families, consisting of one man and twelve women and children. After taking the prisoners some distance, one of the women was discovered to be unable to keep with them, in consequence of her advanced state of pregnancy. She was immediately tomahawked, stripped naked, her womb ripped open, and the child taken out. Three or four of the children were successively butchered, as they discovered their inability to keep up with the party. Upon the arrival of the Indians at Malden, two or three of the prisoners were ransomed by col. Elliott, and the others by the citizens of Detroit, where they remained until they were taken off by their friends upon the recovery of that place by our army. I have been informed that the savage chief received from col. Elliott, a *reprimand* for his cruelty.

On the 29th or 30th of the same month, a large party of Indians were sent from Malden, on a war expedition to Lower Sandusky. At a farm house near that place, they murdered the whole family, consisting of a man, his wife, son and daughter.

During the last attack upon Fort Meigs by Gen. Proctor, a party headed by a Seneca, and intimate friend of Tecumseh's, was sent to endeavour to detach from our interest the Shawanese of Wapockanata. In their way hither, they murdered several men and one woman, who was working in her cornfield.

I have selected, Sir, the above from a long list of similar instances of barbarity, which the history of the last fifteen months could furnish; because they were perpetrated, if not in the view of the British commander, by parties who came immediately from his camp and returned to it—who even received their daily support from the king's stores, and who in fact, (as the documents in my possession will show) from part of his army.

To retaliate then upon the subjects of the King, would have been justifiable by the laws of war and the usages of the most civilized nations. To do so has been amply in my power. The tide of fortune has changed in our favor, and an extensive and flourishing province opened to our arms. Nor have the instruments of vengeance been wanting.—The savages who sued to us for mercy would gladly have shewn their claims to it, by reacting upon Thames the bloody scenes of Sandusky and Cold Creek. A single sign of approbation would have been sufficient to pour upon the subjects of the King their whole fury—The future conduct of the British officers will determine the correctness of mine in withholding it. If the savages should be again let loose upon our settlements, I shall with justice be accused of having sacrificed the interests and honor of my country, and the lives of our fellow citizens to feelings of false and mistaken humanity. You are a soldier, Sir, and as I sincerely believe, possess all the honorable sentiments, which ought always to be found in men who follow the profession of arms. Use then, I pray you, your authority and influence to stop that dreadful effusion of innocent blood, which proceeds from the employment of those savage monsters, whose aid (as must now be discovered) is so little to be depended upon, which it is most wanted, and which can have so trifling an effect upon the issue of the war. The effect of their barbarities will not be confined to the present generation. Ages yet to come will feel the deep rooted hatred and enmity, which they must produce between the two nations.

I deprecate most sincerely the dreadful alternative, which will be offered to me should they be continued, but I solemnly declare, that if the Indians that remain under the influence of the British government are suffered to commit any depredations upon the citizens within the District that is committed to my protection, I will remove the restrictions which have hitherto been imposed upon those who have offered their services to the U. States, and direct them to carry on the war in their own way, I have never heard a single excuse for the employment of the savages by your government, unless we can credit the story of some British officer having dared to assert that "as we employed the Kentuckians, you had a right to make use of the Indians." If such injurious sentiments have really prevailed, to the prejudice of a brave, well-informed and virtuous people, it will be removed by the representations of your officers who were lately taken upon the river Thames. They will inform you, sir, that so far from offering any violence to the persons of their prisoners, *these savages* would not permit a word to escape them which was calculated to wound or insult their feelings, and this too with the sufferings of their friends and relatives at the river Raisin and Miami fresh upon their recollection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. HENRY HARRISON.

P. S. I pledge myself for the truth of the above statement in relation to the murders committed by the Indians.

— W. H. H.

FROM GEN. VINCENT TO GEN. HARRISON.

Head Quarters, Burlington Heights, 10th November, 1813.

SIR,

Lieut. Le Breton having delivered your letter of the 3d inst. I have directed capt. Merritt of the Provincial dragoons, to proceed with a flag to Fort George, as the bearer of this acknowledgement of your obliging communication.

The account given of the British officers, whom the fortune of war has lately placed at the disposal of the U. States, is such, as cannot fail affording very consoling reflections to this Army and their anxious friends.

Though you must be sensible there are several points in your letter, respecting which, it is wholly beyond my power to afford you the satisfaction of an "explicit declaration," yet be assured, sir, I shall never feel the smallest degree of hesitation in joining you in any pledge, that it will ever be my anxious wish and endeavor to alleviate as much as possible the fate of those who may fall into my power by the chances of war.

Believe me, Sir, I deprecate as strongly as yourself the perpetrations of acts of cruelty committed under any pretext: and shall lament equally with yourself that any state of things should produce them. No efforts of mine will be ever wanting to diminish the evils of a state of warfare, as far as may be consistent with the duties which are due to my king and country.

The Indians, when acting in conjunction with the troops under my command have been invariably exhorted to mercy, and have never been deaf to my anxious entreaties on this interesting subject.

I shall not fail to transmit the original of your letter to the lower province, for the consideration of his excellency the commander of the forces.

I feel particularly anxious to be made acquainted with your instructions, relative to the disposal of the gallant and truly unfortunate Capt. Barclay, whose wounds I lament to hear are such as to preclude all hope of his being ever again able to resume the honorable duties of his station. Under these circumstances I am induced to rely on your liberality and generous interference, to obtain a release or parole that he may be allowed the indulgence of immediately proceeding to the lower province.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN VINCENT,
Major General.

His Excellency
Major General Harrison.

We are authorised by Capt. Todd, of the 28th regiment, who was in Gen. Harrison's staff at the time of the action on the Thames, to state that the second bulletin relating to that action, published in our last, is false in the following particulars: Gen. Harrison's army took none of the British baggage on the 4th of the month, nor any until the day of the action. The army was *not* harrassed on its return, by the Indians; nor was an hostile Indian seen after the action, although the troops remained two days upon the ground. It is admitted that the warrior under the eye of Tecumseh fought bravely; but the others fled as soon as they discovered that they were turned by the mounted regiment. The former order, published under the authority of the British government, contained a misrepresentation or falsehood in almost every line. Captain Todd avers, that the number of troops brought by Gen. Harrison into action was inferior to what the General's official account makes them. The error arose from the rapidity of the pursuit, (having marched 80 miles in three days and a half,) and the impossibility of ascertaining the numbers that were left from fatigue and sickness at the farm-houses upon the road. From the documents taken from the enemy, it would appear that their force was *at leas equal* to ours.

[*Nat. Intel.*

FROM BRITAIN.

Various rumors were in circulation during the whole of yesterday, respecting propositions which are said to have been made to our government by the government of Great Britain, relating to an accommodation of differences between the two countries. We have made enquiry into the foundation of these reports, in the hope of being able to present to the public a correct account of them. We regret that it is not yet fully in our power. The following facts we believe may be relied on: that a flag of truce has arrived from England, at Annapolis, with a despatch from the a British minister to the secretary of state, bearing date early in November, which although it contains no distinct proposition, may be considered as rather of a pacific character. It is said that British minister speaks in this despatch of a communication to the Russian government, and, through it, with our Envoys at St. Petersburgh, relating to a negociation to be entered into between the United States and Great Britain for peace; but that no document either from the Russian government or our envoys, in reply thereto, has been forwarded. Under such circumstances, it would seem to be impossible for our government justly to appreciate the real object or intentions of the British government.—Their letter relating to despatches from our envoys might have been written on the presumption that those despatches had already reached our our government. We must therefore await further arrivals before we can form any correct idea of their import. If, as we have reason to believe, the Neptune, which took our Ministers to St. Petersburgh, was to leave the Baltic in the latter end of October, with despatches for the United States, all doubt or uncertainty on this important subject will soon be removed. [*Ibid. Jan.* 1.

NEGRO STEALING.

This is an honorable mode of warfare resorted to and still continued by the British squadron at the southward. Slaves are stolen from plantations near the shore, or decoyed on board by presents or promises of freedom, and, notwithstanding, we are told that the *slave trade* has been long since abolished by the *humane* and *magnanimous* "bulwark," sent to the West Indies, and there sold in the slave market! These are facts, well established by occular evidence. And who shall question the *humanity*, the *magnanimity* or the *justice* of such conduct? Assuredly, it is a *feather in the cap of John Bull*, which the exploits of *Havre-de-Grace* and *Hampton* only can equal

Columbian.

JOHN HENRY.

That celebrated character, if he had in reality no concern with the federal politicians, or knowledge of their designs, and was at the same time no *prophet*, must yet be acknowledged to have had a shrewd knack of *guessing*. We have seen the notorious *proclamation* of governor *Chittenden*, of *Vermont*. And now let us revert to *Henry's* correspondence with governor *Craig*, of *Canada*. In a letter dated at Burlington, Vt. Feb. 14, 1809, *Henry* says: [*Ibid.*

"I learn that the Governor of this State is now visiting the towns in the northern section of it, and makes no secret of his determination, as commander in cheif of the militia, to refuse obedience to any command from the general government, which can tend to interrupt the good understanding that prevails between the citizens of Vermont and his majesty's subjects in Canada. It is further intimated, that in case of war, he will use all his influence to preserve the state neutral, and resist with all the force he can command, any attempt to make it a party. I need not add, that if these resolutions are carried into effect, *the State of Vermont may be considered as an ally of Great Britain.*"

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1814.

The hints in our last, of the fall of West India produce in Baltimore, and the rise of American, have been confirmed by later accounts—Abhorring, as we do, all speculation on articles of *necessity*, we recommend the purchaser to abstain, as much as possible; leaving the *usurer* (should there be any) his own road to travel with one maxim, that he has no right to "call on Hercules," should he *stall*.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

From the many achievements in the vigorous prosecution of a just and unavoidable war on our part, against the Kingdom of Great Britain and her *savage* allies, we have the pleasure this morning of presenting the readers of the Star with the following Message from the President, and accompanying Documents, as preparatory to an adjustment, (with which we were politely furnished yesterday.) The sentiments of the President as to the vigorous prosecution of the war, pending negociation, both as to preparation and action, can but be received by AMERICANS as a further proof (were it necessary) of the real worth of so great and good a man. Nothing less than a determination on our part to obtain by arms, that justice due to us as a free and independent Nation, can bring so abandonded and profligate a Ministry as that of England, either to repair the many outrages committed, or to respect the rights of neutrals.

Washington City, Jan. 7.

FROM BRITAIN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States in Congress assembled.

I transmit for the information of Congress copies of a letter from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affair to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter.

In appreciating the accepted proposal of the government of Great Britain for instituting negociations for peace, Congress will not fail to keep in mind that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war, can, in no respect, impede the progress to a favorable result; whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the United States for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences.

JAMES MADISON.

January 6, 1814.

DOCUMENTS.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign Office, Nov. 4, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you for the information of the President of the United States, a copy of a note which his Britannic majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg was directed to present to the Russian government, as soon as his royal highness the Prince Regent was informed that Plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American government for the purpose of negociating for peace with Great Britain under the mediation of his Imperial majesty.

His Lordship having by the last Courier from the Imperial Head-Quarters, acquainted me that the American Commissioners now at St. Petersburgh have intimated, in reply to this overture, that they have no objection to a negociation at London, and were equally desirous, as the British government had declared itself to be, that this business should not be mixed with the affairs of the continent of Europe, but that their powers were limited to negociate under the mediation of Russia.

Under these circumstances, and in order to avoid an unnecessary continuance of the calamities of war, the Prince Regent commands me to transmit, by a flag of truce, to the American port nearest the seat of government, the official note above mentioned, in order that the President, if he should feel disposed to enter upon a direct negociation for the restoration of peace between the two states, may give his directions accordingly.

In making this communication, I can assure you that the British government is willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states, with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

The Admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station will be directed to give the necessary protection to any person proceeding to Europe, on the part of the government of the United States, in furtherance of this overture; or should the American government have occasion to forward orders to their commission at St. Petersburgh, to give the requisite facilities, by cartel or otherwise, to the transmission of the same.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

[ENCLOSURE ALLUDED TO ABOVE.]

Translation of a note from Lord Cathcart, to the Count de Nesselrode, dated

TOPLITZ, 1st Sept. 1813.

The undersigned ambassador of his Britannic majesty to the Emperor of all the Russias, desiring to avail himself of the first occasion to renew the subject respecting America, which was brought into discussion in a conference at the moment of departure from Reichenbach, has the honor to address this note to his excellency the Count de Nesselrode.

Although the Prince Regent, for reasons which have been already made known, has not found himself in a situation to accept the mediation of his Imperial majesty for terminating the discussions with the United States of America, his royal highness desires, nevertheless, to give effect to the benificent wishes which his Imperial majesty has expressed of seeing the war between G. Britain and America soon terminated, to the mutual satisfaction of the two governments.

With this view, his royal highness having learned that the Envoys Plenipotentiary of the United States for negociating a peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of his Imperial majesty, have arrived in Russia, notwithstanding that he finds himself under the necessity of not accepting the interposition of any friendly power in the question which forms the principal object in dispute between the two states, he is nevertheless ready to nominate Plenipotentiaries to treat directly with the American Plenipotentiaries.

His royal highness sincerely wishes that the conferences of these Plenipotentiaries may result in re esstablishing, between the two nations, the blessings and the reciprocal advantages of peace.

If, through the good offices of his Imperial majesty, this proposition should be accepted, the Prince Regent would that the conferences should be held at London, on account of the facilities which it would give to the discussion.

But if this choice should meet with insuperable obstacles, his royal highness would consent to substitute Gottenburg as the place nearest to England.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Department of State,
January , 1814.

MY LORD,

I have had the honor to receive by a Flag of Truce your Lordship's letter of the 4th of Nov. last, and a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh presented to the Russian government on the 1st of Sept. preceding.

By this communication it appears that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has rejected the mediation offered by his Imperial Majesty to promote Peace between the U. States and G. Britain, but proposed to treat directly with the United States at Gottenburg or London, and that he had requested the interposition of the good offices of the Emperor in favor of such an arrangement.

Having laid your Lordships communication before the President, I am instructed to state for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President has seen with regret this new obstacle to the commencement of a negociation for the accommodation of differences between the U. States and G. Britain. As the Emperor of Russia was distinguished for his rectitude and impartiality, and was moreover engaged in a war, as an ally of England, whereby it was his interest to promote Peace between the U. States and G. Britain, the President could not doubt that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would accept the mediation, which his Imperial Majesty had offered to them. It was the confidence with which the high character of the Emperor inspired the President, that induced him, disregarding considerations, which a more cautious policy might have suggested, to accept the overture with promptitude, and to send ministers to St. Petersburg to take advantage of it. It would have been very satisfactory to the President, if his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had found it compatible with the views of G. Britain to adopt a similar measure, as much delay might have been avoided, in accomplishing an object, which, it is admitted, is of high importance to both nations.

The course proposed as a substitute for negociations at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, could not, I must remark to your Lordship, have been required for the purpose of keeping the U. States unconnected against G, Britain, with any affairs of the Continent. There was nothing in the proposed mediation tending to such a result. The terms of the overture indicated the contrary. In offering to bring the parties together, not as an umpire, but as a common friend to discuss and settle their differences and respective claims, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, his Imperial Majesty shewed the interest which he took in the welfare of both parties.

Wherever the U. States may treat, they will treat with the sincere desire they have repeatedly manifested, of terminating the present contest with Great Britain on conditions of reciprocity consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations, and calculated not only to establish present harmony, but to provide, as far as possible, against future collisions which might interrupt it.

Before giving an answer to the proposition communicated by your Lordship, to treat with the United States independently of the Russian Mediation, it would have been agreeable to the President to have heard from the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, sent to St. Petersburg. The offer of a mediation by one power, and the acceptance of it by another, forms a relation between them, the delicacy of which cannot but be felt. From the known character however of the emperor, and the benevolent views with which his mediation was offered, the president cannot doubt that he will see with satisfaction a concurrence of the United States in an alternative, which under existing circumstances, affords the best prospect of obtaining speedily what was the object of his interposition. I am accordingly instructed to make known to your Lordship, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President accedes to his proposition, and will take the measures depending on him for carrying it into effect at Gottenburg, with as little delay as possible; it being presumed, that his majesty the king of Sweden, as the friend of both parties, will readily acquiesce in the choice of a place for their pacific negociations, within his dominions.

The President is duly sensible of the attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in giving the orders to the Admiral commanding the British squadron on this coast, which your Lordship has communicated.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

FROM THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 22.

Brigadier General Floyd, we are informed, has written to Major General Pinckney that he is fast recovering from his late wound, and expects shortly to be able shortly to take command of the army.

A letter from an officer of the United States' army at camp Pinckney, to a gentleman in this place, dated on the 7th inst. gives information that the Patriots and Royalists of East Florida are about to compromise their quarrel as follows:—The Royalists promise to give up to the Patriots the lands on the north of St. John's, comprising about half the Province, and grant a general amnesty. The legislative council of the Patriots had been convened to deliberate on this proposal, and appointed Gen. Harris and Col. Dill to confer with the Spanish Agents at Point Peter on the 11th inst. An armistice had been agreed on till the 15th inst. and it is supposed their differences will be finally settled.

New York, January 1.

Extract of a letter, dated Boston, Friday afternoon.

"A ship was seen off Well's Bay this morning, standing due S. W. by S. under easy sail.—The CONSTITUTION passed our light at 45 minutes past 4 this afternoon, with a fine N. W. wind, under her three topsails, and has had a fine wind ever since. There was nothing to be seen when she sailed"

WILL BE SOLD

At public vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 19th inst. at the late dwelling of WILLIAM HORNEY, *dec'd. near the Chapel*—

All the estate of the said Horney, (on a credit of six months on all sums above eight dollars,) consisting of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

JAMES NABB, Ex'or.

jan. 11——2

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

The Physicians residing within the Second Collection District of Maryland, composed of Talbot, Caroline and Queen-Ann's counties, are hereby notified that they are required to take out License, under the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled. An act to lay duties on Licenses to Retailers of Wines, Spirituous Liquors and Foreign Merchandise. The concerned are desired to take notice.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
Collector of the Revenue
Second Md. District.

P. S All dealers in foreign merchandise are required to take out license.

jan. 11——3

NOTICE.

Clerks and Sheriffs, and all other persons having to pay into or receive money from the Eastern Shore Treasurer, will be pleased to take notice, that no monies will be received or paid by him, but at his office, kept at his house in Caroline county; except in the Land-office, the business whereof remains in the hands and under the direction of Richard Harwood, Esquire, at Easton.

WILL: RICHARDSON,
Treas'r of Eastern Shore, Md.

jan. 11——4

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has lately removed to Easton, and has taken part of the house formerly occupied by the Bank, and wishes to take in to board, a few Boys and Girls.

PERE: F. BAYARD.

jan. 11——m

LIST OF LETTERS

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

B.
John Bowers
Philip Brooks
Joseph Browne, 2
John Brown
Samuel Beck
Fred. Boyer
William Burchnell
C.
Mary Creswell
David Crane
John Constable
Maj. Thos. Carvill
George Comegys
Samuel Covington
John Crouch
John Collins
D.
Sarah Dawson
E.
Elizabeth Everit
F.
Richard Frisby, 3
Susanna Farrier
Hannah Foreman
G.
Darkey Grace
James Gregory
William F. Gleaves
Samuel Griffith
H.
Mary Ann Harding
J.
Benjamin Jermen
K.
Vachel Keene
L.
Rachel Lamb
Thomas Lenox
James Lewis
M.
John Metten
James Mansfield
Jacob Maslin
N.
Richard Newman
Sarah Needles
Mary Newell
O.
Samuel Owens
P.
Ann Page
John Perkins
R.
Philip Resin
Charlotte Ringgold
Samuel Rere
Philip Reed
S.
Sheriff of Kent county
Joseph Simmons
William Spencer
Jonathan Spencer
Wm. R. Steward
T.
Isabella Thomas
John Turner
Richard S. Thomas
Dr. Charles Tilden
V.
Margaret Vickers
Eliza Vickers
W.
Clement Weeder
Edward Woodle
Thomas Williams
John A. Woodland
Edward Wright
Y.
Dianna Young

jan. 11——3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO ALL MY CREDITORS,

That I intend making application to Kent county court, at March Term next, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto.

JOHN PARKS.

jan. 11——9

NOTICE.

On application of BENJAMIN CHANDLER, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony that he hath resided in the State of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said County, upon an execution against the body of the said Chandler. I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Chandler be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the County Court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at such other days and times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and I do further order and direct that the said Chandler do give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star once every three weeks for the space of three months successively before the said first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1813.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

jan 11——1e3w3m

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

Out of the stable of the subscriber, a small black HORSE, bob'd tail, short made, a star in his forehead, with a sunken place in his shoulders—racks, trots and canters. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber, in Easton, or give information so that I get him again, shall receive a sufficient reward.

PERE: F. BAYARD.

jan. 11——m