FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

ROYAL SPORT.

TUNE, *Fedility*

THE Genius of Freedom, of unsullied fame,
In Europe was *hunted* as royal *fair game*:
Eluding the chase of his Albion foes,
He sought in Columbia a place to repose.
Fol. lol. &c.

Not, long *under cover*, till Britain's *felt Pack*
Took scent of the Genius and *follow'd his track*,
Asserting their title to *hunt on the ground*,
Wherever his Majesty's *Game* could be found.
Fol. lol, &c.

The Sons of Columbia, the Heirs of the soil,
Such save like *spoiling* determin'd to spoil,
Resolved like Freemen their Rights to maintain
And drove the *fell Pack to their kennel again*.
Fol, lol, &c.

The *Bloodhounds* of Britain again we now spy,
Unkennel'd, uncoupled, and *all in full cry*,
And *driving full speed to be in at the death*,
To wind the shrill horn upon Freedom's last breath.
Fol, lol, &c.

There's all the old Tories and old Refugees,
And merciless Indians united with these,
At the *sound of the bugle* they *follow the track*,
And *join in the chase* with the old British Pack.
Fol, lol, &c.

Tho' daring awhile to *make game* of our cause,
Unpunish'd they shall not long *sport* with our laws;
For, lashing the *Puppies, half train'd to the chase*,
We'll send them to Scotia again in disgrace.
Fol, lol, &c.

Tho' Spies and tho' Traitors should practise their wiles,
Fair Freedom shall ne'er be *entrap'd in their toils*;
Like true blooded Yankees, we'll smoke their stale tricks,
And play them the *game* of old *Seventy six*.
Fol, lol, &c.

John Bull he may bellow, his Lion may growl,
His Bullies may bluster, his *War dogs* may howl:
Like our Fathers, our Freedom we'll ever maintain,
They beat *the whole Pack*, and we'll beat them again.
Fol, lol, &c.

The following particulars are from a gentleman of the greatest respectability, on the correctness of whose statement we can with confidence rely: *Whig*

Sassafras, Cecil county, May 10, 1813

GENTLEMEN,

Deeming it proper that the public should be made acquainted with the manner in which our foes, the savage British, conduct the war against us, I therefore sit down to give you an account of the atrocities perpetrated by them at Frederick Town in this county.

From various indications afforded by the squadron at the head of the bay, we expected an attack on Frederick and George Town; and Col. Veazey had for several days been assiduously employed in organizing a force to repel it, but the militia did not turn out with as much alacrity, nor in such numbers as they have done. A small breast work was thrown up before the village of Frederick, upon which was mounted one small cannon, and about 70 or 80 militia was stationed in it, under the command of Col. Veazy, which was all the force that could be collected. On the morning of the 6th inst. the enemy made his appearance in 18 barges, moving rapidly up the river, preceded by a small boat or batteau, from which landed two negro men, who informed Col. Veazey, that Admiral Cockburn (the commander of the expedition) requested them to communicate to the Col. that if he would not fire upon the boats, that he (Cockburn) would not burn the town. This insidious message had an injurious effect, it damped the ardor of the men, and some persons were weak enough to advise the Col. to comply. The Col. disdaining any compromise with the enemies of his country, heroically replied, "in the name of GOD, gentlemen, for what purpose did I come here? I came here to fight and to defend the town, and I will do it, as long as I have a cartridge, or as a man will stand by me."

In a few minutes after this conversation, the action commenced by the discharge of cannon from our battery, the enemy immediately stood up in their boats and gave three cheers, which the militia, at the suggestion of the commander returned—at this moment the men appeared to be animated and resolute, but the enemy poured upon them such a tremendous volley of shot, langrage, grape shot, rockets and musket balls, and the scene was so novel and terrible that many of the men lost their fortitude, and about 40 of them panic struck, fled in dismay, the residue about 35 men, at the head of whom was the colonel, consisting of brave spirits, bore the terrible shock with equanimity and firmness, and returned with great gallantry the fire of the foe. This small, but truly Spartan band, supported with animation and spirit, the unequal contest for three quarters of an hour, during this time many men were seen to fall in the boat. Every man remained firm at his post, until a retreat was ordered by the commanding officer, the enemy had then landed and were scaling the bank to enter the breast work, and they had also disembarked a body of men on the right and left of our position to surround the heroic little band, who notwithstanding effected a safe retreat in the face of a tremendous fire, with only one man wounded.

Colonel Veazey has the merit of having displayed throughout the conflict, great gallantry, skill and judgment, and the men were highly animated by his exhortations and example.

The battle was fought very near the village of Frederick, and in a few minutes after our retreat, the enemy entered it, and here commenced a scene of atrocity and horror unsurpassed in modern warfare among civilized nations. The fell monsters ran with flaming brands in their hands and applied them to the buildings, and in a moment the whole town was in a blaze: Women with their children clinging to them, were seen screaming, wild with affright, running in every direction and supplicating, in the most humiliating attitudes, the ruthless savages to spare their houses and their little property; their prayers and entreaties were answered with scoffs and the most abusive language. In the midst of this scene of desolation stood the savage Cockburn, regardless of the entreaties, and unaffected by the distress and anguish of the inhabitants, like satan viewing the fall of the parents of mankind, and their expulsion from Paradise, contemplating the havoc made by his orders, with malignant joy. It seemed as if Attilla and his Hems had revisited the earth, and were renewing the devastations formerly committed on the Roman empire.

The British Cossacks, unsatiated by the destruction of Frederick Town, crossed the river and burnt George-town on the opposite side, where the same scenes were renewed; they also extended their devastations to the farm houses in the neighborhood of Frederick Town, burning and plundering as far as their excursions extended. Mr. Joshua Ward is a principal sufferer; his house was burnt with all his valuable furniture. Even women was robbed of their ear rings, and in some instances, of their clothes. Such language as was made use of by the British, both officers and men, can scarcely be paralleled, damn'd rascal, damn'd bitch, damn'd liar, and damn'd scoundrel, were the softest epithets bestowed on the inhabitants.

These are some of the occurrences that took place, but in short we have heard nor read of no acts perpetrated by the Tartars and Cossacks that surpasses in enormity the conduct of the English at Frederick Town. But it is a consolation to us, that they did not escape with impunity; Cockburn himself acknowledged that our fire was deadly and destructive, and insisted that our small fortification was manned with regular soldiers—he said it was impossible that the militia could fight with so much intrepidity and effect, and the British officers and men confessed that he had many killed and wounded.

It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of precision, the loss of the enemy, but the facts we have been able to collect show that it was considerable. A man in George Town saw four dead men in one boat, and a wounded officer, the second commander of the expedition, who had his thigh broke, and a man whom the enemy forced to accompany them from Turner's Creek, says there was nine killed and wounded in the boat he was in. This is the best eulogium on the bravery of our small band of heroes.

The property destroyed cannot be estimated at less than seventy or eighty thousand dollars.

The Savages while at Frederick Town often said it was their intention to attack Baltimore, and Cockburn swore that he would never rest until he burnt every house in it.

Possibly I may hereafter give some further details, but you may rest assured of the authenticity of this statement.

P S. In order to prevent misconception perhaps it is best to state the whole of Admiral Cockburn's message. It was this, "that "if the militia would not fire on the boats, "he would only burn the store houses and "vessels, and spare the town." The inhabitants in their distress for the loss of their property, blame Col. Veazey for firing.—But the Col. only did his duty, for which he will be thanked and supported by every patriot in the state.

UPPER CANADA.

At this interesting crisis, when our brave soldiers have taken possession of the capital of Upper Canada, some account of the territory they are expected to conquer will not be unacceptable to our readers. We are indebted for it to the latest edition of the Geography of Dr. Morse.

UPPER CANADA.

Extent.—If, as we suppose, this province is considered as extending to lake Winnipee westward; and northward to Poplar River, which falls into the middle of that lake from the east; the following account of its size and situation may be regarded as generally accurate. Its southern extremity on lake Erie is in lat. 42, 30, N. its northern at Poplar river, in lat. 52, 30, its eastern on lake St. Francis, in lon. 74 degrees W. and its western on lake Winnipee in lon. 97 degrees. The northern line generally, however, is believed to be considerably south of lat. 52, 30. Its length from east to west on this supposition is 1090 miles. Its greatest breadth from lake Erie to the northern line is 525 miles; the average breadth is not more than 250 or 300.

Boundaries.—Bounded N. by New Britain; N. E. by Lower Canada; E by the same and by the river St. Lawrence, lake Ontario and Niagara river, which divide it from New York; S. by lakes Erie, Huron and Superior, and Winnipee river, which divide it from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan Territory and the N. W. parts of the United States; W. by Detroit river, lake St. Clair, Huron river and lake, Winnipee river and lake Winnipee.

Religion.—The great part of the province is destitute of a regular gospel ministry. At Kingston, Newark and a few other places, there are settled clergymen. Except those places the Methodists are almost the only preachers in the country. Methodism is the prevailing religion of the province. There are a few Presbyterians or Episcopalians, and scarcely any Catholics.

Government and civil divisions.—Like the other provinces, Upper Canada has a lieutenant governor, who acts as governor in the absence of the governor general.

The Legislature is composed of a legislative council and house of assembly. The former contains not less than seven members, the latter not less than 18—The manner of election and the tenure of the office are the same as in Lower Canada.

The legislature meets annually in May, and has the sole power of taxation.

Weekly courts are held in every town in the province, by two justices of the peace who have final cognizance of all debts under eight dollars. District courts are held every three months by a district judge, in which cases are finally decided by a jury of 12, where the demand does not exceed 60 dollars. Greater sums are tried by a jury, before the circuit court composed of the chief justice and two associate judges, who make an annual circuit through the province. From them is an appeal to the governor and council.

This province is divided into nineteen counties, which are subdivided into townships ordinarily of 9 by 12 miles.

The constitution which guarantees to the people their political privileges, was received from the British government in 1791. That government bears the whole expence of the civil establishment. There is no land tax, quit rent, or any other, excepting for the regulation of internal police in counties and smaller corporations.

The people regulate all local matters and choose their town officers, as in the United States. Their privileges are much greater than were those of the American colonies previous to the revolution.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in 1783, was 10,000; in 1806, 80,000. They are composed chiefly of emigrants from New England and New Jersey. Some of the settlers are from Great Britain. Many of the towns have the names of the towns in New and Old England.

Towns.—York, formerly Toronto, the seat of government, stands on York harbor, on the north side, near the west end of lake Ontario, in 43, 35 N. directly opposite the mouth of Niagara river, which is 40 miles distant by water, and 100 by land. A long and narrow peninsula called Gibraltar Point, forms and embraces this harbor, securing it from the storms of the lake, and rendering it the safest of any on the coast. The town is projected to extend a mile and a half in length from the bottom of the harbor, along the lake. Many houses are already completed, some of which display considerable taste. It was laid out in 1791. Within the last ten years its growth has been rapid.

Kingston is in lat. 44, 18 N. long. 75 41 W. It stands at the head of the St. Lawrence, on the north shore, opposite Wolf's Island. It occupies the scite of Fort Frontenac, was laid out in 1784, and is of considerable size. It has an excellent harbor, in which the king's shipping on lake Ontario winter. It has an Episcopal Church, a hospital and a barrack for troops.

Newark stands on the west bank of Niagara river, at its mouth, in lat 43. It extends a mile along the lake. It contains two churches, one Episcopal, the other Presbyterian.

Queenstown stands on Niagara river, 7 miles above Newark. It contains an Episcopal Church.

Chipawa is a little village, three miles above the falls, and six above Queenstown.

Elizabethtown is in the vicinity of Johnstown, near lake Ontario, was settled in 1784, chiefly by British people. The London missionary society have a missionary established here.

Militia.—The militia in the several districts meet annually. All the males, except the Friends, Dunkers and Menonists, from 18 to 45, bear arms.

Climate.—The climate is much milder than in the lower province.

Face of the country.—This country is generally level, and, in many parts, little elevated above the lakes. In the northern parts of the province is the Canada range of mountains, which branches from the rocky mountain range, near the head of Columbia river, and preserves an irregular course to the eastern shore of Labrador.

Soil and agriculture.—The soil is generally good. The agriculture is yet in its infancy. The whole country, which is cleared, produces good wheat, Indian corn, flax, and grass in abundance.—Hops of a good quality grow spontaneously, also plumbs, mulberries, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries and grapes. Orchards begin to bear fruit. Peaches, cherries and currants are abundant. Good pork is often fattened entirely in the woods.

From the eastern boundary of the province, to lake Ontario, the northern bank of the St. Lawrence is laid out into regular counties and townships; the land is fertile, and under good cultivation. There are between 20 and 40 mills in this extent. Good roads have been opened, bridges well constructed, and comfortable houses erected for the settlers. North of these townships is a tier of more than twenty others, most of which front on the Ottawas river.—Settlements have commenced in these, and, from their soil, and the advantages of their situation, they will soon become flourishing, populous towns.

Bay.—The bay of Quinti is a very long, narrow harbor, on the northern shore of lake Ontario. It is formed by the county of Prince Edward, which is a large peninsula, running out eastward from the northern shore of the lake. The eastern end of the peninsula is called Point Pleasant. From Point Pleasant to the western end or head of the bay is 50 miles. It is navigable the whole distance for the vessels of the lake. The peninsula forms the three townships, Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh and Marysburgh. At no great distance from the commencement of the peninsula, it becomes so narrow as to form a short portage from the head of the bay into the lake. The towns which front the north side of the bay, are Sidney, Thurlow, Adolphustown, and Fredericksburgh. A little west of the portage, Trent river supplies the bay with the waters of Rice lake. A canal has been proposed across the portage, which would convert the peninsula into a large island.

Minerals.—Iron is abundant, but it is not wrought in the province.

If we were at liberty to state the channel through which we have received the following letter we should satisfy our readers, as full as we are ourselves satisfied, that it is written by the person whose name it bears. *Dem. Press.*

ANOTHER INTERCEPTED LETTER.

Letter from the Right Honorable Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Bart. K B Commander in Chief of all his majesty's naval forces upon the North American station, to *John Wilson Crocker, Esq* dated on board the San Domingo in the Chesapeake, May 7, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of their Lordships, that since the date of my last dispatch his majesty's squadron under my command has been unceasingly active in capturing and destroying all the shallops, packets and ferry boats which infest the rivers, creeks and inlets of this bay. This species of warfare is, perhaps the most efficacious against the enemy as it strips a great many of the people among the lower orders of their all—I hope thereby to render the war unpopular, a point I have ventured to deem of some importance in a country where almost every man however low or poor is allowed to vote, at the elections The Constellation frigate has not yet been attacked. I had the honor to mention in my last how strongly she was moored under the protection of nine gun boats, and it is understood that the crew is in a high state of discipline. I hope however, to open the batteries of the fleet upon her on the arrival of the additional ships of the line of which I am now in hourly expectation.

I have succeeded in burning Frenchtown, a small village on Elk river, and on the 3d of this month a party of marines and seamen to the number of about 400 under the command of Capt. Warren, were landed from the boats of the squadron at Havre de Grace, a town at the mouth of the river Susquehanna, which they took possession of in a few minutes in a very gallant style by storm.—They afterwards proceeded a few miles higher up the bay and burnt the iron works and foundery on Principio creek; and tore up & burnt the bridge. At Havre de Grace there was no resistance except from a handful of militia, less than a company, who fled before his majesty's royal marines and seamen. These two towns were selected because, as their names may denote, they are marked by that unhappy predominance of a French party so common in the U. States When Havre de Grace was taken possession of about twenty of the dwelling houses belonging to the inhabitants were set on fire, which I trust will be found in conformity with the spirits of their Lordship's instructions. I am aware that the destruction of private property in captured towns has not been practised among the nations of Europe in latter times; but the Americans are so little upon a par with the nations of Europe in the usuages of war and other refinements that I confidently persuade myself I have not misinterpreted their Lordship's instructions in acting as I have done. Moreover England herself has been the subject of this treatment from other nations, for it is known that in the ninth and tenth centuries her whole coast was often invaded by hordes of Danes who robbed and burns all before them; and moreover she does but copy her own example, always distinguished by humanity as well as valor in all her wars, for it is also known that in the rebellion war of 1776, against these colonies many places not fortified or defended, and numerous private dwellings, were burnt by his majesty's troops on the evident grounds of necessity and the wicked nature of that rebellion.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir,
Your most obd't servant,
J. B. WARREN.

WANTED,

A smart active BOY, about 15 or 16 years of age, in a Dry Good store, who writes well, and has a knowledge of figures. Apply to the Editor.
may 25——m

FOR SALE,

A number of young likely, healthy negro Men, Women and Children. For terms apply to the subscriber, near St. Michaels, Talbot county.
JOHN ROLLE.
may 25——m

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at the Star-Office, Easton,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,
AMONG WHICH ARE

Bibles, Testaments, Columbian Orators, Scott's Lessons, English Reader, Introduction to do. and Sequel; American Preceptor, do. Selections; Pike's, Jess's, Dilworth's and Gough's Arithmatic; Davies's, O'Niel's, Scott's and Morse's Geography; Johnson's, Murray's and Entick's Dictionaries; Murray's, Comley's and Harrison's Grammars; Columbian, Webster's, Murray's, Pearce's, Fenning's and Dilworth's Spelling-Book;—Chap-Books, Primers and Toy-Books, large assortment.

Blank-Books, bound and half bound; broad and long folio; Wedgewood, Pewter, Composition, Stone and Pocket Ink-stands; Sand-Boxes, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Pencils and Cases, Ink-Powder, Quills, Writing and Letter paper assorted, &c. &c.
may 25.

Coach, Gig, & Chair Making.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced, and are now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, in the town of Denton, opposite the Court House. They have on hand, and intend to keep, a general supply of the best materials; and from the experience of H. Maddry in one of the most fashionable shops in the city of Baltimore, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to execute all orders in the best and neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.—We solicicit a share of public patronage.
DOUGHERTY & MADDRY.
Denton, may 4——6

STRAYED

From the subscriber, about the first of April last, a dark bay horse *COLT*, three years old next fall, well grown, long main and tail, with a dent in his forehead; he favors his sire, Jacob Bromwell's horse—was raised by major Broome. Any person giving information, so that I get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded.
JOHN KENNARD.
may 25——3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law and the order of the orphans court of Dorchester county—*This is to give notice*, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Charles Waters*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment—indulgence can not be given. Witness my hand, this 18th day of May, anno domini 1813.
ELIZABETH WATERS, adm'x of Charles Waters.
may 25——3*

APPRENTICES

Wanted to the Earthen Ware business.

Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.
NICHS. S. JONES, *Baltimore.*
march 9——12

P. S. Any letters relative to the above, left with Mr. Edward Markland, Mr. Wm. Cox, or Mr. Caleb Brown, Easton, will meet with attention. N. S. J.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the morning of the 13th inst. a bright mulatto man by the name of *Pollard*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; stout and well made, 25 years of age. He has since been seen near Hall's Cross Roads, where he committed a robbery on a poor widow, and obtained a pair of new thicksett pantaloons, of an olive colour, and other articles not recollected.—A description of the clothing he had on when he absconded is unnecessary, as he has already stolen different pieces of clothing, for the purpose of changing his dress, that he may more effectually elude a description. He has a large scar on the left side of his head, occasioned from the cut of a hoe, while engaged in combat with his adversary. He was formerly purchased by me, out of Dorchester county, near Vienna ferry, of Mr. Henry E. Elbert, who at that time resided on the farm that formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Smith.—He will probably return to that place, where he has, no doubt, some acquaintances; or proceed to the town of Cambridge, where I am informed his former master resides, for the purpose of seeing his relatives. The above reward will be paid, if brought home or secured in Centreville jail—and if taken out of the State, sixty dollars, and all reasonable expences paid.
WILLIAM Y. BOURKE.
Near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, may 25 ——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

Notice.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a mulatto woman who calls herself *Nancy Brown*—She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, a yellow spotted shawl, a pair of shoes and stockings, all much worn; has a scar on her neck, occasioned, as she says, by a burn; says she was manumitted by Mr. James Armstrong, who resides at the head of M'Eldery's Dock, in the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees as the law directs.
MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
5th april, 1813 (13)——8

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)——8

Notice.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Emanuel Goomes*. He is about five feet eleven inches high, stout and well made; about 36 years of age—His cloathing when committed were a blue cloth coat, a pair of black nankeen pantaloons, a flax linen shirt, a black fur hat, and half boots: Has a scar between his eyes, likewise one on his left hand, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Chase, of the city of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, as the law directs.
MORRIS JONES, Sheriff Fred'k county, Maryland
April 23, 1813. (may 4—8)