be admitted on the floor of the house for the purpose of taking down and reporting the debates; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dorsey moved the following order:

Ordered, That Thomas Lloyd, of Philadelphia, be permitted to occupy a seat in some part of the chamber of the house of delegates, (to be assigned by the speaker) for the purpose of reporting the debates of this house for the information of the public.

Mr. Blackistone moved the following order. Ordered, That the committee of claims be instructed to have printed all papers ordered by this house to be printed during the present session. Adjourned.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 6, 1813.

This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of Government for the meeting of the General Assembly, the following members appeared in the Senate:

Messrs. James Brown, Elijah Davis, Solomon Frazier, Levi Hollingsworth, Wm. Hollingsworth, Edwd. Lloyd, Wm. M'Creery, John Stephens, John Williams, Nathaniel Williams.

A sufficient number of members being convened to compose a Senate, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, before Mr. Joseph Sands, a justice of the peace for A. Arundel county agreeably to the constitution and form of government.

The hon. Elijah Davis, of Harford county was unanimously appointed President of the Senate.

Mr. Thomas Rogers was appointed Clerk, Mr. James G. Davis was appointed assistant Clerk, & Mr. Henry Williamson, committee clerk.

Mr. Henry Thompson was appointed messenger and Mr. John Sullivan, door keeper.

The president laid before the senate a letter dated Sept. 18, 1813, from Mr. Thomas Hawkins of Frederick county, resigning his seat in the senate; which was read,

Whereupon *resolved* That the senate proceed immediately to the election of a member to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby. Mr. Thomas Hawkins of Frederick county was unanimously elected.

The president laid before the Senate, a letter dated October 1, 1813 from Mr. Upton Bruce, of Allegany county, resigning his seat in the Senate; which was read. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 7,

Nothing of importance was this day transacted. Adjourned.

Wednesday Dec. 8.

The Senate informed the house (by message) that they were ready to proceed to business. Messrs. N. Williams and E. Lloyd were appointed to wait upon his excellency the governor, and inform him that the Senate were prepared to receive any communications he might think proper to lay before them.

The clerk of the council delivers a communication from the executive: [which shall appear in the next Star] which was read and referred to the consideration of the house of delegates. Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Thomas Hawkins the member elect appeared in the Senate, qualified, and took his seat.

The Clerk of the Council delivered the following communications from the executive, accompanied by the documents therein referred to:

IN COUNCIL,
Annapolis, Dec. 9, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to transmit herewith copies of a law passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "a supplement to an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay;" and of an extract from a former law of the same legislature, which have been sent to this department by his excellency governor Snyder, for the purpose of being laid before the General Assembly of Maryland.

We also transmit a resolution passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.—This resolution will receive from the General Assembly the deliberate attention to which its importance justly entitles it.

We have the honor to be,
with great respect,
your obedient servants.
LEVIN WINDER.

The hon. the President of the Senate, and the hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

IN COUNCIL,
Annapolis, Dec. 9, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to acquaint you, that in the recess of the General Assembly, a vacancy having occurred in the office of Register of Wills for Cæcil County, by the death of David Smith, Esq. the late Register, the Executive appointed and commissioned William Alexander, Esq. to that office, to hold the same until the meeting the General Assembly.

We have the honor to be,
with great respect,
your obedient servants,
LEVIN WINDER.

The hon. the President of the Senate, and the hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Which were read and referred to the consideration of the house of delegates.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30.

GALLANT RESISTANCE!

Arrived, at Five Fathoms Hole, last evening the letter of marque schr. Pilot, of Baltimore, Wm. I. Stafford, master, in 12 days from N. York, bound for Charleston.——Sailed from Sandy Hook on the 16th instant, 17th was chased by a brig & a 74; out sailed them. 18th, in the Gulph Stream, experienced a heavy gale from southeast; lost Mr. Lawson, 2d officer, overboard. 25th was chased off Charleston by a brig. 26th was chased off again by two brigs—then bore away for Savannah; same night fell in with a brig, passed within pistol shot of her, when she discovered the schooner and made all sail in chase. At 10 A. M. next day, made Tybee, hearing northwest, hauled by the wind for the light house, which brought the brig near by the weather beam of the schooner. Finding it impossible to weather her, the current setting very rapid to the southwest, and the brig coming up fast with a breeze, bore away for St. Catherine's Sound, when the enemy commenced firing his bow guns.—28th, at 2. P. M. finding it impossible to clear him on either tack, ran in for Warsaw Sound: at 3 o'clock, fetched up in soft bottom, let go the anchor, & brought her broadside, to the enemy, who immediately anchored brordside, and commenced firing. Half past 3, sent four boats, manned, to board; they approached within musket shot, [the schooner having every thing previously arranged to give them a warm reception] when two attempting to board forward, at that moment gave it to them with grape shot. The fifth gun fired, knocked one, of the boats to pieces—the others assisted in saving the people. The brig then hoisted a signal for them to return, when she got under way in order to anchor closer to the schooner. In the act of rounding too, she touched the bottom, gave the schooner her whole broadside, then hauled off to the southward, and left her. The Pilot's sails are considerably cut, no body killed, and only one man slightly wounded in the hand. At 9 o'clock, the schr. got under way; at 11, anchored off Tybee Light; and got in the river early next morning. The loss of the enemy is not known.

This instance of bravery reflects the highest honor on our gallant seamen; & should serve as an incentive to their fellow citizens in their various spheres.

To the detachment ordered against Tallushatchee, under Gen. Coffee.

CAMP AT TEN ISLAND, Nov. 5, 1813.

Fellow Soldiers,

In the engagement at Tallushatchee, you have realized the expectations of your General and entitled yourselves to the gratitude of your country. You have furnished another proof to the world, that there is no soldier so valient as the Volunteer, who takes up arms to defend the government of his choice. You have fought the unfeeling destroyers of Fort Wimms. What an enemy they have created by their reiterated and unprovoked cruelties—miserable wretches, they believed, because our resentment had long slept, it would never be aroused—You have removed the delusion; and taught them that the cries which have so long issued from the wilderness have not been heard by us in vain. Already have you more than half accomplished the object of the expedition, by inspiring the enemy with a dread of our arms, and by teaching them the fallaciousness of those hopes which are bottomed on the assurances of their prophet—Henceforth our task will be easy. The recollection of Tallushatchee will accompany them to their future battles, and unnerve the arm which is to draw their bow strings. They will hasten to obtain in flight that safety which is not to be hoped for from resistance—But we will pursue them to the gates of Pensacola; and shew them there either the faithlessness or the impotence of their allies. Your brave fellow soldiers who had not the good fortune to participate in your victory, are ambitious to immitate your example.—An opportunity shall be afforded them; and the memory of Tallushatchee will add new energies to their courage.

Accept, fellow soldiers, the thanks of your general. He is happy to express his gratitude for your services:—while he lives, they will allways be dear to his recollection. Go on, fellow soldiers, in the career of glory:—You will acquire reputation to console you, when that period comes, in which we can do little but review our lives, and when, at last you resign your places here, you will bequeath to your descendents the heritage of a good name.

ANDREW JACKSON.

DREADFUL GALE AT HALIFAX.

Under the Halifax head of Nov. 17th, we have received the particulars of a tremendous GALE, which took place at Halifax, on Friday evening the 12th Nov. which continued its violence about two hours, and made dreadful destruction among the shipping. More than ONE HUNDRED vessels have been sunk—driven ashore—dismasted, or injured more or less by the gale. Several persons were drowned.

The following particulars we find relative to his Majesty's ships of war.

"His majesty's ship Maidstone, ashore to the northward of the George; very much injured. His M. ship La Hougue ashore near the Black Rock, and much injured. His M. ship St. Domingo ashore near Foster's wharf; apparently not injured. His M. Brigs Fantome and Epervier ashore; the latter bilged, and is feared will be lost. His M. ships Poictiers, Victorious, Nymphe, Tenedos, Barrossa, Diadem, Success. Nemesis, Romulus and Arab, rode out the gale, but several of them were much injured by other vessels running foul of them."

His M. ship Atlanta, Capt. Hickey, is lost by running on the rocks called the Sisters. She went to pieces in a few minutes, but the officers and crew were saved.

In our last we published an account from a southern paper, that government had received intimations of an expedition fitting out at Halifax against the southern States; and advising the immediate adoption of means of resistance and defence. As that expedition had not sailed, it is a very natural inference to say, that the above vessels of war were to compose that armament; and that the God of Providence has interposed in our behalf—if not to render totally abortive the expedition, at least to retard its movement—For it appears above that *three* of his majesty's ships had actually been driven ashore—*one* brig, *one* sloop lost—and that *several* of the rest of the squadron were *much injured*—It is an old saying, that it is a bad wind that "blows no one good." [*N. Ark Centinel.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1813.

In addition to what will be found under the Annapolis head and in the sketch of proceedings of the Legislature of this State, we have verbal accounts to say that the sitting members from Allegany were confirmed in their seats by a vote of the house—yesterday and this day being set apart by the Constitution for the election of the Governor and Council, by a joint vote of both houses, on which question doubts exist as to the steps taken by the Senate, with so glaring an infringement upon the right of suffrage as is contended has been usurped by the majority of the house of delegates. Our own opinion is that the Senate will not go into an election under existing circumstances; whether the house will recede from the extraordinary vote they have given remains to be heard from. A firm but temperate stand on the part of the Senate to maintain the rights of the People, will ever claim and receive their support.

Washington, Dec. 4.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE INDIANS.

Nashville, Nov. 17, 1813.

Mr. Thomas H. Fletcher of this town, has just arrived from Gen. Jackson's army, and states, that on the evening of the 7th inst. Gen. Jackson received intelligence that a large body of Indians were besieging a Fort of friendly Indians, situated about 30 miles below the Ten Islands Cosse River. At 12 o'clock that night, a detachment of the army (2,000 strong) took up the line of march, and arrived at the Fort about 7 o'clock on the 9th.

The action was bro't on by Capt. Dearbrick's, Caperton's and Bledsoe's companies. The advance was led on by Col. Carroll, in handsome style. The Indians were totally routed—in half an hour the pursuit commenced, which continued an hour and a half.—Of the enemy, 278 were found dead on the ground—though many more were certainly killed. The battle field was very large, and entirely covered with grass—of course many were killed, who could not be found.

We had fifteen killed and eighty four wounded—generally slightly. The Indian force was 1100 at least. General Jackson commanded in person.

Provisions are scarce in camp. It is thought, that if the army had ten days provisions on hand after the battle of Talledega, the Creek war would have terminated in that time. The battle was fought only thirty miles from the Hickory Ground.

Mr. Fletcher was the bearer of a stand of colors taken from the enemy, bearing the Spanish cross.

Col. Lauderdale, of the cavalry, is wounded in the leg; Col. M'Crory's left arm is broke; Col. Pillow, shot thro' the body; Maj. Richd. Boyd's right arm broke.

Col. Carroll led the advance, and displayed the utmost bravery and skill. Among the killed are Lieutenants Moore and Barke, and Mr. Taylor, White county.

The Indians were drawn up behind a small swamp, and in good order. Col Brown (an Indian) displayed his accustomed bravery. The men of this town (about 20) fought well—the fort was regularly picketted, and tolerably strong; was commanded by Laslie, a half breed.

Extract of a letter from Col. William Carroll to his brother in Nashville, brought by the express.

You have no doubt heard of our battle, fought on the morning of the 9th. In a few words I can say that three hundred Indians were killed. Our loss fifteen killed and eighty five wounded. The hardest of the battle was sustained by four companies under my command that brought on the attack—we fought fifteen minutes before the balance was engaged. I had only 7 wounded and my horse shot down by an arrow. Larkin Bradford was killed.

Annapolis, Nov. 11.

THE ALLEGHANY QUESTION

Has not yet been decided in the house of delegates, but if we may judge from the commencement, we can form a tolerably correct opinion how the thing will terminate. On Monday last the four federal delegates from that county were admitted as members of the house, in despite of all the arguments made use of by the democratic party. The republican delegates petitioned to be heard by counsel at the bar of the house; this drew a counter petition from the federalist, praying also to be heard by counsel. Both petitions were referred to the committee of elections, who last evening reported that the election in the 4th election district was illegally held, and therefore the sitting members are in their opinion entitled to their seats. This report is made the order of the day for this day.

All kind of argument on this subject is of no avail with the ruling party, we shall therefore say nothing at present on the subject. The federalists have it in their power to do as they please in the house of delegates, we have therefore no doubt but the report will be confirmed. We can only add, that if this should unfortunately be the case, a redeeming spirit will be found to exist in the Senate of Maryland, worthy of that independent and enlightened body. We assert with confidence that the rights of the people will not be surrendered by them, let the consequences be what they may. The right of suffrage is not thus to be wrested from the people without a struggle for its preservation. We again admonish them to prepare for probable consequences,

Mr Smith,

If it has not already commenced, there is every reason to apprehend that the disease, which was so malignant and proved so fatal last winter, and spring, may make a similar visitation again about the time of its first appearance last season. An Epidemic, such as we have experienced in Talbot and Queen Ann's, has rarely passed away, not to return again about the same period of time the following years, if the history of Epidemic can be relied on. To warn more especially this district of country, which suffered so much last season, of such an event, will, I trust, be duly appreciated, as there is scarcely a doubt, a number of lives were lost from injudicious and improper treatment at the commencement of attack. To guard against every thing of this kind, and as the best means of preventing an attack of the disease, I would beg leave to inculcate the necessity of keeping the body warm, and also the feet, and at the same time to avoid exposure to the inclemency of the weather as much as possible. But should a patient be really seized with an ague, or chill, which always precedes a fever, in that case he ought immediately to be put into a warm bed, and covered up warm. Warm bricks, or something of that kind ought to be applied to his feet, and he ought to be made to drink plentifully of any kind of warm tea, such as Sage, Hysop, Balm &c.—If the ague or chill should seem not inclined to go off soon, he ought to take 30 or 50 drops of Laudanum, & not to suffer himself by any means to be bled, nor to take a purge without the advice of a Physician.

The greatest object to be attained last season, was to promote a sweat as soon as possible, and to keep it up until relief from all the symptoms was procured. It is more than probable the same kind of treatment will be necessary and proper, should this Epidemic return upon us again, as it has not been usual for Epidemics to change their character in one or two years! The *sweating plan of curing phrensy*, which was the most common type, or form in which the Epidemic, or "*head complaint*," as it was called, made its appearance last season, had been condemned as improper and injurious, almost time immemorial among modern *Doctors*, except in the history of some few Epidemics, and hence *bleeding* has been all the rage for half a century and more, and particularly so, since the justly acquired fame of Dr. Rush; but such is the instability of all human affairs, and such the fluctuating condition of the human body, from "*hidden causes in the air*," that what has been beneficial at one period of time, has proved itself injurious at another.—"*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

MEDICUS.

We learn that an officer arrived in town from French Mills, who left there on Friday last, reports that the advanced guard Gen. Wilkinson's army, under Brig. Gen. Brown, were completely successful in their attack upon a body of 700 of the enemy, 15 miles below Williamsburg.* The bridge or bridges having been destroyed over a small rivulet on the lower side of which this force was stationed, Brig. Gen. Brown forded the river about two miles above, came upon their rear, attacked with his artillery and musketry, and almost literally cut them to pieces—except about 200 made prisoners. It is said very few of their whole force made their escape.

We learn that Gen. Wilkinson was sick in his camp near French Mills, but was not considered dangerously ill. The report of his death in our yesterday's paper we presume is premature.

* Williamsburg is the village where Gen. Boyd was engaged with the rear guard of Gen. Wilkinson's army. [*Phil. Gaz.*

Boston, Dec. 1.

THE ESSEX AND CONGRESS FRIGATES.

Mr. Clarke, a midshipman of the Essex, has arrived at Newport in the Bingham, from Rio Janeiro. He informs, that he and seven men of the Essex, who were sent into Rio Janeiro in January last, in a sch'r. loaded with tallow, hides, &c prize to the Essex, which was destroyed as being unseaworthy.—— That the ship Rosa, had arrived in Rio, also a prize to the Essex, and had bro't the crews of 6 merchantmen, which she had captured in the Pacific Ocean; but their names or value had not been ascertained.

That the Essex had fitted out one of her prizes, called the Essex Junior; and which had sent several prizes into Valparaiso—And that the last advices from the Essex were, that she sailed from Valparaiso (coast of Chili) on the 21th of June last, on a cruize.

We learn further by this arrival, that the British frigate Narcas, 32 guns, had arrived in Rio with $2,000,000, from the River Plate—which had been sent to England in the Montague 74, it not being considered safe to send it in the Narcas, as it was reported in Rio that an American frigate was waiting for her.

It was reported at Rio, that the Congress frigate, capt. Smith, had watered at Pernambuca, the 1st of August.

Quebec, Nov. 4, 1813.

On Friday and Saturday last, the following American Officers were conducted under an escort of Major Bell's volunteer cavalry, from Beaufort, where they were on parole, and lodged in the jail of this city:

Major—G. Van de Venter.

Captains—John Menchesney, Henry Fleming, Alexander M'Ewin, D. Vanvechten, Isaac Roach.

Lieutenants—Thomas Carney, John Waring, Thomas Randall, John Wm. Thompson, John H Cranson, George Murdock, Nicholas N. Robinson, Mason Mund, Samuel B. Griswold, Jas. Smith, J. P. Palmer.

Ensigns—Washington Dennison, David D. Polk, John Tarball, S. W. Osgood.

Sidney Smith, *Lieut.* W. A. Monteath, *Midshipman*—of the navy.

The following non-commissioned officers, from on board the transports, were also imprisoned:

Non-Commissioned Officers—B. W. Stevens, W. Tromeile, Nathan Jones, Abel Lawrence, John Whitney, Frs. Marco, Wm. Sampson, J. W. Price, *alias* Pierce, Benjamin Butman, J. P. Reid, John Moody, W. M'Cune, Elisha Warren, Seth Barnes, Chs West, H. D. Yates, Lyman Baggs, Geo. Hassier, Lyman Waring, Richard Taylor Jacob Huber, Alvin Dewall, John Furguson, W. Lyles.

Franklinton, O. Nov. 26.

The remainder of the British prisoners, taken by Gen. Harrison, passed through here since our last, Col. Evans, and two or three other officers who were left sick at Detroit, left here yesterday morning. By the system of just retaliation, adopted by our government, it appears that most of the British officers now in this State, have been put into close confinement.

GOV. CHITTENDEN's PROCLAMATON

We are inclined to believe that the insurgent proclamation of Gov. *Chittenden*, withdrawing the militia from the service of the United States, and ordering them home, will convince all who can be convinced, that modern federalism is next of kin to toryism, and breathes the vile spirit of Henryism. We cannot but view his conduct in this respect no be better than if he had ordered his troops across the lines to reinforce the enemy. Let the *minority Governor* make the most of his place the ensuing year, for at the next election people will seal his political death warrant, and he knows it. [*Bost. Pat.*

"GROANS OF THE BRITONS."

The *Quebec Gazette*, in speaking of the victory on Lake Erie, says—"The contest, if it ought ever to have been so called, between Great Britain and the United States, on the water, has, indeed, been gratifying to the Americans, and mortifying to the British subjects, beyond any thing that could have been figured by the utmost stretch of imagination."

A *Halifax* paper, calls our little Navy "a handful of American frigates;" & adds, "to such celebrity have they arrived that the destruction of them them would cause more rejoicing than the battle of the *Nile* or *Trafalgar*."

A *London* paper says, "It is one of the peculiar traits of the character of the present naval administration, that *a line of battle ship*, with an Admiral's flag flying (that of Lord Amelius Beauclerck) is now appointed to cruize in hopes of encountering *an American frigate*."

The American people reward their heroes for *taking* vessels, in the same way the British do their officers for *losing* them! [*N. Y. Amer.*

If Capt. Carden is so highly honored for losing *one* vessel, what distinctions may not Capt. Barclay expect, who lost *a whole fleet?* [*Ib.*

A *fife* manufactory is in full and successful operation at Union village, Washington county, New York—Let John Bull *gnaw* this! [*Ib.*

A *pin* manufactory is established near Boston—This will *prick* Johnny to the quick! [*Ib.*

MILITIA PAY.

Those persons attached to the 4th regiment of Maryland Militia, who have not received payment for their services in April and August last, are hereby notified, that I will attend at Easton, on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, *from 10 o'clock till 2 o'clock, on each of those days only*, for the purpose of paying themselves personally, or to their orders, the several sums still due.

D. KERR, Junior, P. M.
4th Regt. M. M. Inf'y.

Oakland, near Easton, Talbot county, dec. 14— 5 ——3

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the several acts of Congress, passed at their last session, laying certain *internal duties*, will take effect from and after the 31st day of December, 1813, the provisions of which must be complied with, on pain of incurring the penalties attached to a violation thereof. These provisions require,

Retailers of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, or Foreign Merchandize, to make application in writing for, and to obtain a license:

Owners or superintendants of Stills or Boilers, intended to be worked, to make application in writing for, and to obtain a license:

Auctioneers to enter into bonds, and under certain circumstances to take out a license:

Refiners of Sugar to enter into bonds:

Owners or keepers of Carriages to enter the same, and obtain a certificate of the payment of the duty:

And, Discounted Notes and Bonds, together with Bills of Exchange, to be stamped.

Persons interested herein, may examine the said laws at my office, where the mode of making application, and duties payable, with other circumstances proper for them to be acquainted with, may be learned.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector
of the Revenue for the second Collection
District of Maryland.

Centre-Ville, dec. 14—3

NOTICE.

The subscriber having moved to the Head-of-Chester, is extremely anxious to close his business in this county—requests those indebted to him to call on Mr. JAMES B. RINGGOLD, and settle their accounts, he being authorised to receive any monies due me.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

dec. 14——5

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

6th day of Dec. A. D. 1813.

On application of SUSANNA COLLISON and RIGBY HOPKINS, administrators of *Robert Collison*, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1813.

Test—
JAMES PRICE, Reg'r
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given, for the creditors of *Robert Collison*, late of Talbot county, deceased, to bring in their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 22d day of June, 1814—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SUSANNA COLLISON,
RIGBY HOPKINS } Adm's.

dec. 14——3

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

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 SATES,
Superbly framed—Coloured and plain.

☞ Subscribers will please call for their Prints

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th November last, two Negro Men, as runaways, viz. one who calls himself JOHN PRIDE; he is about 30 years of age, slender made, five feet nine and an half inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a black cloth frock coat, white Marseilles vest, coarse linen shirt, tow linen pantaloons and an old wool hat. He is a very light mulatto, grey eyes, and the middle finger on the right hand has been injured, says it was occasioned by a cut.—The other, who call himself JACK GARDINER, is supposed to be about 26 years of age.—He is a very likely Negro, well made, and very black. He is five feet six inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a grey mixed cloth coat, white vest, coarse linen shirt and yellow nankeen pantaloons. They say they belong to Mr. Thomas Turnen, of Prince William county, in the commonwealth of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release them, otherwise they will be sold for their imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
of Frederick county, Md.

dec. 4, (14——8