tune," instead of superior skill. It is astonishing that "good fortune" alone should make our brave tars such excellent gunners as to sink a British vessel in a shorter space of time in action than if "she had been moored for the sole purpose of making an experiment!"

"Halifax, April 17.

"In our extracts from American papers, our readers will find an account of the capture of the Peacock. The good fortune of the Americans has not forsaken them; on the contrary, it is more conspicuous in this than in their previous actions. Every one conversant with gunnery, must know, that had a vessel been moored for the sole purpose of making an experiment, it is not at all likely she would have been sunk in so short a space of time."

## IMPRESSMENT.

On this subject, however important in itself, little needs be said, or rather but few words are requisite, for although liberty and every thing dear to a free man is involved, yet the subject requires not a long dilation. The wretch who values property more than he does personal liberty, may slumber over his accumulated wealth and conceit himself happy: he is not capable to appreciate liberty, he is not free, his hopes and happiness center in dross, and he is a slave to his sordid passion. The man however, who loves liberty as one of the blessings of heaven and feels happy only when invigorated by its rays, will feel how essentially its fruition is encreased by the wideness with which it is communicated. He, then, is unfit to be free who wishes to see another enslaved: nor is his title much better, who is indifferent to the happiness of his fellow man.

A citizen of the U. States, dragged into bondage, is an idea so abhorrent to the feelings of a real American, that no sacrifice ought to prevent an immediate arrangement of the nation for the protection of the citizen, for the honor of the citizens—Six thousand citizens dragged into slavery, this is a numerical encrease of an evil, the disgrace of which would be compleat had but one been seized. An almost general seizure and enslavement of the citizens attempted, this is but the natural effect or submission to the first insult, and the still more unaccountable submission under the thousandth insult. If there be an individual citizen, who can tamely hear of and refuse to resent the enslavement of his fellow citizen, such individual is unworthy of the priviledge of a citizen.—If there is now an individual who would purchase peace by the abandonment of 6 thousand or, more probably, ten thousand citizens impressed, now on board British ships, such citizen is either a fool or a tory.

*Military Monitor.*

## SAILOR'S RIGHTS AND FREE TRADE.

The present war is carried on principally for the protection of seamen: those who are opposed to the war, are, of course, not supporters of sailors rights. The President of the U. States requires, as preliminary condition of peace; that the impressment of seamen should be discontinued, those who oppose this principle are in favor of impressment and are not supporters of sailors rights. The President of the U. States requires of the enemy a liberation of American seamen now on board British ships of war, those who wish peace, on other terms, would abandon to their fate 6257 seamen; and therefore, are not in favor of Sailors Rights.

The President of the U. States is in support of the principle that the flag should protect the property on board neutrals, those who are favorable to an abandonment of this right, are not advocates of a free trade.——The President of the U. States is opposed to illegal blockades and confiscations of neutral property, those who would submit to such degrading insults are not advocates of free trade. The President of the U. States is opposed to foreign licences, those who are willing to trade under their protection, are not advocates of free trade ——Who are friends of sailors rights and free trade, whether those who support or those who oppose the President of the U States? Let the sailor who wastes his life, unrewarded, aboard the floating hells of England, answer the question. Let the wives and children of the impressed seamen, answer the question. Let every citizen who is capable to reason, answer the question. Let even the friend of England answer the question, if he can. Let those then, & those only who are friends of the General Government, as now administered by Mr. Madison, bear the motto of "FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS," and let the spurious claim of others to that honorable distinction be ousted and denied.

*Ibid.*

## BRITISH DESERTERS.

It is believed that some of this description of persons are roaming at large in our city at this time. These men ought to be suspected. They have come on shore under the pretence of being deserters, but actually with a view of making observations in the character of spies for the British admiral. Would it not be proper to arrest and confine them as prisoners, but treat them well?

When the federalists proclaim that they are the exclusive friends of the Navy, let it be forever remembereed that when a vote of thanks was moved in the Senate of Massachusetts to Com. BAINBRIDGE for his gallant conduct on the destruction of the British frigate Java, the federal members wished to postpone it for *consideration*, and when the question was taken EVERY FEDERAL MEMBER! MEMBER! LEFT HIS SEAT! they would not accord the cheap tribute of their thanks to the gallant commander who had so sorely humbled the pride of Britain, "*the bulwark of their religion.*" *N. H. Gazette.*


# THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1813.


## "THE BULWARK OF OUR RELIGION!" AND SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS.

*Havre-De-Grace, May 5.*

"This morning, a little after the break of day, a British armed force, under cover of armed vessels which anchored in front of this town in eleven large barges, landed below a small breast work which had been roughly thrown up, and in which were one 9 and two 4 pounders, manned by 50 militia; the vessels in front of the town threw 3 Congreve rockets, one of which passed through a frame house without further damage; another struck a Mr. Webster on the left side of the head, and killed him on the spot; the attack was a surprise, and there was neither an organised resistance nor defence—about 6 o'clock, a few of the militia who had occupied the small redoubt, evacuated it and abandoned the town; the enemy possessed themselves of the 9 pounder, and two 4 pounders, and afterwards proceeded with torches and other combustibles prepared for the purpose, to conflagrate several of the houses. The two taverns and thirteen other houses were burnt to the ground, two stables and several stacks of hay were also burnt; they plundered all of the inhabitants whom they found, women and children indiscriminately, ripping open feather beds and throwing the feathers to the wind, and taking with them the ticking; women and children's clothes were also taken from their persons; they burnt every vessel here except one which lay sunk on the east side of the Susquehanna.

"In the afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, there were 4 vessels on fire, 3 schooners and a sloop. After having given this specimen of their religion and mode of warfare, worthy of their ancient and established character, maurauding and burning, they crossed the river and burnt Cæcil Furnace, a blacksmith's shop, a grist and saw mill, & their characteristic malignity; they burnt the bridge by which alone travelling in carriages can be effected on the post road.

"Thirteen barges lay afloat half a mile below the town, & threatened publicly to burn Charleston this morning.

"The alarm which this invasion occasioned, extended in every direction to the distance of several miles; and men, women and children, with furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, &c. were seen flying in every direction.—The bay side is generally abandoned."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havre De Grace, to his friend in this City, dated May 1st.

"I returned here yesterday from Annapolis, where I had been to procure arms, ammunition, &c. for the use of the militia to defend Havre De Grace and the shores. The British have taken possession of Spesucia Island. They had 4 armed vessels plying about it, in sight of Havre yesterdy, and their barges lay in the narrows between the Island and the main land.—They seem to do as they please on the water, and we have no power to prevent them. They took from the Island what fresh provisions they could find fit to eat, and paid for it, except a yoke of oxen which they spared at the solicitation of the overseer, who told them he would be a ruined man if they were taken. The fishermen on the Island scampered in every direction; but the British officers ordered them to their business and assured them they would not be molested. They say, fresh provisions they must and will have; and if the inhabitants do not fire upon them property shall be respected; but if fired on, they will retaliate. They burn all the vessels and craft they meet with.

*Philadelphia Gazette*

Last evening arrived here a gentleman from Zanesville, who informs, that Gov. Meigs had received a letter from Gen. Harrison, giving an account of his arrival at Fort Meigs at the Rapids, where he found all safe. *Ibid.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG.

## ATTACK ON FRENCHTOWN.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

*Frenchtown, April 30.*

"I now undertake to inform you of the British arriving here yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock. But 5 or 6 barges were at first seen; in a few minutes the river appeared full of them—the whole number was 12 large barges. There had been a battery commenced on the lower wharf, but was not near completed; 4 guns were mounted. A guard had been kept during night by the militia from Elkton, who returned in the day—they had gone about two hours when the enemy appeared. A few individuals (eight orten) manned the guns, and commenced firing when the barges were about a mile off. The enemy had landed about 150 marines at Locust Point, and marched them up the shore; on finding the enemy had to cross Perch creek, two barges went up and carried them over; they then continued their march round to the wharf. The ammunition in the battery amounted only to 12 or 15 rounds, which was all fired before the barges got within half a mile of the battery, without doing any injury to them. The barges commenced firing within about half a mile distance, and continued firing for some time, as they came up, until they found no further resistance. Eighteen pound balls were flying in every direction, but no injury was done; only one ball struck, and that was an old waggon shed; the ball fell, after passing through the shed, about ten feet from it.

"All the goods had been removed from the lower store house to the old store house. There was nothing in the lower store except about 1500 bushels of oats. They set fire to it and the fish house in ten minutes after they landed. Thirty or forty of the militia from Elkton passed my house about the time they were burning the store. The marines, to the number of near 400, came round the store and passed my house in pursuit of them—they marched within view of Elkton landing. Six or seven barges were paraded a long the shore. They burnt two vessels; one was captain Howell's Susquehannah packet, the other Isaac Lorett's, which was run ashore on the approach of the enemy.

"On the return of the marines from pursuing the militia, the barges went over to the old store house, took what they chose of the goods, and set the house on fire, which was full of linen goods. Myself and Mr. H. remained at the house all the time, also Mrs. P. and her daughter. No injury whatever was done to any article about our dwellings, nor any insult offered.

"The officers, I must say, were exceedingly polite. A guard was placed over Mrs. P.'s house immediately, and continued all the time they were there. They said they had orders to burn the store and stables, and destroy the stages at Frenchtown; but they did not burn the stables, nor destroy the stages. They also said they would come up this night with a stronger force to Elkton, and if any resistance was made, would destroy the town. Whether this threat was only to keep the citizens in constant alarm, or they mean to put it in execution, no one can say.

"After the walls of the store fell, a bale of flannel was pulled out, but so much burnt, that what was saved was of little or no value. I saw some hardware in the flames, which we shall get out to-day. We are now destitute of store houses, or deposit for goods, if the line should commence this season. The Adams and Superb are at Elkton landing. The barge the enemy carried off."

## THE ALARM,

Which yesterday summoned our citizens to arms, was in a short time discovered to have been groundless. From what source it originated, is not material; nor was it unfortunate that it was given. It may have a tendency to render us more vigilant, and to accustom those on whom the city relies for defence to promptitude in turning out whenever occasion may demand. We knew not at what moment of the day or night we may be assailed. The enemy has given sufficient proofs of his disposition to reek his vengeance on us whenever an opportunity of success shall present itself. The best way to ensure our safety, is never to permit such an opportunity to occur, but to be always on the alert and prepared to repel him with vigor. The hour of danger alone can test our energy and firmness; and in this view of the subject, the alarms which have at times been given are useful, because they shew us on what numbers we can really calculate for efficient service. [*Balt. Amer.*

## REINFORCEMENTS.

Mr. Lloyd, a gentleman from Frederick, last evening informed us that five companies of infantry from Washington and Frederick, and capt. Stiles's excellent corps of artillery, of the latter, marched from Frederick Town yesterday morning on their way to aid in the defence of this city. They were well armed and equipped in every respect, and amounted in number to upwards of 500. They will probably reach here this evening, or in the morning at farthest. [*Ib.*

Charlestown was not burnt yesterday morning. Hughes's furnace and Stump's ware house were certainly destroyed. Mr. Pinkney, son of the attorney general, states that in the attack on Havre de Grace, three of the enemy were killed and two wounded. One American was killed by a rocket. An Irishman, naturalized, was taken off by the British.

The men stationed at Havre de Grace for its defence fled, a letter states, at the approach of the enemy; the officers were the first to desert.—O'Neal, the Irishman taken prisoner, fought bravely with his musket, and was dragged off in the act loading.

The damage done by the enemy had not been fully ascertained. Several bay craft were destroyed. Foster's house was damaged; Stokes's house, stable and stages; Mrs. Sears's house and stables; Mansfield's Mill's and Barnes's; Philips's and Bartlett's; Mrs. Rodgers's, and those of 8 or 10 other persons burnt. Mr. Webster was killed by a rocket 400 yards from the shore. [*Ib.*

We are not disposed to fan the flame of party spirit. We yesterday drew a distinction between the northern federalists and those in this quarter. We judged of both from their language and their conduct. If we have mistaken the disposition and principles of the former, we shall rejoice to have it in our power to acknowledge the mistake. *Ib.*

The well known direction of CURRAN, to select a single victim, if we would give an impressive idea of a system of suffering, is founded on an intimate knowledge of human nature. Without general, confused and distracted, and of course faint conceptions of distress; we have thus brought before us a picture which we can realize, and adequate sensations will bear testimony to its effect. The following statements from the *New York Columbian* are not merely distinct, but authenticated beyond the shadow of doubt. Let every honest man read them; and then ask himself, was it myself, my father, my brother, or my son, should I not execrate the government, which should refuse to interfere in my behalf, or in the behalf of my kinsman? Let him then learn, that 6257 are the known number of proved cases of this outrage. Then let him place his hand on his heart, and ask if *one case* would not sanctify the contest it should cause. [*Balt. Pat.*

## BRITISH CRUELTIES!

OR,

"*Britain fighting for the liberties of the world.*"

6257 IMPRESSED SEAMEN!—Evidence laid before Congress, Jan. 15, 1812.

The original documents, containing the *names* and particulars of each seaman, are left with the printer, where doubting Americans may call and be satisfied. These documents shew, that it is not a fable, as *federalists* say, but a *sad reality*, that 6257 American freemen have been carried into slavery! And yet, wonderful to be told we have a PEACE PARTY in *America*

I, BEEKMAN VER PLANK HOFFMAN, of the town of Poughkeepsie, do certify, that I am a lieutenant in the U. States' navy; that I was on board the Constitution frigate in the action and capture of the Guerriere; that after such surrender, I was sent on board, and after taking out the crew, fired and blowed up the ship; that eight impressed American seamen were among the crew of the Guerriere, who were liberated at Boston. I was also on board the Constitution in the action with the Java, and was sent on board that vessel, and after the crew was removed, set her on fire and blew her up. Amongst the crew of the Java, thirteen American seamen were found, three of whom had entered the British service, and were left, the other ten were liberated as Americans.

Dated Pougkeepsie, April 16, 1813

B. V. HOFFMAN.

*Dutchess County, ss.*

RICHARD TOMPKINS, being sworn, saith, that he is a native of New Paltz, opposite Poughkeepsie, that he sailed from Wilmington about the 28th of April, 1810, on board the Warren, Wm. Kelley, captain, for Cork. On the homeward passage, in September following, he was impressed and taken on board the Peacock, a British sloop of war, and compelled to do duty: That while on board that vessel, he made many unsuccessful attempts to his friends, informing them of his situation. He further saith, that after he heard of the war, himself and two other impressed American seamen, who were on board the Peacock, went aft, to the captain, claimed to be considered American prisoners of war, and refused to do duty any longer. They were ordered off the quarter deck, and the captain called for the *master at arms*, and ordered us to be put in irons; we were then kept in irons about twenty four hours, when we were taken out, brought to the gangway, stripped of our clothes, tied and whipped, each one dozen and a half lashes, and put to duty.

He further saith, that he was kept on board the Peacock, and done duty till the action with the Hornet—after the Hornet hoisted American colours, he and the other impressed Americans again went to the captain of the Peacock, asked to be sent below, said it was an American ship, and that they did not wish to fight against their country. The captain ordered us to our quarters; called midshipman *Stone* to do *his* duty—and if we did not do our duty, to blow our brains out.—"aye!! aye!!" was answered by Stone, who then held a pistol to my head, and ordered us to our places. We then continued at our places, and was compelled to fight till the Peacock struck; and we were liberated after an impressment of about two years and eight months.

his

RICHARD ✕ TOMPKINS.

mark

Read over and signed in the presence of

JOSEPH HARRIS,

JOHN S. FRAER.

Poughkeepsie, April 17, 1813.

*Dutchess County, ss.*

JAMES TOMPKINS, being sworn, saith, that he is a native of Ulster county, opposite Poughkeepsie; that he sailed out of N. York in the month of April, 1812, in the ship Minerva, bound to Ireland; that on the homeward bound passage in July after, this deponent, with three other American seamen, *Samuel Davis, William Young*, and *John Brown*, were impressed, and taken on board the British ship Acteon, David Smith, captain. We were taken on Saturday evening; on Monday morning we were brought to the gangway, and informed we must enter on board ship, and live as the other seamen, or we should live on oat meal and water, and receive five dozen lashes. This deponent says, himself and the other three impressed with him, did refuse to enter, and each of them were then whipped five dozen lashes. On Wednesday following we were again all brought up, and had the same offer made to us to enter, which we refused, and we were again whipped four dozen lashes. On Saturday after, the like offer was made to us; and on our refusal we were again whipped three dozen lashes each. On Monday following, still refusing to enter, we were again whipped two dozen each. On Wednesday following we were again whipped one dozen each, and ordered to be taken below, and put in irons till we did enter; and the captain said he would *punish the damn'd Yankee rascals till they did enter.* We were then put in irons, and laid in irons three months.

During the time of our impressment, the ship had an action and captured a French ship. Before this action we were taken out of irons and asked to fight, but we refused; and after the action we were again ironed, where we remained till the ship arrived at London. After arriving there we first heard of the war with America, and that the Guerriere was taken. This deponent took his shirt, Samuel Davis and Wm. Young took their handkerchiefs, made stripes and stars for the American colors, and hung it over a gun, and gave three cheers for the victory. The next morning at 6 o'clock, we were bro't up & whipped two dozen lashes each for huzzaing for the Yankee flag. Shortly after this we were all released by the assistance of the American Consul, & Capt. Hall, who knew us.

This deponent further saith, that they all had protections, and shewed them, and claimed to be Americans, at the time they were impressed.

JAMES TOMPKINS.

Sworn before me this 27th day of April, 1813, at which time the said James Tompkins shewed me his wrists, which, at his request, I examined, there appeared to be marks of scars on both of them, occasioned, as I supposed, from his having been in irons.

WILLIAM W. BOGARDUS,

*Justice Peace.*

Extract, dated ALBANY, May 1.—"I have seen an officer who left Sacket's harbor on Monday, who informs that the fleet did actually sail on Sunday morning, with gens. Dearborn and PIKE, and cols. M'Clure and Pierce, with about 2000 troops on board; that on his way down to Watertown, he met with one of our spies from the enemy, who states that the British naval force at YORK have arrived at Kingston and were all preparing to go out. We may calculate on some hard fighting soon." *N.Y. Gaz.*

The following is a statement of the votes for members of Congress, for Prince Edward district:—

| | *Randolph.* | *Eppes.* |
|---|---|---|
| Charlotte, | 342 | 177 |
| Buckingham, | 111 | 509 |
| Prince Edward, | 303 | 218 |
| Cumberland, | 148 | 208 |
| | 934 | 1112 |
| Majority for Eppes, | | 178 |

*Vigilance and energy*—A stranger was on the afternoon of the 5th inst. taken into custody, and was undergoing an examination when this paper went to press. We sincerely hope that hereafter no stranger will be permitted to remain 15 minutes in town without producing a pass from the proper authority. *Del. Watchman.*

On Monday, Allen Donaldson and Philip Fletcher, both inhabitants of this city, were committed to prison on a charge of TREASON against the United States, in giving aid to the enemy. *Fed. Gaz.*

## HORNET AND PEACOCK.

*To the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser.*

SIR—I wish to communicate, for the information of G. C. K. and those who may have read his paper, published in your last night's journal, that the force of his Britannic Majesty's late brig Peacock, at the time she engaged the U States' sloop Hornet, was 16 twenty four pounder carronades and two long six pounders, with a complement of one hundred and twenty two men and boys: and that the Hornet carried 18 thirty two pounder carronades and two long nine pounder guns, and one hundred and seventy men. That the action continued, by the Peacock's time, for twenty five minutes; and that H. B. M.'s brig L'Espiegle was not visible from the look outs, stationed at the Peacock's mast heads, for some time previous to the action.

F. A. WRIGHT, Senior Lieut:
Of H. B. M. late sloop
Peacock.

New York, April 17, 1813.

*To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.*

GENTLEMEN,

Having observed a publication in the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday last, signed F. A. Wright, 1st Lieut. of the Peacock, I deem it a duty incumbent on me to state, that it was ordered by Capt. Lawrence to go on board the Peacock, after her surrender, and examine and report her armament, which I found as stated in Capt. Lawrence's official letter. Lt. Wright's statement, as to time, is as incorrect as that of the number of men on board the Hornet & Peacock; for it is now ascertained that there were 4 men received on board from Pemarara, 2 or 3 days before they sailed, who were not on the quarter bill, also 1 boy, making in all 139; at the commencement of the action, the Hornet mustered 145 fit for duty—at that time the L'Espiegle's hull was plainly to be seen from the Hornet's deck, and at the time both vessels anchored, she could not have been more than 4 miles from us. On my calling on Lieut. Wright, he acknowledged, in presence of several gentlemen, that the Peacock did mount more guns than he had mentioned in his statement. The public are left to judge how far this gentleman's statement is to be credited.

D. C. CONNER, Lieut. of
United States ship Hornet.

*Further concessions to our gallant Tars.*

The whinings exhibited in the late British parliamentary debates, respecting the gallant victories obtained by our "fir built frigates" and sloop of war, carrying a piece of bunting at their mast heads, and from whom the prince regent has given liberty to his commanders to run; and as a substitute to their skill and valor, has ordered seventy fours to be cut down and assume the character of *frazees*, are confirmed by his naval officers. The ships Francess Hontietta, captain Newell, arrived here on Wednesday from Cadiz, was boarded about 40 miles from Sandy Hook by a lieutenant from the British frigate Acasta, who informed, that the brave captain Lawrence in the Hornet had sunk the Peacock, a very fine brig, after an engagement of 15 minutes; that it would not do for any of their armed ships to fight ours single handed, as (to use their own expressions) the Americans were a *dead up*. This we well knew during our glorious struggle for independence, and at the commencement of the present war, although the tories asserted to the contrary. It has lately been thundered in their ears, that the brave captain Champlin, of the schooner General Armstrong, engaged an English frigate on the coast of Surinam, shot away her colors, which in all probability prevented a favorable result of the action, as the former by this unfortunate circumstance (supposing the frigate had struck, as she ceased firing) lost two very powerful rakes from Long Tom and his other bull-dogs of smaller calibre. *N.Y. Col.*

## "MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE—NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE."

Was *once* the favorite adage of the *exclusive* friends of our country—but, now those *millions* being necessary—what is their conduct? Why instead of giving *one cent* for defence themselves, they do all in their power to prevent others, by telling them the war is unjust, and the faith of the government is not to be depended upon.—Thus do their actions prove the insincerity of their professions, & expose to public view the cloven foot of what is falsely called *federalism*.

*Baltimore Whig.*

A man by the name of *Martin Fletcher*, a fishmonger, was yesterday examined before Judge SCOTT, and committed to prison on account of treasonable practices. We understand the evidences showed that he had been in the habit of supplying the enemy with water and information. *Balt. Pat.*

Capt. SNELLING, of the 4th regiment, passed through this city on the 4th inst. on his way to Washington. He had in his custody a Lieut. MOORE, of the 9th regiment, arrested in Boston on a charge of holding a correspondence with the enemy. *ib.*

It is said, of fifteen men deserters from the British at the time of the attack on Havre de Grace, 14 have already enlisted into the service of the United States. *ib.*

The three English prisoners of war, who broke their parole of honer, arrived at Halifax, 16th ult. from Boston, in a half deck'd schooner rigg'd boat. It is said the commandant there has arrested them, and has offered to send them back. *ib.*

## APPOINTMENTS

*By the Governor and Council of Maryland.*

SAMUEL BAKER and THOMAS H. WRIGHT, surgeon's mates to the drafted militia to be stationed at Baltimore.

MARTIN FENWICK, surgeon's mate to the artillery of drafted militia to be stationed at Baltimore.

*NINIAN PINKNEY,*
*Clerk of the Council.*

May 3, 1813.


## Take Notice.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, with a complete and general assortment of materials in his line. He is in every way prepared to accommodate his customers in the best manner and on the shortest notice;—and by his strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

*JOHN W. SHERWOOD.*

may 11——3

## Ironsides,

Will cover a few mares this season at $20 the season, and $40 to insure a foal. The money for the season payable any time in November next, or any kind of merchantable produce will be taken at market price. He will commence his season on the 2d Monday of this month at Queen's Town, and continue till the first of August, under the superintendance of the subscriber.

Ironsides has no pedigree—and what would it avail him to have all the blood royal in England, Ireland and France, running in his veins, if he himself could not run? What good does blood royal do for either man or horse, when neither the man nor horse is qualified to perform in the duties assigned him? Suppose that Ironsides had of all the noble blood of the Sir Peters, the Sir Harries, the Sir Johns, the Herods, Hot Spurs and Honeywoods, Arabians, and of all the rest of the noble order of blood descent, and that his father was King George, Prince Regent, King William, King Pippin, Archduke Charles, or Czar Peter, & that he had won all the King's money that was ever run for in England; if that he himself could not run nor perform the service required? What then? Answer nothing? It is believed that worth makes the horse as well as that of the man. But Ironsides can run, he can beat any Stalion *with a Pedigree*, (Mr. W. Knight's Palafox excepted) in the State of Maryland, over the Easton Course next Fall for five hundred dollars.

He was bred by Charles Hobbs, Esq. at Prospect Bay, he is an irongrey, 5 years old, not large, but very strong and handsome, and those foals of his get while a three and four years old, are like himself, exquisitely fine. He is a horse of uncommon strength of lungs, and of uncommon vigor; and can beat any Stalion of English or French descent, (the Moreaus not excepted, giving the above preference.) We say nothing of this ancestry and the last that we say is, that we know a part of his composition, and that is, that he is in part of Iron.

CORBIN LEE.

april 5, (may 11)——3

## TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS,

*(Renewable)*

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

feb. 2——m


## Notice.

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

JAMES KEENE, Sheriff
of Caroline county.

may 5, (11)——3