From the Trenton True American.

In the justice of Providence firmly we trust;
Yet Providence sometimes afflicts the most just;
And 'tis doubtless our duty, tho' not our desire,
To submit to be tried, though it be "as by fire."

As Reason, Religion, and Policy spoke,
Our forefathers spurned a tyrannical yoke;
Yet though GOD of a truth was their guardian and guide,
Their faith and their patience were seven years tried.

True courage and constancy both were displayed;
No disaster appalled them, no danger dismayed;
Their virtues at last a kind Providence owned,
And blest *Independence* their forefathers crowned.

Just so at the present—when clouds intervene,
And Cowards and Traitors turn pale at the scene,
The Patriot and Hero to principles true,
Keep *the ultimate triumph* of Justice in view.

The Almighty may frown for a time on our land;
Our sins have deserved this return from his hand;
But his attributes all are arrayed on one side,
Against Tyranny, Cruelty, Perfidy, Pride.

Those clouds will blow over, our sun shine out bright;
That frown will be changed to a smile of delight;
And the end of this strife will, no truth is more sure,
Our Rights, Interests, Honor, and Safety secure.

Then those who have cordially aided our cause,
Shall rise in respect, and shall rule with applause;
Whilst Traitors and Cowards, to ages unborn,
Shall sink to contempt, detestation and scorn.

VIRTUE.

Would you the bloom of youth should last?
'Tis VIRTUE that must bind it fast,
An easy carriage, wholly free,
From sour reserve and levity;
Humility enough to own
The frailties that a friend makes known;
And decent pride enough to know
The worth that VIRTUE can bestow.

VIRGINIA.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR TO THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 6th, 1813.

To the Senate & House of Delegates.

Fellow Citizens,

I had the honor to communicate to you at your extra session, the most important events of the war, in relation to this commonwealth, which had occurred previous to that period. Among which, the occupation of our waters by the enemy, was the most prominent.—His squadron, after your adjournment, continued to receive large accessions; on board of which, it was ascertained, there were considerable land forces.—The conclusion seemed to be inevitable, that he meditated serious designs against our safety, and had determined to make us bear the brunt of the war.—Virginia did not regret that she had been thus honorably distinguished.——Altho' sacrifices, both private & public, might be the consequence, they were not equal to the dust of the balance in the estimate of a brave and generous people, waging a war in defence of the unalienable rights of freemen. Notwithstanding the enemy's force was an imposing one, particularly in reference to the peculiar nature of our Eastern frontier, and therefore called for our unwearied attention; yet no apprehension was indulged as to the final result, if even a small portion of our able resources should be judiciously applied. The executive adopted its course to the occasion; and in addition to the precautionary measures which had been adopted in anticipation of this state of things, called out considerable reinforcements of militia. A few days elapsed, after these steps had been taken, before the enemy commenced his operations by an attack, in great force by land and water, on Craney Island. The result of this attempt, so humiliating to him and so honorable to our brave countrymen who repelled it, is known to you. It would have been scarcely credible, but for the fact having really occurred, that 3000 disciplined troops could have been repulsed, with slaughter, by 600 militia recently called into service with no other aid than a half finished redoubt and the generous co-operation of a few brave volunteers from the Navy. After undergoing this disastrous catastrophe, the enemy receded and bent his course to Hampton: A result to his arms, scarcely less dishonorable than at Crany Island, awaited him there. Here too his attack was made by land and water, with a force variously represented; but without doubt in a ratio compared with ours of 5 to 1.—Although our little band was constrained to yield to a force so overwhelming, yet they acquitted themselves as became Virginians; and, by the impression they made upon the enemy, gave him ample cause of regret for his attempt. Having obtained possession of this little hamlet, a loose was given to violence and to rapine, and to lust, which leaves an indelible stain on the British character. Private houses were plundered; grey hairs were exposed to wanton outrage; a sick man in his bed was murdered, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation; our respectable females were publicly borne off, to suffer the last degree of unutterable violence from ruffians who turned a deaf ear to their supplications and frantic screams; and filling up the measure of their crimes, they sacrilegiously plundered the House of God.—The melancholy tidings of the fate of Hampton were heard with horror; and at their recital, a blaze of indignation burst forth throughout America. Outrages like these called for severe animadversion. They should have been atoned for by the condign punishment of the offenders, or by some terrible measure of retributive justice. The subject however belonged to the general government, to which it was referred.—The correspondence relative thereto will be found in packet A.

The enemy having given this character to the war; having occupied a part of the territory, his force represented as very considerable; and it being difficult to conjecture what would be his next object; the executive adopted such defensive measures, as in their opinion, the exigency called for, transmitted to the President of the U. States full information of our situation, and advised him of their having called out considerable detachments of militia: a measure which received the sanction of his approbation. I have caused the Adjutant Gen'l. to prepare, for the information of the General Assembly a detailed report (which is among the documents marked B.) of these measures, as well as of every other adopted by us, for the defence of the State, and also of the operations of the enemy which have been limited to predatory incursions along the banks of our navigable Bays and Rivers, and every where marked with a character utterly unworthy a civilized nation.——By reference to which report will be seen the various calls which have been made upon the militia at different periods, with the cause leading thereto—the number now in the service of the U. States, and their respective positions.—The report is intended for the Legislature only, unless indeed in their estimation, its publication or particular parts thereof be deemed expedient. In that document will also be seen the incongruity with our state system of the regulations of the War Department, relative to the apportionment of officers in detachments of militia called for by the general government; my unavailing endeavors to obviate their effects on our requisition, & the consequent exclusion from service of some of the officers detached by the general orders of the 19th of April, 1812. In conformity with the request of the Secretary of War, I beg leave to present the subject to your consideration.

Notwithstanding the calls on our citizen soldiers have been numerous, and in the section of the commonwealth contiguous to the theatre of action particularly inconvenient, as whole regiments have been frequently placed in service, they have nevertheless displayed, generally, a degree of alacrity and cheerfulness which gives them lasting claims to the gratitude of their country. Numerous were the examples of patriotic citizens who voluntarily abandoned their domestic enjoyments, and rallied around the standard of their country in the hour of supposed danger.——It furnished a spectacle highly gratifying to the patriot, and an illustrious proof of the energy of freedom. Nor was this generous ardor confined to ourselves: it embraced also our fellow citizens of North Carolina, who, embodying under Major Gen. Calvin Jones, made us a tender of their service. The documents transmitted marked (C) will disclose the very satisfactory reasons which prevented the consumation of their honorable intentions. Such a distinguished proof of friendship cannot but make an impression on our minds the remembrance of which will be cherished with our fondest recollections.

In reviewing the events of the year, reflecting upon the great force of the enemy; and the extent of his designs, the length of time he remained in our waters, his capacity to fly or fight as circumstances dictated, and the result of his achievements every where covered with disgrace, there is on our part ample ground for exultation, mingled with gratitude to that Providence which delights to dispense to us so many instances of its kindness.

The various measures of defence adopted by the Executive, as well as frequent calls upon the respective regiments by the Colonel Commandants under the militia law, have necessarily been productive of considerable expenditures. The amount will be seen by reference to the accompanying document marked (D) and it is believed on investigation, they will have been warranted by a just regard to the protection of the State, and, consequently, will found an irresistable claim upon the justice of the general government.

Congress at their last session imposed a direct tax on the United States, with an alternative to the state governments of discharging their respective quotas; in which event a discount is to be made of 15 per cent. if it be paid into the treasury of the U. States before the 10th day of February next, or of 10 per centum if paid before the first of May. The quota of Virginia is three hundred and sixty nine thousand eighteen dollars and forty four cents.

It is submitted to the Legislature whether the propriety of an assumption on our part is not dictated as well by considerations of economy as with a view to furnish to the world a solid proof of our determination heartily to co-operate with the general government.

The painful duty devolves on me of announcing to you a vacancy in the Council of State by the death of General Wood. Thus has another hero of the Revolution paid the great debt of nature; his distinguished services will still survive in the memory of a grateful country.

Nothing has transpired, since your last session, which indicates the least change in our foreign relations. The enemy can be made sensible of the unjust and unprofitable conflict in which he is engaged, only by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. The distinguished success which, with scarcely an exception, has every where crowned our efforts, both by sea and land, is therefore a peculiar source of gratification, and on which I beg leave to congratulate you. The illustrious proofs of the valor and skill of our army and navy which the events of every day are evolving, united with perseverance on the part of the nation and the hope of divine aid inspired by the justice of our cause, leaves us little to apprehend as to the issue of the war.

The period, fellow citizens, in which we are called to act, is the most eventful in the annals of the world. Both hemispheres are bleeding under the dreadful scourge of War.——And, from the prodigious efforts which are made in the old, the present crisis seems to be in travail with the destinies of half mankind. What will be the result, or what will be its consequence to *us*, all trying time must decide.——In every event, it behoves us to be sensibly alive to the magnitude of the occasion and to prepare for any result. Let us practice forbearance and moderation one to another, cherish concord and brotherly love, draw close the cord of Union, and thereby give full and undivided scope to the energies of our country.—Watch with vestal vigilance the lamp of liberty which can be kept alive only by practising the republican virtues, but, above all, let us humble ourselves before the throne of God, who, in the moment of displeasure, seems to be emptying the vial of wrath upon a guilty world, and fervently conjure him to avert from our comparatively happy shores that wide waste of desolation which has overwhelmed the other hemisphere. The present crisis, fellow citizens, is one of probation both to the nation and to individuals. Should America, animated by a just regard for her rights, perseveringly continue the contest in despite of the sacrifices inseparably incident to War, until she shall have conquered an honorable peace, the heroes and patriots of the present day will be deservedly ranked with those of the revolution. Should a contrary course obtain, the consequences would be such as the mind of the patriot shrinks from contemplating——Every individual is solemnly bound to discharge with fidelity the part assigned him; and, in proportion to the share of public confidence he enjoys, the sacredness of this obligation is increased——Suffer me to assure you that by a strong sense of this duty I have been invariably guided in performing the various acts of high responsibility which have devolved on me, at a time as momentous as embarrassing: and should I have erred (as is highly presumable, being directed by a very fallible judgment) I shall nevertheless, confidently throw myself on the liberality of an indulgent country; not doubting it will duly appreciate the difficulties of the occasion, and in any event, do ample justice to the *motives* which have influenced my endeavors to discharge the solemn duties imposed on me by my station. I tender to the Representatives of the People convened in General Assembly my best wishes for their personal happiness, with a fervent prayer that their counsels may continue to be guided by energy, patriotism and wisdom, and that the result may be propitious to the safety, liberty and happiness of our country.

JAMES BARBOUR.

CHEERING REFLECTION.

The recent Elections in the States of *Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey,* and *New York,* in which there has been a uniform gain to the republican interest, are as important as have been the results of any Election since the formation of the Constitution. It is a matter of pride and gratulation, that notwithstanding the privations and hardships of the war in which we are engaged—notwithstanding the incessant cries and clamors of faction against our rulers—these rulers are dearer than ever to the great body of our citizens—that the friends of our country, under every disadvantage are constantly gaining strength——and that the war waged for free trade and sailors rights is growing daily more popular. How extremely mortifying must be this change of opinion to the advocates of our enemy? How do these results give the lie to the predictions of the prophets of federalism! What incitements to perseverance do they afford to the true friends of our country! Whatever discouragements may appear—whatever darkness may at times lower in our political horizon—"Dont give up the Ship," shall ever dwell on the tongue and heart of every true patriot and republican.

New Hampshire Patriot.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO CREDITORS,

That in obedience to the law and order of the orphans' court, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Samuel Burn,* late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, Anno Domini 1813.

HENRY BURN, Adm'r
of Samuel Burn, dec'd.

dec. 21——3q

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 1st day of December, 1812, 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

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

December the 14th 1813.

On application of SOVREN DAWSON, administrator of *James Jones,* late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he 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 a news paper printed in Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid. I hereto set my hand, and affix the public seal of my office, this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1813.

L. S.

Test—

J. RICHARDSON, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Jones,* late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 14th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1813.

SOVREN DAWSON, Adm'r
of James Jones, dec'd.

dec. 21——3

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 TRICE, 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'rs.

dec. 14——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.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to close his collection by the 20th of January next, particularly solicits those who have not settled up their taxes for the present year, to come forward without delay, and pay them. The subscriber will attend at Denton every Tuesday, for the purpose of settling up the collection.

JAMES GRAYLESS, Collector
of the Tax for Caroline county.

nov. 30——1e2w3q

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Anne-Arundel county, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself *WILL LEE,* (says he is a free man)—five feet six inches and a half high, full round face, strait and well formed; no perceivable mark or scar by which he can be distinguished—about 25 years of age. Had on when committed, an old jacket and trowsers of striped domestic cotton, old waist-coat, tow linen shirt, good shoes and stockings, and an old wool hat. His owner is requested to release him from prison, or he will be sold for his prison fees, agreeably to law.

SOLOMON GROVES, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

dec. 21——6

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. RICHARDSON, and settle their accounts, he being authorised to receive any monies due me.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

dec. 14——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Willcox,* late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third Monday in June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December, Anno Domini 1813.

LEVIN SMITH, Adm'r
of Thomas Willcox, dec'd.

dec. 21——3q

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 1st day of July, 1813, an apprentice boy to the shoe making business, named *James Meredhous.* Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to the subscriber, living in Cambridge, in Dorchester county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forwarned from harboring, entertaining or employing said boy, at their peril.

HENRY BURN.

dec. 21——3q

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 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 Turner, 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——3

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 clothing 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

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of *Edward Corner,* he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of genteel appearance, and by profession a Silversmith.—Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to meat Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT,
Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragoons.

August 31.——m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright, mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL,* about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter cloathing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md june 1——m

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office. J. W.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th day of October last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself *Frank.* He is about 25 years of age, five feet one inch high—His clothing, when committed, were a blue cloth coatee, an osnaburg shirt, home-made yellow cotton plaid pantaloons, an old black hat very much torn; has a scar above the left eye, pretty much knock-knee'd—Says he belongs to Gen. Hugh Douglass, about four miles from Leesburg, Virginia. 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
of Frederick county, Md.

nov. 2, 1813—(?)—3