figence as Mr. Wright appears to have the sincerity of the government of Britain. But we have very little confidence in the sincerity of its professions, until fortified by acts, and therefore have a stronger objection to the agitation of such a motion, than the mere absence of necessity for it. If the embargo was a wise measure in December, we have seen nothing to change its character in March—our actual relations to the enemy and the tendency of our measures have not changed in any respect since that day;—unless, indeed, it be, that every preparation has been made for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. We know, it is true, that, since the passage of the embargo law, a proposition by the British ministry for negotiation has been accepted by our government; yet the government has not in any respect changed its policy in consequence of that incident.—So far from it, the President, in his message communicating it to Congress, expressly enforced the necessity of vigorous preparations to prosecute the war, notwithstanding the accepted proposal of the British government, until an actual cessation of hostilities. Therefore, until the President shall deem the measure compatible with the public interest, we conceive it would be highly inexpedient even to discuss a proposition for removing the embargo.

It is perhaps proper to state, that the vote *for consideration* is not conclusive evidence of partiality to the motion on the part of those who so voted; and the vote against consideration even would have been much larger, but that several committees were sitting when the question was put, and the members engaged thereon had not an opportunity of voting.

Nat. Intel.

SAVANNAH, Feb 19.

FROM GOTTENBURG.

Arrived at this port last evening, the Swedish ship Anna, Christina Pagarder, in 85 days from Gottenburgh. The Anna was bound for Amelia Island, but put in here for want of water.

Capt. Pagarder informs, that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were not in Gottenburg when he sailed—was informed that they had gone to Stockholm—knew nothing of the ship Neptune, where she was, or when she would sail for America. He also informs that the King of Sweden is dead.

Capt. P. has brought letters for Mrs. Gallatin and Mrs. Bayard.

Capt. P. spoke no vessels of any description on the passage—he has brought home 8 American seamen that were discharged and left destitute in St. Petersburg, in which place many American vessels were laid up.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 16.

No information has been received from Gen. Floyd later than the 5th inst. The army was then at Fort Hull; the discontents of the men had subsided—and it was not improbable but they would pay the enemy *a parting visit*. The Indians have abandoned Camp Defiance, but from what cause is not known—perhaps to attack some intermediate post, or make an irruption upon our frontier, two large trails having been recently seen about fifty miles below Fort Lawrence on Flint River.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the U. States sloop of war John Adams, Capt. Angus, got under way with a fair wind, and sailed for Gottenburgh, with our ministers on board, Messrs. Clay and Russell, and their Secretaries, J. L. Lawrence, C. Hughes, and William Shaler, Esqrs.

The Senate have passed the bill to raise 4000 state troops, to serve for the term of one year.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18.

A letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in this place, dated 5th Feb. 1814, says—'A scouting party of our men have just returned from the River Thames, and have brought in 8 prisoners, among them is the famous Francis Bauby. I understand he has this day been examined by the commanding officer, and the excuse he makes is, that he was on his way to see his family; but it is well known that he was at the burning of Buffaloe, as Mr. M'Comb, who is here now, saw him there; and it is also well known, that he has been Acting Deputy Quarter Master General to the British troops: this is a clear proof to me that he is in advance of the army to procure the necessary provisions. We expect an attack, but are prepared to meet it.

THE YAZOO CLAIMS.

A bill has passed the Senate, and is now before the House of Representatives, for carrying into effect a compromise with the Yazoo claims. Although it passed the Senate by a vote of 3 to 1, we expect it will meet with a very strong though it may not be a successful opposition in the House. If it do pass into a law, we shall at least have to congratulate ourselves that it no longer be, as it has for years been, the apple of discord in the national Legislature. It is impossible to think without the utmost abhorrence on the corruption in which this transaction was engendered. We find, however, among the supporters of this bill in the Senate, many names of those who have in time past been decidedly averse to the measure which it contemplates, viz. a composition of a certain number of acres of the land in lieu of the vast body which is claimed by those who purchased of the Yazoo speculators. On their votes the decision in the Supreme Court, some time ago, in favour of the claimants, has probably had considerable effect.

Nat. Intel.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 25.

On Wednesday last, 60 light dragoons marched from this place under the command of Lieut. Binns, to rendezvous at Carlisle. These men were all recruited at this place, and were generally young and hearty, and made a very handsome appearance, which would have been more gratifying had they been supplied with their horses. Lieut. Harrison we understand remains to superintend the recruiting service, the progress of which has been inexampled.

The friends of Great Britain in this country, in imitation of the advocates of perpetual war in London, take it very ill that the Emperors of Austria and Russia have offered terms of peace to France, securing respectable limits to the latter. The republicans, on the contrary, rejoice at it, because they really wish to see a *balance of power* established in the world, not only on the land, but *on the ocean*.—The people will now perceive who it is that are friends of moderation and the enemies of universal domination. The tories and the tory like federalists evidently wish France to be crushed—but are anxious that G. Britain should singly rule the ocean. This is the cause of their not relishing the peace proposed to France; for that event, upon the basis declared by the Austrian and Russian monarchs, must lead to a condition to put down the maritime usurpations of the British. The republicans are glad that France can no more play the dictator.—They never wished that France should succeed farther than effectually to check the unlawful pretensions of England.—Nor do they desire the ruin of Great Britain. They long for a rational division of power in Europe, which may enable the great states of that quarter of the globe to *keep one another in order*.

Argus.

The Dutch, it seems, under the auspices of the British ministry, are to be saddled with a monarchy.—This is restoring Holland to *liberty* with a vengeance! Pray let us hear no more of French tyranny. The hopes of Holland are nipped in the bud. The Dutch hailed their "Sovereign Prince," as the restorer of the republican form of government; and he takes advantage of the generous enthusiasm of the people to cheat them of their rights. A king of Holland, manufactured by Lord Castlereagh, will be nothing more than a puppet for the British ministry. Talk no more, ye tories, of Bonaparte's making sovereigns to reign over nations fond of freedom!

Ibid.

FROM THE STANDARD OF THE UNION.

EUROPE.

The ways of Providence in its government of nations are wonderful indeed.—In vain do we short sighted mortals attempt to penetrate behind the curtain which divides the present from futurity. The horizon of human wisdom is limited. Speculation and conjecture are but idle "day dreams" of the fancy. How soon do the enchanted castles which imagination rears, vanish, dissolve into thin air leaving "not a wreck behind!"

The revolutions of the last forty years have been astonishing, and that man must be truly blind who attributes more recent events to the finger of *Alexander* or *Napoleon*, instead of perceiving the hand of the Almighty. A few years ago we saw Bonaparte at the summit of human greatness. He had rivalled or rather surpassed *Sesostris*, *Cæsar*, and the hero of *Macedon* in the splendor, rapidity and extent of his conquests. Yesterday we contemplated a sudden reverse of fortune, deserted by Princes who sat upon thrones of his creation, abandoned by allies upon whom he reposed a generous dependence; the conqueror who, perhaps, meditated the subjugation of Europe was supposed to tremble for his independent existence as a sovereign.

Yesterday we contemplated a prodigious coalition about to invade the territories of France, and to dismember or annihilate her empire. Yesterday we beheld Britain, the haughty, corrupt and ambitious Tyre of the modern world, ready to satiate her ancient and implacable revenge against her rival. To day presents a varied scene; a sudden and unexpected change. The mighty coalition produced by English gold and intrigue, will probably dissolve. We behold the British cabinet in confusion, and the benighted Lord Castlereagh rushing to the continent.

What will be the result of these extraordinary events how and in what manner will they probably effect the interest of the United States? Shall we presume to offer a few reflections upon the subject.

In the first place, we have witnessed repeated coalitions against the French. Hitherto these coalitions have invariably proceeded to a certain extent and then been conquered or dispersed. England who has been the principal promoter of them, has been the dupe and instrument of the continental powers, who have always seceded when their own immediate purposes were answered.

Though at present united with Great Britain in a common warfare against the French, the views and policy of the allied powers are not only inconsistent with, but absolutely opposite to those of England.

England, the great enemy of domestic intercourse, has usurped the empire of the seas, and endeavored to *establish a complete monopoly of the commerce of mankind*.

France equally unprincipled and tyrannical establishes what she terms a *continental system*. That is to say, she prohibits the continental powers from trading with England, and enforces the injunctions decree by a dictatorial power.

The motive of England was self-aggrandisement. That of France to destroy England. In this hostility each of them alike, invaded the liberties of the rest of the world.

Among the nations principally engaged in support of neutral and maritime rights, we may place America and Russia at the head.

The French continental system affects Russia most immediately, therefore Alexander selects Napoleon for his *first* enemy.

The British Orders in Council & practice of impressment injured America most immediately; therefore, America was obliged in the *first instance* to be at war with England.

Still the policy of Russia and America is identically the same. The' the ally of England, Russia is as much opposed to her maritime transgressions as we are. Tho' at war with England, we are as hostile to the continental system of Bonaparte as Russia is.

When Alexander settles the one point with Napoleon, he will contest the other with Britain. So when America recovers her rights from Britain, she will maintain her other rights against France.

The truth is, that both the American and Russian cabinets, equally consider the French and British governments as the common disturbers of the commercial liberties of the world. Difference of situation has obliged us to select different enemies. But our interests & our feelings are the same.

Sweden and Denmark, in this respect, possesses the same interests as Russia.

The views of Austria and Prussia are territorial. But to elucidate the matter, we shall personify the different nations, and let each speak for itself.

America.—I am willing to make peace with England, provided she will refrain from impressing my lawful citizens, and permit my ships to navigate the ocean according to the established law of nations, and then I am determined to maintain by arms, if necessary, my rights against France.

Russia.—I have territory sufficient.—I am distant from France and with not an acre of its land. I will make peace with Buonaparte to-morrow if he abandons his continental system, and then I will stand ready to unite with America and the Baltic powers in support of "Free trade and Sailors' rights."

Sweden.—I will do as Russia does.

Denmark.—And so will I, if Russia guarantees the integrity of my dominions.

Austria.—I stand at the head of the great and venerable Germanic body. It was my duty to protect it. I wished to clip the ambitious and dangerous wings of the Emperor's son-in-law, but not to destroy the husband of his daughter and the father of his grand child. I readily consent to a safe and honorable peace.

Prussia.—Also I. God knows I cannot stand out alone. The honor of the allies must protect me from the vengeance of Nepoleon.

Britain.—Curse the allies! what, what! more money! all spent! run Castlereagh! quick boy! make haste! more money! bleed John Bull! quite fainted! half dead! loss of blood! d——n the allies! can't trust 'em! more money, curse the vultures! yes, yes! more money! eternally d——n them! more money! yes, yes! run Castlereagh! millions, millions! get it, get it! tax the people! plunder vessels! rob the world.

These few reflections may in some measure aid the reader in forming an idea with respect to a peace on the continent of Europe. It will be perceived we have not spoken for Bonaparte, for one plain reason, because he has spoken for himself. With respect to the question, how far these events will contribute to an American peace? we shall not answer for another plain reason, and that is because we consider the result too uncertain to venture an opinion. But withholding opinions and conjectures, we have no hesitation to offer this advance. Be prepared for war, and it will always be easy to meet peace.

A CORRECTION.

The following paragraph appeared in the Federal Gazette of Baltimore, on Monday evening:

Democratic manœuvering.—A *plan*, very *artfully contrived*, for *the removal of Dr. Leib from the Senate* of the United States has been attended with complete success. The post master general, Gideon Granger, as he states, was given to understand *that it would be agreeable to the President to have Leib appointed post master* for the city Philadelphia—the bait took, Leib was appointed, accepted of the office, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Within an hour after Leib's resignation was known, Mr. Granger had notice of his removal from the office of post master general, and Return J. Meigs was nominated to succeed him."

As it is far from our wish to say any thing more on this subject for the present, than to correct misrepresentation at its outset, we will only remark on the above extract, that, according to our information,

1. It is not true that the removal of Dr. Leib from the Senate was "a plan," nor, of course, that it was "artfully contrived," or contrived at all, to remove Mr. Leib from the Senate; because,

2. It is not true that the Post Master General "was given to understand that it would be agreeable to the President to have Mr. Leib appointed Postmaster."

Nat. Intel.

A bill has passed the Senate and has been twice read in the House of Representatives, one object of which is to authorise the Executive, in case of failure to fill the ranks of any of the Regiments in the army, to cause the said regiments to be *consolidated*, and the superintendary officers to be disbanded, with an allowance of three months' pay, and the usual mileage to such officers as shall be thus put out of service, *&c.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1814

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Sackett's Harbor, Feb. 11.

"Sir—On the 5th inst. the 8th and 20th regiments U. S. infantry received orders to proceed from French Mills to this place. This order was received at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 5th, and on the morning of the 6th the commenced their march and arrived at this place on the 10th. Thus, by having our reveille beat at 3 o'clock in the morning, we performed a march of 145 miles in less than 4 days. This detachment was commanded by Major Charles K. Gardiner, of the 25th infantry. He has set an example, on this occasion, which will be worthy of imitation by any of our Generals, should they again have occasion to descend the St. Lawrence.

"P S. A part of the 3d regiment artillery have arrived. The 11th and 21st infantry and 3d artillery are expected here on Sunday next.—The remainder are going to Plattsburg."

Albany Argus.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Newport, Feb 22.

This day arrived the Spanish sloop Cardeleria, Capt. Fernandez, 18 days from Montanzes, who informs that Capt. Cabavo, in the Spanish schr. Josephine, arrived at that place from New Providence, who reported the arrival at New Providence of a British gun brig and a letter of marque ship Nassau—who were part of the Cork fleet that had been dispersed by order of the commanding officer of the convoy, on the appearance of two American frigates. The last the brig saw was the frigates, one on each quarter of the 64 engaging her.—The brig and the letter of marque are the only two out of seven of the fleet which were destined for N. Providence, that had arrived.

Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Washington 14th Feb. 1814

GENERAL ORDERS

The British Commander in Chief in Canada having, in a proclamation dated at Kingston on the 4th day of September, 1813, declared, that a parole lawfully given does not forbid the exercise of any military functions other than that of "*bearing arms in garrison or in the field*"—and there being no decline on the part of the U. States to question the correctness of this declaration—It is therefore ordered, that all officers of the United States, prisoners of war on parole, are liable to be called to the discharge of the following duties—

1st. Recruiting.
2d. Drilling recruits.
3d. Guarding stores and prisoners of war in the interior; and
4th. Paying the troops and making purchases on account of the U. States.

All prisoners of war on parole will accordingly report themselves for these duties to the officer commanding the district in which they may happen to reside; and, failing to do so, if non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, or privates, will be apprehended and confined; and, if officers, will be dropped from the rolls of the army. By order of the Secretary of War,

J. B. WALBACH, Adj. Gen.

REPUBLICANISM IN GEORGETOWN TRIUMPHANT!

On Monday last an election was held for members of the Corporation in Georgetown, in this district. More votes were taken, we are informed, than ever known at any other election of this kind—a majority of democrats in each branch was elected. *Nat. Intel.*

REAL PATRIOTISM!

The Hon. William Gray, the Republican Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, has, since the declaration of war, loaned to Government, *FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!* at a lesser rate of interest than six per centum.

MARRIED, on Thursday last, by the Rev Mr. Markland, Mr. Alexander C. Flinn, of Denton, to Miss Sarah Holmes, of this town.

DIED, on Wednesday, after a short illness, *James Earle*, Esq Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Cashier of the Farmers Branch Bank at Easton.

——, On same day, Mr. *Impey Dawson*, of St. Michaels.

——, On the 1st inst at Gunpowder, Baltimore county, after a short illness, *Samuel Wainwright*, in the 31st year of his age—leaving a wife and two small children, to mourn the irreparable loss of an affectionate husband and tender father.

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

February 24th, 1814.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are requested to meet at their Banking House, on MONDAY, the 11th of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, for the renewal of Bank Charters.

By order.

Geo: T. Dunbar, Cash'r.

march 8 6

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

28th day of February, A. D. 1814.

ON application by petition of *John Kemp*, executor of the last will and testament of *Mabel Lowrey*, late of Talbot 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 one 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 28th day of February, Anno Domini, 1814.

Test—

Ja: Price, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Mabel Lowrey*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

John Kemp, Ex'or of Mabel Lowrey, dec'd.

march 8. 3

IN CHANCERY,

February 26th, 1814.

James Stoops, and Elizabeth his wife, vs. *James Tucker, Samuel Caldwell, & William Walker.* } This object of the bill filed in this cause, is to obtain an injunction to stay proceedings in the nature of an execution on a judgment rendered in Queen-Ann's county court, at May term, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, in the name of Samuel Caldwell, assignee of James Tucker, use of William Walker against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of W. W. Mason.

The bill states that a certain William W Mason, in his life time, executed his bond to James Tucker, for nineteen hundred and sixty eight dollars, current money, in consideration of certain tracts of land conveyed by the said James Tucker, and Maria his wife, to the said William;

That the said James assigned the said bond, and the money due thereon, to one Samuel Caldwell, who assigned the same to William Walker—That a judgment was obtained on the said bond in Queen Ann's county court, at the May term thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, against Elizabeth Mason, administratrix of the said William;

That before a conveyance of the said land by the said James, and Maria his wife, Edward Tilghman obtained four judgments against the said James, in the name of the State of Maryland, for his use against the said James, which the said William had no knowledge of at the time of the said conveyance; and that afterwards it was understood and agreed between the said William & James, that the amount of the judgments obtained by the said Edward against the said James should be deducted from the said bond. That the said Edward assigned the said judgments, obtained by him against the said James, to one Robert Godwin, lately deceased, and that Sarah Godwin, his administratrix, is reviving the same in the said county court, to render liable the said land to be executed and sold for the payment of the said judgment.

That the said James assigned the said bond and the money due thereon, without having deducted therefrom the judgments obtained by the said Edward, against him. The bill also states, that the said Samuel Caldwell and William Walker, resides in the State of Delaware. It is thereupon adjudged, and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 20th day of April next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, before the 20th of August next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed. True Copy,

Test,

James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Cancr.

March 8. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Charles Henrix*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in to the subscriber, legally authenticated. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, 1814.

John Gregory, Adm'r of Charles Henrix.

march 8 3

The subscriber has about five tons of Timothy Hay for sale.

JOHN GREGORY.

march 8 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Richard Tubman*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Richard Tubman, Ex'r of Richard Tubman, dec'd.

march 8 3q

By order of the Orphans' Court,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Solomon Turpin*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of August next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.—Given under my hand this 24th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Francis Turpin, Adm'r.

march 8. 3q

The Celebrated Full Bred Horse

R A T,

WILL cover mares this season at the Head of Chester, Sudler's Cross Roads, and Church Hill. Certificates of his pedegree and performances will be published in a few days.

James Roberts.

march 8

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Washington county, on the 16th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *London*, about 23 or 24 years of age, of a light complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar on his left wrist and hand, occasioned (he says) by a burn. He has a lively, pleasant look, speaks fast and stammers a good deal; has with him an old blue cloth coat, knitting pantaloons, a coarse grey roundabout and pantaloons, two coarse shirts, one pair of coarse stockings, an old fur hat and old shoes. He says he lately belonged to Mr. R. M'Ginnis, of Montgomery county, Md. who sold him to Mr. Joseph Smith, of Frederick county, Md and being subject to spasms, a dispute took place about him, in consequence of which he was turned at large. The owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his gaol fees, &c. agreeably to law.

Henry Switzer, Sheriff of Washington county, Md.

feb. 22, 1814.

☞ The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Baltimore American, and Easton Star, will please to publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks, and forward their bills to the office of the Maryland Herald for payment.

march 8. 3