## TURREAU'S LETTER.

The President of the U. States yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives the following Message:

*To the House of Representatives of the United States.*

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State, complying with their resolution of the 12th inst.

JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 19, 1814.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th inst. requesting the President to lay before the House any correspondence with or communication in writing from the late Minister of France, on or about the 14th June, 1809, or by his successor since, prescribing the conditions on which their sovereign would consent to treat of amity and commerce with the U. States, &c. has the honor to make to the President the following Report:

That of the transactions which took place in the Department of State, before the Secretary of State came into office, which was in the year 1811, he has no means of acquiring a knowledge other than from the archives of the department, or from the persons entrusted with their safe keeping.

That he has caused the files of the Department to be carefully examined for a communication described by the resolution of the House of Representatives, and that none such has been found of the date therein referred to or of any other date from the former Minister of France, or from his successor, or any trace of evidence of such a communication; that he has also required of the Chief Clerk of the Department who has been in that office since the year 1807 concerning the same, and whose statement is annexed.

That no such communication was ever addressed to the Secretary of State by the present Minister of France.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, Jan. 18, 1814.

## MR. GRAHAM'S STATEMENT.

I know not how I can more clearly state every thing that I know relative to a letter which was recently published in some of the public prints, from Gen. Turreau to Robert Smith, Esq. and which I suppose to be the communication alluded to in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th inst. than by observing that when that letter as published was shewn to me by a gentleman of this office, I told him I could not say whether it was genuine; that some parts did not appear new to me, but that other parts of it did. We immediately looked at Gen. Turreau's file, and no such letter was there. I then observed that if it was genuine, it must be the letter from General Turreau which had been withdrawn.

The fact of one of his letters which I had translated for Mr. Smith, having been withdrawn, I distinctly remember, tho' I cannot speak with certainty either of its date or of its contents, more than four years having elapsed since I saw it; but I remember it was considered exceptionable, and that Mr. Smith directed me not to put it on the files, but to lay it aside. I can add too that it was the only letter from Gen. Turreau which to my knowledge was ever withdrawn.

This letter was withdrawn by a gentleman attached to the French Legation, who called at the Department of State to get it, and it was delivered to him either by Mr. Smith himself or by me under his directions. When this was done, I cannot now recollect nor have I any means of ascertaining, except by reference to a subsequent event which happened in the month of Nov. 1809. I allude to the dismissal of Mr. Jackson. For I remember in a conversation I had with Mr. Smith respecting that occurrence at the time it took place, he observed that he supposed Gen. Turreau would now be glad he had withdrawn his letter.

In what way the translation of this letter has got into the public prints, I know not, nor do I know where or by whom it was taken from the office.

JOHN GRAHAM,
*Chief Clerk of the Department of State.*

Department of State, 18th Jan. 1814.

NEW LONDON, JANUARY 10.

## THE CHALLENGE.

We are informed that in consequence of a conversation which took place in the cabin of the Ramilies, in the presence of an American citizen; who was landed a few days since from that ship, from which it appeared to be the wish of capt. Hope, commanding the Endymion, and Captain Stackpole, commanding the Statira, to meet our frigates, the U. States, and the Macedonian; Commodore Decatur, on Monday last, dispatched a communication to Sir Thomas Hardy, commanding the Blockading Squadron, proposing to gratify capts. Hope & Stackpole in their wish.—This invitation we understand, has been declined by the British.

The Endymion mounts 40 guns, twenty four pounders on the main deck; the Statira mounts 48 guns, eighteen pounders, on the main deck. The U. States mounts 48 guns, 24 pounders on the main deck—the Macedonian mounts 47 guns, 18 pounders on the main deck.—*How are the mighty fallen!*

LANGDON CHEVES, of S. Carolina, is appointed Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the place of Mr. Clay, resigned. His acknowledged talents and unblemished character afford a pledge for his correct deportment in the execution of the very arduous duties now assigned him.

## THE CHALLENGE.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Claxton to his father, dated

*Macedonian, New London,* Jan. 19, 1814.

DEAR FATHER,

For the two last days we have been all anxiety; an American captain returned on parole from the Ramilies, 74, a few days since, and communicated to Commodore Decatur, a consultation he had with Capt. Hardy, in which the latter said "that now that 2 frigates were off, of equal force to the U. States and Macedonian, that he should have no objection to a meeting take place, but that he could not allow the challenge to come from the English commander."—The hint was embraced in a moment, and Capt. Biddle dispatched with a challenge from our commanders. In the mean time every preparation was made, on our side, for an immediate engagement, which we all supposed no objection could be made to, the crew of both ships were called together, and addressed by their commanders, who made known to them the substance of the business then on foot, they were answered by three hearty cheers. Captain Jones concluded his short and pertinent address in the following words, spoken with great modesty, "my lads, our cruize will be short, and I trust, a very profitable one." Capt. Biddle went on board the 74, a signal was immediately made for the two commanders of the English frigates, & they went on board. Capt. Hardy addressed them, "gentlemen here are two letters for you, it rests altogether with *you* to decide on the matter," Stackpole of the Statira, answered with the greatest affectation "pon honor sir, it is the most acceptable letter I ever received." The final answer was to be given yesterday. Capt. Biddle returned, and related the circumstances as I have mentioned. For myself, I tho't from the manner of Stackpole that he would be the first to flinch, I am not able to say that he did, it is enough that the captain of the Boxer (sloop of war) came in yesterday and made known that they had declined meeting us. This circumstance has made a vast deal of conversation here much to the credit of our commanders—it will probably be distorted into a hundred different shapes before it is done with, I have therefore given you a correct though brief account of it. The Endymion mounts the same weight of metal with the United States and 3 or 4 guns more, and the Statira is superior to us by by 1 or 2 guns. The disappointment is very great with us, for every soul calculated on taking her with ease. You see we must trust altogether to our heels.

Yours affectionately,

A. CLAXTON.

*Mr. Otis'* mad proposition to put forth the power of the State to *defend Gov. Chittenden*, is like Mr. *Strong's* speech, perfectly in character. Nobody has threatened Chittenden with any thing more than legal prosecution (to which we most fervently hope he will be subjected.)—Mr. *Otis* therefore wants to have the *military* called out to awe the *civil* authority, notwithstanding all his frantic ravings about military despotism and Baltimore mobs; and he, moreover, wants to march *our militia* into *Vermont*, notwithstanding his quibbles about the unconstitutionality of marching militia over the State boundaries, and notwithstanding *this last is the very ground which Chittenden has taken, and for which he is to be defended!* Perfectly in character, say we again. *Nat. Ægis.*

## FROM THE NORTH.

The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, has just been received. It is the latest information from that quarter. *Wash. Gaz.*

*Detroit, Dec. 23.*

"It is rumored that the British and Indians are in the neighborhood of the river French, and preparations are making at Sandwich and Malden by our respective commandants to give them a warm reception, and the troops at this post are in readiness.

"I presume you have heard that Gen. Cass is appointed our Governor, and is sworn accordingly; he is gone to Albany to attend the trial of Gen. Hull; Col. Butler commands in his absence. General Harrison, it is expected here, will re-assume the command."

## COMMODORE O. H. PERRY.

This young hero was yesterday admitted on the floor of the senate, as a mark of respect and distinction. His reception was truly flattering and honorable. We hope this may ever be the treatment of patriotism and valor. *Ibid.*

RALEIGH, JAN. 14.

## MILITARY REQUISITION.

A requisition of 1000 men of the militia of this State, has been made by General Pinckney. It is understood that they are to rendezvous at Salisbury, and from thence march to Fort Hawkins, (Geo.) They are called out to relieve a body of Georgia Militia, whose term of service is about to expire. The general desires them to reach their point of destination by the 10th of next month; but this cannot be accomplished.

## IMPORTANT DECISION.

The judges of the Supreme court, now in session, have pronounced the law of 1812, suspending executions, unconstitutional. Consequently the late law, further to suspend executions, must fall to the ground; and the recovery of debts take the usual course.


THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1814.


By a late arrival at New York from Bordeaux, in France, papers to the 28th of Nov. have been received, which contain a flattering address from the Senate to the Emperor, and his answer, which he closes with the following sentence:

"Posterity will tell that if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not above France and myself."

Despatches from the French government and from our minister, Mr. Crawford, for government, were received and forwarded to Washington, by this arrival.

A Bordeaux account of Nov. 23, says, "Letters received from Paris this day, state that a Congress is to be held at Manheim for a General Peace. The Duke of Vicenza (Coulincourt,) for France, Lord Aberdeen for England, and Prince Metternich for Austria. The Plenipotentiaries for Russia, Prussia, &c. are not known." Stocks had risen.

An arrival at Boston brings news one day later than the above, via London, which is said to contain accounts of a victory obtained by the French on the 30th of October.

The Legislature of this State, it is expected, will close their arduous duties during the present week; it being understood that the *leader* having expended the ammunition prepared, against the general government and the republican party, he will not have longer use (at present) for his legion of choice spirits.

## THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

The hearts of all Republicans, of all men who have repaired an unvarried and unshaken confidence in the integrity and rectitude of the administration of government—of all men, in short, of all parties whose hearts are not rotten to the core, or totally corrupted by the baser passions—must be gladdened by the flood of light shed on the history of the Russian Mediation, by the documents on that subject which have just been laid before the Public. Perhaps no occurrence since the republican era, had afforded a wider field for commentary than the offer by the Emperor of Russia of his mediation between the United States and Britain. And never since the origin of civil government, were the opponents of those who administered it more completely defeated, on any ground on which they made a stand, than on this. In this case at least the opposition cannot complain that the Executive has given them a stone when they asked for bread, or arguments instead of facts. They may, for aught we know, complain of the transmission of facts *they* never asked for—and for a good reason *quo ad* their views of ousting him power those now in office; because they know the facts, when elicited, would cover the leaders of their party with shame and confusion, for the false statements to which they have given currency in relation to this matter, and deprive them of all future claim on the credulity of the People.

The documents prove incontestibly the following facts, all of which have been denied, at different times, in the most positive, not to say insolent, terms, by the oracles of federalism, viz:—That the idea of the Mediation originated *with the Emperor of Russia personally*; that it was *simultaneously communicated* to our government and to *that of Britain*; that Mr Daschkoff was *specially instructed* to tender to the United States the good offices of Russia; that the offer was accepted with *the greatest promptitude* by the government of the United States, who, we already know, proceeded with good faith to carry into effect, as far as in them lay, the benevolent designs of the Emperor.

We should really like to hear how the whole tribe of augurs, who for nine months past have filled our public prints with conjectures and speculations on this head, will extricate themselves from the dilemma in which a simple developement of facts has placed them—behind what new invention they will take refuge from the recoil of their own assaults. Instead of impeaching the motives and conduct of the Executive, they must now one and all—from the grey-headed seer, whose warmth of temper and inveteracy of antipathy no lapse of time can assuage, down to the mushroom demagogues who cater for the factious prints—defend themselves from imputations of malice and willful deception.

The same breath which has overturned the pile of falsehood erected on the basis of the Mediation, has dissipated forever the absurdities which have gained currency from the same sources on the subject of French influence. No one can read these documents without being impressed with the conviction that the misrepresentations on these two topics have been mere propitiatory sacrifices at the shrine of faction.

However we cannot but lament the prevalence of the delusions we have just noticed, among the federal party, propagated with so much zeal by all their writers, both gratuitous and pensioned, there is this special consolation attending their developement: that every incident of this kind removes the reins of government still further from the grasp of those, the only object of whose political life, as avowed by themselves, is to snatch them from the present possessors. [*Nat. Intel.*

The bill to encourage enlistments, by increased bounties, has passed both houses of congress and will no doubt become a law.

The *committees* of the two houses have made an arrangement relative to the bill for increasing the bounty of soldiers, who shall in future enlist into the United States' army. There is to be no additional land given—the pay per month is eight dollars—any citizen or *non* commissioned officer who enlists an able bodied man to have 8 dollars therefor. The recruit is to have 50 dollars at his enlistment, 50 dollars whenever he is mustered, and 24 when discharged, or at the end of 5 years. This was read in the Senate, and concurred in by that body.

The bill to prohibit the delivery of libelled goods to persons claiming to own them, has passed the house, and is now before the Senate.

The bill to prohibit the ransom of vessels taken by the enemy, has passed to a third reading in the house and will no doubt pass that body.

Mr. CLAY, we learn, proposes to leave this city on Friday next for New York, whence he is to embark for Gottenburg. HENRY CARROLL, Esq. of this district, goes out as his Secretary.

We are happy to learn that Lieut. PACKETT, of the navy, who was reported to have been killed at Buffalo, has arrived safely at Erie. [*Ibid.*

## A WEALTHY CITY.

By a report of the city comptroller of N. York, it appears the expenditures of the corporation of that City for the past year *exceed half a million of dollars*, met by the regular funds, and leaving a balance in the treasury. [*Ibid.*

It appears, by the debates in parliament on the 10th November, that the British have in employ 140,000 seamen, and 31,000 marines——total 171,000 men afloat, for whom 3,235,000 pounds sterling was granted for the present year.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.

*Extract of a letter from a friend in Boston, dated 22d inst.*

"The republicans have unanimously agreed to support the Hon. SAMUEL DEXTER for Governor, at the approaching election. He has been apprized of the fact, and agrees to stand a candidate. He is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and acknowledges its justice; is satisfied the President is desirous of bringing it to a close, as soon as it can be done, in a manner honorable to the nation; heartily despises the present unprincipled opposition, and declares it to be the duty of every honorable, well principled man, to arrest its progress and prostrate the hopes of the factious leaders."

*Annapolis, Jan. 29.*

## THE CLIMAX CAPPED.

*The Annapolis Election*

Was last Thursday evening decided in the house of delegates by the expulsion of *Col. Lewis Duvall and Dr. Dennis Claude*, as members of that body. The grounds, or rather want of grounds, for this violent act of the federal majority in that branch of the legislature, shall be more distinctly stated, when we ourselves obtain a full knowledge of the proceedings in the case. The course pursued by the federalists must incontestibly prove to the satisfaction of every man in Maryland who is open to conviction, that the Annapolis election was only held in reserve, to have been resorted to, to obtain a majority in the election of a governor and council, in case the party had failed in carrying their point with regard to the contested election of Allegany county.

## NEWS OF THE FRIGATE ESSEX.

By letters from Nantucket of the 5th inst. we learn that Capt. Clasby, of that Island, has reached home from Bermuda, where he was carried from the Pacific Ocean. He saw a Capt. Stivers there who informed him that he had been captured by the Essex frigate in the Seringapatam, a British whale ship; and that Capt. Porter had also taken the Charlton, Capt. Halcroft, and one other, and manned two of them; and that he had dispatched the Georgiana (one of the vessels previously captured) for the United States with 1700 bbls. of Spermaceti oil, and sent said Stivers in her as a prisoner—which vessel was recaptured off Nantucket and sent into Bermuda. It is thus ascertained that Com. Porter has taken three other whale ships, besides those of which we have already received advice from himself. [*Nat. Int.*

## PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears, from the statement accompanying the annual treasury report, that the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed during the year ending the 30th Sept. last, was $3,261,368 39—that the amount of redemption from 1st April, 1801, to the 30th Sept. 1812, was $45,512,800 96—and that the total principal of the public debt redeemed from April 1st, 1801, to 30th September, 1813, is *forty-eight millions, seven hundred and fourteen thousand, one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents.* [*Ibid.*

## TONNAGE.

From the same source we learn that the tonnage employed in the foreign trade was as follows: the American tonnage, 667,999 tons, and the foreign tonnage 47,099; that the total amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade during that year was 715,098, the proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage being as 6.6 to 100. [*Ibid*

*Extract of a letter from an American Federalist in New York, to his friend in Baltimore, dated January 15.*

"Enclosed you will receive the news brought by the schr. General Armstrong, from Nantz.—This news seems to confirm, at *least in part*, the accounts by the way of England, of the defeat of the French, which I am not sorry for; but were I the President of the United States, rather than *lessen my demands against England, or abandon the just and righteous cause now contended for*, I would fight the whole world single handed. This declaration will perhaps surprise you, coming as it does from a Federalist, but you will recollect I have often told you, I am not a Federalist of the "*Boston Stamp.*" If there are shades of difference between the administration and myself, it will not prevent me from supporting it. A majority in this country must govern, or the government is at an end." [*Patriot.*

The following letters have been obligingly communicated to us, by the gentleman who received them. The explanatory one from Mr. SMITH, is of considerable commercial interest to the community: [*Patriot.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Revenue Office, Jan. 11, 1814.*

"SIR—I have received your favor of yesterday. Promissory notes, not discounted, are not required to be stamped. It is the circumstance of being discounted, independantly of any intention at the time of their execution, that makes it necessary that they should be stamped. If discounted, they must have been drawn on stamped paper.

It is only the original or first bill of exchange, foreign or inland, that is required to be stamped.

I am respectfully, S. H. SMITH,
Commissioner of the Revenue.

*Nathaniel F. Williams, Esq.*

## NEWS OF PERRY'S VICTORY.

"*London, Nov. 10.*

"The mail from Halifax states that our flotilla on Lake Erie has been completely defeated by the American Commodore PERRY. It may, however, serve to diminish our vexation at the occurrence, to learn that the flotilla in question *was not any branch of the British Navy*; but was solely manned, equipped and managed by the public exertions of *certain Canadians*, who had formed themselves into a kind of *Lake Fencibles*. It was not the *Royal Navy*; but a local force; a kind of *mercantile military*." [Pitiful subterfuges! *We know, by their wincing, they are rightly hit.*] [Whig.

The ladies are generally mounting *cockades* on PERRY hats. This is at once a handsome compliment to the gallant commodore, and a powerful stimulus to all military gentlemen. [*T. T. Amer.*

Married, at Shoal Creek, Dorchester county, on Tuesday the 11th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, WILLIAM H. FITZHUGH, Esq. of Virginia, to Miss ANNA MARIA GOLDSBOROUGH, daughter of the Hon. Charles Goldsborough.

——, On the same day, Doctor HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, of Cambridge, to Miss HENRIETTA MARIA WARD, daughter of Geo. Ward, Esq. of Dorchester county.

——, On Thursday, 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Mr. PHILIP WELLS, of Chester Town, to Miss ELIZA C. TEAKLE, of this town


## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribee, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Isaac Anderson*, late of Caroline county dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1814.

JAMES ANDERSON, adm'r
of Isaac Anderson, dec'd.

feb. 1——3q

## PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphans court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale, on MONDAY, 14th day of February inst. at the late dwelling of *James Walker*, deceased:

All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Hogs; Corn, salted Pork, Farming Utensils, and 26 bushels of Wheat seeded on the ground; Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a number of other articles.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums above four dollars, with note and security, bearing interest till paid; all sums of and under four dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN MERRICK,
MARGARET HOOPER,
Joint adm'rs of Jas. Walker, dec'd.

feb. 1——3

## PUBLIC SALE.

*Agreeably to an Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County*—

Will be sold on THURSDAY the 17th February inst. all the personal estate of *James Sherwood*, late of Talbot county, deceased, (Negroes excepted) comprising some valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle & Sheep, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.—All which property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, except for all sums under six dollars, when the money will be required.

PAMELA SHERWOOD, Ex'x.

feb. 1——3

## NORRIS AND MARTIN,

*(Successors to Wm. Norris, Jun.)*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA DEALERS & GROCERS,
*BALTIMORE,*

Inform their Eastern Shore friends, and its inhabitants generally, that they can now supply them with the usual articles in their line, at *much less* prices than heretofore, *speculation having met with a complete check.* They have on hand a *large* and *choice* assortment of *old* Wines and Liquors, which they pledge themselves to sell *pure* as imported. They have also on hand, a complete assortment of Green and Black TEAS, *fresh* and of a *superior* quality, imported *expressly* for retailers and private families: hence the lovers of *fine* Teas are particularly invited to give them a call. All goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found, *on trial*, to be as represented.

☞ As it frequently happens, that persons instructed to buy Goods of us, to suit their own convenience get them on the wharves and other places; it would be well for those who give orders in future, to request that bills be obtained to accompany the Goods.

feb. 1——8

## BUCEPHALUS.

The above valuable Stud Horse will be exchanged for good strong young work horses, if application is made in due time. For terms enquire of

WILLIAM H. DE COURCEY.

feb. 1——3

## MAP OF LOWER CANADA.

PROPOSALS,

By A. LAY, of *New York*, and J. WEBSTER, of *Philadelphia*,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW AND CORRECT MAP OF LOWER CANADA.

Compiled from Holland's large Map of said Province, published from actual survey, made by order of the British government. Laid down on a scale of seven miles to an inch, with all the late revisions, corrections, and improvements,

*BY ANOS LAY, LAND SURVEYOR.*

This Map will give an extensive view of the country north of New-York, Vermont, and N. Hampshire: on which is correctly delineated all the Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Counties, Districts, Townships, Roads, and Villages, with all the principal places of note, and fortified towns, viz: Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, William, Henry, Chambly, Isle Noix, and St. Johns.

*CONDITIONS.*

The proposed Map will be engraved in the best style, by *Henry S. Tanner.* The size is thirty-four by twenty-three inches. The price to subscribers will be two dollars in the sheet, coloured.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Star office.

feb. 1——3

## VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

PROPOSALS

*By Murray, Draper, Fairman, and J. Webster, of Philadelphia,*

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

TWO PRINTS,

*Representing the Victory gained by*

COMMODORE PERRY;

From correct drawings by SULLY and KEARNEY from details of the action, given by Commodore Perry and his officers.

*CONDITIONS.*

The proposed Prints shall be engraved in the line manner by Murray, Fairman and Tiebout. The Engravings will be twenty six by eighteen inches. Price to subscribers $7, and to non-subscribers $8, for each print.

☞ The publishers deem it necessary to inform the public, that they sent an artist to Lake Erie for the express purpose of obtaining the most correct information from Com. Perry and the officers under his command, relative to the principal scenes of action. The artist at the same time took drawings of all the vessels, British as well as American, that were engaged. The publishers beg leave to subjoin a copy of a letter on the subject from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, owner of the Naval Panorama in N. York, which that gentleman has been so obliging to hand to them for publication.

*Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, New York, dated*

NEWPORT, Dec. 15, 1813.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 5th October, relative to a plan of the action on Lake Erie. Soon after that affair, Messrs. Murray & Fairman of Philadelphia sent out an artist to that place for the same purpose, to whom I directed the commanding officers of the different vessels to give all the information in their power to render the engraving correct. I beg leave to refer you to Messrs. Murray and Fairman, or to Lieutenants Turner and Packet, on Lake Erie, who doubtless will give you the same information that was given the other artists. In all similar applications I have made the same references: wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) O. H. PERRY.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Star office.

feb. 1——3

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

Eloped from my home and business, sometime in May last, a mulatto boy named *Garrison Williams*, an apprentice to the farming business.—Any person taking up said apprentice boy, and brings him home, or secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

ANN ENNALLS.

Dorchester county, Md. feb. 1——8q