FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

American Sea-Song—JACK MAINSTAY.

Jack Mainstay was dear to his comrades so true;
A lad that no dangers could baffle:
His country he lov'd, and his truck-hearted Sue,
And was always the foremast in battle.

Jack said to his Suck, as she went on the shore,
Cheer up, my dear girl! never mind it;
If I die, do ye see, why my troubles are o'er,
And tars must take life as they find it.

My country has call'd all her wrongs to redress,
And the rights of the tars to defend;
Then would ye, by snivelling Jack's spirits depress,
When he fights for so noble an end?

Fore and aft we've been wrong'd do ye see, by the foe;
Nab'd by land and by sea too, that's tougher,
And fore'd 'gainst our country to fight, do ye know,
Which, split me, a tar cannot suffer.

Avast, then my Sue! wipe the tear from your eye,
A bold sailor no danger appalls;
'Tis glorious, you know, for our country to die,
Then cheer up, 'tis my country that calls.

My country! the land of the brave and the free,
Where no tyrant to scourge us has pow'r;
Then sniver his timbers, who wou'd'nt, ye see,
For that country expire ev'ry hour.

Come, blubber no more! honest Mainstay is tough,
And from constancy never will part;
Life's bark to a sailor is nothing but stuff,
If steer'd not by honor's great chart.

But should he who destroys both the king and the tar,
Send poor Jack to his home in the grave,
Mind me Suck, teach my boy for his country to war,
And to die, like a son of the wave.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS,

Transmitted to Congress by the President, tending to explain the causes of the failure of our arms on the Northern Frontier.

(CONTINUED.)

Extract of a letter from the Secretary at War, to Major General Dearborn dated

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 29, 1813.

"Your despatches of the 11th & 14th inst. from Sackett's Harbor, and one of the 22d from Aloany, have been received. The correspondence between you and Major Murray, in relation to an exchange of prisoners, has been referred to the Department of State. The alteration in the plan of campaign, so as to make Kingston the last object, instead of making it the first, would appear to be necessary, or at least proper; but the force assigned to the attack of the upper posts, is believed to be too small.

"Accident may prevent a co-operation of the corps at Buffalo. That sent from Sackett's Harbour should have in itself the power of reducing forts George and Erie, and holding the militia who may be sent to support them.——The ships can give little aid in the business, except in merely covering the landing. Double the number you propose sending, would not be too many. Various considerations recommend the employment of a large and decisive force, and none, that I can think of, dissuade from it. If our first step in the campaign, and in the quarter from which most is expected, should fail, the disgrace of our arms will be complete. The public will lose all confidence in us, and we shall even cease to have any in ourselves. The party who first opens a campaign, has many advantages over his antagonist, all of which, however, are the result of his being able to carry his whole force against a part of his enemy's. Washington carried his whole force against the Hessians in New Jersey, and beating them, recovered that moral strength that self-confidence, which he had lost by many preceding disasters. We are now in that state of prostration that he was in, after he crossed the Delaware; but, like him, we may soon get on our legs again, if we are able to give some hard blows at the opening of the campaign. In this we cannot fail, provided the force we employ against his western posts be sufficiently heavy. They must stand or fall by their own strength. They are perfectly isolated and out of the reach of reinforcements: send there fore a force that shall overwhelm them—that shall leave nothing to chance. If I had not another motive, I would carry my whole strength, merely that their first service should be a successful one. The good effects of this will be felt thro'out the campaign.

"I have hastened to give you these thoughts, under a full conviction of their usefulness; and shall only, that there is no drawback upon this policy. When the fleet and army are gone, we have nothing at Sackett's Harbour to guard, nor will the place present an object to the enemy.

"How then would it read, that we had lost our object on the Niagara, while we had another brigade at Sackett's Harbour doing nothing?"

Extract of a letter from Major General Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated

ALBANY, April 8, 1813.

"I have this day been honoured with your letter of the 28th ult. As troops cannot with safety be transported from Sackett's Harbor to York or Niagara in flatteaux or flat bottomed boats, I must depend on Commodore Chauncey's armed vessels, with one or two other sloops, for the transportation of our troops, and it was considered doubtful whether more than three men could be to conveyed, which number I considered amply sufficient for the two first objects contemplated, but as many as can be transported with safety shall be sent. The co-operation of the troops under Gen Lewis may be relied on. Boyd and Winder are with him, and nothing but outrageous gales of wind can prevent success.

"The troops from Maryland & Pennsylvania arrived last evening. They, with the other detachments at Greenbush, will proceed towards Lake Ontario within 2 or 3 days. As soon as practicable, after sending off the troops, I shall move westward."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 19, 1813.

SIR,

Taking for granted that Gen. Prevost has not been able or willing, to reinforce Malden, Erie, and George, and that he has assembled at Kingston a force of *six* or *eight thousand* men, (as stated by you) we must conclude that he means to hazard his more western posts, shorten his line of defence, and place his right flank on Lake Ontario.

This arrangement is, no doubt, in consequence of our preparations at Sackett's Harbor. These gave him reason to fear that we meant to cut his line of communication at that point, which, so long as he has a hope of keeping the command of the Lake, is one of infinite importance to his views.

The danger, however, now is, that in the event of the success of the present expedition, he may lose this hope, abandon Kingston and concentrate his forces at Montreal.

This event is, in my opinon, so probable, as to render necessary a communication of the views of the President in relation to the movements on your part, (which shall be subsequent to those now making) on two suppositions:

1st. That the enemy will keep his ground at Kingston; and

2d. That he will abandon that ground and withdraw to Montreal.

On the first supposition, there is no difficulty in either selecting our object or the means of pursuing it. We ought to destroy the communication between Kingston and Montreal, by interposing a competent force between the two, and assailing the former by a joint operation of military and naval means.

Local circumstances favor this project. A few armed boats on Lake St Francis, stop all intercourse by water; in which case, cannon, military stores and articles of subsistence in *bulk*, cannot be conveyed between Montreal and Kingston.

From Lake Ontario to Ogdensburgh we command the navigation of the St Lawrence by our armed vessels, and under their protection, our army can be passed over and established on the Canada side at the point deemed most proper for attack.

On the other supposition, that the British garrison is withdrawn from Kingston and Montreal, the old question of approaching him by Lake Champlain or by the St Lawrence, recurs, and ought now to be settled, so that there should be no unnecessary pause in our operations at a later and more momentous period of the campaign.

The circumstences in favor of the St. Lawrence route, are these:

1st. Our force is now upon it.

2d. It furnishes a conveyance by water the whole distance.

3d. The enemy is not fortified on the St. Lawrence side, and has on it no strong out posts, which must be forced, in order to secure our flanks and rear, while engaged in the main attack; and

4th. By approaching his *flank*, (we this route enables you to do) instead of his *front*, we compel him to change his position, in which case he must do one of four things: either he must occupy the north side of the River or give up the south, or he must occupy the south side and give up the north, or he must confine himself to this Island and give up both sides; or lastly, he must occupy both sides, and in this case expose himself to be beaten in detail.

None of these advantages are to be found in approaching him by the other route. Our troops are not upon it; we cannot move by water; his outposts are fortified, and must be carried by assault; his front is the only assailable point, and that is, covered by the St. Lawrence; our attack must be made exactly where he wishes it to be made; all his arrangements and defences are, of course, in full operation, nor is he compelled to disturb them in the smallest degree.—In a word, we must fight him on *his* previous dispositions and plans, and not on any of our own.

These reasons are deemed conclusive for preferring the route of the St. Lawrence, and your measures (subsequent to your expedition) will, therefore, be conformed to this object.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major Gen. Dearborn.

[Here follows Gen. Dearborn's letter dated York, U. C. April 28, 1813, giving an account of the capture of the place. It has already been published.]

[TO BE CONTINUED]

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY
OF
SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY
ALSO,
BLANK BOOKS, ASSORTED.
Just received, and for sale at this Office.

It will be seen by the following, that the agents of the British faction have received their *quietus* in *Lincolnville*, as well as *Gloucester*. These repeated checks by the PEOPLE, ought to teach the factionists wisdom, and induce them to desist from their nefarious projects, before they proceed to such extremities as to bring down upon their devoted heads the punishment due to treachery and insurgency.

They called the citizens of Lincolnville together, for the purpose of exciting a spirit of rebellion against the Government; but, penetrating their base views, they defeated them, by denouncing in a most spirited and patriotic manner, their flagitious conduct in the Legislature, and voting TO SUPPORT BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WAR! *Boston Patriot.*

At a legal Town Meeting* of the inhabitants of Lincolnville, convened the 9th day of February, A. D. 1814, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency or inexpediency of petitioning the President of the U. States, or the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, on the subject relative to a repeal or amendment of the Embargo Law; after due consideration, and the sense of the meeting being taken, it was voted to choose Captain JOSIAH STETSON, Moderator, by a large majority, and to choose a Committee of five, to draught Resolutions; and the following gentlemen were chosen, viz Philip Ulmer, Esq. Nathaniel Milliken, Capt James Mahoney, Mr. John Mahoney, and Major Jacob Ulmer, who drew up the following Resolutions, which were accepted by the town by a large majority, and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That this town has full confidence in the administrators of our present Republican government, that we rest in full assurance that they have wisdom & energy to support the Rights and Independence of the free and enlightened people of these United States. Engaged in a war urged upon us by a proud, haughty, and tyrannical nation, we feel it our indispensable duty to use our utmost endeavors to support it in the most vigorous manner, until we can obtain a permanent and honourable peace; a peace which shall secure to us those sacred rights which were obtained by the patriots of '76; rights which we are determined never to sacrifice to the price of Britain or relinquish to the vain prattlers of their deluded allies in the Legislature of Massachusetts:—Therefore, we do not hesitate to raise our hands in support of the war, until it shall terminate in such a peace.

Resolved, That we view the late message of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth to the Senate & House of Representatives, as breathing a spirit of disolution of the Union, and rebellion against the General Government, rather than a spirit of union, peace and harmony, among a free, enlightened people; which ought to be the chief study and greatest delight of a man worthy to fill such a station.

Resolved, That we neither fear the threats, nor regard the flatteries of the sons of confusion and discord, sung by a rebellious party in the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That a large majority of this town will, at the risk of their lives and property, use all lawful means to support the Laws and Constitution of the United States; and will hold in utter contempt, those who may endeavour to evade the same; and such as do, we will use our utmost endeavors to bring to condign punishment.

Signed,
JOSIAH STETSON, *Moderator.*
Attest—
JACOB ULMER, *Clerk pro tempore.*

* The Meeting was called at the request of twelve Federal gentlemen.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Granting Moses Hook the right of preemption.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Moses Hook, of the Mississippi Territory, shall have the right of preemption to three hundred acres of land including his improvements, and designated on the plat or map of the township as number fourteen: *Provided*, The said Moses Hook enter the said tract of land with the Register of the Land Office for the land district west of Pearl river, and make the first payment for the same within six months from the passage of this act, and complete his payment as prescribed by law.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
January 25, 1814.
Approved. JAMES MADISON.

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henrix, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Peacock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his former customers, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured. Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the best provender; and every reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

SOLOMON LOWE.

jan. 4——m

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,
January 31st, 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock in this institution, on or before FRIDAY the first of April next.

By order,
JAMES STERRETT, Cash'r.

feb. 8——15q

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
16th day of February, A. D. 1814.

ON application of JAMES CAIN, administrator of *Elijah Spence*, 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 16th day of February, Anno Domini, 1814.

L. S.

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 *Elijah Spence*, 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 first 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 22d day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

JAMES CAIN, Adm'r
of Elijah Spence, dec'd.

feb. 22 3

MARYLAND:
KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
February 11, 1814.

ORDERED, That RICHARD BRICE, administrator of *Joseph Brice*, deceased, cause to be inserted for three successive weeks, in the Star published in Easton, a notice according to law, for said dec'd's creditors to produce their claims.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Joseph Brice*, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

RICHARD BRICE, Adm'r.

feb 22. 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Joshua Carr*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate: All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.—Given under my hand this first day of March, 1814.

ROGER HOOPER, Adm'r
of Joshua Carr, dec'd.

march 1. 3q

LAND TO LEASE.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 acres of Land, lying in Caroline county, on which are a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, (formerly the residence of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased,) will be leased to a good tenant on advantageous terms.—For further particulars apply at the Star office.

march 1

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where from his arrangements, every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS HENRIX.

january 4, 1814——m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Elisha Medford*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of Sept. next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

PETER MEDFORD.

feb. 22. 3q

REMOVAL.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the room lately occupied by Major John Meredith as a store-room, opposite the Court House, where he has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of SADDLERY—and where he will continue to execute work in his line with neatness and dispatch.

WILLIAM BROMWELL.

jan. 4——m

N. B. Orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to. W. B.

MAP OF LOWER CANADA.

Just received, and for sale at this Office,
A NEW AND CORRECT
MAP OF LOWER CANADA,
Compiled from Holland's large Map of that 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 A. LAY, of N. York.

ALSO,
PART II. OF VOL. IV.
EDINBURG ENCYCLOPÆDIA.
Just received.

☞ Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.

feb. 22.

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

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 *Thomas C. Nicols*, 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 the November session of 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition—And being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against his body—I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Thomas C. Nicols, be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in May term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and 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 Thomas C. Nicols 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 20th day of November, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy. Test—
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
of Talbot county court.

feb. 15,——1c3w3m— 15:n 529:a 19:n.10.

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 21th ult a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter cloathing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

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

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md. june 1——m

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

BROKE GAOL,

On Wednesday-night, 9th inst. one dark mulatto man by the name of *Daniel Johns*, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has a large beard and whiskers—He is well known in and about Easton—He says he was set free by a lady of Easton, formerly Miss Harriott M'Callom. He was committed to gaol on suspicion of stealing a horse.

Also a bright mulatto man by the name of *Nathan*, (slave of Mr. Robert Gardner, on Kent Island,) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a pert lively look. He was committed to gaol on suspicion of piloting the British up to Queens-Town. Any person apprehending both or either of said negroes, and returning them to the gaol in Centreville, shall be paid all reasonable expenses they may be at in so doing.

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff
of Queen Ann's county.

feb. 15——m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th day of January last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Arnold*. He is about 45 years of age, five feet four inches high; his clothing when committed were a blue striped kersey roundabout, homespun twill'd cotton jacket, linsey pantaloons—frost-bitten feet: Says he belongs to Mr. Edward Clouden, about 12 miles from Leonard Town, St. Mary's county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland.

feb. 2 (8)——2

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 15th day of January last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Joshua*; says he is fifty-two years of age, five feet four inches high; his clothing when committed were a drab coloured cloth great coat, black cloth waistcoat, a muslin shirt, blue cloth pantaloons, good coarse shoes and stockings—has a scar on the right side of his nose, also a mark on his breast which was caused by a burn: Says he belongs to Mr. James Combs, on the Sugar Land, Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff
Frederick county, Maryland.

jan. 28 (8)——2