THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1813.

Extract of a letter from a respectable friend in George-Town Cross-Roads, to a correspondent in this place, dated 10th MAY.

"Our fears have been realized—George Town and Frederick Town have become a prey to British rapacity, and are reduced to ashes. Most of the inhabitants are destitute of every thing—without a shelter, victuals or clothes; women and children were plundered of their clothes; even the poor negroes' houses pillaged and burnt.—Never did my eyes behold, in so short a time, so much destruction; it is only fit for the eye of a savage or an Englishman. I have not language strong enough to express to you the horrors of the dreadful scene. We had been on the look out for several days and nights; on the 5th inst. an express arrived from Col. Veazy, of the Cæcil regiment, and the cavalry on our side the river, that, from the movements of the enemy, we might expect an attack before day: A tremendous cloud hovered over us, and it soon rained in torrents. Providentially the darkness of the night prevented them from coming up, else the militia must have been cut to pieces, as they had nothing to protect them from the fire of the cannon. They threw up a battery—and about six o'clock in the morning they wore in sight, and in a few minutes the flying of the rockets and the report of the cannon convinced us we had every thing to fear. Our ammunition was soon expended, and the militia obliged to retreat. Col. Veazy, on the Cæcil side, maintained his post with a few men, and fought like heroes. Our General laughed at the idea of the British attacking George Town, and would not allow a sufficient force to protect us. They had 23 barges, about 700 men, and they soon took possession of the two towns. Every thing most valuable was removed from town—but what was left, they cut and broke to pieces, and threw in the fire. Miss ——— was in town, an amiable young lady; they were determined to take her off with them—nothing but her being very young saved her: Admiral Cockburn behaved infamously to other ladies, (conduct suited only to the basest of villains). They took Capt. Allen prisoner, but was afterwards gave up—THE ADMIRAL DECLARED HE WOULD HANG EVERY MAN HE FINDS WITH A MUSKET IN HIS HAND. We had none killed, and but one man slightly wounded. It is supposed they had considerable killed and wounded, and about forty deserted.——Now figure to yourself our distressing situation—the enemy rushing on—the screams of the women—the bustle of moving—clouds of smoke and flame, and the roaring of the cannon: would it not have appalled the stoutest heart?"

Washington City, May 11.

CAPTURE OF YORK.

Copies of letters from Major General DEARBORN, to the Secretary of State.

Head Quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 27th, 1813.
8 o'clock, P. M.

SIR—We are in full possession of this place after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave officers and soldiers

General Sheaffe commanded the British troops, militia and Indians, in person.

We shall be prepared to sail for the next object of the expedition the first favorable wind.

I have to lament the loss of the brave and active brigadier general Pike.

I am with the highest respect, &c.
H. DEARBORN.

The Hon. Gen. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War, Washington,

Head Quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813.

SIR—After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high, and in an unfavorable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the scite of the ancient French fort Tarento. It prevented also many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from the Indians and other troops. Gen. Sheaffe commanded in person—He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of seven hundred regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Major Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as gen. Pike landed with seven or eight hundred men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred; and among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer brig. gen. Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of 40, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed.

Gen. Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could.—In the mean time all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, & the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that Gen. Pike had been wounded I went on shore. To the Gen. I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view.—The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps 40 or 50 killed and wounded, and one of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries, and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown up, and had, no doubt, a powerful effect on the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to Com. Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery & industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores & provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use.

We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole.

I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail to morrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to General Lewis of our approach.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.
HENRY DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

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Copies of letters from Com. CHAUNCEY, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ship Madison at anchor off York, 8 o'clock, P. M. 27th April, 1813.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the American flag is flying upon the Fort at York.—The town capitulated this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Brig. Gen. Pike was killed.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

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U. S. SHIP MADISON,
At anchor off York, 28th April, 1813.

SIR,

Agreeably to your instructions and arrangements made with Major Gen. Dearborn, I took on board of the squadron under my command the General and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sacketts Harbor on the 25th instant, for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the south and westward of the enemy's principal Fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels The place fixed upon by the Maj. Gen. and myself for landig the troops was the scite of the old French Fort Taranta.

The debarkation commenced about 8 o'clock, A. M. and was completed about 10. The wind blowing heavy from the eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooners to take a position near the Forts in order that the attack upon them by the Army & Navy might be simultaneous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about 600 yards of their principal fort and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops as soon as landed were formed under the immediate orders of Brig. Gen. Pike, who led in a most gallant manner, the attack upon the Forts, and after having carried two redoubts in their approach to the principal work (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great many and amongst the former, the ever to be lamented Brig. Gen. Pike, who fell at the head of its column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the Maj. Gen.; & his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of Gen. Pike, the command of the troops devolved for a time upon Col. Pierce, who soon after took possession of the town. At about 2 P. M the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4, our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as Gen. Dearborn learht the situation of Gen. Pike he landed and assumed the command. I have the honor of inclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into, and approved by Gen. Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks nearly finished——the only vessel found here is the Duke of Gloucester undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed—the exact number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by Gen Dearborn, I presume that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re-embark tomorrow & proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers & men generally under my command, and I feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

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Terms of Capitulation entered into on the 27th April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of Major General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey.

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant colonel, one major, thirteen captains nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter master, one deputy adjutant general of the militia, namely—

Lieut. Col. Chewitt	Lieuts. John H. Shultz
Major Allen	George Mustard
Capt. John Willson	Barnet Vanderburch
John Button	Robert Stanton
Capt. Peter Robinson	Lieut. George Ridout
Reuben Richardson	W.n. Jarvis
John Arnold	Edward M'Mahon
James Fenwick	John Willson
James Musturd	Ely Playter
Duncan Cameron	Ensigns A. Thompson
David Thomson	Alfred Senally
John Robinson	Donald M'Arthur
Samuel Ridout	William Smith
Thomas Hamilton	Andrew Mercer
John Burn	James Chewett
William Jarvie	George Kink
	Edward Thompson
Quarter master,	Charles Denison
Charles Baynes	George Denison
	Darney Boulton

Nineteen sergeants, for corporals, and two hundred and four rank and file.

Of the field train department, William Dunbar.

Of the provincial navy, Capt. Frs. Govereaux

Midshipmen	Lieutenant Green
John Ridout	Clerk, Jas. Lansdon
Louis Baupre	
One Boatswain	Fifteen naval artificers

Of his majesty's regular troops Lt. De Koven

One Sergeant Major

and of the royal artillery, one bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war, and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and G. Britain.

(Signed) G. S. MITCHEL,
Lt. Col. 3d A. U. S.
SAMUEL S. CONNER, Maj.
& A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Dearborn.
WILLIAM KING, Maj.
15th U. S. Infantry.
JESSE D. ELLIOT, Lieut.
U. S. Navy.
W. CHEWITT, Lieut. Col.
comdg. 3d Reg. York Militia.
W. ALLAN, Major
3d Reg. York Militia.
F. GAURREAU, Lt. M Dra.

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YORK,
THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN UPPER CANADA.

"YORK, or TORONTO, is placed in forty three degrees and thirty five minutes of north latitude, near the bottom of a harbor of the same name. A long and narrow peninsula, distinguished by the appellation of Gibraltar Point, forms and embraces this harbor, securing it from the storms of the lake, and rendering it the safest of any around the coast of that sea of fresh waters. Stores and block houses are constructed near the extremity of this point. A spot called the garrison stands on a bank of the main land, opposite to the point, and consists only of a wooden block house, and some small cottages of the same materials, little superior to temporary huts. The house in which the lieut. governor resides is likewise formed of wood, in the figure of a half square, of one story in height, with galleries in the centre. It is sufficiently commodious for the present state of the province, and erected upon a bank of the lake, near the mouth of Toronto bay. The town, according to the plan, is projected to extend to a mile and a half in length, from the mouth of the harbor along its banks.——Many houses are already completed, some of which display a considerable degree of taste. The advancement of this place to its present condition has been effected within the lapse of 6 or 7 years, and persons who have formerly travelled in this part of the country, are impressed with sentiments of wonder on beholding a town which may be termed handsome, reared as if by enchantment, in the midst of a wilderness. Two buildings of brick at the eastern extremity of the town, which were designed as wings to a center, are occupied as chambers for the Upper and Lower House of Assembly. The scene from this part of the basin is agreeable and diversified; a block house, situated upon a wooded bank, forms the nearest object; part of the town, points of land cloathed with spreading oak trees gradually receding from the eye, one behind another, until terminated by the buildings of the garrison and the spot on which the Governor's residence is placed, compose the object on the right. The left side of the view comprehends the long peninsula which encloses this sheet of water, beautiful on account of its placidity, and rotundity of form; the distant lake, which appears bounded only by the sky, terminates the whole.

"A rivulet called the Don, runs in the vicinity of the town, and there are likewise other springs, by which this settlement is watered. Yonge street, or the military way, leading to Lake Simcoe, and from thence to Gloucester bay on Lake Huron, commences in the rear of the town.

"The harbor possesses sufficient depth of water, and the anchorage for vessels is safe. The township of Markham, in the rear of York and Scarborough, is settled by Germans.

"To the westward of the garrison of York are the remains of the old French fort called Toronto; adjoining to this situation there is a deep bay, receiving into it the river Humber, betwen which and the head of Lake Ontario, the Tobyco, the Credit, and two other rivers, with a number of smaller streams, join that immense body of waters.

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Albany, May 8.

In addition to the enclosed handbill, [published yesterday] I learn from a passenger, that Gen. Lewis was preparing to cross at Niagara, with a strong force. It was presumed that Gen. Dearborn would march his troops to cut off the retreat of the British from Fort George, while the fleet would co operate with him. This would ensure to us the whole Canada frontier.

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New York, May 10.

We understand that Com. Decatur has reduced the number of guns on board the U. States frigate U. States, to 48, in consequence of his ship hitherto having a dispositon to hog. The United States formerly carried 54 guns.

The frigate U. States, Com. Decatur, and the sloop Argus, Smith, sailed yesterday.——They anchored in the Bay near the HOOK yesterday afternoon, & probably went to sea this morning

Marshal's Office, New York, May 8, 1813.

All British prisoners of war on parole in this District, are hereby required farther to report themselves to the Marshal. A cartel will sail in a few days.

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IMPRESSMENT.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN.

Custom House, Baltimore.
Collectors Office, May 1, 1813.

Please to publish the accompanying letter, with this declaration, that particular pains have been taken to forward the certificates of this young man's citizenship. The proofs adduced by his friends, and the certificates from this office, where he is particularly known, have been repeatedly transmitted to himself, to the Consul in Jamaica, and to the Department of State.—They have undoubtedly some of them reached their destination. And it must be presumed that something which scorns the authority of the country, as well as the rights of man, detains the unhappy victim in his servitude.

ELIJAH STERLING is a native of Dorchester county, in this State, where several of his relations live; and he seems to have little chance of seeing any of them shortly, except a brother in our service, whom he may meet one day in battle.

JAS. H. M'CULLOCH.

—

Port Royal Dock Yard, 1813.

DEAR UNCLE,

I am sorry to inform you of my circumstances at present, which are very miserable; when the American war began I gave myself up as an American, and was sent to prison into New Providence, along with all the other Americans who were on board our vessel, and the privateersmen that we took which was the first intelligence we had of the war—not long after that, till our relief came from Jamaica, and we were obliged to come to Jamaica with our own vessel again—only the privateersmen and other vessel's people that were taken, were left behind; and when we came to Jamaica, all the Americans who had protections were sent to the prison ship, and those who had not were still kept in the British service. Now I am left behind on account of losing my protection in sending it to the American Consul in Kingston; I have since written to him concerning my protection, but received no satisfaction. I have made all application to get to prison that I could, and likewise spoke to the Admiral himself, and cannot get a clearance till I find proof from my friends.

Now I must still remain on board the Decouvert, till such time as you send my certificates that I am an American. I heard of my clearance being brought out to Jamaica by Captain Montgomery about 12 months ago, but being on the New Providence station at that time, I never got the protection or letter; at the same time the Admiral there died, so that my protection was sent home to you—whether you got it or not, I cannot tell.

Now I hope that you will send my proof of being an American as soon as possible, and direct it to Admiral Sterling, Jamaica, and at the same time write to myself, for I am sure to get it, as I am determined not to go to sea any more in the British service—they may keep me as long as they will.

I hope you will let my mother know where I am. I have no more to say at present, but my best respects to you and all inquiring friends and well wishers.

I am your affectionate nephew,
ELIJAH STERLING.

—

IMPRESSED AMERICAN.

The letter of John Crawford, a native American seaman, who was born in Wilmington, Del. will show the cruel and ignominious treatment which free born Americans are subject to on board the ships of G. Britain. In disregard of the daily instances which are produced, of native Americans being impressed by British cruizers, and compelled, under the merciless lash of the cat-o'nine-tails, to serve a foreign tyrant, in the worst species of bondage, the federal party ridicule the complaints on the subject, and abuse our government for not submitting to the black disgrace.—Their prints, when perchance an impressed American is released, applaud the liberality and goodness of the enemy, as a mark of his noble character and sense of justice; as if they were not bound the more to abhor and detest him, when he thus furnishes proof of his own execrable tyranny and cruelty. The degeneracy of one part of a nation was never more strikingly exhibited, than on the subject of impressment.

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"H. M. SHIP VALIANT,
"*Off New York, April* 19.

"HONORED SIR,

I take it upon me to address you with these few lines, and will thank you to be kind enough to free me from a service I most determinedly resist. The last time I left my dear native country, I shipped on board the schr. John, James Chaytor, commander.

"I was impressed into the English service, & sent on board the British sloop of war brig Savage, in the West Indies, although at the same time I had the protection from Mr. Pooless, the Consul at Malta, which I shewed to the commanding officer. We were soon after ordered to England. Finding my situation very irksome, and wishing once more to revisit my native country, where I first drew my breath, I attempted to make my escape, but am sorry to say without effect.—But Oh! horror; I cannot even think at this moment on the most disgraceful treatment I received in attempting to rid myself of a service I so abominably hate. I was taken, my legs put into irons, and there kept for some time. It was during this calamitous time I had the misfortune of having my protection stolen from me. After I had been in confinement as long as they thought fit, I was taken out and made a public example of—stripping me naked, and scourging me with a cat o'nine-tails! my feelings then were more than I can express on paper. Since that time I have been removed into the ship I am now serving in, being larger and as a safeguard to any further attempts to escape. I have written several letters to the Consul in London, and have received answers, informing me he had used his utmost exertions, but without success, as I had no papers to produce. Since my endeavors have proved fruitless, I have given myself up as an American since war has been declared between the United States and Great Britain; for which I was only laughed at by the captain and officers, who informed me, to my great dissatisfaction, that I had no need of alarm in a ship of this force, *seventy four guns*, and that I had no need to assist in case of action. We are now cruizing off this port, and I forward this by a friend, now a prisoner on board, and shall take it as a particular favour if you will be so good as to forward the necessary documents to the Consul in London as soon as possible, that I may again enjoy myself as an American, and no longer be confined in a British man of war, *or demand me in exchange as a prisoner of war.*

"My last protection I received in Baltimore, April 11, 1808. I have written several times to my friends, and to the Custom House, but have received no answer; the reason I cannot ascertain. I hope no time will be lost, and that you will use your utmost exertions to relieve a free born and legal American from the hands of an enemy. Your compliance with this will forever oblige, honored sir,

Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CRAWFORD"

Collector of Baltimore.

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DINNER TO MR. HAMILTON.

On Friday last, in pursuance to public notice, and previous invitation, a number of the citizens of Washington partook of a dinner in honor of *Paul Hamilton*, Esq. late Secretary of the Navy, at Tomlinson's Hotel. The invited guests, besides Mr. Hamilton were the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, Mr. Anderson, Mr Brown and Mr. Campbell, members of the Senate; Mr. Troup and Mr. Fisk, of the House of Representatives; Col. Lear and the Rev. Dr. Hunter.—Commodore Tingey presided, assisted by Tench Ringgold, Esq. The company sat down to a very handsome dinner about 5 o'clock. After dinner, the following toasts were drank, accompanied by appropriate music.

The President of the U. States.

The Vice President of the U. States.

The People.

The Constitution and the Laws.

The Heroes and Statesmen of the Revolution who achieved our independence—May their sons emulate their valor!

Our Little Navy—Its exploits have surpassed our sanguine hope—We honor it.

Our army—we know its bravery—May it soon march to victory!

Neutral nations—Let them be impartial, and we shall respect them!

Unanimity and Liberty—Let all be faithful and we have nothing to fear.

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

The State of South Carolina—The soil of the nativity of our honored guest.

The Embassy to Russia—May it terminate in an honorable peace.

The Fair Sex—The only real Sovereigns of America, to whom alone our Heroes bow.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the Secretary of State—The Russian Mediation—It was offered in a spirit of impartiality, which the personal character of the Emperor secures the faithful observance of.

By the Secretary of War—Com. Chauncey—the Hero of the Lakes.

By the Secretary of the Navy—The joint efforts of the Army and Navy—at this moment illuminating the Lakes with the splendor of the Ocean.

By Judge Duvall—The Farewell Address of Washington—A union of all hearts in support of our independence and rights.

By Gen. Mason—Magnanimity in war!—Subdue the foe—spare the conquered

By Col. Lear—The City of Washington—May it succeed to the extent of the wishes and expectation of its illustrious founder.

By Thomas T. Tucker, Esq.—War with vigor—Peace with honour—The latter always preferred.

By Gen. John P. Van Ness—The Militia—Do justice to them and they will do honour to their country.

By Robert Brent, Esq.—May we guard with equal vigilance the rights of the citizens, who encounter the perils of the Ocean with those who cultivate the soil.

By T. Tingey, Esq.—May we pursue with vigor the attainment of our rights, and regard *those only* who respect them.

By Tench Ringgold, Esq.—Sailors Rights and Free Trade—May those who would basely sacrifice them have the execration of all real Americans.

After the Heads of Departments had withdrawn—

By Capt Morris—The Heads of Departments—Every *American will* do his duty.

When the toast in compliment to South Carolina was drank, Mr. Hamilton rose, and in an appropriate manner expressed the sense he entertained of the honor conferred on his native State, and of the respect and friendship evinced towards him by so respectable an assemblege on this occasion. Mr. Hamilton's health was proposed & drank, after he had retired.

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A FRENCH FLEET.

Various arrivals from France (says the Norfolk Ledger) state, that a French fleet was about to saill from Rochelle, supposed for the U. States. A friend at Elizabeth City, (N. C.) informs us, that the British brig Malvina, prize to the schr. Ned, of Baltimore, with a cargo of wine and cork, mounting 10 guns, had arrived at Ocracock bar. The prize master of the Malvina states, that the Ned was from Bordeaux, bound to Baltimore; that A FRENCH FLEET HAD SAILED FOR THE U. STATES,* a few days before the Ned. Our informant does not state the time of the sailing of the Ned.

* This is the kind of *French influence* we should like very well to have, both in the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

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VALUABLE PRIZE.

The privateer PAUL JONES, of N. York, has been spoken within two days sail of Charleston, in company with the ship Lord Sydmouth, her prize, which she had captured on her passage from South America to London. The cargo of the ship consisted of hides, tallow, cochineal, and EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE! They have probably both arrived in Charleston ere this.

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The brave O'Neil, the hero of Havre de Grace, has been released by the enemy, and has returned to that place.

Union Bank of Maryland.

12th May, 1813.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS,

That an Election for Sixteen Directors will be held at the Bank, on *MONDAY, the 5th July next*, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue till 3 in the afternoon.

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

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than *eleven* of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

☞ The Editors of the Easton Star, Frederick town Herald, Republican Gazette & Hager's town Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account for payment to R. H. Cash'r.

may 13, (18)——6

Sale Postponed.

The Land lying and being in Dorchester county, originally advertised by Thomas Barnett, (attorney in fact for Elizabeth Allan) to be sold at public sale on the premises, on the 20th inst. is postponed until further notice, but is still offered at private sale. One, two and three years credit will be given, by the purchaser securing the payments to be punctually made, &c.

THOMAS BARNETT,
Attorney in fact for
ELIZA. ALLAN, Trustee.

may 18——m

N. B. The land alluded to is well known by the name of Hill's Point.

The Subscriber

Will dispose of his stock of GOODS on hand, on reasonable terms, or in exchange for real property. The store may be occupied by the purchaser, which is one of the best situations in the place. Apply in Hillsborough, to

HENRY D. SELLERS.

may 18——3

Patent hand washing machine.

The subscriber has purchased the exclusive right to the above Machine of Talbot and Caroline counties, which he offers for sale at his dwelling, on Choptank river and the mouth of King's creek—also has authorised *James Wainwright*, of Easton, who makes them, to sell to the inhabitants of the above counties—Price $2 50 each—The utility and advantages in having one of those in a family, can be shewn by the subscriber, James Wainwright, or any of those that have purchased; all of whom are well satisfied.

1st.—It takes less than half the soap that the common way of washing does.

2d.—It takes very little more than half the labour.

3d.—It does not do half the injury to clothes as the common method, and garments of any kind are made clean in much less time. Small girls or boys can wash with it at their ease. Grain of any kind will be taken at a fair price.

BAYNARD WILSON.

may 18——m

A Runaway.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 16th of this month, a young negro man by the name of *Perry*, sometimes calls himself *Perry Wilson*, he is very black, with a round face, about 5 feet 6 inches high—Perry is a well set fellow, with very white eyes. Whoever takes up the said fellow in this county, and brings him home shall receive ten dollars; if out of the county, and in the State, twenty dollars, and if out of the State, eighty dollars, or will have him confined in jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES NABB.

Talbot county, may 18——m