COMMUNICATED FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

Looking over an old Port Folio the other day, I met with the following Song, which, as well from the ingenuity and *prophetic spirit* of the author, as from the popular air of the words and superior merit of the composition, deserves a more general circulation than it has received.—By republishing it the readers of your paper cannot but be gratified. Certain *provincial* phrases are happily hit off. B.

A SONG

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Tune—Yankee Doodle.

Yankee Doodle is the tune
Americans delight in;
'Twill do to whistle, sing, or play,
And *just the thing* for fighting.

CHORUS—*Yankee Doodle, boys; huzza!*
Down outside, up the middle—
Yankee Doodle, la, sol, la,
Trumpet, drum, and fiddle.

Should Great Britain, Spain, or France,
Wage war upon our shore, sir,
We'll lead them such a *woundy* dance,
They'll find their toes are sore, sir.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Should a haughty foe expect
To give our boys a caning,
We *guess* they'll find our boys have *larnt*
A *little bit* of training.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

I'll wager now a mug of pip,
And bring it on the table;
Put Yankee boys aboard a ship,
To beat them they are able.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Then if they go to *argufy*,
I *rather guess* they'll find too,
We've got a set of *tongney blades*,
T' out-talk 'em, if *they're mind to.*
Yankee Doodle, &c.

America's a *dandy* place:
The people are all brethers:
And when one's got a *punkin pye*,
He shares it with the others.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

We work and sleep and pray in peace—
By industry we thrive, sir,
And if a drone won't do his part,
We'll scout him from the hive, sir.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

And then on INDEPENDENT DAY,
(And who's a better right to?)
We eat and drink, and sing and play,
And have a dance at night too.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Our girls are fair, our boys are tough,
Our old folks wise and healthy;
And when we've every thing we want,
We *count* that we are wealthy.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

We're *happy, free*, and *well to do*,
And cannot want for knowledge;
For almost every mile or two,
You find a *school* or *college*.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

The land we till is all our own;
Whate'er the price, we paid it;
Therefore we'll fight *till all is blue*,
Should any dare invade it.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Why is a potatoe like *love?* said a gentleman this morning—Because, said a lady, it shoots both from the *eyes* and *heart*.

FROM THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

PAUL JONES.

Continued from Star of the 5th inst.

In the month of January 1778, I repaired to Paris, to make the necessary arrangements with the American minister, relative to the equipment of the *Indienne*; but as the recent intelligence relative to the capture of Burgoyne had determined the court of France to recognize the independence of America by means of a treaty of alliance, and as the English ambassador at the Hague, in consequence of obtaining possession of the papers of an American agent, found that the *Indienne* was the property of Congress, I acquiesced in the opinion of the American ministers; and it was determined to cede the property to his most christian majesty, this being the most likely method of preserving the property.

I then returned on board the Ranger, and as I had received information from America, relative to the force and stations of the English fleet in that quarter, I immediately transmitted a letter to Mr. Deane, one of the American ministers at Paris, communicating a plan of an expedition with a squadron of ten sail of the line, a few frigates, and a small body of land forces, with a view of completely destroying the enemy's naval power acting against the United States. This scheme was not adopted until it was too late, and then it of course became impracticable.

In the mean time I took several American vessels under my convoy, from Nantes to the bay of Quiberon, where M. le Motte Piquet was lying at anchor, with six sail of the line, a few frigates, and several merchantmen, which he was to take under his protection to the westward of cape Finisterre. M. de la Fayette was on board this fleet, which was provided with clothing, ammunition, and military stores for America.

I reached the bay, February 13, 1778, and sent to demand of the admiral, *if he would return my salute*; and this compliment was immediately agreed to by that brave officer, although neither he nor I knew at that period, that a treaty of alliance had been signed between France and America seven days before. This was the first salute received by the American flag from any power, and occasioned much dispute in the English parliament.

I now set sail from the bay of Quiberon to Brest, but did not enter the road; on the contrary, I anchored at Cammeret, where I was detained by contrary winds until the French embassador at the court of St. James', had announced the treaty lately concluded between his most christian majesty & the United States.

On this, I immediately sailed into Brest water, and saluted the count D'Orvilliers, who returned the salute, and received me with all the honors due to an admiral, on board his flag ship *La Brentage*.

In the month of February, 1778, the parliament of England had authorised George III. to treat all the Americans taken at sea, with arms in their hands, as traitors, pirates, and felons: this, more than any other circumstance, rendered me the declared enemy of Great Britain. From the very commencement of the war, an exchange of prisoners had taken place between Washington and the commanders of the enemy's army; notwithstanding the haughty conduct of G. Britain, she was obliged to submit to this arrangement, and consider the American soldiers as prisoners of war. It was, however, an atrocious crime to act against her by sea; and England, on this occasion, perpetrated anew, all the cruelties on America which she had lavished on Scotland in 1745. A ferocious and vindictive people would have rejoiced to have seen the American sailors cut down from the gibbet while yet alive, their breast opened with a knife, and their yet palpitating hearts thrown into the flames! If they did not dare to attempt this, they however, shut up a number of citizens of the United States in the English prisons during five whole years, where they suffered all the horrors proceeding from cold, hunger, and every sort of mal treatment. Some of these unfortunates were sold on the coast of Africa, while others, were transported to the West Indies. The firmness with which these martyrs of liberty supported their hard lot, is wholly unexampled; for they preferred every kind of persecution to serving on board the English navy.

Indignant at the barbarous treatment experienced by the Americans, I determined to make a grand effort in their behalf, with a view of stopping the barbarous proceedings of the English in Europe, as well as on the western continent, in the latter of which they set fire to their houses, destroyed their property, and burned and destroyed whole towns. I accordingly determined, by way of retaliation to effect a descent upon some part of England with a view of destroying the shipping. It was also my intention to make some person of distinction prisoner, whom I resolved to detain as a hostage for the security of, and in order to exchange with the American prisoners in England.

Admiral D'Orvilliers, to whom I communicated this project, offered to procure for me a captain's commission in the French marine, that, in case I met with any disaster, I might claim the protection of his most christian majesty; but however advantageous this was, I determined to decline the acceptance; because, in the first place, I was not authorised by congress to change my flag, and, in the second, such a conduct might have rendered my attachment to America suspected.

I accordingly sailed from Brest, and advanced towards Ireland, neglecting the capture of a number of vessels within my reach, as I did not wish to diminish the strength of my crew. Near to the entrance into Carrickfergus, I, however, seized on a fishing boat manned with six persons, who proved to be pilots. The Drake, a twenty gun ship, happened to be then in the road, and even within sight, I imagined it possible to obtain possession of her by surprise during the night. With this view, I immediately gave orders for making the necessary preparations; but the mate, who had drank too much brandy did not let go the anchor according to orders, which prevented the Ranger from *running foul* of the Drake, according to my intentions. As I had reason to believe, that my appearance had not hitherto given any alarm, I deemed it prudent to cut my cable, and return into St George's channel. I remained there, buffetted about by the winds during three days, until the weather having become more favorable, I determined a second time to attempt a descent; this project, however greatly alarmed my lieutenants; they were poor, they said, and their object was gain, not honor; they accordingly excited disobedience among the ship's company, by persuading them that they had a right to determine, whether the measures adopted by me were well concerted or not.

I happened to be at this period within sight of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Solway Firth. This is a considerable harbor, in which there then were about 400 sail, some of them vessels of 250 tons burthen; and I had determined to take advantage of the ebb tide, when the shipping day, to destroy them. To effect this, it was necessary to land about midnight, with a party of determined men, and seize on a fort and a battery, which defended the port. My two lieutenants, being averse to the enterprise, and yet being unwilling to discover their true motives, feigned illness. On this I determined to take the command in person, and with much difficulty prevailed on thirty volunteers to follow me.

With this handful of men, and two small boats, I quitted the Ranger, at eleven at night, and rowed towards the harbor; but, it being farther off than we imagined, and the tide against us, day broke before we had effected a landing.

I now sent the smallest of the boats towards the northern side of the harbor to set fire to the vessels, while I myself advanced with the other to the south, to take possession of the fort and battery, the first of which was taken by assault, I myself being the first to enter it through one of the embrasures. We then nailed up the thirty-six cannon mounted on the batteries, & advanced towards the south, with a view of burning all the vessels, when to my infinite astonishment, I beheld the other boat returning, without having done any thing.

On this, I deemed it best to unite my forces, with a view of effecting, at least, some part of our enterprise. In short we set fire to some of the vessels, and it soon burned with great fierceness, and began to communicate; but, as it was now eight o'clock in the morning and the inhabitants began to approach near us in crowds, I could no longer defer my retreat, which was made in good order. On my return on board the Ranger the wind being favorable, I set sail for the coast of Scotland. It was my intention to take the earl of Selkirk prisoner, and detain his lordship as a hostage, in conformity to the project already mentioned. It was with this view about noon of the same day I landed on that nobleman's estate, with two officers and a few men. In the course of my progress, I fell in with some of the inhabitants, who taking me for an Englishman, observed, that lord Selkirk was then in London, but that her ladyship and several ladies were at the castle.

On this, I determined to return; but such moderate conduct was not conformable to the wishes of my people, who were disposed to pillage, burn, and destroy every thing, in imitation of the conduct of the English towards the Americans. Although I was not disposed to copy such horrid proceedings, more especially when a lady was in question, it was yet necessary to recur to such means as should satisfy their cupidity, and, at the same time, provide for lady Selkirk's safety. It immediately appeared to me, to be the most proper mode to give orders to the two officers to repair to the castle with the men, who were to remain on the outside under arms, while they themselves entered alone. They were then instructed to enter, and demand the family plate, in a polite manner, accepting whatever was offered them, and then to return, without making any farther inquiries, or attempting to search for more.

I was punctually obeyed; the plate was delivered; lady Selkirk herself observed to the officers, that she was exceedingly sensible of my moderation; she even intimated a wish to repair to the shore, although a mile distance from her residence, in order to invite me to dinner; but the officers would not allow her ladyship to take so much trouble.

Next day, April 4, 1778, I prepared to return to Carrickfergus, to attack the Drake in open day; but the lieutenants were averse to the project, and the crew of the Ranger became so mutinous that I ran no small risk of being either killed or thrown into the sea; and but two days before, I was on the point of being abandoned, and left a shore at Whitehaven.

In the mean time, the captain of the Drake sloop of war, having been informed of our descent at Whitehaven, prepared to attack us; and, while every thing was getting ready, he dispatched an officer on board of his boat, with a spy glass, in order to reconnoitre the Ranger. On this, I immediately masked my guns, kept my men out of sight, and disguised the vessel in such a manner as to resemble a merchantman; in consequence of this the crew of the boat were deceived and taken. This trifling success produced the effect of enchantment on my sailors, who were no longer averse from giving her battle.

The Drake having fired some cannon to recal her boat, hoisted her anchor, and came out attended by a number of yatches and pleasure boats, with ladies and gentlemen on board; but when the engagement became serious, they thought proper to withdraw to a respectful distance.

No sooner did the enemy make his appearance, than I *lay to*, determined not to engage until she came within pistol shot. The engagement was accordingly sustained with great vivacity on both sides, during an hour and five minutes, when, the captain and lieut. being both mortally wounded, the English flag was lowered, & I took possession of her. I regretted greatly the death of these brave men, and committed them to the ocean with all the honors due to their valor. I, at the same time, dismissed the six fishermen, whom I have before mentioned, whose loss I repaired, and whose services I recompensed out of my own purse.

The Drake was greatly damaged in her masts and tackling, and lost forty men either killed or wounded during the action. I had also taken several other prizes; but as my compliment of men had only amounted to 128, I retained no more than two of them, which arrived in safety at Brest, where I myself anchored with the Ranger and Drake, on the 7th of May, after an absence of twenty eight days, during which I had taken upwards of 200 prisoners. This expedition was of great disservice to G B as she was not only obliged to fortify her ports, but also to permit the arming of the Irish volunteers, as lord Mountmorris demonstrated in a speech in parliament.

At the time I had been obliged to permit my people to take lady Selkirk's plate, I determined to redeem it out of my own funds the moment it should be sold, and restore it to the family. Accordingly on my arrival at Brest, I instantly dispatched a most pathetic letter to her ladyship, in which I detailed the motives of my expedition, & the cruel necessity I was under, in consequence of the conduct of the English in America, to inflict the punishment of retaliation. This was sent open to the postmaster general, that it might be shown to the king of England and his ministers, and the court of St. James was at length obliged to renounce the sanguinary act of its parliament, and exchange those very Americans whom they called traitors, pirates and felons, against the prisoners of war, whom I had taken and carried to France.

During the course of the war, I found it impossible to restore the plate belonging to the Selkirk family, I, however, purchased it at a great price, and at length found means to send it by land from l'Orient to Calais, by means of M. de Calonne, who transmitted me a very flattering letter on the occasion; in short I at length received a very flattering lettter from the earl of Selkirk, acknowledging the receipt of it.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

BOARDING-HOUSE.

The subscriber has removed to that large and commodious house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haskins, on Washington street, opposite the Bank; where she can accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year.—She hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public. SUSAN. TRIPPE.

Easton, dec. 8——m

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, Md. January 1, 1813.

B.
John S. Blunt
Margaret Bready
Mary Blake
John Beard
Tobias Bourke
Benjamin Bacon
C.
Edward Coursey—2
Thomas Cecil
Mr. De Coursey
John Crisp
D.
Henry Darden—2
Isaac Dulany
Samuel Dixon
Thomas Dawson
William H. Downing
G.
Henry Gilder—2
Ann Garnet
H.
Jonathan Harrison—2
Dr. Edward Harris
Jane W. Hall—3
Charles Hobbs
Richard Hall
Elizabeth Haddaway
J.
Peter Jump, or Sally Woods
K.
Joshua Kennard
Richard Keene
L.
Asbury Lenox
M.
James Mash
Thomas M'Cosh
John M'Feely
James M'Collister
N.
Jos. H. Nicholson, jr—2
P.
Lemuel Purnell
Anna M. Pearce
R.
Benjamin Roberts
Andrew Raborg
Thomas Robinson
John H. Reynold
John Richardson
S.
Margaret M. Smith
William Straughan
Elizabeth Seth
T.
Samuel Thomas
Sophia Thompson
W.
Henry Wilson
Benjamen Wright
John T. Watson
Charles Wallace

january 12——3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Georgetown Cross Roads, Md, January 10, 1813.

B.
Frederick Boyer—2
Rebecca Boyer
Nicholas Brown & Edward Cemygys
C.
Arthur Crisfield
John Crisfield—2
Cornelius Comegys—2
D.
Ann Dailey
F.
Rebecca Ferguson
William F. Gleaves
James Greenwood
K.
William Keatting
Isaac Knight
L.
George Labathierre—2
John Lynch
N.
George N. Newnam
Arthur Nicholson
James L. Nowland
John Newnam
O.
Elizabeth Oakes
William Orr
Samuel G. Osborn
P.
William Palmer
Robert B. Pennington
R.
J. Redgrave
George W. Riley
S.
Samuel Sewell
Nicholas Smith
T.
Lucinda Trutton
John Turner
Elizabeth Tillar
V.
Mary Veazey—2
W.
William Woodland
Banks Wakeman—3
B. Wilson
James Welch

jan. 12——3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md January 1, 1813.

A.
Joseph Airey
B.
Samuel F. Brown—3
Lewis Bianchi—3
Joseph Brown
John Beck
James Barns—2
William Brown
C.
Jacob Castle
John Creswell
James Cruckshanks
Mrs. Ann Cruckshanks
Philip Copper
Joseph Coleman
Isaac Caulk
David Crane
D.
Daniel Denning
Thomas Dolvlin
Samuel M'Dorough
E.
Mrs. Thomas Eccleston
F.
William Forman
Mrs. Forman
James Frisby
G.
William Gale
John Griffith
H.
Nathan Hatcheson
J.
Peter Jones
Thomas Jerome
Miss C. Jacobs
K.
Miss M. A. Kennard—2
L.
Richard Lloyd—3
Thomas Light
John Lynch
M.
Mr. Mutin
William Mason
N
William C. Newton
Mrs. C. Nicholson
P.
John P. Paca, Esq.
John Patrick
Q.
James Quimby
R.
Daniel Roberts
Richard Ricaud—2
Miss Sally Ringgold
S.
Thomas S. Sudler
T.
William Thomas
Abe Tillison
Capt. Thomas Taylor
Capt. Tilghman
V.
Eliza Vanderen
W.
James Webster
James Wheat
Rev. Mr. Wilmer
Simon Wilmer
Thomas Wilkins
Henry Waller, Esq—3
Dr. Wroth.

january 5——3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. January 1, 1813.

A.
William Arringdale
Miss Mary Anderson
Hambleton Atkinson
Ann Acres
B.
Garretson Blades—2
John Boyle
Col. George Bidleman
John Boyd
Henry Buckley
Isaac Bailey
C.
William Corner
Miss Susan L. Cook
James Coborne
William Collins
Daniel Cox
Benjamin Chandler
Sarah Cannon
John Councell
D.
Margaret Doran
Reuben Dowling
Robert B. Dudley
Mrs. Mary Dobson
Miss Rebecca Dixon
Thomas Daffin
Joseph Dawson
E.
John Edmondson
F.
Henrietta Frazier
Capt. Joseph Farland
G.
Richard Grace
Samuel V. Garey
H.
Samuel Harrison
Daniel Haddaway—2
David Hutton
Alexander Hemsley
Mrs. — — Harper
William Haynes
J.
Rev. Joseph Jackson—2
Priscilla Jones
K.
Miss Celey Kinnaman
Nicholas Kellum
L.
Noah Ledenum
James Lowe
Benj. W. Lecompt
M.
James Martin
P.
William Potter
Miss Rebecca Parrott
Levin Parrott
Mrs. Sarah Porter
James Patton
R.
Matthew Read
Patty Ray
John Ruth—2
S.
Thomas Stewart
John Seney—2
William Seymour
William Sears
Levin T. Spedden
John Seth
Elizabeth Sherwood
T.
Capt. Samuel Thomas
Margaret Turner
V.
Nicholas Valliant
W.
Capt. Abraham Wright
Samuel Watts.

january 5——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

To all my Creditors,

That I intend to prefer *a Petition* to the honorable the judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and of the several supplements thereto.

JOHN DAVIS, Ship Carpenter,
Talbot county.

St. Michael's, jan. 5——9—$1*

TO BE RENTED,

THE ENSUING YEAR.

The house and lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. For terms apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD

dec. 29——m

N. B. The subscriber will remove at the commencement of the new year to the house now occupied as the office of the People's Monitor, where he respectfully invites his old friends and customers to give him a call—He has a good supply of materials in his line. Boots and shoes made on the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

S. S.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to JOHN KENNARD.

november 24——m

IN CHANCERY,

December 22d, 1812.

Ordered, That the sale made by *James Foxle*, trustee for the sale of the property mentioned in a suit between Henry Haskins, complainant, and Woolford Stewart, defendant, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 28th day of February next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Star at Easton, three successive weeks before the 28th day of January next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.

True copy Test—
NICH's BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

january 5——3

NOTICE.

The subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, having obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Philip Richardson*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—All those persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of July ensuing, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate; and all persons indebted are requested to pay the same without delay. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813.

THO. B. TURPIN, Adm'r
of Philip Richardson.

january 5——3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT

8th day of Dec. A. D. 1812.

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of December, Anno Domini 1812.

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

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of *Bernard Nadal*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 5th day of July next—they may otherwise be barred from any benefit from said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Adm'r
of B. Nadal, dec'd.

january 5——3

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
December 22, 1812.

Ordered, That Cornelius Comegys, jun. administrator of *Joseph Briscoe*, deceased, cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "STAR" at Easton, a notice to said deceased's creditors, in the manner prescribed by law, to produce their claims.

Test— RICHARD BARROLL, 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 Briscoe*, 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 first day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1812.

CORNELIUS COMEGYS, Jun.
Adm'r of Joseph Briscoe dec'd

january 5——3

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the STAR OFFICE.

dec. 29——

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812.

Whereas *Benjamin Conner*, by his petition in writing to the honorable Judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth he is indebted to sundry persons, in sundry sums of money, and hath praved for relief under the act of Assembly, entitled an act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto—Whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benjamin Conner advertise in one public newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, and one such paper printed in Easton, three months before the first Saturday in April term, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and continued six successive weeks—and also by setting up at the court house door, and at one of the most public place in Annamessex hundred, for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee, &c.

Test— JOSIAH POLK, Clk. of
Somerset county court.

january 5——6

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Matts is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round pert eye, has the tisick and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, & ot very artful; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trowsers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and reasonable charges paid if brought home or secured in any jail so that the owner may get him again. AARON [illegible]

Talbot county, Md. dec. 1——m