OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, Sept. 26th.

This morning arrived in this harbor the U. S. frigate President, Commodore Rodgers, from a cruize of 5 months.—We have been favored with the following account of her cruize:

May 8th, lat. 39, 13, long. 59, separated from the Congress.

9th June, lat. 42, 19, long. 52, 27, captured the brig Kitty, from Newfoundland for Alicant, with a cargo of fish, ordered her for France.—(retaken.)

10th June, captured the British Packet Duke of Montrose, from Falmouth to Halifax.

11th June, captured the British brig Maria, letter of marque, from Newfoundland, bound to Spain with a cargo of fish; ordered her for France, and dispatched the Duke of Montrose to England as a cartel, with the crews of the captured vessels, on parole, being 78 in number.

June 12, captured the British schooner Falcon, from Newfoundland, bound to Spain, with a cargo of fish; ordered her for France.

June 27, arrived at Bergen, Norway—the distressed situation of which prevented our getting any supplies except water, and sailed from thence 2d July.

July 13, captured off North Cape, White Sea, British Brig Jane & Ann, from N. Shields for Archangel, in ballast, and destroyed her.

July 18, captured British brig Daphne, from Cork, bound to Archangel, in ballast, and destroyed her.

July 19, was chased from our cruising ground, off N. Cape, by a line of battle ship and a frigate. From the lightness of the wind, and several shiftings of it in their favor, the chase was prolonged to 86 hours.

July 24, captured British whale ship Eliza Swan, returning from Greenland, with a cargo of fish and blubber—ransomed her, and put on board the crews of the captured vessels, which, together with her own crew, were permitted to proceed to England on parole, being 76 in number.

July 29, off the Ferro Islands, captured the British brig Alert, from Archangel bound to England, with a cargo of pitch and tar, and destroyed her.

August 2, between the Ferro Islands and the coast of Ireland, captured the British barque Lyon, returning from a whaling voyage, with a cargo of fish and blubber; ransomed her, and sent the crew of the Alert, together with her own, being 62, to England, on parole.

Aug. 30, lat. 47, 17. long. 46, 42, captured the hermophrodite brig Shannon, from Antigua for London, with a cargo of rum and sugar—ordered her to the first Am. port.

Sept. 9, lat 43, long. 50, 26, captured brig Fly, from Jamaica for London, with a cargo of coffee; ordered her for the first American port.

Sept. 23, off Nantucket Shoals, captured H. B. M. schr. Hyghflyer, formerly of Baltimore, commanded by lieut. Hutchinson, five guns and 39 men; ordered in.

The President was bound to Boston, but on obtaining information by the Highflyer, that the Majestic and a frigate were in Boston bay, commodore R. stood for this port.

Com. Rodgers obtained information of the loss of the American signals, from vessels which he spoke in the North Sea, which took him for an Englishman.

The President has kept the sea, until her provisions were nearly exhausted.—She has seen no enemy's cruizers, except the squadron and schooner mentioned above. The crew of the President are all in good health.

The President & her prize the Highflyer, proceeded this evening, up Providence river. Com. R. has sent 216 prisoners to England on parole, and has now on board 54 including 5 officers.

Also, arrived this afternoon, the Highflyer schooner of 5 guns Lieutenant Hutchinson, tender to Admiral Warren, prize to the frigate President. Lieutenant H. supposing the President to be a British frigate, came on board, and informed Com. Rodgers that he *was looking for the President*, and as soon as he should obtain information of her, he should inform the commanders of the squadrons in the Sound, and in Boston Bay. He gave to Com. R. the private signals of the British Navy, and Admiral Warren's instructions.

Also arrived this evening, the Portuguese ship Maria Louisa, 45 days from Lisbon. She brings no later Lisbon papers than those received in Boston. On Thursday last, off Long Island, was boarded by the Sylph sloop of war, who put on board Capt. Wood, of the sloop Nancy, from this port for Wilmington, which they had captured and burnt.

The report that Com. Rodgers had taken the gunbrig Cruiser was incorrect.—The Com. in the N. Sea, was informed of the capture of the Chesapeake with the American private signals. The Congress parted 5 days after sailing, & had not been met afterwards.

Com. R. had not sent ashore at Scotland. If he could have procured provisions he would have prolonged his cruize. The frigate has a quantity of dry goods on board.

Sept. 22, the frigate President parted from two of her prizes, an hermorphrodite brig and a schr. loaded with rum, sugar, &c. Sept. 23, boarded a Swedish, brig from Bermuda, (where she had been carried in and cleared) bound to Boston or Bath.

LATE FROM HALIFAH.

Boston, Sept. 25.

The ship Hope (a released American) arrived here yesterday in six days from Halifax. The papers to the 17th instant state:

That Adm. Warren's squadron had arrived there from the Chesapeake, & landed the troops that had been employed therein;—and that there were then in port 4 74's, 2 64's, 9 frigates, 4 sloops of war and 1 sch'r.

That 65 American prisoners had been sent to England in the Regulus as British subjects: and that 15 persons had been confined in a dungeon, by order of Government, in retaliation for British prisoners confined by order of the American government. Of the American prisoners confined were Captains Lane, Morgan, Trask, Perry, Swain, and Light; and ten belonged to the Chesapeake, of whom was the Carpenter and the Gunner.

That no further exchange of prisoners would take place until further orders from government; or until the balance of prisoners due there was paid.

That the American officers and others were paroled in Dartmouth, and that no communication with them (except by official permit) was allowed.

That Lieutenant Budd had written to the British Agent in Halifax, but his letter had been returned unopened, as no communication was allowed except thro' the American Agent, who, it is said had been ordered seven miles into the country.

That the Shannon, in company with a Portuguese ship of about 250 tons, which she had detained, was going in as the Hope came out.——It was reported in Halifax, that the Shannon would take Captain Broke to England; and that he had not entirely recovered from his wounds.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1813.

TALBOT ERECT.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

Yesterday came on the annual election for Delegates to the General Assembly—On counting the votes, they stood for Talbot county, as follows:—

	EASTON	ST. MICHAELS	TRAPE	CHAPEL	TOTAL
Republican.					
JOHN BENNETT,	250	189	151	159	749
DANIEL MARTIN,	249	189	157	154	749
JONATHAN SPENCER,	250	190	145	159	744
SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.	248	188	150	150	736
Federal.					
Jabez Caldwell,	182	183	201	151	717
Edward N Hambleton,	178	186	197	151	712
John Seth,	180	180	196	155	711
Alexander Hands,	180	180	194	147	701

Majority of the lowest Republican over the highest Federalist, ---- 19

POSTSCRIPT. At 5 o'clock this morning we received the following from Caroline, as the result of the election in that county:

THOMAS SAULSBURY,	672
THOMAS CULBRETH,	666
PETER WILLIS,	661
William Potter,	669

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. schooner Ariel, off Portage River, Sept. 20, 1813.

SIR,

Since I last did myself the honor of writing you, the vessels under my command have been employed in moving the army from the camps at Portage River and Fort Meigs to Put-in-Bay.—A considerable body of troops have already arrived at that place. Gen. Cass, commanding at the Bay, mentioned to me a few moments before I left him this morning, that a man had arrived from Detroit, who reported that the Indians had burnt that place. The General had not seen the man; two of his officers conversed with him.

Very respectfully,
I have the honor to be, &c.
O. H. PERRY.

The hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.

The following copy of a handbill was received in Philadelphia by the Northumberland & Reading stage.

Office of the Wellbothe, Reading, (Penn.) Sunday evening, Sept 26, 1813.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Gen. Harrison has captured Malden, with the whole of Proctor's army

Lower Sandusky, Sept. 13.

"It is supposed we have taken 900 prisoners. The British officers say it was with reluctance the fleet came out—the Indians forced them to it—for they were determined to know which of the BIG CANOES had command of the Lake, or they would commence a general massacre. Two regiments of regulars left this place last night to guard the prisoners.

The capture of the Boxer, is thus mentioned in a Halifax paper:

"It is said, that H. M. brig Boxer has been taken by the U. S. brig Enterpaize, after a most severe and bloody action. The former had 40 men, having sent two boats to cut out some small vessels; the latter is said to have had about 120 men, and was every way far superior to the Boxer."

Forty men on board! Moderate souls! The Americans took about *seventy* out of her, 44 (out of the 40 Halifax reckoning) being killed and wounded. How many had Com. Barclay, on Lake Erie? *Columbian.*

A SINGULAR POSTPONEMENT.

At Montgomery in this State, (N. York) the late *General Fast* was postponed till the next week. *Ibid.*

THE RECENT NAVAL VICTORY

Was celebrated in Centreville, Queen-Ann's, on Tuesday last, the 28th September, in a very appropriate manner, by a numerous and respectable assemblage of citizens from different parts of the county. The joy and hilarity manifested on the occasion by all present, evidenced their just consideration of this *finishing* exploit, as one of the most brilliant in itself, and decisive in its consequences, which was ever destined to adorn the page of history.

After night the town was handsomely illuminated.

The Honorable ROBERT WRIGHT and the Honorable Judge EARLE were called on to preside at dinner; after which the following Toasts were drank, accompanied by discharges of Artillery:

1. Commodore Perry—The first to teach the haughty Britons that her FLEETS are not invincible: His was a most glorious victory.
2. The United States of America—Her heroes are fast developing her high destinies.
3. The President of the United States—His lamp is lighted by a spark from the altar of "76"
4. The war of "76"—Its principles, the rights of man; its fruits, American Independence.
5. The war of 1812—Its principles, the recovery of 6257 impressed American Seamen, from the gripe of tyranny, slavery and death, and reparation for 917 ships, with millions of merchandize, captured and condemned in time of peace.
6. The revolutionary war—It struck from the quarry the immortal Washington, a diamond of refulgent lustre, to dazzle future generations.
7. The memory of the martyr'd heroes of the revolution—They form a bright constellation in our political horizon.
8. The memory of Pike and Nicholson—They will always live in the recollection of patriots.
9. The memory of Lawrence, Ludlow and Burrows—A grateful country will forever mourn their loss.
10. The victories of Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Jones, Lawrence, Burrows, and Perry—British pride is humbled in the dust.
11. The intrepid Chauncey—He has whipped his tutor all round the school room, and shut him up in the closet.
12. Commodore Rogers—Vigilence and bravery are his characteristics: He wants but an opportunity to add to our naval triumphs.
13. The army of the United States—Imitating the achievements of their forefathers in arms.
14. The undaunted Croghan—The hero of Sandusky.
15. The navy of the United States—Their brilliant exploits have astonished the world.
16. Peace upon honorable terms—The just object of the present war.
17. The union of the States—"The ark of our political safety."
18. The Fair Sex.

[The President and Vice President were then borne by the principal part of the company from the table, amidst shouts and huzzas, to the Court House, where Mr. Wright delivered a very short but appropriate address. In their absence the following were given:]

The President of the day—He deserves well of his constituents.

The Vice-President—A learned Judge and worthy citizen.

New York, Sept. 28.

We received nothing new last night by either of the quick stages. The report of Commodore Chauncey's having captured two of the enemy's vessels on lake Ontario, we are sorry to find is without foundation. We hope soon to hear that he has gone for the whole, following the example of the intrepid Perry, who, we are informed, was selected to the command of the fleet on lake Erie, by Com. Chauncey. This is an important fact, as it respects the discernment of the commander of our fleets on the two lakes, and is a circumstance from which a calculation may be made in favor of the success of Chauncey, in the event of his succeeding in bringing Sir James to action.

A BEAUTIFUL LAUNCH.

Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the U. S. sloop of war PEACOCK (one of the handsomest vessels ever built in this port) was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Adam and Noah Brown. She descended majestically into her destined element, amidst the plaudits of many thousand male and female spectators, without the occurrence of the smallest accident.

The Peacock is to mount 24 guns, (22 of them 32 pound carronades, and two long eighteens,) and is to be commanded by Capt. WARRINGTON.

We understand it is not 90 days since the architects laid the keel of the above vessel.

Capt. Lincoln of the sloop William, from Newport, informs, that a pilot boat schr. belonging to a southern port, arrived at Newport on Thursday last from Bordeaux.

A passenger came down the sound in a sloop boat from New London, and arrived here yesterday morning, informs that he, with 9 others, was captured on Thursday last by the Valiant, and was detained on board 24 hours. He states, that he left the British squadron on Friday afternoon and that the force then at anchor off Black Point consisted of the Valiant 74, Acasta frigate, and Atalanta sloop of war. They had made no captures lately.

DREADFUL CONFLICT.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated Fort St. Stephens, Sept. 4, 1813

"The storm which has been so long gathering, and so often predicted by honest, respectable citizens, has at length fallen on our infant defenceless settlements. On Monday last the Creek Indians commenced hostilities against us, and on that day reduced one fort at Tensaio, about fifteen miles from Stoddert, in which there were between three and four hundred persons of every description. Of these, about one hundred and thirty-five were volunteers in the service of the United States, and local militia. 'Tis said the fort was surprised, and that the Indians entered at one of the gates and sat fire to an old framed house in the centre of the pickets. All was done that could be effected by cool, determined bravery; but overpowered by numbers, they were literally *butchered*, the house set on fire, and the old men, women and children (who were in an upper room) burnt to death. Our little Spartan band sold their lives well, having killed (as stated by the few who escaped) about two hundred, and wounded many more. Of all that were in the fort, eight only have got in, and they escaped by cutting down the pickets. Under the double influence of British gold and furious fanaticism, the savages fought in a manner scarcely to be credited. The fight was so obstinately maintained for a long time, that the opponents, overcome by fatigue and exertion, loaded their pieces deliberately and shot each other down, or were mutually dispatched by the bayonet and tamahawk.

"The brave and much lamented Maj. Beasley commanded, and was killed at the gate, very early in the action: at this place sixty three of the savages were killed. Not an officer of the fort survived—they fell bravely discharging their duty to their country. This disastrous event has stricken a panic into many of the citizens east of Tombighe, and they are flying in every direction. At this place we have made a stand, and must either repulse the enemy or share the fate of those who fell in the fort at Tensaio." [*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Deacon late commander of the Sch'r. Growler.

"On the night of the 10th of Aug both fleets were in sight of each other; the order of battle was formed and my station was ahead of the Gen. Pike to windward.

"At 10 o'clock the British fleet bore down & a general action was expected. At 10 o'clock our schooners commenced a fire with their long guns. At this time the enemies fleet had a fresh breeze, which enabled them to come down very rapidly; they being to windward, it appeared to be Sir James Yeo's intention to run down to engage our Commodre but on our Fleet keeping away he hauled his wind and cut us off. In this situation I had the whole of the enemies Fleet to contend with, and only the assistance of the Julia, a schooner of about the size of the Growler. We held out for some time doing all we could to make our escape, but our Fleet still keeping away, and no assistance at hand, we being then close under the guns of two of the enemies largest ships, we were under the unpleasant necessity of surrendering to so superior force. My loss was 1 man killed; the Growler was much cut in her rigging and spars—Should any thing be said in public, prejudicial to my character or conduct as an officer, you may contradict it without fear, as it will soon be in my power to clear up that point, to the satisfaction of every body.

"The moment I am exchanged, which will perhaps be soon, I will send you a detailed account of all our proceedings, since I have been on the Lakes. My health is tolerably good, except the fatigue occasioned by a long journey, being now on my way from York to Quebec (a distance of 600 miles) where all American prisoners are sent.

"As this letter will come open, you will not find it very interesting. You will not forget to recollect, when you write to me, that all letters are opened before I can receive them."

FACTIOUS ASSERTIONS.

It having been asserted in the factious prints, that Com. Perry is a federalist, and that all our victories have *only* been on water, and gained only by federalists. On this subject we beg leave to quote the words of the able Editor of the National Advocate:— *Balt. Amer.*

If it be meant that the gallant PERRY is a friend to the *federal* Union—most certainly he is "a *federalist*." But if it be understood in a party sense, he, and his whole family, are of the REPUBLICAN PARTY. What is meant by the squadron upon Lake Erie being part of "a federal navy," we cannot understand. It is sufficient to observe, that it was built under the naval administration of Mr. Secretary Jones. And as to our victories being gained *only* upon "the *water*," it is an atrocious libel upon the army, which we will not suffer to pass without notice. Were not the affairs at Little York, of Sackett's Harbour, of Fort George, of Craney Island, of Sandusky—*victories?*

None but the enemies of the country will compliment NAVY at the expence of the ARMY. Both have valor, and discipline, and skill. If the latter have been placed under such chiefs as HULL and VAN RENSSELAER, it has been their *misfortune*, and not their crime. But wherever their commanders have been brave and faithful—they have never been found wanting; and we venture the prediction, that the present campaign will show them to be the worthy successors of the heroes who won the trophies of Trenton, Saratoga, Yorktown.

FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

The Federal Republican of yesterday, with more than usual impudence, and with a desperation of wickedness which could only have been excited by the prospect of losing the Maryland election, has claimed of us, in the following paragraphs, the admission of all its allegations in relation to Turreau's letter, which we have not thought worth notice of denial.

"It [*the N. I.*] has admitted, that Turreau was called upon both by an unnamed gentleman in Baltimore, under the president's directions, and by the secretary of the treasury, who went thither for the express purpose, but that in both instances he peremptorily refused to take it back.

"It has admitted, that hereupon he was written to by the secretary of state to come to Washington, and that he contemptuously declined taking any notice whatever of the request.

"It has admitted, that Mr. De Cabre, first secretary of the Legation, informed one of the Ministers of the President, that it had been well considered and was approved by the Legation, that it had been enrolled in the ministerial archives, that copies had been sent to France, and that it could not be taken back"

Just Heavens! to what infamous purposes is the press next to be prostituted! You know, reader, that these three paragraphs contain the most barefaced falsehood—as a reference to our two or three last papers will prove. So far from admitting or even believing any of the statements of that factious print, experience had taught us, as it ought to have done all its readers, that nothing which it states, on its own authority alone, is entitled to credit. The above paragraphs, literally extracted from the paper in question, convict it of deliberate and premeditated untruth, and put the seal to the character we have already given it.

FOR THE STAR.

A regard for my character and cloth forbids me entering into a newspaper controvercy with John W. Gleives; but I aver, that his statement and affidavit, in the Star of the 21st of September, are utterly false.

THOMAS DODSON.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

If you will turn to my manuscript, enclosed to you last week, for publication, you will find, that by omitting a few words you have completely perverted my meaning. The paragraph beginning in the 45th line, second column, as published in the Star, "I dont mean to say," and ending in the 61st line, with "party question," ought to read thus:

"I dont mean to say, that because a law has been regularly enacted, & has received the sanction of every branch of the government, that therefore the people are bound to approve of it, and support its authors; for that would be denying the right of free suffrage, the basis of our civil institutions: but if the people are convinced that a declaration of war was a just and necessary measure, and indispensable to maintain our national character, it ought not to be considered a deviation from strict political principle, to vote for men who are determined to prosecute it with vigor; and against those who reprobate the measure, and throw every obstacle in the way of success—it ought not to be considered a party question."

In the 84th line, second column, for "retaliation," read 'restitution'—in the 113th line, read "in no case has our flag been dishonoured; we have snatched the trident," &c.

CATO.

Cecil, Oct. 1813.

ERRATUM. In No. 3 of "Don't give up the Ship," addressed to the Governor of Maryland, for "pensioner," read "pioneer."

COMMUNICATION.

Departed this life, on Tuesday, 28th Sept. at the residence of William Stewart, in Kent county, Md. Mrs. *Mary Wright*, consort of Samuel Wright, of this county. In the death of this amiable lady, society has lost one of its best members, and the Methodist Church (of which she was a member some years) one of its brightest ornaments. Mild, affectionate and benevolent, she had the good fortune to conciliate the esteem of all who knew her. She died triumphing in the knowledge of her acceptance with God—and she has gone to receive that reward that awaits the righteous at the right hand of her maker, leaving a husband, two children, a sister, and an aged grand father, beside other relatives and a numerous acquaintance to lament her loss.

"Happy soul thy days are ended,
"All thy days of grief below;
"Go, by Angel bands attended—
"To the arms of JESUS go."

Easton, Oct. 2, 1813.

JAMES BURGESS,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Boot and Shoe Making Business*, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Rice; and that he has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the above business. He hopes from his particular attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

Easton, october 5 —— m

NEW SHOES.

The subscriber is now opening an assortment of Ladies

Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes,

Children's Shoes, Mens and Boys do. which he will sell low for Cash, opposite the Market.

Henry Willis.

october 5——3

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Denton, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Denton; and from his knowledge of the business, having worked sometime in Baltimore, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

William Mullikin.

oct. 5——3q

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. October 1st, 1813.

A. — Wm. Arrington (2), Thomas Abbott, Joseph Anderson, Miss Louisa Arey.
B. — Mary Baldwin, Benjamin Blackiston, Miss Eliza. Bowman, Sophia Bolen (2), Henry Buckley, John Berridge, Frederick Beers (2), G. Blades, A. Botfield.
C. — Richard Cray, Edw. Coursey, jun. (2), Wright Callahan, Henry Council, Turbett Callahan, Henry Catrup, Eliza D. Cray, Minney Colston.
D. — Wm. M'Daniel, Thomas I. Desk, Deborah Denny, Margaret Doran, Peter Debrow, Thomas Dudley, Wm. Dobson, Benjamin Denny.
E. — Samuel Eason (2), John Edmondson (2), Thomas Esgate, Joseph Erskine.
F. — Isaac Framptom, Samuel Fullen, Ann Fountain, Richard Framptom.
G. — John Gustus, Rebecca Green, Dr. Samuel Griffith, Miss Mary Gordon.
H. — Joseph Hunt, Francis Hale, Wm. Harrison, (of Jas.) Thomas Harper, Richard Harrington.
J. — John Jones, Samuel Jackson.
K. — John Kent, Wm. Kennedy, Nicholas Kellum.
L. — Michael Lucas, Richard Larimore, Benj & Sarah Leek, Capt. S. C. Leakin.
M. — Daniel Merrick, Wm. Meluy (2), Miss Catharine Medcalf, Dentan Marshall, Hagar Money, Rev. Thomas Monnelly, George Moffett, Mary Martindale.
N. — Capt. Newnam, James Neale, Wm. Nelson.
P. — Howel Powell, John Ute & H. Parrott, Thomas Parsons, James Plummer, Sarah Pearce, George Plummer.
R. — Capt Jas. Robinson, Thomas Robinson (3), Tilghman Reed, Joseph W. Reynolds.
S. — Thomas Salisbury, Thomas Stevens, James Sears, Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, Peter Stevens, Hopkins Smith, Dr. Geo. T. Spraton (2), John B. Singleton, John Seney, Wm. Sewell, Wm. Slaughter, Samuel Short, Peter Strow.
T. — Wm. Tarr (2), Miss Rachel Thomas, Edmund Taylor, Joshua Taggart.
V. — Thomas Valiant.
W. — Mrs. Webley, James Wilson, Henry Willis (2), Levisa Wright, Wm. White, Thomas Walters.

october 5——3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Chester-Town, October 1, 1813.

B. — Daniel Briscoe, John Bradley (*Negro*), Rebecca Bostick, Louis Bianchi.
C. — Joseph Cay, Philip Chrisfield, Mary Creswell, David Crane, Elizabeth Comegys, John Clark.
D. — Peter Demby, Sarah Dames, Sarah Downey, Deriah Dunn, James Dawson.
E. — Bartholomew Etherington, James Earle.
G. — Wm. F. Gleaves—2, Ann Gibson—2, Mr. Granger.
H. — William Hackett, Ringgold Hynson.
J. — Isaac Jackson, Ann Jones.
K. — Howard Kennard.
L. — Capt. S. C. Leakin, Richard Lynch.
M. — Miss Eliza Medford, Thomas Murphey, Capt. Jos. J. Merrick, Ann E. Miller.
N. — Thomas Nicholson.
P. — John Peck.
R. — Amos Read, Samuel Resin, Thomas Resin.
S. — John Smith, John Stoops, Thomas Smith, Wm. Spencer, Richard Simpson.
V. — Abraham Vickers.
W. — John Willis, Edward Wright, Simon Wickes.
Y. — Dianah Young.
Z. — John Zebley.

october 5——3

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of September, inst. as a runaway a negro man who calls himself SAM. He is about 25 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet, 8 and a half inches high, his cloathing when committed were a homespun linsey roundabout, homespun striped waistcoat, an oznaburg shirt, tow linen pantaloons, and a chip hat covered with black velvet has a scar on his right thigh, says it proceeded from the discharge of a gun, says he belongs to Mr. James Rawlings, of Montgomery county, Maryland.—The owner is hereby requested to come and release him otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland

sept. 24, (oct. 5) 1813.——8