose, also a mark on his breast which was caused by a burn; Says he belongs to Mr. James Combs, on the Sugar Land, Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff Frederick county, Maryland.

Jan. 30 (Feb. 8)—3

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 15th day of January last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Arnold. He is about 45 years of age, five feet four inches high; his clothing when committed were a blue striped jersey roundabout, homespun twill'd cotton jacket, lined pants—front buttoned feet; Says he belongs to Mr. Edward Clenden, about 12 miles from Leonard Town, St. Mary's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff Frederick county, Maryland.

Feb. 2 (8)—8

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Eloped from my household business, some time in May last, a mulatto boy named Garrison Williams, an apprentice to the farming business. Any person taking up said apprentice boy, and bringing him home, or securing him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

ANN ESNALTS, Dorchester county, Md. Feb. 1—34

RUNAWAY.

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

DAVID KERR, Junior, Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, Dec. 7—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult, a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no receding temples, a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip, which is large and droops so as to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of muslin pants, one pair cross-barred do, one red spotted coat, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts. Besides a number of other articles, of which I do not recollect. The above reward will be given if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home. All males of years and others are forwarded harboring him as they pass.

JOHN J. HARRINGTON, Easton, Md. and 1/2

Feb. 8—m



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 Five Cents per square.

REPUBLICAN ELOQUENCE.

SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. HOLMES,
IN THE SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
During the Debate on the Reported Answer to the Governor's Speech.

His Excellency.

YES, after eight days deep cogitation of the committee, an answer is produced, which, I apprehend, will remain a standing monument of the degradation of this once respectable State, the gentlemen of the majority must not deem it unreasonable, if I occupy some time in discussing its merits. But in this I confess I despair of making any impression on the majority of this board. After having, during a war of eighteen months, taken their ground against their country and in favor of its enemy, after having condemned their own government, and justified the aggressions and atrocities of the enemy, in every particular, without a solitary exception, an attempt to dissuade them from his course, just in this case is desperate. I might, as well attempt to convert an Attest by Scripture; I might as well go into the church yard, and exhort the dead, and expostulate with the sleeping ashes of the dead. No, Sir, it is not them, whom I expect to convince or to edify, it is an apprehension, that silence may be deemed an acquiescence in the inflammatory proceedings; it is for the sake of my political friends, that I stand forth the advocate of my injured country.

I agree with His Excellency, that the liberty of speech is important to a free people, and he who would restrain it, is a foe to republican freedom. It is a privilege which I highly prize, and which I shall take advantage of in this debate. True, it may be abused. In bad times, bad men will endeavor to excite discontent. In the commencement of a war, slander and abuse are wonderfully successful. There was danger for a while, that the outrages of party might drive the administration from office, or compel them to make an ignominious peace. But truth prevailed. Notwithstanding every attempt to throw a stumbling block in the way of the administration in the days of difficulty and distress, their popularity has increased, and the people are more united than at the commencement of the war. You speak of the growing discontents of the people: Where is your evidence? In the elections? In what elections? In N. York, the most commercial State in the Union? In N. Jersey, where every branch has been regenerated in a year? In Maryland, where you but just smuggled in your Governor? In Vermont, to be sure, you have a minority Governor for one year; and I trust, for one year only. But in the City of New York, at a late election, the American cause prevailed by a change that was truly astonishing. And all this in time of war, against the incessant clamors and slanders of party, without any sedition act, or other act to screen the administration.

His Excellency informs us, that he has received fifteen hundred stand of arms from the Secretary at War; and you, in the answer, attribute this event to the efficacy of your famous Resolve of June last. To suppose that that antiquated, that complete specimen in the art of sinking, could produce any other effect in the mind of the Secretary at War, than ridicule, is to me absolutely incredible. It began with a preamble full of invectives, with a "Whereas," followed by a string of accusations against the whole course of measures of the administration, and concluded with a "Therefore, Resolved, That the Adjutant General be requested to write to Genl. Armstrong for the arms, &c." It was indeed a production which promised much, and promised nothing, and I will add, effected nothing. It is probable that General Armstrong, agreeably to his promise, sent you the arms as soon as they were ready; but none the sooner for your pitiful resolve.

But this war is unjust. Must we travel over this ground again? This charge has been refuted more than a thousand times. But that makes no difference; they renew it, they vaunt it, they can urge still. The right of Blockade, Orders in Council, and Impressment are brought up, and are insisted with greater obstinacy than in the British Parliament.

I have said, and I repeat it, that the priority of the French Decrees could be no excuse for these Orders, if such had been the fact. What, Sir, retaliate upon an innocent neutral the aggressions

which your enemy has committed upon that neutral? The priority of aggression makes no difference. Each nation must account with us for the injury it has done us: I have wondered the government of the United States have ever condescended to discuss the question of the priority of these edicts; though it is beyond question, that the blockade of the 16th of May, 1806, was far more injurious to American commerce, than the Berlin Decree of the 21st Nov. following. This extraordinary blockade, obstructed the commerce of nearly one thousand miles of sea coast, including many important commercial cities, and the mouths of several large and navigable rivers. But the advocates of British say she had a right to do all this. She had force enough to invest this whole extent, therefore it was legally blockaded, whether the force was applied or not. So I suppose, gentlemen would contend that some other coast, equally extensive, was actually blockaded, because it might be; and in this way, Britain might blockade every port in the world at the same time. But the strongest advocates for retaliation have not pretended that it could be justified until after notice of the first aggression, and neglect or refusal to retaliate. Upon what principle, then, was the Order of Council of 8th January, 1807, imposed? This was but forty seven days after the Berlin Decree, and before we could have had any notice of it; and yet Great Britain had a right, say they, to retaliate on us for an act, which we could not prevent, and of which we did not know! It is vain to pretend, that this Order was not a retaliation of the Berlin Decree, because less rigorous in terms. It was contrary to the known law of nations, and Britain had the power to enforce it; but France had no power to enforce her Decree, and it could be considered but an empty threat.

But it is suggested, that this war is for the protection of British seamen. This charge is without any foundation. We are contending for the protection of our seamen on board of our own ships. The law of nations admits not the subjects of one nation to enter on board ships of another, and take such as they shall judge their own. The case is simple, and capable of demonstration. The ocean is the common highway of nations. On it, each has a concurrent but not an exclusive jurisdiction. If, then, one nation has a right to take such as she shall judge her own subjects in this common jurisdiction, the other may retake the same subject, if she judges him to be her own. If this nation has a right to recapture, she has, a fortiori, a right to resist the first taking;—so that pursuing your principle, one nation claiming a citizen in a jurisdiction common to both, has a right to take him from another, while the other, if she claims him, has a right to resist. But, though the jurisdiction is concurrent on the ocean, it is not so on board ship. Here the jurisdiction is exclusive. The municipal law prevails here. Vattel says, that a person born on shipboard, is considered as the natural born subject of the nation to which the ship belonged, because within the exclusive jurisdiction of that nation. It is true that there are causes, in which a belligerent may enter on board for certain purposes, for instance, to search for contraband goods, and to prevent a violation of blockade. But these are exceptions, and go to prove the rule. It is manifest that these exceptions, especially that relative to contraband goods, are the effect of compact. The natural law never defined what articles were contraband. These exceptions, so strictly defined, and carefully guarded, prove, incontestably, the general rule, that each nation has an exclusive jurisdiction on board its ships on the ocean. But to pretend that because there is one exception, there is therefore another; that because the officers of one nation have a right to enter on board the ships of another, in search of contraband goods, and if they find any that are suspicious, they have a right to carry in the ship for trial, that therefore such officers have a right to enter on board and take such men as they shall judge their own, without trial, is, I confess, a course of reasoning which I do not fully understand. If this right exists, why do not gentlemen give us the proof of it? They are wise and learned in the law of nations; where is the writer on national law, who had undertaken to establish the right of a nation to enter on board the ships of another, and to take such as she may deem her own, without submitting the question to an international tribunal?

But gentlemen insist, that British subjects, who we have naturalized, are the subjects of contention; and they insist on the doctrine of perpetual allegiance; or at least, that a naturalized citizen has but a local protection. That is, inasmuch as allegiance and protection are reciprocal, and this protection does not extend beyond the territory or exclusive jurisdiction of the nation, so the allegiance is subject to the same limitation. As a consequence of this doctrine, a British subject, naturalized here, is ob-

liged to fight against his native country until he get three leagues from the shore, and the moment he crosses this imaginary line, he is absolved from his allegiance, and obliged to fight for his native against his adopted country. This consequence alone, is sufficient to make the proposition ridiculous. But the law has removed every doubt on this subject. Naturalization is defined the giving a foreigner the rights of a citizen; or converting a foreigner into a citizen. The world itself carries with it its own definition. Our own law has determined its effect. It was decided in N. York, that it operates retroactively, and places the man in the same situation as if he had always been a citizen. The principle is the same in England. Coke and Blackstone tell us, that if a man be made a denizen, the children born after he was denized shall inherit, but not those which were born before. But it is not so in the case of naturalization; because naturalization has a retrospective energy. But the British statute which provides for the naturalization of such foreign seamen as shall have served two years on board their ships, puts this question beyond doubt. The act makes them as natural born subjects or natives within the kingdom.

But the answer to his Excellency's speech has brought up the question of retaliation; and a wonderful degree of sympathy is excited for his Majesty's subjects. Newark is artfully selected, probably as the first aggression. I suppose the burning of the defenceless villages on the shores of the Chesapeake, are instances of British mercy. The exciting the Indians to indiscriminate massacres, was British mercy. The brutalities of that Vandal, Cockburn, are instances of this mercy. The cold-blooded murders of that Goliath, Proctor, are instances of it. Who were the aggressors in this business of retaliation? The advocates of perpetual allegiance will say America! With them, a man is fixed to the spot where he drew his first breath. If an American, on a visit to England, happens to have a son born there, that parent should immediately return with him to America, this child owes an allegiance which he can never shake off; and if some thirty years afterwards, in defending his soil from British pollution, his house from conflagration, or his wife and children from rape, he happens to be made prisoner, he is condemned as a traitor to his majesty, is sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he is almost dead, to be cut down, his bowels torn out by violence and thrown in his face, his head cut off his body dissected in quarters, and the quarters to be at his majesty's disposal! This is a necessary consequence of perpetual allegiance, & a faint picture of British humanity.

But we are charged with driving the aborigines from their inheritances. It is but a short time since Mr. Jefferson was an object of ridicule, for his regard for the Indians and disposition to civilize them. Now, that they are the allies of his majesty, and hostility against them is evidence of a disposition to exterminate them—Never was a charge more unfounded, cruel or pernicious. We have used them as children. They had no ground of complaint against us, and what good motive could have induced his Excellency to infuse into the minds of the people and of these Indians, that the U. States are determined to drive them off? The effect is beyond a doubt. It will awake them to vengeance, and the innocent blood which may flow in consequence, may one day be required of us, who disseminate charges so groundless and injurious.

But it is said that this is a war against N. England. Here is the attempt again to excite local jealousies. New England has interests peculiar to herself; she must be separate. The hon. Chairman, probably, looks forward to the period, when we can speak of the kingdom of New England; and possibly anticipates, that JESSE THE FIRST may be its future sovereign. And, Sir, though I utterly abhor a monarchy, if we must have a king, I should be willing that gentlemen should wield the sceptre as any other—I should prefer him to George the Third; for I do not think him quite so crazy. I should prefer him to the Prince Regent, for he possesses the charities of domestic life, which his Royal Highness does not appear to be overburdened with. I should prefer him to Bonaparte, because, though he is a military man, I do not believe he is capable of doing half so much mischief. Having said this to pacify the hon. member of his favorite subject, I shall now proceed to examine that part of the answer which relates to the Embargo. Gentlemen have a wonderful facility of denouncing laws as unconstitutional. It was to be expected that those gentlemen who regard their reputation as correct lawyers, would have deliberated before they decided. At least it was hoped, that inasmuch as we have a tribunal competent to decide this question, and that very speedily, gentlemen instead of threatening to legislate against the legislation of Congress, would have taken the means to have a decision in the

courts of the United States. Are they afraid to trust the Federal Judges? Do these gentlemen lack wisdom and integrity? Or is it this wisdom and integrity which they are afraid of? The other embargo was deemed by some unconstitutional, because it was unlimited; but it was decided otherwise in this state; and if I mistake not, the hon. member from Worcester argued in favor of its constitutionality. The objection to the embargo is, that it restricts the coasting trade, and gentlemen seem to insist that the right to regulate commerce among the several states, means between state and state. I will read you the opinion of Gen. Washington on this subject. [Here Mr. H. read a communication of President Washington to the Senate, 28th March, 1794, and insisted that it was in point.]—But that clause in the constitution which authorizes Congress to provide for the common defence and general welfare is amply sufficient. Who can doubt the importance of this measure to the common defence? We are starving ourselves to feed our enemies. They suffer exceedingly; and perhaps this is cause of more than half the clamor. Gentlemen feel compassionate towards the District of Maine. The people, to be sure, suffer privations and they are willing to endure them; but they are not starving, nor severely distressed; and very few of them would thank us for our condolence. The Embargo was a measure called for by both parties; and the people had rather bear it, hard as it is, than that their enemy should be fed. But gentlemen threaten Legislative interference: are they prepared for this? They mean surely, by a state law, to repeal the embargo, and enforce the repeal against the officers of the general government. This is coming out. If they are in earnest, I like this. You have talked long enough. We begin to doubt your nerve. Your rich men have probably made up their minds, as well as those of desperate fortunes. They probably understand the meaning of the word revolution. They have probably thought where they shall be when the wheel stops. But gentlemen magnify the ill success and disgrace of this war. This was expected. It seems to be a subject of exultation. I too, regret, as much as any man, the disasters of our arms. But it was not entirely unexpected. We had been thirty years at peace; the art of war was of course neglected: our revolutionary heroes have, one after another, passed off the stage of action. In a free country you must begin hostilities without preparation. If you prepare, the people will know for what; and if so, you tell your enemy, and his preparation will be correspondent. If so, you may as well be at war at once. We had to encounter the prejudices of a people inured to peace; and to resist a desperate faction who were advocating the enemy and throwing every obstacle in the way of the government. We had to raise troops, and obtain money. These obstacles are overcome. And have we met with nothing but disgrace and defeat? Were the defence of Fort Mifflin, Fort Stevenson, Sacket's Harbor and Craney Island, disgraceful? Are our unparalleled triumphs on the ocean, disgraceful? Was the success on Lake Ontario, and the complete and signal victory on Erie, when, with an inferior force we captured in fair battle a whole fleet, disgraceful? Give me such disgraces as these, and you are welcome to all the laurels which thicken round the brow of the mighty Cockburn!

The speech and reported answer speak of debts and taxes. We were once told that a national debt was a national blessing. I never believed it. In war we must have debts and in peace we must pay them—taxes sufficient to pay the interest, is all a people at war ought to endure; and this is all we shall be obliged to endure. But his excellency intimates, that the debt will continue as long as the union of the states. Was this intended as a hint to the people, that to avoid the debt, they must divide the states? I don't apprehend that the people of the Commonwealth are yet ready to pay their debts this way. Our government, it is said, discover no disposition to peace, and that they have taken no measures to put an end to the war. These are groundless assertions. We offered to remove the former Embargo, as to England, if she would remove her edicts. We accepted of Erskine's propositions. We declared war on account of Impressment and the Orders in Council. The orders were suspended, and we immediately proposed a cessation of hostilities, on the single condition of suspending the practice of impressment during the armistice; and offered the exclusion of British seamen from our employ, if Britain would abandon impressment. A similar offer was made by Mr. Monroe to Admiral Warren. We passed a law excluding British seamen from our employ. We adopted the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, and sent ministers to Petersburg for the purpose of treating; and this, too, while Russia was at war with France, and fighting for England. In this situation, at a time when the efforts of France were most powerful, and it was expected that Austria would join

her, Mr. Madison being under French influence, a tool of Bonaparte, agreed to submit the dispute to the investigation of the ally of England and the most powerful enemy of France. And when Britain refused this reasonable proposition, and proposed to treat separately, we agreed, and ministers have been appointed. But his excellency has discovered evidence of French influence, in the proposition of Bonaparte, that America should treat for a General Peace with the allies of France. Has his excellency forgotten when Lord Castlereagh claimed his party by the name of "our friends in Congress?" What can influence this government and people in favor of France? Is it passion, prejudice or interest, that creates a partiality of one nation for another. We have no French language, laws, constitutions, manners, nor customs.—We have no French merchants, agents or spies, among us. Can Governor Strong and his friends boast of minds as free from British attachments? Have they no prejudices, either civil or religious, that draw them towards the worlds last hope? Sir, it is in vain to disguise it, the officers of the government are under a very fatal British influence. I do not mean by this, that they are sold to Britain; or that they would dare openly to aid her. I mean to say, that they have attachments and partialities for Britain that are extremely dangerous to the liberties of their country. England is our mother country, the nation from whom we descended. The names of our ancestors are there. Every man has a strong attachment to the land where are deposited the ashes of his fathers. We speak the same language. It has been said by some one that it was the policy of France to make her language the court language of Europe, that she might the better maintain her influence at these courts.

What then must be the power of Britain over us, who not only gives a language to the court, but to the people? The Advantage is infinite. We are inundated with her books, laws, politics & divinity, are literally imported. The student at law reads English history, politics and law, glorified by English writers, and leaves off admiring their constitution, and properly wishing that ours resembled them more. The divine readers of English sermons, and sometimes preaches them, in which the writer takes care to boast of the rights of Englishmen; and in this way, England is believed not only the bulwark of our policy, but of our religion. This is not all; British merchants, agents, and perhaps spies, speaking the same language, can deal and negotiate with wonderful facility.

And add to this, Sir, the privilege granted by the treaty of 1794, to refugees, to return with their love of royalty and hatred of republicanism, and to recover and hold lands, as citizens, and you have some of the streams of British influence; streams which I apprehend are converging to a torrent, which may one day sweep away the liberties of our country. But why do I pursue the course to prove the existence of British influence, when there is a party in this country who go step by step with the British Ministry, who justify every aggression and whose maxim is that Britain can do no wrong? when our Governors and Legislatures are withholding their aid, discouraging the people, and throwing every obstacle in the way, both of prosecuting the war and obtaining an honorable peace? Look at all this, and if you are not convinced of British influence, you would not be persuaded should one rise from the dead.

Suppose we were at war with France, and a party should justify every act of France, and condemn every act of your own government; would you not have reason to say, that party were under French influence? If in the progress of the war, one of your naval heroes should capture and destroy a French ship of equal force, and we should spread a resolve on the journals of this Senate, that it was against our morals and religion to rejoice at the event or to thank the hero, would it be uncandid to say, that the hand of Napoleon was in this thing? If some favored clergyman should denounce the President as a Nero, exulting at the conflagration of Rome, because he had recommended a resistance of French aggression, should we not have some reason to suspect that this holy man was a little biased in favor of France? I might proceed, but I sicken at the prospect. Gather all the public acts of the Legislature of the Province, from the charter of William and Mary, down to the Revolution, and I doubt whether you will find so much unequivocal, unalloyed loyalty to the British government, as has been exhibited by the public documents of the Commonwealth since the war.

Well may you complain that the people are emigrating. It is not the sterile soil of the soil—on this with industry, the handmaid of virtue, is comfortably productive; it is not the rigor of the climate—for this continues to health, and this, too, while Russia was at war with France, and fighting for England. In this situation, at a time when the efforts of France were most powerful, and it was expected that Austria would join

Where are the monuments of your revolutionary story? What have you done with that sanctuary where a Washington Adams, and a Hancock, presided the immortal principles of freedom? It is now used, I suppose, for the purpose of vilifying the government, enraging G. Britain and feasting her agents for insulting the sovereignty of the American people. Where is Beacon Hill? The monument is thrown down, the hill itself swept into the dock, and the tables of stone, on which were written the achievements of the revolution, are hidden behind the back stairs of the Statehouse. Why do you hang by your walls the trophies of your victories? They serve but to rebuke us. They are monuments of glory that is departed. Like the memory of joys that are past, pleasant and painful to the soul.

I apprehend that your party has arrived at a crisis, in which it is equally dangerous to advance or retreat. The Union, I believe, is in no danger from your intemperate proceedings. But they may prove fatal to yourselves. Man may be compared to a ship. Reason is the helm; passions are the sails; good and bad fortunes are prosperous and adverse winds; and hope is the anchor. Thus man commences his voyage across the sea of time. With his reason, his passions and his hopes, under proper regulations, he can stem the storm and tempests which beset him in his course, and will at last arrive at his haven in peace, in safety and in triumph. But his helm of reason lost, under the control of blind prejudice or passion, he is driven on rocks, shoals and quick sands, and meets with inevitable shipwreck. Take care that this be not the shipwreck of your party.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, accompanied with sundry documents, in obedience to a resolution of the 31st of December last requesting such information as may tend to explain the causes of the failure of arms of the United States on the northern frontier.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the Secretary of War, complying with their resolution of the 31st of December last.

JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 31st, 1814.

REPORT.

War Department, Jan. 25, 1814.

SIR—In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 31st of December last, requesting such information (as may tend to explain the causes of the failure of the arms of the United States, on the northern frontier, I have the honor to submit the following documents, and to offer to you, sir, the assurance of the very high respect with which I am your obedient and very humble servant.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The President.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND MAJOR GENERAL DEARBORN, &c.

Note presented to the cabinet on the 31st Feb. 1813, by the Secretary of War.

The enemy's force at Montreal and its dependencies has been stated at 16,000 effectives. It more probably does not exceed 10 or 12,000. The militia part of it may amount to one sixth of the whole. Is it probable that we shall be able to open the campaign on Lake Champlain with a force competent to meet and dislodge this army before the 15th of May? I put the question on this date, because it is not to be doubted but that the enemy will then be reinforced, and of course that new relations in point of strength will be established between us. Our present regular force on both sides of Lake Champlain does not exceed two thousand four hundred men. The addition made to it must necessarily consist of recruits, who, for a time, will not be better than militia; and when we consider that the recruiting service is but beginning, and that we now approach the middle of February, the conclusion is, I think, safe, that we cannot move in this direction and thus early (say 1st of May) with effect.

It then remains to choose between a course of entire inaction, because incompetent to the main attack, or one having secondary but still an important object; such would be the reduction of that part of Upper Canada lying between the town of Prescott, on the St. Lawrence and Lake Erie, including the towns of Kingston and York, and the forts George and Erie. On this line of frontier the enemy have,

At Prescott, 300.
At Kingston, 600.
At George and Erie, &c. 1,200.

Making a total (of regular troops) of 2,100.

Kingston and Prescott, and the destruction of the British ships at the former, would present the first object; York and the frigates said to be building there; the second; George and Erie the third.

The force to be employed on this service should not be less than 6,000 effective regular troops, because in this first enterprise of a second campaign nothing must, if possible, be left to chance.

The time for giving execution to this plan is clearly indicated by the following facts:

1st. The river St. Lawrence is not open to the purpose of navigating, before the 15th of May; and

2d. Lake Ontario is free from all obstruction arising from the ice by the first day of April.

Under these circumstances we shall have six weeks for the expedition before it be possible for Sir George Prevost to give it any disturbance.

Should this outline be approved, the details for the service can be made and expedited in forty-eight hours.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Major General Dearborn, dated Feb. 10, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 10, 1813.

"I have the President's order to communicate to you, as expeditiously as possible, the outline of the campaign which you will immediately institute and pursue against Upper Canada:

"1st, 4,000 troops will be assembled at Sackett's Harbor.

"2d, 3,000 will be brought together at Buffalo and its vicinity.

"3d. The former of these corps will be embarked and transported under convoy of the fleet to Kingston, where they will be landed. Kingston, its garrison, and the British ships wintering in the harbor of that place, will be its first object. Its second object will be York, (the capital of Upper Canada,) the stores collected and the two frigates building there. Its third object, forts George and Erie, and their dependencies. In the attainment of this last, there will be a co-operation between the two corps. The composition of these will be as follows:

1st. Bloomfield's brigade,	1,450
2d. Chandler's do.	1,044
3d. Philadelphia detachment,	400
4th. Baltimore, do.	300
5th. Carlisle, do.	200
6th. Greenbush, do.	400
7th. Sackett's Harbor, do.	250
	4,050

8th. Several corps at Buffalo under the command of Colonel Porter, and the recruits belonging thereto,

3,000

Total, 7,050

"The time for executing the enterprise will be given so as to be the opening of Lake Ontario, which usually takes place about the 1st of April.

"The adjacent general has orders to put the more southern detachments in March as expeditiously as possible. The two brigades on Lake Champlain you will move so as to give them full time to reach their place of destination by the 25th of March. The route by Elizabeth will, I think, be the shortest and best. They will be replaced by some new raised regiments from the east.

"You will put into your movements as much privacy as may be compatible with their execution. They may be masked by reports that Sackett's Harbor is in danger, and that the principal effort will be made on the Niagara in co-operation with G. M. Harrison. As the route to Sackett's Harbor and to Niagara is for a considerable distance the same, it may be well to intimate, even in orders, that the latter is the destination of the two brigades now at Lake Champlain."

Albany, Feb. 13, 1813.

SIR, Your despatches of the 10th were received last evening. Nothing shall be omitted on my part in endeavoring to carry into effect the expedition proposed.

I fear the very magazines of provisions on Lake Champlain will be unsafe unless a considerable part is removed at some distance from the shore, or a considerable force is assembled at Burlington and vicinity by the time the two brigades shall move. Another motive for having a large force on that lake, will be, that of preventing the enemy from sending almost his whole force from Lower Canada to Kingston, as soon as our intentions shall be so far known as to afford satisfactory evidence of our intentions in relation to the conquest of Upper Canada; and unless an imposing force shall menace Lower Canada, the enemy's whole force may be concentrated in Upper Canada, and require us to use a force to operate against them as would be necessary to operate towards Montreal. It may be advisable to draw out a body of New Hampshire militia to serve for a short time, in Vermont. You will judge of the expediency of such a measure; but I do not believe that there will be a sufficient body of new raised troops in season for taking the place of the two brigades.

I this day received a letter from Colonel Porter, in which he informs me that General Winchester had arrived at Niagara, with such of his troops as had escaped the tomahawks, and that they were crossing over on parole; he states that at the close of the action every man who by wounds or other causes were unable to march were indiscriminately put to death. Such outrageous conduct will require serious attention, especially when British troops are concerned in the action.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Secretary of War.

War Department, Feb. 24, 1813.

SIR, Before I left New York, and till very recently since my arrival here, I was informed, through various channels, that a winter or spring attack upon Kingston was not practicable on account of the snow, which generally lies to the depth of two, and some times of three feet, even all that northern region during some

seasons. Hence it is, that in the plan recently communicated, it was thought safest and best to make the attack by a combination of naval and military means, and to approach our object, not by direct crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice, but by sailing out for Sackett's Harbor, in concert with, and under convoy of the fleet. Later information differs from that on which this plan was founded; and the fortunate issue of Mr. Forsyth's last expedition shows, that small enterprises at least, may be successfully executed at the present season. The advice given in your letter of the instant, have a bearing also on the same point and to the same effect. If the enemy be really weak at Kingston and approachable by land and ice, Pike, who will be a brigadier, in a day or two, may be put into motion from Lake Champlain, by the Chateaugue route, (in sleighs) and with the two brigades, cross the St. Lawrence where it may be thought best, destroy the armed ships, and seize and hold Kingston until you can join him with the other corps destined for the future objects of the expedition; and if pressed by Prevost, before such junction can be effected, he may withdraw himself to Sackett's Harbor, or other place of security on our side of the line. This would be much the shorter road to the object, and perhaps the safer one, as the St. Lawrence is now every where well bridged, and offers no obstruction to either attack or retreat. Such a movement will, no doubt, be soon known to Prevost, and cannot but disquiet him. The dilemma it presents, will be serious. Either he must give up his western posts, or to save them he must carry himself in force, and promptly to Upper Canada.

In the latter case he will be embarrassed for subsistence. His convoys of provision will be open to our attacks, on a line of nearly 100 miles, and his position at Montreal must be weakened. Another decided advantage will be, to let us into the secret of his real strength. If he be able to make heavy detachments to converge, or to recover Kingston, and to protect his supplies, and after all maintain himself at Montreal, and on Lake Champlain, he is stronger than I imagined, or than any well authenticated reports make him to be.

With regard to our magazines, my belief is, that we have nothing to fear; because, as stated above, Prevost's attention must be given to the western posts, and to our movements against them. He will not dare to advance southwardly with a heavy corps in operation on his flank and menacing his line of communication. But on the other supposition, (that the magazines) may be easily secured; 1st, by taking them to Williamsburgh; or 2d, to Burlington; or 3d, by a middle cut, to protect them where they are. Orders are given for the march of the western volunteers, excepting U. S. men's regiment, and 2 companies of axemen, sent to open the route to the Chamblers.

The southern detachments will be much stronger than I had supposed. That from Philadelphia will amount up nearly to 1,000 effectives.

With great respect,

Dear General,

I am yours faithfully,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Gen. Dearborn.

Head Quarters, Albany.

February 23, 1813.

SIR,

I this day received by express from Col. Macomb, the enclosed account from Major Forsyth. His known zeal for a small partisan warfare, has induced me to give him repeated caution against such measures, on his part, as would produce such retaliating strokes as he would be unable to resist; but I fear my advice has not been as fully attended to as could have been wished. He is an excellent officer, and under suitable circumstances would be of important service.

I have requested the Governor to order General Brown out with 3 or 400 of such militia as he can soonest assemble, to join Forsyth; and I have ordered Col. Pike, with 400 of his command, to proceed in sleighs what is considered the shortest and best route, to the neighborhood of Ogdensburgh, or to Sackett's Harbor. On his arrival at Potsdam, or Canton or Russell, he will be able to communicate with Brown or Forsyth, or both, and act with them, in circumstances may require.

The affair at Ogdensburgh will be a fair excuse for moving troops in that direction; and by this movement it will be ascertained whether the same route will be the best in future; the distance by that route from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor, is but little more than one half of what it would be by the route proposed; and I am assured by a gentleman, in whom I can confide, that there will be no difficulty by that route.

Chauncey has not yet returned from New York. I am satisfied that if he had arrived as soon as I had expected him, we might have made a stroke at Kingston on the ice, but his presence was necessary for having the aid of the seamen and marines.

From a letter received this day from Colonel Porter, at Niagara, it appears that the enemy were preparing to strike at Black Rock.

I can give him no assistance.

I am sir, with respect and esteem, your obedient humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Secretary of War.

[To be continued.]

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 19.

On Sunday evening last arrived in Boston harbor, the ship Ann Alexander, from Liverpool, in 41 days. From Liverpool, we have been favored with London papers to the 25th and Liverpool papers to the 27th of December, a month later than previous advices. The most important article of news is the offer of preliminaries for a GENERAL PEACE, by the Allied Powers, and its acceptance by Bonaparte.

From the complexion of the English papers, it appears that this offer was made & accepted without the intervention or knowledge of Britain; and this is doubtless the cause of the sudden departure of Lord Castlereagh for the Continent.

The Prince of Orange and his son had arrived in Holland, and were cordially received by the inhabitants.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

The French government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts. The motives of the sanction to that effect contain an appeal to the allied powers. They, therefore, find themselves called upon to promulgate, also, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes, and their determinations.

The allied powers do not make war upon France but against that preponderance, haughtily announced—against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe, and of France, the emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of his empire.

Victory has conducted the allied armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their imperial and royal majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his Majesty the Emperor of the French. An attitude, strengthened by the accession of the sovereigns and princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of the peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of their powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all honorable to each.

The allied sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerful and happy; because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy—that French commerce may revive—that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish, because a great people can only be tranquil in proportion as it is happy. The powers conform to the French empire an extent of territory, which France under her king never knew; because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the allied powers also wish to be free, tranquil and happy themselves. They desire a state of peace, which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from the numberless calamities which have over whelmed Europe for the last twenty years.

The allied powers will not lay down their arms, until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms, until the political state of Europe be re-established anew—until immutable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretension, until the sanctity of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.

Frankfort Dec. 1 1813.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

Paris, Dec. 19.

To day Sunday, Dec. 19, his Majesty the Emperor and King set off at one o'clock from the palace of the Thuilleries, to repair in state to the Legislative Body, where, having been received with the usual ceremonies his majesty, after taking his seat, made the following speech:

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies, from the Departments to the Legislative Body: Splendid victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign: defections without parallel have rendered those victories useless—all has turned against us. France itself would be in danger, but for the union and energy of the French."

"In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has need of the presence and of the affection of my subjects."

"I have never been seduced by prosperity. Adversity will always find me superior to its attacks."

"I have several times given peace to nations when they have lost every thing. From a part of my conquests, I have raised thrones for Kings who have forsaken me."

"I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and the happiness of the world. A monarch and a father, I feel that peace adds to the security of thrones and to that of families. Negotiations have been entered into with the Allied Powers."

"I have accepted the preliminary conditions of the Allies for the sake of the families of the French nation."

"I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session, the Congress of Manheim would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deferred this moment, which the wishes of the world eagerly call for."

"I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in my port folio of my department for Foreign Affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a Committee. The Speakers of my Council will acquaint you with my will on this subject."

"On my side, there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of peace. I know and partake all the sentiments of the French—I say of the French, because there is not one of them who would secure peace at the price of honor."

"It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests. It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies, nations cannot treat with security except by displaying their whole strength. An increase of taxes becomes indispensable. What my Minister of the Finance will propose to you is conformable to the system of Finance which I have established. We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of social order."

"I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion."

"Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliance with me. The republic of the U. States of America continues with success its war with England."

"I have recognized the neutrality of the nineteen Swiss Cantons."

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body. You are the natural organs of this throne: it is for you to give an example of energy, which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. Let them not say of us, 'They have sacrificed the best interests of their country! They have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought, during four centuries, to impose on France.'"

"My people cannot fear that the policy of their Emperor will ever betray the national glory. On my side, I feel the confidence, that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me."

After the Speech of his Majesty, the sitting being terminated, his Majesty retired in the midst of acclamations.

CAPITULATION OF DANTZIC.

The London Gazette, of Dec. 25, contains a letter from Major Macdonald, stating that articles of Capitulation for the important fortress of Dantzig were signed on the 29th November. The troops were to march out of the town with their arms and baggage on the 1st Jan. 1814 and lay down their arms in front of the battery of the Gottes Engel, if before that period the place shall not be relieved by an equal number to the besieging army, the officers to retain their swords, a detachment of the Imperial Guards, and a battalion of 600 men shall retain their arms, and shall take with them two six pounders and the ammunition waggons belonging thereto. Twenty five cavalry soldiers shall likewise retain their horses and arms. The garrison of Dantzig shall be prisoners of war, and conducted to France. The Governor Count Rapp, formerly pledges himself that none of the officers or men shall serve until they have been regularly exchanged.

Advices have been since received from Lord Cathcart, dated Frankfort, 12th Dec. 1813, stating that his Imperial Majesty had not ratified the above articles of capitulation, but had ordered that the siege of Dantzig should continue until the garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.

December 25—Lord Castlereagh settles off for the Continent on Monday, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Robinson. As yet little has transpired relative to the causes that have induced one of the members of the Cabinet to undertake such a mission.

By the Cadix papers, which arrived yesterday, to the 4th inst. we learn, that on the 29th of November, the Cortes suspended their sittings in the Isle of Leon, which are to be resumed in Madrid on the 15th of January, 1814. All the branches of the Government were removed from Cadix to that capital.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated 23d Nov. were received yesterday, stating that the second attempt of Medici by Russia having failed of its purpose, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were preparing to take their departure, and were to return by Berlin and Copenhagen. The vessel which had been provided with the Cartel for their accommodation having been lost on the voyage from the Gulf of Finland to Gottenburgh, another ship was preparing for their reception.

Viccount Castlereagh sent the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet Council, held on Thursday, to the Prince Regent, at Windsor, the importance of which required the Prince's presence in London, which induced his Royal Highness to give up the spending the festival of his day with his Royal Parents, and in consequence gave directions for coming to town yesterday morning, and a servant arrived yesterday at Carlton House a little before 2 o'clock, announcing his Royal Highness's return.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, another Cabinet Council assembled at the Foreign Office, agreeably to the summons of Lord Castlereagh. They continued in deliberation till about five o'clock.

Viccount Castlereagh is expected to leave England on Monday, to be accompanied by Mr. T. Robinson—Messrs. Robinson

and Williams, the King's Messengers, are ordered to be in readiness to attend the Noble Viscount.

We have just heard that Lord Castlereagh is on the eve of his departure for Frankfurt, as Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to treat for Peace.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

The most important article of news by the Ann Alexander, is the Declaration of the Allied Powers. By it we see that the Allies are willing to acknowledge Napoleon as Emperor of France; that they consent to confirm to France all the means of being a great nation; that they are willing to leave her a greater extent of territory than she ever had under her Kings; that they wish to see her commerce revive, and that they have no wish to do any thing which shall be humiliating to her—while they are resolved themselves to be independent & secure; in fact, that they are really desirous of an honorable peace.

This State Paper, however, has excited great rage in the war tribe of British editors; no doubt because it expresses a wish to see the commerce, &c. of course, the navy of France revive.

The point of Bonaparte's speech, as it relates to Britain, consists in this—"that the French nation can meet every demand with hard money instead of paper."

The French papers give reports of great advantages obtained by Bonaparte over Wellington, near Bayonne.

Parliament was adjourned on the 20th of December to the first of March. Mr. Whilbroad, in his remarks on the adjournment, said—"He was certainly as anxious as any one to enforce generally the vigilance of Parliament, but, trusting as he had done to the moderate declarations of government at the commencement of the session—and with that perfect confidence which he had at that period placed in his Majesty's ministers, increased, as it now was, by hearing it declared by the noble Lord, (Castlereagh) that this government was a party to a glorious Manifesto published from Frankfurt on the first of December, he was now inclined to give them his fullest confidence, but in doing so, he reserved to himself a full right of strictly examining their conduct when Parliament should meet again. Looking to the progress of the events on the Continent, he trusted they would eventually lead to peace; if, however, further exertions were necessary, still adhering to the principle upon which we were at present acting—that was the attainment of a fair and honorable peace—he was persuaded every one would be ready to make further exertions."

SUMMARY REFLECTIONS ON THE LATE NEWS.

The Boston exchange on Sunday and Monday last, exhibited a scene highly diverting to those spectators, who frequently amuse themselves with the ridiculous exultation of the federalists on any news which is supposed to be beneficial to their British friends. The display of congratulations was more universally extended than usual, & every circle from the emperors down to the most servile slaves of Loco and his satellites, gave the strongest evidence of their pleasing anticipations on the fall of France, and the rising glory of England. The secret was however confined to a few choice spirits, who were sworn not to divulge the important intelligence, till certain commercial speculations could be effected. But enough was let out to keep up the spirits of the small fry, who on all occasions are ready to hear predictions of the discomfiture of Bonaparte and his warlike legions. At length the great secret revealed! The mountain produced the labors of its womb! The birth however was abortive to the hopes and expectations of the numerous gossips who attended the delivery.

In all the official communications on this subject, the negotiation appears to be principally without any intermediate agency from England. It is true, there appears in the debate in Parliament a strong remark, that England is a party in this convention. This might have arisen from a declaration of Lord Castlereagh, as he might find himself awkwardly circumstanced unless he could make some such statement to pacify his opponents; but it was evident from all the official proceedings on the Continent that England is not considered as having any exclusive control in the business. And though Castlereagh may have effected it, merely to stem the torrent of public indignation, yet every document from the Allied Powers is directly opposed to his declaration.

Instead, therefore, of England standing in the commanding attitude of directing the future destinies of the contending powers, she appears to be placed in the derogatory station of an auxiliary. It seems as if she was totally unnoticed, either as being unworthy the honor of a participation in the benefit contemplated by a mutual negotiation, or that she had become too abhorrent by her frequent intrigues during such transactions, to be admitted into the councils of the other European nations. A treaty is suddenly proposed by the contending powers, and of a nature so unexpected and alarming in its consequences, that the Prime Minister of England is reduced to the degrading situation of quitting his own court, and presenting himself amid the delegates composed of his former allies. We will venture to say, that the British nation never stood in a more mortified state than in this particular case. Her allies, who have been receiving vast sums for subsidies—who had been considered

as subservient to all the projects of the British ministry, whose victories had been announced in England by illuminations and the discharge of the Tower guns; yet amidst these innumerable evidences of sincere friendship and national affection, the powers at war appear to have considered her but of little weight in the negotiation. They even propose to negotiate with the only man whom England dreads, without any apprehension of giving the British ministry an invitation to attend the solemnity of the business. Can any thing be more humiliating to the pride of England? How must Castlereagh feel in running over to the continent, if he is obliged to implore an admittance into the convention? What reply can the contending powers make him, but what must add to his mortification? If they tell him they did not want his aid, that would be adding insult to indignity—and even if they condescend to admit him, it is probable they must ask Bonaparte's leave of the indulgence! Should the negotiation begin before he was a member, it would be like letting a man into a banquet after the most sumptuous dishes of the entertainment were removed from the tables.

It is expected, that the Emperor of Russia felt his national pride wounded, on finding that his intermediate agency was refused by the British, on the settlement of the American controversy. He naturally would reason thus: "If a question relating to the freedom of the seas, and the rights of commerce, (which have ever been the great object of Russia, and by treaty with England are allowed to that nation) cannot be submitted by England to my friendly decision, certainly the great question of commercial rights, as they relate to Europe, shall not be submitted by me to the agency of England. If the Prince Regent and Lord Castlereagh are thus jealous of my friendship towards a fair and honorable adjustment of the controversy between the United States and them, surely the Emperor of Austria and myself are not going to put ourselves under the control of Britain in adjusting the dispute between France and ourselves. No—we are competent to all the purposes of warfare on this weighty subject, and we shall be cautious how we suffer the vile and intriguing politics of Britain to mar the pleasing prospects which arise from this amicable negotiation."

These are summary thoughts on the news, and we cannot but please ourselves with the idea that Russia is determined England shall not prevent the expected glorious event. We trust it will have an effect to bring the American claims into view, during the convention of the Northern Powers with Bonaparte. The Emperor of Russia has declared, that the American war is just. He accordingly offered his mediation. It has been refused!

When such a character as the Emperor of Russia declares "our war to be just," and even offers to conciliate Britain to our claims, how painful must the Boston faction appear, who presume to declare, that it is "unbecoming a moral and religious people to wage it, or rejoice at our victories!" It is no wonder a man faints under such a plenitude of imperious temerity.

BOSTON, FEB. 12.

NEWS FROM COMMODORE ROGERS.

On Tuesday evening passed this harbor for Bristol, the Swedish brig Pelee, 12 days from St. Barts, Capt. Rathbone, of this town, who came passenger in the Pelee, informs us that he saw a Barbadoes paper, which stated that Com. Rogers had captured (60 miles to the windward of that Island) ten sail of the London fleet, all of which he burnt, except one, which he gave up to the prisoners, after taking out the most valuable parts of their cargoes.

The Barbadoes paper contained the number—and further states, that previous to Commodore Rogers's capturing those vessels, he fell in with a ship which had been captured, with a number of others, by a French frigate. Commodore Rogers threatened to send them to the U. States to retaliate for the conduct of the British government relative to the cartel which he sent into England on his former cruise; they were, however, permitted to proceed.

Only about 80 sail out of nearly 200, which had sailed under convoy from London had arrived at Barbadoes: and it was apprehended 50 or 60 had been captured or lost in the gale which dispersed the fleet. It was conjectured at Barbadoes, that Com. Rogers had gone in pursuit of the Cork fleet of sixty sail, under convoy of two sloops of war; accordingly three frigates had been despatched in pursuit of him.

AMERICAN ENVOYS.

The British prints were so occupied on the great events which were continually succeeding each other in Europe, that very little notice was taken of American affairs. We find it, however, stated in one of them, that Lord Wellesley was sent a second time to St. Petersburg, to assist the Emperor Alexander, that Great Britain could not accept

of any mediation in the negotiation of her maritime rights. We also find the following articles:—

"St. Petersburg, Oct. 19. Her Majesty the Empress, on Sunday last, granted audience to Messrs. Adams, Gallatin and Bayard, in the quality of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiaries from the United States of America. This mission extraordinary, has caused universal satisfaction here. It is wished, that it may be completely successful, and that the re-establishment of Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the Republic of the United States, may free the navigation and commerce of our Empire, from the only restraint which it can experience since the renewal of the ties of the strictest friendship with England. This striking proof of friendship and confidence which the Republic of the United States have given to the Emperor, and the distinguished choice which it has made of its Plenipotentiaries, are much applauded."

"London, Dec. 27. Mr. Dallas, Secretary to the Legation of Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, to the Court of Russia, is arrived. It is supposed the object of his mission is to obtain from this government, a distinct exposition of the terms on which the Court of London will decide to a peace with the U. States."

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1814.

The intelligence from Europe by the Ann Alexander, is of the first importance. It appears by the OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS, issued at Frankfurt, Dec. 1, which we this day publish, that these powers have at length awakened to a sense of their own importance, and are determined to preserve the balance of Europe. While they have wisdom to continue united, they can undoubtedly prescribe limits to the ambition of both England and France. This is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. It is not right that the whole world should be either French or English. Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and other respectable powers, have rights equally important and well founded, as those of France or England. Holland, Portugal, Ireland, India, &c. ought to become free. It is evident that this pacific overture of the allies and its acceptance by Bonaparte, are very important and interesting to the British. This will be seen by recurring to the London Courier, the leading paper of the British cabinet.

We should not be surprised, were it eventually to appear that America had had some influence in producing the present state of things in Europe. We know that the utmost cordiality has always existed between the American government and the Emperor Alexander. We have every reason to believe that the Emperor has frequently corresponded with the late President Jefferson, and probably with Mr. Madison. The residence at the Court of St. Petersburg of the Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, our Minister Plenipotentiary, who may be viewed in the light of a constituent part of the government itself, and whose ability and zeal in the cause of his injured country no one can doubt, strengthens our belief. These able statesmen have probably laid before the Emperor, the nature of those maritime neutral rights for which we contend. They have doubtless discussed the subject of the arbitrary, unjust and tyrannical pretensions of England by sea, and France by land, and the result may have been, the present combination of the allies, for the important and holy object of securing to themselves and the other powers of the world, their sovereignty, rights and independence. Should this really be the case, they will have the prayers of every good man throughout the universe, for the prosperity and full success of their truly great and glorious cause.

When we reflect on the documents from Russia lately laid before Congress; when we find the noble-hearted Emperor taking so lively an interest in our concerns; declaring that he is "convinced we have done every thing in our power to preserve peace," and throwing the blame where it belongs, upon England, although in her cause he has been risking his life, and that of his people, in the field of battle; and the friendly mediation which he offers is haughtily and insultingly rejected by Britain; when we reflect on these things, we cannot but hope that our present surmises will finally prove delightful realities, and that the whole world, exclusive of England and France are about to enter into one grand and stupendous coalition, to curb the tyrannical pretensions of these rival nations, and to secure to the different powers of the earth, their sovereignty and independence. [Boston Post.]

The truly IMPORTANT NEWS from Europe is at length promulgated, and leads us to anticipate the following result:—Peace between Bonaparte and his continental enemies. Peace between England and the U. States.—War continued between England and France.—And serious difficulties, if not a rupture between England and the northern commercial powers.

The continental powers and the French Emperor having agreed upon the Congress at Manheim, we think a Peace will be concluded there, notwithstanding the mission of Lord Castlereagh to prevent it.

England being deserted by her Continental Allies, and threatened with a northern confederacy in support of neutral maritime rights, will find herself obliged to give up her war upon them, and make Peace with us.

The war between her and France must be continued from motives of domestic policy, to perpetuate the discharge and payment of her immense naval and military forces, and postpone the dreadful examination and exposure of her public debt.

The difficulties with the northern powers are evidently foreseen and known in England. Secretary Castlereagh would never take the unexampled step of abandoning the important functions of his high office at home, but from the urgent necessity of healing the differences, compromising the commissions, and reconciling the misunderstandings mentioned in the Courier, and doubtless relating to the primary interests of Great Britain.

Yet the Emperor Alexander, will probably settle his affairs with Bonaparte without the mediation of Great Britain, as easily as Britain could negotiate with the United States without "consenting to admit the interference of a third power." As proffered in the Russian mediation. And Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Holland (if her new British masters will allow her so much independence) with the lesser maritime states, since their emancipation from the power of Bonaparte, may assume their old commercial rights, and induce Britain, although so long despotic on the ocean, to respect them.—This is really making a common cause with the United States in our contest for the freedom of trade and rights of navigation.

On the whole, we conceive the general complexion and tendency of the last great events in Europe to be directly and decisively advantageous to the claims and interests of this country, and we confidently trust the public will soon be convinced of their beneficial consequences. [Columbian.]

It was reported in this city, this morning, that our Commissioners had agreed on the outlines of a treaty with Lord Walpole, wherein it is stipulated, that seven years be allowed to settle the question of impressment and citizenship. [N. Y. Gazette, Feb. 16.]

GOTTENBURG MISSION.

Mr. CLAY has been in town several days, and it is said the corvette John Adams will not sail until next Sunday, perhaps not then. We understand Mr. Clay is to wait here for further instructions, which are preparing for him at Washington. Some think he is to carry out an arranged armistice, concluded between our government and Gov. Provost.

No. 10, Jan. 12. The United States frigate Constellation, Capt. Gordon, went down on Thursday last to Hampton Roads, with an intention to proceed to sea, but the wind falling very light, she returned yesterday to Craney Island, where she is now anchored.

Plattsburg, Feb. 6. Yesterday several loads of cannon and cannon ball arrived here from French Mills, and to-day a great many more are expected here. It is generally understood that part of the army at French Mills is going to Sacket's Harbour, and the other part is coming here.

ANNAPOIS, Feb. 19. A fair expression of honest indignation, in the result of the Annals of the Election. THE CAUSE OF THE REPUBLIC TRIUMPHANT—THE PEOPLE MAINTAINING THEIR OWN RIGHTS.

The opposition have received, in the result of the election of this city, last week, for two members of the House of Delegates, to fill the seats which were vacated by federal violence, in the late expulsion of Col. L. Duval and Dr. D. Claudi, an awful presage of their impending fate at the ensuing contest in October next. The sentiments of the Freemen of the city, have been nobly expressed, upon the late unparalleled proceedings of the House of Delegates. Aware that the election would be viewed with interest throughout the State, as a test of the people's opinions, no exertions, no arts, no means were left untried by the opposition to effect a decision in their favour. The charge of the leaders of the party to their friends here, the machinations of the Washington Society, and all their bribes and attempted seductions; the weight of a new candidate added to the old beaten one; the hope of office, the treasury influence, all failed with signal disgrace. After four days contest, the result has been an accession to the republican votes—a diminution of the federal poll of ten per cent, and consequently an increased republican majority—a greater majority than was ever before given. The following is a statement of the polls:—

Col. L. Duval,	135
Dr. D. Claudi,	154
Federal,	
T. H. Bowie,	54
L. Neth, Junr,	40

Almost two votes to one!!!

THE BUBBLE BURN.

We were in hopes, from the threatening and boasting of FRANCIS BLAKE and lawyer PAXSON, and certain other Jobalists, that the British faction were about to come forward and commit some great act, so that some of their leaders would have got their necks into a noose; and at once to have put an end to their gaudy and threatening. But we have been disappointed. They have put off their rebellion, and adjourned it with out day. We have seen their nefarious attempts to stir up the public mind, and often have they been checked even by federalists, when urging a civil war. A conspicuous federalist, and an influential man observed—"I hope the first arm will neither that is raised against the Union." Another said "It is too soon to draw the sword; we are not ready; we have blamed the general government for making war without preparation, and we must not commit the same error." Another said "What will become of our property in a civil war? and what will become of our stock in the funds, if we do not go on?" says the Boston Herald: "And we are destroyed if you do," says the prudent federalist. The bubble has therefore burst; and the mighty mountain sunk down to a mole hill. This has the powerful tone of faction ended in smoke, and the ring leaders in this disgraceful business are looked upon with contempt by the honest of all parties.

Married, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Markland, Mr. PHILEMON HORNEY, to Miss MARY NICK, both of this city.

Died, at his late residence, near the Head of Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland, on Sunday the 6th ult. MARCELLUS KEENE, Esq. in the 47th year of his age.

In the demise of this inestimable man, society has lost a deplorable loss of one of its brightest ornaments. His uniform deportment, connected with his general character, excited universal esteem and admiration. In all the private relations of life, he was honest, faithful, generous and humane. He possessed inflexible integrity, a high and delicate sense of honour, and a pure and enabled regard for reputation. As a husband, he was truly kind, tender and affectionate; as a friend, warm and without guile; as a companion, unassuming, facetious and improving. Having been much engaged in public business, and carefully observed the customs and peculiarities of different people, he could use promptly and apply in conversation, the knowledge he had gained, and the facts he had collected.

As he lived beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, so he died universally regretted—leaving a character, to which in vain would the eulogist endeavor to add lustre.

The writer of this paper being well acquainted with the deceased, could easily enlarge on his many many virtues. The difficulty is to say so little of a man whose character comprised so many grounds for praise and for reflection.

No further seek his merits to disclose, "Or draw his frailties from their dread abode, "Where they alike in trembling hope repose, "The bosom of his Father and his God."

Yesterday, Mr. THOMAS KERSBY, of this town.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers of Dorchester county, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elisha Medford, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

PETER MEDFORD.

NOTICE.

In conformity with the act of incorporation for establishing a bank and incorporate a company under the name of

"THE BANK OF CAROLINE."

To be established in the village of Denton, in Caroline county, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, money of the United States, divided into eight thousand Shares of twenty-five dollars each.

Books for the subscription of said Stock will be opened at Denton aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue open until 6 o'clock in the evening of the first Tuesday of April next, (which will be the fifth day of the same month,) by the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the aforesaid act of incorporation. Subscriptions will be received in person or by Attorney. For each Share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, a payment of two dollars and fifty cents will be required, and at the end of sixty days thereafter the like sum of two dollars and fifty cents must be paid to the aforesaid Commissioners at Denton, on each Share so subscribed.

But any person who may find it convenient, may, at the time of paying any instalment, pay up the whole amount of his subscription, and shall receive a dividend accordingly.—After the payment of five dollars on each Share, the residue shall be paid by instalments, at the requisition of the Directors, (and not exceeding five dollars on each Share) upon a notice of not less than sixty days of such demand, by advertisement in the most public places in the county, and in the two newspapers printed at Easton.

WILLIAM WHITELEY,
WILLIAM HUGGLET,
GEORGE REED,
HENRY DRIVER,
SOLOMON BROWN,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
WILLIS CHARLES,
JAMES HORTON,
JAMES G. SETH,
Denton, Caroline county, }
February 22, 1814. } 7

EASTON AND BALTIMORE

PACKET.

SCHOONER SUPERIOR,

E. AULD, Master.

Will commence running as usual from Easton Point to Baltimore, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10 o'clock, A. M. (and at the same hour every Wednesday morning, during the season.) Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at the same hour. For freight or passage, apply as heretofore.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, in Md. hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Seymour, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

The above notice is given under an order of the Orphans' Court aforesaid. Given under my hand this 17th day of February, 1814.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r
of William Seymour.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

16th day of February, A. D. 1814.

ON application of JAMES CAIN, administrator of Elisha Spence, 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, J. C. I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 16th day of February, Anno Domini, 1814.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elisha Spence, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 22d day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

JAMES CAIN, Adm'r
of Elisha Spence, dec'd.

MARYLAND.

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

February 11, 1814.

ORDERED, That RICHARD BAICE, administrator of Joseph Brice, deceased, cause to be inserted for three successive weeks, in the State published in Easton, a notice according to law, for said dec'd's creditors to produce their claims.

Test—
RICHARD BAICE, Reg'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Brice, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

RICHARD BAICE, Adm'r.

MAP OF LOWER CANADA.

Just received, and for sale at this Office, A NEW AND CORRECT

MAP OF LOWER CANADA.

Compiled from H. L. L.'s large Map of that Province, published from actual survey, made by order of the British government.—Laid down on a scale of seven miles to an inch, with all the latest corrections and improvements.—By A. LAY, of N. York.

PART II. OF CYCLOPEDIA.

EDENBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Just received.

Subscribers are requested to call for the same.



FROM THE PORT

NAVAL SONG.
This life, boys, at best's but a rough sort of trip,
And we've nothing but honor to lose;
So, if better, d'ye see, we give up the ship,
Like Lawrence to fight life's cruise.
For if we're met at Davy's again
As jovial as ever we met here.
Then what do we value the scuff on the free,
That from France & from England's self starts,
They may count us their hulks till they're tired,
d'ye see.
And we count them as many true hearts,
That can stick to their moorings through
life's foulest squalls,
And still face the world as it goes.
So the ninny we'll bark who dare think we'll
descend
Our rights on the seas to forego—
We have brawn and go for a true-hearted friend,
And a merry three cheers for a foe.
For the world and its great ones may change
as they please,
But a sailor's a sailor, boys, still.
Then let the cold heart in its own baseness freeze,
That thinks we'll be shy on the waves—
Shall we skulk, boys, and hunt out by-ways
through the seas?
Like cowardly tovers or slaves?
Away with such gable and nonsense, say I,
While we've Yankee colours to show.
We don't know the count of his ships who's our
foe,
And what is yet more, we don't care;
For ourselves, to the very heart's core, lads, we
know;
And so, come foul weather or fair,
I'm for setting top-gallants and booming a-
head,
And we'll turn by for none as we go.
Then, huzza! for free trade, and our rights as
we be,
'Tis a whim that we make more and more;
And sailors must have out their whims, d'ye see,
Whether fighting or jiving on shore.
So, huzza! for free trade and for colours
most high,
No skulking or quibbling for me.
Whether Bainbridge, or Hull, or Decatur com-
mands,
Rogers, Biddle, or Jones, 'tis all one—
Huzza! and huzza! and huzza! sing all hands,
And yard-arm and yard-arm's the fun!
Then lubbers stand clear! we have work to
do, boys,
For 'tis England's old cross must come down.
And we'll bark, till she deth our hearts' cables
shall split.
The command that our Lawrence has given,
He was dying—says he, "Boys don't give up
the ship!"
And the words took his soul off to Heaven!
Brave heart! he is gone to his rest—never
mind!
We are here to fight under his still.
So, no more of vain talking, or whining, or art;
We've to fight for the rights of the States—
And, with honour our pilot, with Justice our
chart,
Good Honour and Friendship our mates;
They'll find, if we're biscuit and grog for a
friend,
We've a merry three cheers for a foe.
X. A.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Authorizing the President of the United States to
grant certain permissions to the inhabitants of
the Island of Nantucket.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That during the continuance
of the act laying an embargo on all ships and ves-
sels in the ports and harbours of the United
States, it shall be lawful for the President of the
United States, and he is hereby authorized and
empowered, when in his opinion the public inter-
est shall not forbid it, to grant permission, on
application made therefor, to any inhabitant or
inhabitant of the Island of Nantucket, to employ
any ship, vessel or boat, for the purpose of con-
veying from the main land to said Island, fuel,
provisions, and other necessities for the subsis-
tence of the inhabitants thereof, and of carrying
from Nantucket to the main land, in the ship,
vessel or boat, oil, sperm-candle and fish,
under such regulations and restrictions, and with
such security as are required by the fourth sec-
tion of the act "laying an embargo on all ships
and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U-
nited States."

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM, President of the
Senate pro tempore.

January 25, 1814.
Approved: JAMES MADISON.

QUEENSTOWN & BALTIMORE PACKET.

SLOOP FINKNEY, G. GRIFFIN, Master.

Having excellent accommodations, (with 24
bunks) for passengers, will commence running
regularly on Wednesday next, leaving Queen-
stown for Baltimore, at 9 o'clock, and will
continue during the season.
Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY
morning, at the same hour. The subscriber
promises every personal exertion to please.
Passengers, on their arrival at Queenstown,
can be furnished with a Stage, single Carriage,
or Horses, to take them to any of the adjoining
counties.
Queenstown, Feb. 15—3

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

SLOOP MESSENGER, C. FICKARS, Master.

Will commence running as usual from Easton
Point to Baltimore, on SUNDAY NEXT, 20th
instant, at 9 o'clock. A. M.—Returning, leave
Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, at the same
hour during the season. For freight, passage,
apply as heretofore.
Feb. 15—3

THE EASTON FENCIBLES.

Are ordered to parade on TUESDAY the 22d
inst, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Easton
House Green, in full uniform, with arms in com-
plete order, each man having his best blood
clothes.

John L. Aker, Cap'n.

Feb. 15—2

CAVALRY.

The Independent Light Dragoons are ordered
to meet at Easton, on TUESDAY, 22d instant, at
11 o'clock A. M. in complete uniform, with their
equipments in ample order.

WILL: HARRISON, JR.,
Lieut. Commandant.

Feb. 8—3

NOTICE.

The "Easton Light Infantry Blues" are re-
quested to parade on TUESDAY the 22d inst,
at 10 o'clock, at their usual place of parade, in
uniform with arms and accoutrements in good
order, with four blank cartridges. It is con-
sidered hoped on such an occasion as the celebra-
tion of the birth of the illustrious Washington,
every member will be punctual in their atten-
dance.

G. W. SMITH, Cap'n.

Feb. 8—3

MILITARY BAIL.

Notice is hereby given, that a MILITARY BAIL
will be held on the 22d of February 1814, at Mr.
Harris's Long Room, before a committee of the
Society of Friends. All gentlemen in the adjacent
counties are particularly invited to attend. It is
needless to remind them, that as the anniversary
of the greatest man the country ever produced,
it has a particular claim upon all patriotic gen-
tlemen.

By order,

John Meredith,
Jabez Talbot,
Daniel Martin,
William Harrison, Junr.,
James Nicholson,
David Kerr, Junr.,
Alexander Finks,
Theodore Deane,
MANAGERS.

Feb. 8—3

NOTICE.

On a credit of twelve months, with the interest at 6
per cent, on a FIDELITY BOND, the 22d inst,
if paid, if not, the next day, according to the
will of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, dec'd, at his late
dwelling, before the Judge.

The whole of his personal estate (Negroes ex-
cepted) consisting of various kinds of household
and kitchen furniture, that of the best quality;
Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Clover Hay
Blades, Flax, d'yeed & undressed, a good Soil
Farming Utensils, and a number of other articles
too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, on all
sums of ten dollars and upwards, by giving their
notes and approved security; all sums under ten
dollars the cash must be paid before a removal of
the property. The sale will continue until the
whole is sold, and to commence about ten o-
clock.

NANCY CHAPMAN, Ex'r
of Wm. Chapman, dec'd

Feb. 8—3

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave this State,
will sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY the
24th inst, if fair, if not, on the next fair day—All
his valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and
Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen
Furniture, of a credit of six months; and fur-
ther particulars made known on the day of sale, by
Tristram Needles.

Feb. 15—2

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court
of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to pub-
lic sale, the following Property, being part of the
Real Estate of SAMUEL ADAMS, dec'd, of Talbot
county, dec'd, on the days and terms following:
viz:

On TUESDAY, 15th of March next,
one two-story Brick House, and Lot, in the town
of Easton, opposite Mr. Rice's tavern, occupied
by John Bennett, Esq. fronting on Washington
street 27 feet 6 inches, and running back 127
feet to an alley. On said Lot are Kitchen, Sables,
Carriage-house, &c. all in good repair, being
built only a few years. Sale will take place at 12
o'clock, on the premises.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th of March, a
Farm, supposed to contain 150 acres of Land,
well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn,
adjoining the late residence of said dec'd, &c.
formerly the property of Thomas Abbott, of Easton.
On said farm the improvements are of
repair. The sale will take place at eleven o-
clock.

On the same day, immediately after
the above sale, will be sold about 50 acres of Land,
principally of wood, and that of a good quality,
on which is a small tenement. This Land ad-
joins the Lands of Henry Morgan and William
Thomas, and lies about three miles from the a-
bove Farm.

On SATURDAY, 19th of March, part
of an undivided Tract of Land, situate on Divi-
ding-Creek, adjoining the Lands of Joseph and
Solomon Martin, containing about 260 acres, on
which is a two-story frame dwelling-house. The
out houses are out of repair.

As it is presumed persons inclined to purchase
any of the above property, will view it previous
to the sale, the subscriber deems it unnecessary
to give a further description previous thereto, at
which time the number of acres in each case,
with other particulars will be made known, and
attendance given by him.

All the above property will be sold to the high-
est bidder, on the days mentioned, should the
weather permit; if not, the first fair days there-
after, on a credit of four equal annual instalments,
the purchaser giving bonds and approved secu-
rity to the Trustee, bearing interest from their
dates until paid; and on payment of the purchase
money, the subscriber will give good and suffi-
cient deeds.

WILLIAM JENNINS, Trustee.

Talbot county, Feb. 15—5

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has lately removed to Easton, and has taken
possession of the house formerly occupied by the Bank
and wishes to take in to board, a few Boys and
Girls.

PERE: F. BAYARD.

Jan. 11—m

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber has removed the above business
to the house formerly occupied by Mr. George
Sewell, and opposite Mr. James Wainwright's
Cabinet-maker's shop, where he hopes from his
various attention to the business, to merit a ge-
nerous portion of public patronage.

CHARLES BLAKE.

Easton, Jan. 4—m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

And connected with the business of
a LUMBER YARD.

Shore near the city, in the town of Easton,
Talbot county, of the county, with a two-story
brick house, 30' by 24' feet, with a cellar under
the house, and a completely finished, with kitchen,
bath, &c. &c. stable, and carriage house, all
new and in good order.

For rent, or sale, at a low price. Soil and Water
abundant, and a fine view of the bay and city.

JOSEPH KENNARD.

Contract, Feb. 15—3q

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES

OF LAND FOR SALE.

In Dorchester county, State of Maryland, ly-
ing immediately on the road leading from
Cambridge to Vienna. On the farm is a two-
story brick dwelling house, 30 by 32, with three
rooms on the lower and four on the upper floor;
a brick kitchen and covered way, with other out-
houses necessary to carry on the farm. Also a
young bearing apple and peach orchard. The
land is in a good state of cultivation, adapted to
the growth of wheat and Indian corn. About
one-half of the land is wooded. As it is presumed
that no person will purchase without first view-
ing the premises, a view particularly description is
needed. Possession will be given immediately,
and terms known by applying to the subscriber
on the premises.

Henry Travers.

Feb. 8—3q

FOR SALE.

About 500 acres of LAND, situate in Talbot
county, adjoining the lands of William
Roberts, being a part of the estate of the late
Samuel Chamberlain, Esq. deceased. These lands
have all the advantages of Talbot, and all other
advantages of the land. A credit of one, two
and three years will be given for two-thirds of the
purchase money, one-third being paid on the day
of the sale, or Part Stock will be received in pay-
ment for the whole or in part. Apply to

JOHN L. KERR.

Feb. 15—m

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

January 31st, 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the Board of Direc-
tors, the Stockholders are requested to pay the
third instalment of five dollars on each share
of stock in this bank, on or before FRIDAY the
first of April next.

By order,

JAMES STERETT, Cash'r.

Feb. 8—3m

NORTH AND MARTIN,

(Successors to H. B. Jones, Junr.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA

DEALERS & GROCERS,

BALTIMORE.

Inform their Eastern friends, and their
customers generally, that they can now supply
them with the main articles in their line, at much
lower prices than heretofore, and in greater variety
than ever before. They have on hand a large
and choice assortment of old Wines and Liquors,
which they pledge themselves to sell at a low
price. They have also on hand, a complete as-
sortment of Green and Black Teas, fresh and of
a superior quality, imported expressly for retail
and private families; hence the lovers of fine
Teas are particularly invited to give them a call.
All goods sold with the privilege of being re-
turned, if not found, on trial, to be as represent-
ed.

As it frequently happens, that persons in-
structed to buy Goods of us, to suit their own
convenience, put them on the shelves and other
places; it would be well for those who give or-
ders in future, to request that bills be obtained
immediately, to prevent the Goods.

Feb. 1—8

PUBLIC HOTEL.

BENNETT HERBERT

Has been respectfully to inform the Public,
that he has opened a Public Hotel, in the town
of Easton, formerly occupied as such by Mr. Joseph Har-
rison and Mr. Solomon Charles, in the village of
Easton, at the corner of Gay & Second streets,
sign of the Ship Hotel, where it extends by his
invitation attention to endeavor to merit a share
of public patronage.

Feb. 15—3q

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and custom-
ers that he has removed to the House formerly
occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where from his
arrangements, every attention will be paid to
those who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS HENRIX.

January 4, 1814—m

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 de-
termined to keep the best fare that can possibly
be procured. Private rooms, and the best ac-
commodation in respect of eating, drinking, and
attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well
as good hostlers, and the best provender; and e-
very reasonable attention paid to all who may call
upon him.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 4—m

REMOVAL.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends
and the public, that he has removed his Shop
to the room lately occupied by Major John Mer-
edith as a store-room, opposite the Court House,
where he has just received from Philadelphia,
and is now opening, an extensive assortment of
SADDLERY—and where he will continue to
execute work in his line with neatness and dis-
patch.

WILLIAM BROWNELL.

Jan. 4—m

N. B. Orders by mail or otherwise, will be
punctually attended to. W. B.

CHESTERTOWN AND WILMINGTON

MAIL STAGE.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public
that the Stage from Chester Town to Wilming-
ton has commenced running the old and de-
scribed route, viz Middle Town, Buck-
town, Red Lion, and a direct to Wilmington.
The Stage will leave Chester Town every
Monday and Friday, at 5 A. M. and arrive in
Wilmington on the evening of the same day.
Will leave Wilmington every Monday and Fri-
day, at 5 A. M. and arrive in Chester Town on
the evening of the same day.

The subscribers are determined to use every
exertion in making this line convenient and a
greivous. Travellers will get on with rapid
speed and comfort than has been experienced in
this conveyance for several years.

Five of Passengers four dollars, with the usual
allowance of baggage.

J. CAMPBELL,
D. WITHERSPOON.

N. B. All baggage at the right of the owner.

Feb. 8—4

TALE OF THE REAL ESTATE

OF JEREMIAH COLSTON.
IN CHANCERY. On the petition of
James Colston, of Talbot county, assignee of John Le-
compte, a creditor of the said dec'd, it is ordered
that the said petition be heard on the first
Monday in April next, and that the petitioners
do on two days next to the said Monday, file
with the Court a copy of the order be inserted in the Es-
tate, at least once in each of three successive
weeks before the 10th day of March next.

True copy. Test—

JAMES P. HATHR,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 15—5

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Dorchester county,
has obtained from the orphan's court of Dor-
chester county, in Maryland, letters of adminis-
tration on the personal estate of James Taylor, late
of said county, deceased. All persons having
claims against said dec'd, are warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the sub-
scriber, on or before the 17th day of August
next—they may otherwise be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. All persons in-
debted to the estate of said dec'd, are desired
to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
Given under my hand this 15th day of February,
1814.

BETSY ANN TWILLEY, Adm'r
of James Taylor, deceased.

Feb. 15—3q

NOTICE.

The creditors of Levin Wright, (of Levin) late
of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to
exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, to the
subscriber, on or before the 15th day of March
next, on which day a dividend will be struck.
Those neglecting this notice, will be barred ad-
vantage of said estate. Given under my hand,
this 15th day of February, 1814.

TH. SAULSBURY, Adm'r
of Levin Wright (of Levin).

Feb. 15—3

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late
Dr. Nathan S. Seth, dec'd, of Talbot county, are
desired to make payment to the subscriber—those
having claims against said estate, are requested to
bring them in properly authenticated. Also,
those who purchased property of the said
deceased's personal property, are informed that
their notes are now due, and payment is expect-
ed to be made to the subscriber, without delay, or
lose the may authorize to collect the same.
These notices will be proceeded against after
the first day of April next.

SUSAN SETH, Adm'r
of Dr. Wm. S. Seth, dec'd

Feb. 15—3

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY OR- PHANS' COURT.

February 5th, 1814.

On application of SARAH NOEL, administra-
trix of PERRY E. NOEL, late of Queen Ann's county,
deceased, it is ordered that she 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 consecutive weeks, in both
the newspapers published at Easton.

Wm. H. NICHOLSON, Reg'r
Wills Queen Ann's county.

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

For the creditors of PERRY E. NOEL, late of
Queen Ann's county, deceased, to bring in their
claims, properly authenticated, on or before the
15th day of August 1814; they may otherwise
be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate.

SARAH NOEL, Adm'r.

Centreville, Feb. 8—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That LEVIN KIMMEL, of Caroline county, in-
tends to renew his application to the Judges of
Caroline county court, at the next March term
thereof, for the relief of the Act of Assembly,
passed at November session eighteen hundred
and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of
insolvent debtors," and the several suppléments
thereto, agreeably to the provisions of an
act of Assembly passed at the late session of the
General Assembly of Maryland, in his favour.

Feb. 8—5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO ALL MY CREDITORS.

That I intend making application to Kent
county court, at March Term next, for the bene-
fit of the Act of Assembly passed at November
session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An
act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,"
and the several suppléments thereto.

JOHN PARKS.

Jan. 11—9

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned from break-
ing down fencing, or tiding through the fence,
the property of Charles Henrix, deceased, as it
proves destructive to the produce growing thereon;
as I am determined to put the law in force
against all persons whatsoever, without any re-
spect, who attempt to violate the aforesaid warn-
ing. Given under my hand this 7th day of Fe-
bruary, 1814.

JOHN GREGORY, Adm'r
of Charles Henrix, dec'd

Feb. 8—3

NOTICE.

On application of BENJAMIN CHANDLER, of
Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of
Talbot county court, as associate Judge, of the
Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying
the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of
sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November
session, 1805, and the several suppléments there-
to, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a list
of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can as-
certain them at present, as directed by the said
act, being annexed to his petition, and being sa-
tisfied by competent testimony that he hath re-
sided in the State of Maryland, and that he pre-
ceding years prior to his application, and having been
brought before me by the Sheriff of the said
County, upon an execution against the body of
the said Chandler. I do hereby order and direct
that the body of the said Chandler be discharged
from imprisonment, and that he appear before
the County Court of Talbot county, on the first
Saturday in May term next, and at such other
days and times as the said Court shall direct, to
answer such allegations and interrogations as
may be proposed to him by his creditors; and
that the said days hereby appointed for his cre-
ditors to appear and recommend a trustee for
their benefit, and I do further order and direct
that the said Chandler do give notice to his cre-
ditors by causing a copy of this order to be in-
serted in the Eastern Star once every three weeks
for the space of three months successively before
the said first Saturday in May term next. Given
under my hand this 18th day of November,
1813.

LEMON PATELL.

True copy. Test—

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 11—1814

NOTICE.

The subscriber having valued six months as
yet, for those gentlemen that were in
him when he quit business in this place, and
more have leave to request those who have not
settled with him, to come forward and do so
on delay; as he is determined to put all his
business in the hands of officers for collection, which
may be attended on the first day of March next,
without respect to persons. Those who wish to
be clear of costs will therefore please to call on
the subscriber, or Anthony Whiteley, Junr, for
settlement, who is fully authorized to receive the
said.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

Easton, Jan. 15—6

NOTICE.

Whereas Jonathan Nevill, one of the heirs of
James Nevill, late of Queen Ann's county, de-
ceased, preferred to the said county court, a re-
quest in writing at May term, in the year eighteen
hundred and eleven, praying that a commission
might be issued according to the act of Assembly, to
enable the real estate of the said James Nevill, and
his heirs at law; and whereupon a commission of
the said county court, of the said James Nevill,
and the commission thereon returned, and the
said county court, of the said James Nevill, and
his heirs at law, without loss and injury,
and valued the same in current money, which
said return was ratified and confirmed by the said
county court; And whereas Mary Nevill, one
of the heirs of the said James, is absent from the
said county, who is entitled to make her election
to take the said real estate at its valuation, it is
therefore ordered by the