"TRUE AMERICAN" HITS.

Whatever difference of opinion may have existed as to the policy of laying an Embargo, every honest man must wish, *now it is laid*, that it may be rigidly *enforced*, that rogues may not thrive at the expence of honest men—

"Our country assail'd by each vile depredator,
"Our rulers have will'd for a while to restrain;
"And infamy light on the head of the traitor,
"Who would trample our laws for ambition or gain."

The greatest objection that we have heard to the Embargo, was founded on the supposed impossibility of enforcing it. We think this objection will be obviated. That government has *the will* to enforce it, no one can doubt. That it has *the means*, we fully believe. Our Custom House officers can, with the powers with which they will be invested under the Embargo law, do much to give it effect; and our frigates, sloops of war, gun-boats and privateers, will pick up most of those who may evade the vigilance of the Custom House. If the Embargo had been continued and enforced before, it would unquestionably have brought England to honorable terms *without* war. And *with* war, we indulge the hope that it may be made to contribute powerfully to the same end.

When it was known at Philadelphia that an embargo was about to be laid, a number of vessels hastily went to sea, and most of them were captured by the enemy. Had they remained in port, this property, and the people who had charge of it, would have been saved to the country. The Embargo will prevent hundreds of such losses.

The blockheads who blockaded our coast, will see the futility of all attempts to force us into submission to their unjust claims. The trade they would forcibly deprive us of by the Blockade, we now voluntarily suspend by the Embargo; and they will find to their sorrow that these measures taken together will injure them infinitely more than they will us. Such, indeed, has been the effect of all their measures. If they have done us much harm, they have done them more. This was the idea of Professor Pierson, when, in his "Devil's walk," he wrote—

"Down a river did glide, with wind and tide,
A pig with vast celerity;
And the Devil he grin'd, for he saw all the wind,
How it cut its own throat, and he tho' with a smile
On England's commercial prosperity!"

Federalists do not say more *against* the taxes now that necessity requires them to be laid, than they once did *in favor* of them when laid without necessity.

When the Republicans *repealed* the former taxes, every Federalist condemned that measure as strongly as they now do the *imposition* of new ones.

When Federalists recollect that it was *their* opposition to the embargo and other *peace* measures, and *their* siding with Great Britain against their own country, that rendered *war* necessary, one would think *they* ought to pay the war-taxes without grumbling. The Republicans who did their utmost to avert the war, have far the most room to complain.

A great number of *Cannon* have passed through this place the last week on their way to New York, to be put on board some of our vessels of war—*to feed the British*!

Com. Decatur is said to be using his utmost exertions to discover the persons who raised the *Blue lights* to apprize the enemy of his intending to sail. Should he find them out, he will make them *look blue*, if not *black*, before he has done with them.

"The land of Steady Habits" is likely to acquire as much celebrity by her *blue-lights*, as she once enjoyed from her "*blue laws*."

Some of the federal papers pretend an abhorence of the *blue light* signals; but *these papers* themselves are *no better* than *those lights*, being like them employed in betraying their own government and people, and aiding and abetting the enemy.

Some suppose that the Editors of Tory prints, as well as the authors of Blue Lights, are *paid by Britain* for their services. Certain it is, they could not be more devoted to her interests *if they were*.

Those who believe that none of our federal printers are paid by Britain, must think they are *very generous* to serve her so faithfully *for nothing*.

The situation of Britain must be deplorable in the extreme. In the *Christian Observer* (a London Monthly Magazine) for March last, it is stated that a report of the Association which had been formed in London for the relief of the manufacturing poor was lately made, by which it appeared that "in some manufacturing districts the paupers amounted to almost one half of the population. The poor were reduced to the most distressing state of destitution, both of food and clothing. Want of employ, and the high price of provisions, are assigned as the causes of this distress, and these causes still continue." In order to relieve them, it was proposed to lessen the consumption of oats by horses, and to supply them with mackerel at a penny a piece. To this wretched condition has the British government reduced millions of its subjects, by its efforts to tyranize over o[illegible]

[illegible] all the continents of the world!

Yankees, as an old friend of ours says, are seen in every port of the world.——Commodore Rodgers, though a native of Maryland, showed the British a complete Yankee trick when he slipt to sea in spite of all their blockading squadron.

If Capt. Smith has not had a very successful cruise, he has had a very extensive one; and has thus proved the falsity of the British motto:

"The wind and seas are Britain's wide domain,
And not a sail but by permission spreads."

Whatever doubts there may be about those of our naval officers who have had *no opportunity* of doing much, all agree that Porter is a *whaler*.

It is suspected that hereafter *Porter* will be almost as unpalatable to the British as *Perry*.

The Creek Indians are said to complain that the *Coffee* we sent them was *too strong* and *affected their nerves* terribly.

The British had their bells rung for joy at the news of the capture of the Chesapeake—will they *ring them back again* when they hear of the victory on Lake Erie?

Some trimmers assign *the high price of goods* as one reason for *turning their coats*.

A Southern Tory paper [the Common Sense] threatens the government with *an insurrection* at the eastward. Those who contemplate such an event, would do well to *look before they leap*. This may save them from a *leap* which might endanger their necks. However strong they may feel at elections, they would find themselves weak enough should they raise the standard of rebellion.—Thousands who follow them at the poll, would oppose them in the field; and in the histories of the former insurrections in Massachusetts & Pennsylvania, they may read the fate of theirs should they attempt it.

Our commerce must have as many lives as Bonaparte, if we credit federal papers. According to them, it was *destroyed* by the first embargo——it was *destroyed* again by the non-intercourse—it was *destroyed* a third time by the non importation—it was *destroyed* a fourth time by the war—and after all, is now *destroyed* by the Embargo! The truth is, it has *never* been *destroyed* yet; but it would soon have been, *had not resistance been made* to British usurpations and aggressions. Whenever this resistance brings Britain to a sense of justice, or even of her true interest, our commerce, though so often *destroyed*, will revive & flourish more than ever.

We lately observed that the establishment of a manufactory of *pins* near Boston would *prick* John Bull to the quick. The Columbian informs us there is also a pin manufactory in the State of New York, which will be another *thorn in the side* of John Bull. At the rate we are going on, we shall not long need to care a *pin* for English manufactures.

Whatever vicissitudes may attend *the operations of the war* we are engaged in, the *great work of Independence* is steadily progressing in the *establishment and extension of manufactures* for which we have been heretofore *dependent* on Great Britain. Even now, when our *swords* and *muskets* are idle, *millions of spindles* and *thousands of shuttles* are in motion, every one of which is contributing to render our country more wealthy and more independent.

As the person who makes in his family most of what he wears and consumes, must get rich faster than he who buys a great part at the merchant's; so the nation which manufactures principally for itself, must increase in wealth more than one who purchases largely of other nations.

Plentiful crops and high prices have blessed our farmers so long, that no reasonable man among them will complain of a temporary depression of their produce. They have had a rich harvest, and cannot murmur that it does not last always. There is no danger, however, of the prices of produce falling very low.

For many years federal printers have said as much as they could against our own Government, and in favour of the British——to prove their *impartiality* should it not be well now for them to say how much might be said against the British Government and in favor of our own? *Trenton True American.*

NORFOLK, Jan. 11.

On Friday last a flag was sent down to the enemy's squadron to obtain information of the crew of the schooner Friends, which vessel, (as we mentioned in our last) came ashore two nights before on Lynhaven beach. The flag returned on Saturday night with Mr. *Wilson*, mate of the Friends, Capt. *Ogle* of schooner Teacher of Philadelphia, and Mr. *Funk* and four others belonging to the schooner Caroline of Philadelphia.

We learn that the friends was off Willoughby's Point bound in here, when she was met by an enemy's schooner, who boarded her, after endeavoring in vain to bring her too by firing into her. The Friends was taken in tow by the enemy, but the weather being tempestuous, it was found impossible to tow her down to the squadron, and after taking out all the crew they cut the tow-rope and sent her adrift, when she made the shore a little above the Pleasure house.

The enemy have lately captured the ship Mary Ann, of Nantucket, from a South sea voyage, bound home; schooner Fair Play, Miccus, from Curituck for Baltimore, and sent them to Bermuda; also sloop Sampson, from Richmond bound to N. York, which they burnt.

The fleet is badly off for provisions and water, and they have 160 American prisoners on board who are upon *half allowance* of unwholesome food. It is hoped and expected that Government will take immediate steps for their relief.

The enemy landed at New Point Comfort on the 29th ult. and destroyed the oil used for the Light House; they also nearly demolished the dwelling house of the Keeper and fixed the British flag on the top of the Light House.

The 6th regiment of the army at this place having served their tour of duty, have been discharged, and the deficiency thereby occasioned, supplyed by troops lately arrived. The following communications which transpired upon this occasion, have been handed us for publication:

TO BRIG. GEN. TAYLOR.

Camp, 6th Regt. Jan. 7, 1814.

SIR,

It was the intention of the officers and Soldiers of the 6th Regiment, in quitting the service of the United States, to have taken a soldier's leave of their General—the best calculated to express a soldier's feelings. The weather has prevented this—The officers are, notwithstanding, unwilling to depart without offering the only tribute in their power.

It is the property of great dangers and hardships to unite the hearts which have encountered them binding the sufferers by a common interest in the cause for which they have suffered. Had it been our lot to have met the enemies of our country, with whatever fortune, whether of defeat or victory, the strong sympathies of common glory or common calamity, would have bound us to each other by ties which could not be served without pain. The fortune of most of us has been far different from this. Whether we owe it to your arrangements, or to the supineness and fears of the enemy, that the purposes for which we took up arms have been thus far accomplished while we remained secure in our camps, it is not for us to say. The same principles alike forbid adulation to any, and insolence even to an enemy. But thus circumstanced we must seek for some of their causes for the heart-felt regrets with which we leave a service which recommends itself to us, neither by the honors nor the perils of active warfare. It was not to be expected that such sentiments would have grown up amid the lassitude of a pacific camp, where each man's petty vexations (and to such all men are every where exposed) are too apt from the nature of things to engender heart burnings and discontents.

Permit us to say, Sir, that we find ample cause for feelings entirely the reverse of these, in the delicacy with which that part of the duties of your station, of which we are particularly the objects, has been performed. Of the manner in which the more important functions of your office have been discharged, it does not belong to us to speak. It has procured our confidence.

We have no return to make, but our best wishes for your happiness. We will not permit ourselves to question the propriety of the retirement, whose sweets you anticipate, although we regret the choice you made—But we flatter ourselves that before the time shall come round which is again to call us to the field the same spirit which has already postponed private interests and feelings, to the interest and honour of the country, will again give you to her service. If our country is to remain thus long under the scourge of war, it will be no small consolation to us to be appointed to encounter its horrors under the command of one who has already acquired our confidence and respect.

Signed by Col. Wm. SHARPE, and the other Officers of the Regiment.

HEAD QUARTERS,
NORFORK, Jan. 9.

GENTLEMEN,

For your parting communication accept my gratitude. I will not disguise the satisfaction it has inspired. The expression of your confidence at the moment that terminates our military connection, is inexpressibly dear to me: It is a proof that my motives have been understood, and that the army do me the justice to believe, that its comfort and honor have been the constant objects of my solicitude and exertions. Would to God, that my powers had kept pace with my wishes. Our services have been graced by no triumphs, nor marked by signal dangers or hair breadth escapes, the ties which by a sympathetic force bind up in one, the heart of an army.—Accept, however, the warm offerings of a Soldier's heart which acknowledges in the appellation of Brother Soldier, the claims of a warm and sublimate attachment.

Bear with you to your retirements my best wishes for your future happiness.—The joys of your private hours will acquire a truer relish from the consciousness of having worthily performed the most sacred public duties.

I join in your hope that an honorable peace may soon terminate the calamities of war. Should our country again call you to her aid, the zeal with which you have already prepared to defend her, is a guarantee of your future exertions for her honor and safety.

To participate in your destiny, whether of defeat or victory would be with me no less a matter of choice than of duty.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
(Signed) ROBERT B. TAYLOR.

Lt. Col. Sharpe and the Officers of the 6th regt. of Virginia militia lately in service of the United States.

THE MONOPOLY

Of that foreign produce, which if not essential to life, has from long use become necessary to our comfortable existence, such as salt, sugar, coffee, tea, &c.—as well as of British fabrics generally, has received a severe check in the pacific aspect which is worn by the late news from Britain. We predicted, and as it happened with as much truth as if endued by a spirit of prophecy, that the first rumor of a pacific nature would prostrate products of this description to a fair and reasonable price. Never was prediction more singularly verified. Only two days after the expression of this speculative opinion, we announced in our columns the arrival of a cartel at Annapolis—a circumstance so much beyond the ordinary bounds of possibility, that no man dreamt of its occurring. The consequence has been that all produce has fallen instantly from the highest to the lowest war prices. In N. York, we are informed, "the shock has been tremendous"—that is to say, salt has fallen from *three* dollars to *one*, sugar from 40 to 18 cents per pound. The shock may have been tremendous on a few inconsiderate and greedy men, who have stretched their credit to embrace vast monopolies of the most necessary articles of life—but the community in general cannot be otherwise than benefited by breaking down these monopolies, which, out of the pockets of the industrious mechanics and farmers were to have showered wealth to those who combined to oppress the people by producing an artificial scarcity of the articles in question. An artificial scarcity, we say, because it is well understood that there was in the country a sufficient supply of them for full two years consumption. We cannot but think, however, that the ebb of the tide has been as much too rapid as the flood—that those who hold this produce have sacrificed much of it under the influence of a panic for which there is not sufficient ground, as hastily as under the influence of an unaccountable delusion, they purchased at most extravagant prices.—If we are correctly informed, prices of foreign produce are reduced in some of our cities as much below a reasonable medium, as they have been above it.—We do not ourselves see cause for so great and rapid a depression of prices.—Let our merchants beware of the designs of those who go about from street to street, from corner to corner, crying "peace, peace, when there is no peace."—Judge fairly for yourselves, from what you have before you, and put no faith in interested prophets. *Nat. Intel.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Centreville, (Md.) January 1, 1814.

A.
Francis Arlett
Henry Anthony
B.
James Bruscup
Benjamin Banner
William Blake
Mary Blake
Samuel Burgess
Westley Bordley
Deborah Bordley
Margaret Brady
Thomas Baker
Robert Bowley
C.
Edward Conroey
Margaret Chaire
Mary Creswell
Margaret Cain
D.
Thomas C. Dawson
Mary Dawson
John Downey
William Dodson
Mary Davis
E.
Josiah Elliott
F.
Benjamin Ford
Mary Flocharty, 2
Hugh Freeman
William H. Fitzhugh
G.
John Green
Henry Gilder
George Godwin
H.
John Hackett
John Hackett, jr.
Arthur Holt
William Hackett
Henry Hackett
Charlotte Hemsley, 2
Allan Hollandsworth
J.
Mary Jackson
K.
Richard Keene
Henry Kendle
Joshua Kennard
Joseph Kennard
L.
Isaac Lea
John Lucas
M.
William Meredith
Thomas M'Conickin
Joseph M'Conickin
N.
John Neavitt
Daniel Newman
P.
Henry R. Pratt
R.
Thomas Ringgold
Andrew Rabourg
Mary Ann Ringgold
T.
Sidner Tucker
Robert Tate
Mr. Turner
W.
Samuel W. Wright
Col. Wheikley
Perry Wilmer, 2
Mrs. Weaver
Elizabeth Wright
John T. Watson
Henry Wright
Rhoda Williams
Watthew Wilkins.

jan. 18——3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the estate of *John Greenhawk*, deceased—All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as I wish to close the same as quick as possible.

JESSE KIRBY, Adm'r of John Greenhawk, dec'd.

jan. 18——4

TO RENT,

The house and premises lately occupied by JOHN THEODORE, deceased, with a store house and granary annexed, the rent will be moderate to a careful tenant, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Hillsborough, jan. 25——4

BLANK BOOKS,

For sale at the Star Office.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having waited six months very patiently for those gentlemen that were with him when he quit business in this place, once more begs leave to request those who have not settled with him, to come forward and do it without delay; as he is determined to put all his business in the hands of officers for collection, which may be unsettled on the first day of March next, without respect to persons. Those who wish to get clear of costs will therefore please to call on the subscriber, or Anthony Whiteley, Jun. for settlement, who is fully authorised to receive the same.

SAMUEL HOLMES.

Easton, jan. 18——6

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——1o3w3m

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

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the present year,

A Negro Man who understands the Farming business.

J. KENNARD.

jan. 18——6

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

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

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th inst. 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 striped 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 clothing. 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 13th November last, two Negro Men, as runaways, viz. one who calls himself JOHN PRIDE; he is about 20 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