# THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
## GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1813.


*Centreville, Sept. 4, 1813.*

Lieutenant CLINTON WRIGHT left us this morning, for Niagara, at the head of thirty Dragoons in full uniform. They are all hearty hale young men, and in fine spirits.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated August 30.

"Gen. ARMSTRONG goes to day to Sackett's Harbor. Gen. WILKINSON has been at the Harbor, and is now at Fort George. All is in active preparation for something important."

*New York, August 31.*

FRIGATES PRESIDENT & CONGRESS

If the following be true, Com. Rogers has had better luck than either Hull, Decatur or Bainbridge, for he has not only captured a frigate, but a large quantity of specie.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, now at Carthagena, received via St. Bartholomews.*

"The United States' frigates President and Congress, are off the coast of Carthagena, at which place it was reported on the 1st of July, that the former had taken the British frigate Theseus, with specie, and the latter three British brigs from the Brazils—The crews of which had arrived at Barbadoes."

[The name of the captured frigate is a mistake—the Theseus is a 74.]

THE ESSEX FRIGATE.

*Extract of a letter to Com. Bainbridge from a gentleman in New Bedford, dated Aug 19.*

"The Yankee (privateer) arrived here, who spoke a Spanish ship from South America, who informed the capt of the Yankee, that he left Capt. Porter in the Essex, all well, in Rio-de-la-Plata, with a great quantiy of Specie on board, (about 70 days since.)

*New York, August 27.*

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

*LATEST FROM FORT GEORGE AND SACKETT's HARBOUR.*

A gentleman arrived here yesterday morning in the Steam Boat Paragon, direct from Fort George, who informed us, that on Tuesday week, Major Chapin, with the Buffalo Volunteers and Buffalo Indians, and Major Forsythe, with his Rifle Corps, marched out about one mile from Fort George, where the greater part placed themselves in ambush, while the others succeeded in decoying out about 300 Indians and a few English troops; and when within half rifle shot of our troops fell upon them with great fury, killed 75 Indians, & made 13 prisoners, among whom was a Chief. They also took 3 British prisoners, one of whom is the celebrated John Livingston, who was badly wounded in 3 places with the scalping knife. Our loss was two Buffaloe Indians killed, and one white man slightly wounded.

From Sackett's Harbor we learn that Comm. Chauncey was to sail on Wednesday with his fleet, the schr Sylph in company. This sch'r. which mounts 22 guns, was built, rigged, and manned in 33 days.

*Washington, Sept 1.*

Within the few last days no news of importance has reached us from our armies. The fleet of Commodore Perry, it will be seen, has reached the upper part of lake Erie, and is ready to co-operate with the northern army. Affairs on the frontiers resume daily a more interesting aspect, and a short time must, we think, produce events of a decisive nature.

CHILLICOTHE, Aug. 26.

*Extract of a letter from Capt. Hichardson, dated Head-Quarters, Seneca Towns, Aug. 18.*

I am just arrived in camp, and before the mail closes have time only to inform you, that on the morning of the 12th inst. I sailed from Erie, in the brig Lawrence, with Commodore Perry, and arrived off Sandusky Bay on the evening of the 15th together with the following vessels:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brig Lawrence, Com. O. H. Perry, | 20 | guns. |
| Brig Niagara, Capt. J. D. Elliot, | 20 | do. |
| Brig Caledonia, Purser H. Magrath, | 3 | do. |
| Schr. Ariel, Lt. John Packet, | 3 | do. |
| Sloop Trippe, Lt. Jos. E Smith, | 1 | do. |
| Schr. Tygress, Lt A. C. Conklin, | 1 | do. |
| Schr. Somers, S. M. Thomas Almy, | 2 | do. |
| Schr. Scorpion, S. M. St. Champlin, | 2 | do. |
| Schr Ohio, S. M. Donl. Dobbins, | 1 | do. |
| Schr. Porcupine, Midship'n. G. Senat, | 1 | do. |

Upon our arrival off Sandusky Bay a British sail was discovered at anchor near one of the islands by a pilot boat which was sent out. Signal for chase was made immediately, and I discovered that our vessels in general sail one third faster than those of the enemy. This took place just before sunset, and by dark commodore Perry had arrived almost within gun shot of the enemy's schooner: one hour more day light, and she would have been captured. A very severe storm came on, and for fear of getting the squadron separated, we anchored for the night. I start at reveillee in the morning to accompany the General down to the fleet.

*Extract of a letter from Erie, Aug. 23, 1813, to a gentleman in Pittsburg.*

"The post-rider from Cleveland last evening brought word that Capt. Perry a few days ago chased the British fleet into Detroit river, when it took shelter under the batteries. The mail has not arrived this morning from Buffalo—Nothing from there since I last wrote."

*Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Alexandria, dated Aug. 21.*

"There are about fifteen hundred horsemen to start for Canada on Wednesday next from Danvill's; and about three hundred went last Tuesday from this place with the intention of taking Malden."

THE ENEMY.

Copy of a letter dated Point Look Out, Tuesday 12 o'clock, 31st August, 1813, to the Post Master General, Washington, and transmitted by that gentleman to Gen'l. Smith, Baltimore.

I have the honor to inform you the enemy's fleet, consisting of the following vessels, viz. two 74's, (Admiral's Cockburn and Warren) 5 ships mounting from 50 to 64 guns each, one transport ship, not pierced for guns, 9 frigates, 7 brigs and 9 schooners, making an aggregate of *thirty three* sail, anchored yesterday evening at half past 3 o'clock, between Point No-Point and the mouth of Potomac, owing to the wind shifting to the southward which made it utterly impossible for them to proceed down. This morning at day light the fleet all weighed anchor with a fine northwardly breeze and continued down; at 11 A. M. they were all out of sight below Smith's Point Light House.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock a Flag from Col. Fenwick left the Potomac for Admiral Warren, the purport of which I have not ascertained. The boat returned up the River at sunset.

A battle was found by a black man yesterday on the beach, near the Narrows, containing a letter from Mr. Kirk to his Lady in this neighbourhood. It was thrown overboard from the Marlboro, 74, on the 26th instant, as has passed down the Bay—the wind blowing fresh from the Eastward at the time, the bottle was driven directly on this shore. He advises Mrs. K. to be perfectly reconciled to his absence, as he was on his way to Halifax. *American.*

Copy of a letter from Captain John H. Dent, Commanding Officer at Charleston, (S. C.) dated *August 26, 1813.*

SIR,

"I have the honor to acquaint you, that I received a letter express from Maj. Jenkins, commanding the St. Helena militia, stating that the enemy's two brigs, Colibri and Charybdis, got under way on Monday morning, with an intentention of proceeding to sea, when the wind shifted to the eastward; & in attempting to beat over the bar, one of them (supposed to be the Colibri) grounded on Cold Scare Reef, and in a short time after bilged and became a complete wreck.

The crew was taken off by the other, which now lies about 5 miles from Bay Point, waiting a wind to proceed to sea.

Maj. Jenkins states that they landed twice at that plantation of Mr. Popes and took one of his large canoes off, with some provisions.

It appears their object in entering Port Royal was principally to sound the bar, and roadstead, which they have effected, as their boats were seen in that service the whole time they were at anchor.

The officer who delivered Major Jenkin's letter further states, that the wreck had entirely gone to pieces, and a great part drifted on shore—among which are her boats and the stolen canoe.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your most ob't servant,
JOHN H. DENT."

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

ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. GALLATIN AND BAYARD, AT WINGO SOUND, ON BOARD SHIP NEPTUNE, FROM PHILADELPHIA.

We are indebted to our obliging correspondents, for the following news, by last evening's mail.

*Office of the Newport Mercury, Monday evening, Aug. 21.*

This afternoon arrived the Swedish brig Aurora, Lundberg, 63 days from Gottenburgh—in which came passengers, Capt. Cozzens, of this port, Capt. Low, of Boston, Hibbert and Cobb, of New York, Greenleaf and Hodge, of Newburyport, and Rollins, of Portsmouth, H. Nampshire.

By Capts. Cozzenss, Low, and the other passengers, we learn, that a pilot from Wingo Sound arrived at Gottenburg on the evening of the 21st June and stated, that that day the American ship Neptune, with two Commissioners, [Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin] arrived, and anchored in the Sound. The Aurora came past Wingo Sound the next morning and saw a ship answering the description of the pilot, at anchor there.

The Aurora has brought despatches from Mr. Adams to our government, and from the Russian government to Mr. Daschkoff.

No convoy from Petersburgh had arrived at Gottenburg when they sailed.

*Washington, September 2.*

We understand that the President has conferred on Major CROGHAN, *the Brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel* in the army of the United States, to rank from the 2d of August, 1813.—a day which will ever be conspicuous in the biography of this youthful hero, while it affords a memorable proof of the gallantry and Spartan valor of the little band under his command in the fortress of Sandusky.

Letters have been received from Gen. HARRISON, dated at Seneca Town, the Head Quarters of the North Western Army, as late as the 22d ult. at which time all was well. Gen. Harrison had just returned from a visit to Com. PERRY, who had arrived with his fleet, of ten sail, off Sandusky bay.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

*To the Editors of the Federal Republican.*

Your last paper has been shown to me, in which you state that you have in my hand writing the translation of the letter from Gen. Turreau to Mr. Smith, published in your preceding number. As I believe that some person has intended to practice a fraud upon the public, by means of that letter, and, if I am silent after my name has been mentioned, that I may be considered a party to it, or otherwise be exposed to unjust imputations, I think it proper to say, that no such letter as you have published is in the Department of State, or ever was there to my knowledge, unless it is a letter withdrawn by General Turreau, of which I remember to have made a translation for Mr. Smith, as he did not read French himself. This letter was considered so exceptionable, that Gen. Turreau was, as I understand from Mr. Smith, compelled to withdraw it, or subject himself to consequences more unpleasant. The translation of this letter I gave to Mr. Smith; what he did with it I know not;—but if the paper you have is in my hand writing, I do not hesitate to say that it is the translation of the letter withdrawn; for I know that with the exception of that letter, I never have translated one from Gen. Turreau to Mr. Smith, bearing the slightest resemblance to the one you have published.

My only object in sending you this statement, is that you should publish it, that those of your readers who have seen my name introduced into your columns, to give authenticity to what you consider an official paper, should know the facts here stated.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Washington, 31st Aug. 1813.

[It is scarcely necessary to offer a remark upon the above note, or on the letter to which it relates. We would observe, however, that Mr. Graham has settled the only question which could be a matter of controversy; and corroborates by his statement what we have already advanced on the subject. In reflecting on this affair, we cannot help admiring the justice with which the malignant attempts of a desperate party have in this as in other instances, recoiled upon their own heads. By the publication of Gen Turreau's letter, they hoped to prop up the stale charge of French influence, by convicting our administration of submitting tamely to an insult from the French minister. It appears however by the letter itself, and the facts disclosed above, that our government never received such a paper; that it was a private and unofficial communication to Mr. Robert Smith, for whose use alone it was translated by Mr. Graham; that informal as it was, Gen. Turreau was compelled to withdraw it or "subject himself to consequences more unpleasant;" and that he did not dare to repeat the offence. Thus vanishes the ground on which a vile print sought to rest another scheme of defamation; and that it is now, without a chance of evasion, convicted of attempting a fraud upon the public, for the laudable purpose of criminating its own government.]

*New York, Sept. 1.*

The northern mail of last evening brought no news, excepting a report that Com. Chauncey was to have sailed from Sackett's Harbor on the 30th ult.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The letter now running the rounds of the Federal papers, said to have been written by the French minister, Gen Terreau, to Rob't. Smith, when Secretary of State, under date of the 14th of June, 1809, affords matter of serious reflection.—In the first place, we have long ago heard, and from a source entitled to credit, that such a letter was in fact written by Mr. Terreau; but on its presentation to Mr. Smith, was rejected by him and sent to the writer as too exceptionable to be even received. And it was, accordingly, taken back, thereby at once securing the dignity of our own government, and conveying a dignified and decisive reproof to the French ambassador. If these lines should chance to meet the eye of Mr. Smith, we respectfully apprehend he will recognise the correctness of the facts they state, in material points at least.——The letter, therefore, was never for a day, an hour, or a moment, on the files of the Department of State, and has no more connexion with our public archives than if it had been written by Gen. Terreau to one of his private correspondents in France.

We have reason to believe, from a source equally good, that a similar course was pursued in relation to the ex-English minister Francis James Jackson. When his offensive letter was handed to our government, a message was sent to him to request he would recall it. But the minister of Copenhagen was too stately; he persisted, and his dismissal immediately followed as a suitable rebuke for his indecorum.

But to recur to the letter itself; and never we are sure since the world began, was any thing a more complete defence than it operates of our government against the absurd charge of French influence which the Federal fanatics of the country bring against it. If Mr. Monroe's late report, and all the other thousand publications and acts upon this subject, have failed to show to those who have heretofore been blind to the folly of the charge, this single letter must of itself, and beyond all dispute, do so. At the very time this charge of French influence is sounded through the country by a hundred presses and ten thousand tongues, out comes no less a personage than the French ambassador himself, and gives the lie to it all. At the very time the wise oppositionists are tooth & nail insisting upon it that our government is in downright subservience to France, out comes this personage with a budget of complaints to Mr. Smith, of the wrongs and insults heaped upon the great nation, not only by Mr. Madison, but all along by his French predecessor Mr. Jefferson too!—At the time they are vowing and protesting and invoking all the saints to its truth, that our government is leagued in with Napoleon to destroy the commerce of England and our own country, out comes this grand personage, the very man to know all about it; out he comes in a rage, that notwithstanding all that he and his emperor can say or do, our government will have nothing at all to do with the maritime confederacy of Europe!—At the very time the wise politicians of Boston are drawing up the most solemn resolutions, that "Whereas it is as clear as the sun that our government has determined upon the annihilation of all our foreign commerce," out comes Monsieur Turreau and declares to Mr. Smith that our government dwells too much upon the policy of its foreign commerce for the two nations of France and America ever to come together! Really this letter of the French ambassador will make a curious figure in the history of the times. If Mr. Smith furnished it for publication, we shall infer that he is coming round again, and aims at doing his government justice. If the editors of the Federal Republican hunted it up to make out the charge of French influence! we wish them joy of their sagacity and discretion. We wish all the Federalists joy of this their new species of proof.

The paper which first published TURREAU's letter, asserts, that the letter was "*officially* received, and *officially* translated." The letter itself says, "*it was sufficiently painful to me to address you, on the complaints of France against the United States, without laying them open to you*, in the form of an *official note*. I have thought that a simple letter, &c" Writings usually explain themselves best. And much as *Turreau* missed a becoming style, we really cannot but think he had some idea what he himself meant.

*ALEXANDER HAMILTON,*
VERSUS
THE FEDERALISTS.

The federalists say that they have a right to oppose the war by all "*legal* measures;" and when the Republicans tell them, that it is their bounden duty to support it, they accuse us of intolerance and tyranny. The declaration of war is a law of the land; it is one which, more than any other, demands universal support; because any obstructions thrown into the way of its execution have a tendency not only to injure the ruling administration, but to prostrate the country, its character and interests to the will of a foreign enemy. The conduct of the Federalists in relation to the war is most decidedly condemned by the late Gen. Hamilton, the idol of federal adoration. In his report relative to the western insurrection, he makes the following remarks:

"The idea of pursuing *legal* measures to *obstruct* the *operation* of a *law* needs little comment. Legal measures may be pursued to procure the *repeal* of a law, but to *obstruct its operation* presents a contradiction in terms. The operation, or, what is the same thing, the *execution of a law*, cannot be *obstructed* after it has been constitutionally enacted, without IRREGULARITY and CRIME. The expression quoted ["*legal* measures to *obstruct* the operation of a *law*"] is one of those phrases, which can only be used to conceal a DISORDERLY *and* CULPABLE *intention under forms that may escape the hold of the law.*"

Now, turbulent factionists, "we have thee on the hip." You are explicitly condemned by your own "learned judge," your "second Daniel," the immaculate founder of your party.——You have obstructed the execution of the law declaring war. You have obstructed enlistments to carry on the war, by magnifying and falsifying the sickness of our troops in camp, and by every other possible mode which your wicked ingenuity could devise. You have refused the constitutional aid which the President required of you. All this was against a constitutional law of the land. You have, therefore, according to your own "illustrious Hamilton," been guilty of *illegality* and *crime*. "Under forms that may escape the hold of the law," you have acted in a most *disorderly* and *culpable* manner. Such have been your criminal excesses, that you cannot justly expect the confidence of the nation ever to be placed in you again. *Whig.*

While on Kent Island, Admiral Warren and his subordinate officers were actively engaged in electioneering for England and her "friends in congress" and the house of delegates. He represented to those of our citizens with whom he conversed, that his government was extremely desirous of peace with America; that he hoped they would use their exertions to change the American administration, by electing anglo-federalists to office; and that if they should not effect this change by the spring, he was resolved upon destroying Baltimore, and spreading the terrors and calamities of war, in their most afflicting form, in every part of the country near the sea and bay shores. This account, in substance, has been related to us by a gentleman, within a few days past. It proves that England considers the opposition in America as her devoted friends, and as willing to yield to the terms which she prescribes for peace. That England is desirous of peace on her own terms, we have never doubted. We did not need the opinion of admiral Warren to convince us of it. Nor did we require his opinions to fortify our own, in relation to the devotedness of the opposition leaders to the English government, and their willingness to sacrifice "free trade and sailors' rights" to satisfy the cupidity and conciliate the affections of that government. The fact is too glaring to admit of a doubt. Do not the federal writers and prints constantly tell us that we ought to concede the rights for which we are contending; that we are fighting for nothing; that the claims of England are just, and such as she ought not to yield? No man can resist the conviction which this language produces, of the complete identity of feeling and wishes between those holding it and the English government.—Are such federalists worthy of the confidence of a nation too proud to submit to English tyranny? We boldly say, they are not.

England desirous of peace with America!—Why, sir, she would wish for peace with France, much as she abhors her, if Bonaparte would lay his crown at her feet, restore the Bourbons to the French throne, and acknowledge her absolute right to the dominion of old Neptune, and to regulate the commerce of the world. To be sure she desires peace with us, if we too will suffer her to do as she pleases with our commerce and seamen, and if, in a word, we submit to recolonization.

The threats of admiral Warren evince his profound ignorance of the dispositions of the great majority of American people. He must surely have supposed us a nation of the most arrant cowards, if he thought that his threats of vengeance would have any other effect than to nerve our courage and invigorate our determination to support the government in the continuance of the war, until justice shall be obtained. We can at least say for the republicans of this city, that were they certain of its destruction, they would scorn to purchase safety by changing their patriotic political sentiments. We hope and believe that this too is generally the national spirit. *Ibid.*

*MR. COSDEN.*

We ask the attention of the people of Maryland, of both parties, to a sketch of the remarks made by this intelligent gentleman at a late meeting in Cæcil county. It will be found in the preceding page of this paper. Mr. COSDEN has hitherto been a federalist; but, like a true and genuine patriot, he has not hesitated to declare his determination to support the government and the rights of his country, assailed, as they are, by a cruel foreign enemy, & sacrificed, as they would be, by the devoted partizans of the enemy in the North, and their factious imitators and admirers in this State. The observations of Mr. COSDEN, and the course which he has resolved to pursue, are not at all inconsistent with his character as an American federalist; and we do conceive that all patriotic federalists might, without forfeiting their party reputation, and are in duty bound, to support their government at this portentous crisis, and to elect men who will support it, & who will adopt measures for the effectual defence of the State. We submit to the candid and honest portion of the federalists, whether the enlightened and patriotic suggestions of Mr. Cosden are not such as to require their adoption of them?—Would they not prefer the discharge of their duty to their country, the defence of its honor and its sacred rights, and the applause of all good men of all parties, to the cold desertion of the national standard and the plaudits of faction?——Surely they would. Surely their country is dearer to them than their party. *Ibid.*

RICHMOND VOLUNTEERS.

The patriotic WASHINGTON VOLUNTEER CORPS from Richmond, commanded by Capt BOOKER, marched this morning from our City for York, in Pennsylvania, there to await orders for their ultimate destination. They were escorted from town by the handsome corps of Independent Blues, commanded by Capt. AARON LEVERING, and the corps of Yagers, accompanied by its elegant band of music. The good wishes of all patriotic citizens go with Captain Booker and his company. The truly brave always merit and receive the plaudits of a grateful nation. Faction only withholds the tribute due to those whose love of country and of glory prompts them to heroic enterprise in its service. *Ibid.*

THE ATTACK ON SANDUSKY.

FURTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

We are sorry to perceive, that all the accounts hitherto received concur in representing the conduct of the British on this occasion, as affording ample proof of the characteristic barbarity & the sanguinary disposition of that nation, which has been called by men professing to be *Americans*, the "bulwark of our religion," and the "shield of oppressed humanity." From sources entitled to credit, we learn, that when Colonel Elliott demanded the surrender of the Fort, he stated that, unless his demand was promptly acceded to, *a general massacre would ensue.* And when Colonel Short, who commanded the *British regulars* destined to storm the Fort, had formed his troops in a line parallel with the ditch, he ordered them, in the hearing of our men, to leap the ditch, cut down the pickets, and give the Americans no quarters. This barbarous order, which none but a savage could give, was not, however, permitted to go unpunished; for the words were hardly out of the mouth of the British commander, when the retributive justice of Providence arrested him; and the wretch was obliged to sue for that mercy which he had determined not to extend to others.

It may be observed here, in honor of the character of the American soldier, that although our little band were well aware of the fate which the enemy had prepared for them; yet, they were no sooner subdued, than the Americans forget their crimes in their sufferings; *and the wounded in the ditch, whose groans and constant calls for water were heard by our men in the Fort, were supplied with that necessary article, on the night succeeding the discomfiture of the enemy, by the generosity of the Americans, who with considerable hazard, ventured to risk their lives in order to alleviate the sufferings of the very men who had planned their entire destruction.* Nat. Intel.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE!

We are informed that a few PATRIOTIC LADIES of this town have generously contributed to purchase an elegant SWORD, with a view of presenting it, together with a suitable address, to the gallant CROGHAN, as a testimony of the high sense which they entertain of his services in the late glorious defence of Fort Stephenson. This tribute to valor is as honorable to the character of the fair patriots, as it must be grateful to the feelings of the gallant officer to whom it is addressed; and will, undoubtedly, stimulate him, as well as his competitors in the field of honor, to redouble their efforts in the service of their country, in order to merit the future approbation of their fair country women. *Chill. paper.*

*Latest from Commodore Hardy.*

A gentleman arrived here yesterday from the Oyster Ponds, east end of Long Island, and opposite Plumb Island, who informed us, that an armed boat from the Ramilies, with two officers and six men, came ashore there on Friday morning, as a Flag of Truce, with a letter from Commodore Hardy, addressed to Esquire Terry.——*We understand the letter remonstrated against Torpedoes, and that Sir* THOMAS *threatens to destroy any and every sea-port town* that a Torpedo is fitted out in. *N. Y. paper.*

In the last cartel which arrived in this port, there were 12 impressed American seamen, some of whom had been held in slavery 5 years. These unfortunate men, on hearing of the commencement of hostilities on our part, refused to do duty, and after suffering the torture of the lash for their *obstinacy*, were confined as prisoners of war.——What an infernal government must that of *Britain* be, which steals and enslaves our citizens during peace, and imprisons, scourges and starves them during war!

Mr. *James Hammond*, Town Sergeant of this Town, has recently received information of a brother, whom himself and relatives had long since numbered with the silent dead. He was impressed about EIGHTEEN years ago by the ruthless British, has been ever since held in bondage, and is still detained on board some of their floating Pandemoniums.——*Providence Patriot.*

A Canandaigua paper of the 24th inst. states, that there had lately been almost constant skirmishing between the picket guards in the neighborhood of Fort George. That the day after the defeat of a party of Indians by Major Chapin, there was a severe skirmish, which terminated in favor of our troops.

TORPEDOES.

One of the Torpedoes which was anchored at the Narrows on the 21st of last June, was taken up to be examined on Saturday; the powder was perfectly dry, and the lock in good order. This is an interesting proof that Torpedoes can be preserved under water for months. *N. Y. pap.*

HEAD ACHE.

A Medical friend informs, that after exercising his utmost skill to cure, or even alleviate, a very distressing case of Head Ache, in a distinguished character, in which he was unsuccessful; after the use of Bark, Valerian, Steel, Assafoetidae, Magnesia, Violatile Alkali, Mineral Acids, Mercury and Arsenic; an old woman proposed the use of Milk, by taking a tumbler 3 times daily, which effected a cure. A head ache very generally proceeds from a disordered state of the liquor of the stomach, (Gastric juices)—Perhaps the Milk may produce its beneficial effects, by neutraliz Acid, and thereby removing an irritation in the nerves of the stomach, which directly sympathise with those of the head.

*Baltimore American.*

The factionist say that Admiral Warren has sent home the Frenchmen he brought with him from Bermuda, as a mark of his displeasure at their conduct to the females at Hampton. The truth is, that he has sent them back, because he discovered that they were disposed to desert, and would not fight against the Americans. The British were infinitely worse than the French at Hampton. *Whig.*

*From the Albany Argus of Tuesday last.*

About 400 troops arrived at Greenbush on Sunday from the southward.

It is understood that Com. Chauncey did not leave Sackett's Harbor until Friday We understand gen. Wilkinson contemplated going in the squadron to Fort George.

The following Orders were read to the troops at St. Michaels, previous to their late discharge, and published at the request of officers:

## BRIGADE ORDERS.

*August 30th, 1813.*

As the British are on their way down the bay, the Militia at this post are discharged, except such a guard as Col. AULD may think proper to keep here. The Caroline Militia will deliver their arms and cartridges to the Armorer at Easton; the extra arms will be delivered to the Quarter-Master, Mr. Garey, to be sent on to Easton. The General, in behalf of his country, sincerely thanks the Militia that have remained at this place, under many privations, and, in some instances, under disagreeable circumstances; in sight of a menacing enemy, the troops presenting a determined front in support of their country's rights. All the Commandants of corps and companies are, on their return to their respective homes, to order Courts Martial on all deserters and delinquents. There is to be no firing of guns—no waste of cartridges: Every officer stands responsible for the safe keeping of arms and equipments—and as the main body of Militia have done themselves honor, the General hopes and flatters himself that they will return home with the same honor.


## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS!

"FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSMENT."

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

*WASHINGTON COUNTY.*
JOHN T. MASON, | M. KERSNER,
F. TILGHMAN, | WM. GABBY.

*FREDERICK COUNTY.*
THO. HAWKINS, | JOHN SCHLEY,
JOSHUA COCKEY | J. GETZANDANER.

*CALVERT COUNTY.*
RICHD. IRELAND, | J. G. MALKALL,
STEPHEN JOHNS, | W. HUNGERFORD.

*ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.*
JOHN S. BELT, | THOS. SELLMAN,
WM. HALL, 3d. | THOS. B. DORSEY.

*HARFORD COUNTY.*
JOHN FORWOOD, | I. MAULSBY,
F. L. DALLAM, | JOHN FORWOOD.

*CECIL COUNTY.*
DAN'L. SHERIDINE | THO. W. VEAZEY.
THO. WILLIAMS. | JOHN GROOME.

*KENT COUNTY.*
WM. R. STEUART | WM. MOFFITT.
JAMES HARRIS, | BENJ. MASSEY.

*TALBOT COUNTY.*
SAM'L. STEVENS, | JOHN BENNETT,
DAN'L. MARTIN, | JONA. SPENCER.

*CAROLINE COUNTY.*
TH. SAULSBURY, | PETER WILLIS,
TH. CULBRETH, | JOHN BOON.

☞H. P. Waggaman having declined being a candidate for the Assembly, the ticket will stand thus for

*DORCHESTER COUNTY.*
T. E. WAGGAMAN, | GEORGE LAKE,
A. S. STANFORD, | W. GROGHEGAN.


## BRIGADE ORDERS.

*Easton, Sept. 4, 1813.*

The Commandants of Regiments and Extra Battalions of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, of the 12th Brigade, will immediately transmit to NINIAN PINKNEY, Esq. Clerk of the Council, certificates that the Paymasters of their respective Corps have bonded, agreeably to the militia law; their pay being ready to be sent, as soon as that part of the law is complied with.

*P. BENSON*, B. G.
12th Brig. M. M.

sept. 7——2

## NOTICE.

Those persons who have put their names to the RIFLE COMPANY, now raising in Easton, are requested to attend at Easton, on *SATURDAY* the 11th inst. at the Court House, precisely at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing officers, &c. The punctual attendance of every Member is requested.

N. B. All those desirous of joining such a company, are also invited to attend.