800 picked men, thirty 24 pounders, 16 large gun-boats and a frigate. That it does command the passage is evident from the map; the distance, from the chain, being two miles on the eastern side, and one on the western. The state of the enemy's troops, their number, and that of the cannon, we learn from the private accounts received from Nova Scotia, not from sir J. Warren.

This line of defence was attacked with 500 men, and the boats of the fleet, who were to advance in front of the immense battery. It is no matter of surprise, that they should be checked; and, no one can learn but with pleasure, that the design was abandoned before more gallant fellows were destroyed.

If we had a little leisure to attend to the history of the American war, we should have learned what had been done before on this very ground.

Lord Dunmore, in 1775, took possession of, and fortified the great bridge of Norfolk, *the only way by which the town could be approached.* With less than 300 regular troops, he held out against the enemy; & the Americans would not have obtained possession of the town, if col. Leslie had not been weak enough to believe, and act upon, the information of a deserter sent in on purpose to deceive him. Of course he was defeated, and the town evacuated.

Had it been in our power (after the parading demonstrations which were made in the spring) to do any thing against Norfolk, the only means by which we could succeed, were those taken by sir Geo. Collier and gen. Matthew, who were sent by sir H. Clinton, from New York (in 1779) for the very same purpose. They landed their troops at a distance from Portsmouth; took possession of that town, then defenceless: the remains of Norfolk (for it had been burnt in 1776, by lord Dunmore) fell into their hands; the fleet then advanced; Craney island either in our possession, or not fortified:—their out posts pushed as far as Suffolk, (28 miles from Norfolk,) where a magazine of provisions was destroyed; similar measures took place at Gosport; and the armament returned to New York within ten days of the day of their departure. In this case there was no pompous preparation. But in that of sir J. W. the proceedings have been so different, that the American government publicly announced its belief, that an attack somewhere in the Chesapeak was intended by sir John, & cautioned the people to prepare for it. This, it appears, they have accordingly done.

Sir John's second dispatch tells us, that a considerable corps having been left at Hampton, "*which commanded the communication between Norfolk and the upper country, he considered it advisable, in order to cut off their resources,*" to attack the town and the corps. This, certainly, is new information. How Hampton commands the communication between Norfolk and the upper country is as inconceivable to me, as that Tilbury Fort should cut off the communication between Sussex or Hants, and Dover; for there is a good post road on the right bank of James River (and at a considerable distance from the river) from Petersburgh to Norfolk; a distance of not more than 100 miles.

But Hampton was also attempted by lord Dunmore, in 1775. In this he was defeated (although the shipping got close up to the town and "cannonaded it furiously") by a body of rifiemen and militia, from Williamsburgh. With 2000 men, the attack, although successful, as many will contend, was imprudent, and, considering how narrow the neck of land is, at the point of which Hampton is situated, and how easily any number of men may be brought down against it from the upper country, no possible permanent national advantage could be derived from it.

But there seems no small share of confusion in these dispatches. It seems we succeed in "turning their position"——"in making them move from their camp to their position in rear of the town"——"then attacking them——then making them retreat to the rear of the town."—This seems "confusion worse confounded." But, the greatest blunder of all seems to be, that the attack should be made upon Hampton, under the idea of "its commanding the communication between Norfolk and the upper country." I suppose we are next to learn, that it is in our possession, as he has "cut off their resources."

I shall trouble you with a second letter on this subject; and in the mean time, remain, Sir, with great respect, yours, &c.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,

Having in my last, made some observations on the contents of the dispatches just arrived from sir John B. Warren, and endeavored to show the futility of our attack on Hampton, as well as the cause of our previous failure at Norfolk, (or rather Craney Island.) I now take the liberty to discuss the motives by which the projectors of these mischievous expeditions were instigated. With whom the honor of them is to rest, is yet to be ascertained—but their having failed is fully determined.

Had an army of 5,000 men been landed higher up the Chesapeake, on one of the peninsulas formed by Wilmington, on the Delaware, and the mouth of the Susquehanna river; or that formed by Baltimore and Washington, or Alexandria, we might have done something, provided no previous demonstrations had been made in the spring.

In this case, if a feint had been made in the lower part of the bay, it is not improbable that *with this force* (but I cannot think a less would have done) something brilliant and decisive might have been effected. But unfortunately our admiral thought himself obliged to explore the rivers, with his whole fleet, and show his flag in all the creeks of the chesapeake.

For an attempt of this sort, the winds prevalent in the bay at that season of the year, as well as the means of demonstration below, were peculiarly favorable:—but a powerful force and great rapidity of movement were imparatively necessary, and especially when we recollect the thinness of the ranks of our transatlantic army, and the baleful climate in which they were to act; for a recurrence to the history of the American war will easily convince us that there is no ground in America, south of the susquehanna river, upon which *five* days delay, at any season between May and November, will not cripple an army, and the fever prove a more effectual enemy to it, than all the efforts of the population.

But what was our object? What did we think of gaining by our attack upon Hampton? It seems to have been an expedition out of spite for our failure at Norfolk. We have, it is true, injured the town and lost 52 men, 25 of whom the Americans say deserted. Even supposing no defence had been made, what could we effect that would be permanently beneficial? We might plunder a few plantations—we might have induced an insurrection of the negroes—for it will be uniformly found, that the white population of the southern part of the United States, being engaged in war, will serve as a signal to the blacks of insurrection: this they will do as a matter of course.—On the other hand, this predatory system affords a powerful argument to the enemies of British connection, as it is so like the conduct of our officers at the commencement of the American rebellion.

Again, it will serve as an inducement to all the states to join *uno manu et unâ voce*, and to make the greatest sacrifices for the support of the war.

The people of New England are suffering dreadfully from the war—their commerce destroyed, their fisheries annihilated; they will see that we are determined to attempt *nothing decisive.*—In self defence they must unite their physical and mental strength with the government. Should this be the case, the consequences will be serious.

Hence, let us hope, that these unmanly these *denational* attempts will cease; and that prompt, vigorous, and effectual attacks will be made on those points, which will give us such a decided superiority, as shall bring this unfortunate contest to a successful termination.

Government have the means (if they will have recourse to them) in their power; if they do, they are certain, (humanly speaking) of success. What these means are, it would not be proper here to state; but, in hopes that a use will be made of them, and quickly,

I remain sir, your's &c. H. G.

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FROM THE AURORA.

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The present contest with England, end when it may, must add not only to our glory, but to independence and our possessions, and to our respectability in the classifications in which the states of the world are enumerated.—There will be no nation henceforward that will not rank the United States of America as a free and independent people, who, sensitive of oppression & of contumely, return them with interest on their oppressors. This is the second epoch in our history—To the surrounding world it is quite as interesting as our first, and the events and consequences of this war will prove to them that we are a nation of more consequence and strength than three-fourths of the contending powers at war—and more difficult to conquer than the greatest among them.

We are as yet a people young in the art of arms, awaking as it were from a peaceful slumber of 30 years. Although the orders of our government should place us in an "armor and attitude of defence"——yet it would require some days of training before that "armor" will fit the body of the soldier, or that his "attitude" should become warlike and defensive.

All this, however, was foreseen by our gov't—active service was the best school, and a defeat in the first movement often obtains a victory by the lesson it inculcates.

Our navy is certainly not to be classed or ranked in numercial proportion with that of our enemy, but it has properties, insignificant as it is, that they would willingly sink half of theirs to obtain. Our officers, from the midshipman to the commander, are all as well trained, and as skillful and expert in all the duties appertaining to naval affairs, as those of "the Lords of the Ocean." We have as yet but a few frigates and small vessels of war—they can count their hundreds of ships of the line, and their Admirals and Officers would double the number of effective sailors we have seen in employ. Yet in this small and contemptible establishment of the American navy as heretofore viewed by the eyes of Englishmen, there are better materials for a naval "marinocracy," if I may coin the word, than these foolish and moon-struck islanders, with all the boasting of "Britannia rules the main," could furnish, if their muster roll was fairly and honourably culled to-morrow, as one day it will be done, *volens nolens*, in despite of all the Ministers, Cabinet Councils, Secretary Crokes, or even the ghost of Wm. Pitt himself.

The small and victorious body who now compose our navy, are, as the English song expresses it,

"All the same as a bit of ship."

They are all of one mind, one soul, and unanimous in the same sentiment of distinguishing themselves, and raising by their indefatigable and gallant exertions, a panalapy of glory round their country.

This sentiment of bold chivaliric feeling seemed to start spontaneously in each individual bosom, on the very opening of hostilities with England, and it was natural enough it should.—Each individual bosom of those gallant defenders of our rights, had, more or less, been trampled on or insulted by these proud and arrogant tax-gatherers of the ocean, these marine chevaliers d'industric, or legalized knights of the post on the dominions of Neptune.

The seamen on board American vessels of war have one and all volunteered their services, and regularly receive the pay of their country—their proportion of prize money—their rewards and advancement in the service; and a full share of the applause of their countrymen, with hearts of satisfaction, enthusiasm and zeal.

Were I to draw the picture of the thousands and tens of thousands who float as living sacrafices in the boasted bulworks of England, I should appal you. No painter yet, in the dires phrenzy of his rage, could sketch the outlines of the unknown, unheeded wretches. No poet, sublimated into visionary fancy—though tragedy, with her darkest mantle, should stalk protectress of his poem—could define to human understanding, one hundredth part of the horrors of these abandoned and crucified children of their country. Torn by the hand of rapine and tyranny from their homes—whipt into the service of their tyrants—tantalized by the hope, the never dying hope, of again seeing their wives, their parents, or their children; sunk again into the agonies of despair, at the moment it was raised; never receiving the just dues of their labor—their wages accruing for years upon years, and no means afforded them, even at their death, to bequeath it to their suffering families; such is the state of seven eighths of the British navy—and if it were twice as large as its present unwieldy bulk denotes it—would it, under these crying outrages on society and on all that we hold or deem moral, be a difficult conquest to a free, independent, gallant, and happy people?

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC 7, 1813.

Yesterday, by law, was the day for the meeting of Congress, and from the number of members who had arrived previous to Friday last, with a knowledge of those on their way, no doubt but a House was made—therefore the President's Message will be delivered at 12 o'clock this day, and may be looked for by Thursday's packet.

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On the same day the Legislature of this State were to convene at Annapolis—the pending interest, as to the future political character of the State, leaves no doubt as to the punctual attendance of members. Whether the voice of the people, or the tricks of faction, are to govern, remains in embryo.

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The opposition party seem to derive great consolation from the temporary suspension of military operations upon the northern frontier. But they only shew their own shame, by thus openly exulting at the hopes of their country, being, in a certain degree, disappointed. *Never was there a plan of campaign devised which was better adapted to excite the admiration of military men capable of estimating its merits.* From the battle of Erie and the movement of General HARRISON in the month of September, it was intended to be a series of connected operations in which the army and navy were to co operate together, until Upper and Lower Canada, to the ramparts of Quebec, were subdued. That all has not been accomplished which every friend to his country could wish, though it may be a source of joy to the "aspiring party" who have been long struggling to regain their lost power, will not avail them.—That we have not been covered with disgrace and defeat, by land and by sea in the present war, is, to be sure, not their fault. *They foretold it*—mighty honor! and they have been incessantly laboring to accomplish their own predictions. If to discourage the recruiting service and subscriptions to loans—if to withhold from the service of the Union the militia, or to attempt to debauch them after they had entered that service—if to rejoice over disasters, and mourn over our victories, could have effected it, they would have succeeded to their heart's content.——But, thank God! there is, in a republican people an elastic spirit, that rises superior to misfortune. Conscious of the justice of their cause, they will not be deterred from persevering in it until it is secured upon an immovable basis.

We lay before our readers the documents, illustrative of the causes to which the unexpected suspension of the campaign is to be attributed.—We will only observe, at present, upon these documents, that a heavy responsibility has been incurred by the commanders of our forces, who are amenable to their country, which will doubtless judge their conduct with impartiality and candor.

[*National Advocate.*

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Washington City, Dec. 3.

Little cause as we have for congratulation in the general complexion of the recent news from the Northern frontier, it gave us no little satisfaction to be assured of the safe arrival of Commodore Chauncey's squadron at Sackett's Harbor, conveying Gen. Harrison and his army from the upper end of the Lake. Their dispersion by the tempestuous weather, as reported some days ago, must have been temporary only, since the whole of the vessels appear to have arrived, and no mention is made of any disaster. In obeying orders to proceed down the Lake with his force, we think it not at all unlikely that Gen. Harrison lost a most favorable opportunity of again signalizing himself by the defeat of the combined British and Indian force on Burlington Heights, whom he certainly intended to have attacked within a day or two, for which object he had, in addition to his force, and that under Gen. M'Clure, received the accession of a number of Volunteers.

We stated in our paper of the 18th inst. that we did not believe the gallant *Green Mountain Boys* would ever become *allies of Great Britain*, or that they would *desert the standard of their country*, from whatever quarter the call might proceed. We could not for a moment suppose that the descendants of that *hardy and patriotic militia* who during our revolutionary war gained so decided a victory at *Bennington* over *his majesty's regulars*, would ever obey the call of Mr. *Chittenden*, and "give *aid* and *comfort* to the enemy," by withdrawing from the standard of the union. Events have proved, that our confidence in their honor and patriotism was not misplaced—and that the "*choice spirits*" of Vermont are now, as in '76, among the foremost in the ranks of freedom

The spirited reply to the proclamation of Mr *Martin Chittenden*, affords full evidence that the sacred love of country and the spirit of genuine patriotism which has ever distinguished the true-born sons of Vermont, still glows in their generous bosoms in all its pristine vigor. [*Bos. Chron.*

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Fredericksburgh, Dec. 1.

Captain LEWIS, from East River, arrived in port last evening, and informs that on Wednesday evening last he saw 4 of the enemy's vessels pass the mouth of Rappahanneck and proceeded up the Bay—they consist of two brigs, a schooner and a sloop.

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Philadelphia, Nov. 30.

We had a conversation with an intelligent officer who left Gen. Wilkinson's army at French Mills on the 19th November. They were then hutting. The River Salmon up which our flotilla had proceeded about 12 miles was frozen over. Gen. Wilkinson continued seriously indisposed and Gen. Lewis was unable to take command. Gen. Covington and Col. Dix were buried with military honors at French Mills on the 15th.

Gen. Hampton was at Burlington on the 23d, understood to be on his way to the seat of the general government. The convalescent officers and soldiers of this army were at Burlington where Gen. Parker was left in command. The main body of the army had gone into winter quarters at Plattsburgh, where Gen. Izard was in command. *Dem. Press.*

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New York, Nov. 26.

The steam boat, Car of Neptune, arrived here early yesterday morning from Albany.—In her came passengers their excellencies Gov. Tompkins and Major Gen. Harrison with their suite, several officers from Gen. Wilkison's army, and the gallant Major Wood who commanded one of the guns in Fort St. Stephenson, under the brave and intrepid Major Croghan. Gen. Harrison confirms the report of the death of the celebrated Anglo Savage, Brig. Gen. Tecumseh.

From several of the officers we learn that Gen. Harrison's army have arrived at Sacketts Harbor, as well as the fleet under Com. Chauncey who brought the army from Fort George.

We also learn that the armies of Gens. Wilkinson and Hampton, have actually gone into winter quarters.

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FOR THE STAR.

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A generous public is entitled to my gratitude for a suspension of its opinion in regard to my engagements of the 21st of September last. The delay in adducing proof of my declarations at that time, was owing to the trial of Mr. Dodson before his society for breaches of discipline, in which those gentlemen, on whom I rested the validity of my charges, were called upon as witnesses before the Church, and who were reluctant to give their testimony previous to the trial. This investigation of Mr. Dodson's conduct has resulted in a serious admonition and reproof, for his departure from that line of duty which a Christian, and more particularly a Minister of the Gospel, ought to observe. The Church, however, yet indulge a hope that he will retrace the steps he has made in the paths of error and delusion, and expiate his offices by a sincere contrition and penance. After this investigation of his Church, I am done with him; it only remains for me to justify my charges before the public, and shew that they are not utterly false. For this purpose I subjoin the following certificates, which the most partial or most hardy of his admirers will not attempt to contradict.

JOHN W. GLEAVES.

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Queen-Ann's County.

I do hereby certify, That the day before the meeting of the Legislature of this State, June session, 1812, Mr. Thomas Dodson came to my house—Finding me at home (prevented by severe affliction in my family, from attending as one of the Delegates for said county,) Mr. Dodson asked me why I was not among the big men—I told him he well knew the cause, and that I was very sorry it was not in my power to be with them. He asked me why I was sorry, could they not do as well without as with me? I observed to Mr. Dodson, that I conceived it to be my indispensable duty to be there, was it in my power. Mr. Dodson again asked me, what difference it could make whether I was there or not? I then observed to him, that it was my opinion, should the federalists have a majority in the House of Delegates, they would not make an appropriation of money for arming and equipping the State's quota of militia, called for by the general government—Mr. Dodson replied, "God grant it may be so." Given under my hand, this 23d day of November, 1813.

SAMUEL BURGESS.

—

I do hereby certify, That I was at Mr. John Bradley's, in company with the Rev'd Thomas Dodson and John D. Crouch, some time in the summer of 1812—and that the said Crouch told the said Dodson, that he heard he was a Tory; and the said Dodson replied, Why? and the said Crouch said that he heard that he, the said Dodson, and Mr. Thomas Gleaves, were conversing about the war, and the said Gleaves wished our armies great success; and that he the said Dodson replied, he did not—And at the time the above conversation took place, the said Dodson did not deny the above charges, but said, if he did say so, he had not said amiss, for our armies had not had success, and neither did he believe they would.

JOSEPH B. SPARKS.

October 21, 1813.

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MARRIED, on Sunday the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Price, Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, of Queen Ann's county, to Miss LYDIA ANN TILTON, of Wilmington, Delaware.

——, On Thursday last, Mr. WILLIAM MITCHELL, to Miss REBECCA SAWYER, both of this town.

——, At Boston, November 27th, by the Rev. J. S. J. Gardiner, CHARLES STEWART, Esq. Commander of the U. S. frigate Constitution, to Miss DELIA TUDOR, daughter of the Hon. William Tudor.

DIED, on the 16th ult. at his residence in Somerset county, Doctor CHARLES NUTTER, a respectable citizen of that county.

——, On Thursday last, Mr. THOMAS LAMDEN, of the Bay-side, of this county

ATTENTION.

Those members of the Independent Light Dragoons who did not attend the late meeting of the Troop to receive their pay, will call on Lieut. Harrison at Bank, who will pay them off.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Capt.
Independent Light Dragoons.

december 7——2

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeable to an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county—

The subscriber intends to offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of December inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the personal property of JOHN DAVIS, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pork, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and other articles too tedious to enumerate—the terms of sale will be 6 months credit, on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date, and all sums of and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'Clock.

JAMES DAVIS, Adm'r,
of John Davis, deceased.

december 7——4

BRANCH OF THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, AT EASTON,

December 6th, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to this Institution, or who may, after the 31st of December next, present notes for discount, that after that day no note will be received or discounted, unless the same is drawn upon paper, properly stamped, agreeably to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of August, 1813, entitled, "An act laying duties on Notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies, on Notes, Bonds, and Obligations, discounted by Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies, and on Bills of Exchange of certain descriptions"—agreeably to the following table:

If $ 100		stamp of 5 cents.
Above 100 & not exceeding	200	10
200	500	25
500	1000	50
1000	1500	75
1500	2000	$1 00
2000	3000	1 50
3000	4000	2 00
4000	5000	2 50
5000	7000	3 50
7000	8000	4 00
8000		5 00

JAMES EARLE, Cash'r.

dec. 7——3

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to decline store keeping at the end of the present year, will dispose of his stock of Goods on hand, cheap for Cash.

He earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to call and make payment immediately, or close their accounts by notes.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

Centreville, dec. 7——3

NAVAL PRINTS.

Just received and for sale at the Star Office, in sets or single,

The Engagement between the Frigates
CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE,
AND THE
MACEDONIAN AND UNITED STATES:

Superbly framed—Coloured and plain.

☞ Subscribers will please call for their Prints.

dec. 7——3.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF *GEN. WASHINGTON.*

The Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Lottery, offer a premium of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

For the best design, model or plan for a Monument to the memory of General Washington, (proposed to be erected in this City) accompanied by an estimate of the cost of its execution, not exceeding 100,000 dollars; such design, model or plan to be submitted to the Board on or before the first of January next, in a sealed packet or package addressed to Mr. Eli Simkins, Secretary of the Managers, and on the first day of May following the Board will adjudge the premium.

It may be proper to mention that the Monument, whether sculptural, or architectural, or both, is intended to be placed in the centre of a square 300 feet long and 140 feet wide, crossed in its length by a principal street.——The whole space appropriated for it is about 65 feet square.

The sculptors, architects and other artists of Europe, will also be invited to enter into competition for the premium now offered——but it is hoped the American artists will evince by their productions, that there will be no occasion to resort to any other country for a monument to the memory of their illustrious fellow citizen.

Those furnishing designs, models or plans, and disposed to contract for their execution will please to signify their intention at the same time.

☞ The printers throughout the U. States patronizing the arts of their country are requested to give circulation to this notice.

RUNAWAY,

From the subscriber, living near Easton, a negro woman by the name of *FANNY*, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chappel, in this county, on or about the 1st of July last, and left my service on the 27th of August. She had a variety of clothing—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is supposed to be lurking in the neighbourhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Easton.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, dec. 7. }——m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th November, inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JACOB. He is supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet, 5 1-2 inches high. His cloathing when committed were a check shirt, coarse linen overhalls, and an old wool hat; has a scar under the right side of his chin, also a scar above the left eye, says he belongs to Luther Martin, Esq. of the City of Baltimore. 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, Md.

nov. 26, 1813, (dec. 7)——3

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Was committed to my custody on the 3d inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Berkeley county, Virginia. He appears to be about 16 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high, a stout, well made, likely young negro—Has a scar over his right eye, and two warts on his right hand close to his little finger—His cloathing consists of a short light colored fulled linsey coat, a fancy velvet woistcoast, light colored cotton and tow trowsers and an old wool hat. The owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. agreeably to law.

HENRY SWEITZER, Sheriff
of Washington county, Md.

Hager's town, nov. 15, 1813, (dec. 7,——3