WASHINGTON, June 23.

The subjoined letter from one of Capt. Caldwell's troopers to his friend in this City, contains the latest intelligence from our volunteers on the Patuxent, and affords a correct account of an occurrence which has been much misrepresented by verbal reports.

Near Benedict, Wednesday evening, June 22, 1814.

My last informed you from Jonnson's Mills, that the enemy had left Benedict on the preceding morning. About two o'clock yesterday, however, we received information that the enemy had again landed at Benedict. The cavalry from the District under the command of Major John Peter, immediately marched for that place; our artillery and riflemen being several miles in the rear.——We reached the hills above Benedict about half past 5 o'clock in the evening, where we found Gen. Stuart with a company of riflemen, and a few cavalry and infantry, all militia like ourselves.—Scarcely had we arrived, having received on the road certain information that the enemy were at Benedict, than it was ascertained that a small detachment of the enemy probably a marauding party, were in sight.—The word was given to charge, and our cavalry rushed on with such impetuosity as entirely to break their own ranks, which, considering the nature of the ground, was perhaps necessary.—Tho' at a great distance when we came in sight, we presently overtook 3 or 4 of the enemy and made them prisoners. The remainder of the party made their way into an adjoining field over a fence which it was necessary to pull down before we could get at them. After some fighting, 2 or 3 more were taken in the field and 1 killed. All the rest, being but few, one of them a Lieutenant by the name of Marshall, escaped into an adjoining marsh, and reached their vessels. We have to lament the loss of one of the Alexandria troopers, Francis Wise, who was shot with a musket by one of the British, who most bravely fought until he was killed by repeated wounds, and who proved to be a sergeant of marines of proverbial courage and strength, as he evinced on this occasion, having before he was disabled, wounded another of the troopers with his bayonet, and very nearly overpowered Gen. Stuart of the militia, who engaged him after Wise was killed. By the time we had cleared the field, formed our troops again within about 400 yards of the town, the riflemen militia and a small company of ill-organized artillery with two pieces advanced on the ground. Meanwhile the enemy, from his brig and barges opened a very brisk fire of round and grape shot on us for 15 or 20 minutes, to which the cavalry were particularly exposed, very few of whom probably ever heard the whistling of shot about their ears; but who stood their ground with much steadiness. A few shot were fired from the 2 pieces of artillery on the British schooner and barges lying at the town; but no other of the militia had an opportunity to fire a shot. Perceiving that the enemy were all on board his barges, and that we therefore could not reach or injure him, the order to retire was given by Gen. Stuart; and we all retired in good order, and re-occupied the heights, in the midst of a heavy cannonading. It is astonishing and appears like a Providential interference, that not one of the large or grape shot, which fell around us, touched a man or horse. The only loss we met with was that of poor Wise, who fell nobly, having been shot in the act of charging on one of the enemy. An express was sent off for our artillery and riflemen, under the command of Major George Peter, who marched all night, and arrived near this place before day light; when, on reconnoitreing, it was found that the enemy had entirely abandoned Benedict, and gone down the River. Wise was buried to day with the honors of war, by the Alexandria troop, at a church some miles off. We are now encamped at this place, prepared again to act as well as we can against the enemy if he again appear, for whom, by the way, this ground is the most advantageous that can be imagined, being for nearly a mile round the landing a dead level, and giving a complete range for the galling fire of the heavy guns on board his vessels. *Nat. Intel.*

NEW BEDFORD, June 15.

The selectmen of Wareham have politely forwarded us an account of the destruction of the shipping at that port, by the British, which we received last evening. As several contradictory reports have been circulated relative to that affair: And as the correctness of the following statement may be relied on, we hasten to present it to the public.

WAREHAM, June 14.

To the Editor of the New Bedford Mercury.

SIR,

Yesterday morning we were informed of the approach of the enemy, and at about 11 o'clock, A. M. they landed at the village called the Narrows, with a flag. There were six barges and 220 men. They demanded before the proper authority could arrive all the public property; and declared, that in case they were molested, every house within their reach should be consumed. We were not prepared to make any opposition, and promised not to.——To prevent a violation on our part, they detained a number of men and boys as prisoners for their security; declaring that if any of their men were injured, they should be put to immediate death. Having stationed centries back of the village, they proceeded to fire the vessels and cotton manufactory. Twelve vessels were fired, five of which were totally destroyed; the remainder were extinguished after the enemy departed. The cotton manufactory was also extinguished. Damages estimated twenty thousand dollars. It is supposed that the enemy came from the Nimrod brig, and Superb seventy-four.

BENJAMIN BOURNE,
BENJAMIN FEARING,
Selectmen of Wareham.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1814.

In addition to the preceding accounts from Com. Barney, we have been informed that considerable firing was heard in different parts of the county on Sunday morning last, which lasted upwards of an hour (250 guns were counted) in the direction of Patuxent. The stoppage of the mail across the bay, may deprive us of particulars for several days.

ENEMY UP THE BAY.

Information has been received that a small force of the enemy's vessels have progressed up the bay, and lay off Kent Point yesterday, a brig and two schooners, whose barges had taken and destroyed 2 or 3 coasters. No doubt part of the force lately up the Patuxent.

It is reported that one of the Packet Boats belonging to the line from Haddaway's Ferry to Annapolis, (the property of Mr. Sears,) had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Since the above was prepared for the press, and at a late hour last evening, we were advised that the above force had, (as might have been expected) returned down the bay, and had added to their plunder several other bay craft.

By an arrival at Boston from Halifax, London dates to the 14th of May are received. We have neither room nor time even to give a summary of the contents put into our hands; but from a hasty perusal, we did not discover them of further moment than a vigorous prosecution of the war against this country, from the number of troops destined for the American station. Difficulties appear to have arisen in Paris, as to the Constitution offered Louis 18th by the Senate—that he had not adopted it, though it had its friends as well as enemies among the people.

Annapolis, June 25

On Wednesday morning last a flag of truce arrived in this harbor from the enemy below, with despatches, and some letters for people in different parts of the United States. Amongst others there was two packages from Mr. Swertchkoff to Mr. Dashkoff, the Russian minister. One large bundle from Admiral J. B. Warren to Gen. Mason, and one letter from Admiral Cockburn to Col. Barclay. The nature of those several despatches cannot be conjectured with any degree of certainty.

Washington City, June 23.

We have received no authentic information from the Patuxent since Tuesday. It is said, and we believe correctly, that the enemy evacuated Benedict on Monday at noon, a short time, we suppose, before our mounted troops reached that point. The foot companies could not have arrived until some hours afterwards.

From the Patuxent, we have not, since Sunday, received any official intelligence. We learn by a gentleman who left Nottingham early yesterday morning, that the enemy's barges which had ascended the Patuxent as high as that town, had gone down the river without doing any material damage. The boats and several larger vessels, which were left below at Benedict had been occupied in removing a quantity of tobacco from the warehouses, by which several merchants in this district, and others will sustain a very serious loss.

We do not learn that any late attack has been made on Com. Barney's flotilla—nor will there be, we presume, before the enemy has drawn his forces from above and concentrated his whole strength for that purpose. In the vicinity of Com. Barney's position, a considerable body of artillery and other forces have been stationed, principally from this city, for the purpose of co-operating in the defence of the flotilla, which is believed to be now placed beyond the reach of danger. *Nat. Intel.*

Erie, June 17.

On Monday evening Col. Campbell, with a detachment of regulars, embarked on board the U. S. schooners Porcupine and Somers, and sailed for Buffaloe. The men were healthy and in fine spirits.

Arrived yesterday, U. S. schooner Tigress, S. M. Champlin, from Detroit; left here on Sunday last. Mr. Champlin understood information had been received that near 2000 hostile Indians had collected at Saganau on Lake Huron, distant from Detroit about 120 miles.

Raleigh, (N. C.) June 17.

Major Gen. Pinckney and suite (who have been taking a view of our seaboard) arrived here yesterday. He visits this place, we understand, in order to confer with his Excellency the Governor, on the best means of defending our seaboard. *Register.*

From the Delaware Gazette Extra, June 21.

BRITISH IN THE DELAWARE

For the following information the Editor of the Delaware Gazette is indebted to the Post Master, Lewistown, Del.

Lewis, Sunday morning, June 19

SIR—I hasten to inform you that a large British frigate entered our bay last evening, supposed to be the Niemen, and came to anchor about two miles below the Brown, and early this morning sent two barges and captured a schooner, and are now taking her alongside. She is supposed to be a schooner belonging to Indian river, Capt. Marvel, from Suffolk, with shingles. There are several vessels in the bay, and it is feared that some of them will be captured before they are apprised of their danger.

I am, sir, your's, in haste,
JOHN W. WEST

Philadelphia, June 22

FROM CAPE MAY.

CAPE ISLAND, June 19

I would wish to inform you, that the Delaware is blockaded by a frigate, apparently rated for 36 guns. She came in yesterday afternoon, bearing a white flag, and continued it up till near sunset, when she hoisted an American ensign at the peak and the union jack at the fore top gallant mast head. Her barges are this moment up the Bay, making great slaughter among the shallops.

I have hopes that our gun boats and barges, will proceed immediately down and cause them to be more cautious in their depredations.

P. S.—7 P. M. The schr. Hazard, Archer, of Salem, from Boston, has taken a pilot. The frigate lay at anchor near the Brown.

Boston, June 20.

THE LAUNCH.

On Saturday an attempt was made to launch the United States' ship INDEPENDENCE, from the navy yard in Charlestown. The ship moved on her ways 77 feet and then stopped. As the tide was up, and covered a considerable extent of the ways, from a full examination, it was deemed proper not to make any efforts to get her off, until a more general survey could be made on the tide's leaving her. It was then found that the only cause of her stopping was the tallow not adhering to the ways. An effort was yesterday made to force her over the bare ways by mechanical powers, which did not succeed; and the ways will therefore be removed, and again tallowed—after which the ship will no doubt glide into her element, (to which she has partly advanced) in perfect safety; so much so, that we are authorised to state that Com. Bainbridge would not have her in her original position, could it be done merely by expressing the wish.

All persons who have seen her, and are competent to judge, consider the foundation of the wharf and ways perfectly secure, and that the ship is admirably secured in her cradle. Preparations will be completed on Tuesday or Wednesday next, at farthest, for launching the ship, when not the least doubt remains of her being launched in perfect safety.

LAUNCH OF THE FRIGATE GUERRIERE.

PHILADELPHIA June 21.

Yesterday afternoon, about 15 minutes 4 o'clock, the United States' frigate GUERRIERE, Com. Rodgers, was launched into the element of which, we trust, she will hereafter be an ornament.

The novelty of such a spectacle, added to the high estimation our little navy has attained, attracted the attention of upwards of fifty thousand people, who assembled on the shores of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in the steam boat, shipping and small craft, almost literally covering the river Delaware, in the vicinity of Kensington, amid whose acclamations, this elegant ship glided most handsomely into the river—and we are happy to add, not the slightest accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the scene.

It must be acknowledged, that our English enemy is proceeding with *most impartial magnanimity* in the work of destruction along the whole of the American coast, from Maine to Georgia, sparing neither federalist nor republican—ships, brigs, schooners, boats, every thing, great or small, is his prey—And whilst the flames of our burning vessels and houses are illuminating the firmament, the factionists are burning thousands of lamps, singing psalms, and praying to Heaven for the success of our enemy!!!—We defy the whole history of the world, from the days of Cain to the French revolution, to produce an instance of such extraordinary insanity as is now exhibiting by the factious portion of the people of America.

Look at the opposition publications in New England, and you will see them full of complaints and the grossest invectives against the general government, for not defending *their* coast!—The very men who have done every thing in their power to counteract the measures of government, and who are, at this moment, mocking Heaven with their hypocritical prayers, for the success of their enemies and the disasters of their friends!

Let us cast an eye on the scene that is now acting near our own doors, and see how matters are conducted on the banks of the Patuxent—About 200 of the enemy proceed without molestation up the river, place single centinels at a distance from one another, and at their leisure, either burn houses, steal cattle, entice negroes, or roll hhds. of tobacco on board of their boats, whilst the inhabitants are looking on, and their leaders are holding sham conversations with the enemy.—We would be ashamed to relate half the disgraceful stories we have heard of the conduct of some persons. If the men of that part of the country had been like the men of any other country, with only pokers and pitchforks, they might have beaten off the enemy; at least, they might have confined him to his boats. Instead of which, they also are complaining of government, and begging for assistance from Baltimore!—What is the value of an hundred, or a thousand hogsheads of Tobacco, in comparison with the immense value and importance of the City of Baltimore?

Where is the Governor of the State of Maryland? What measures has HE taken to preserve the property of the inhabitants of his district?—By law, he is Commander in Chief of the Militia—and it is his bounden duty, by virtue of his office, to call out the militia, either to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection—Has he done so?—No—Where is the Governor of the State of Maryland? Is he singing psalms with the Governor of Massachusetts; or is he depending on the assistance of the Democrats of Baltimore? *Balt. American*

AMERICAN BRAVERY.

We hear again and again of the bravery of HULL, DECATUR, and BAINBRIDGE, and we have celebrated in every possible form the destruction of the *Guerriere*, *Java*, and *Peacock*, and the capture of the *Boxer*, *Epervier*, and the glorious deeds on Lake Erie; but scarcely a word is said of the gallantry of our land forces do what they will. *Tippecanoe* and *Brownstown* are suffered to pass away, in a great measure, in silence; and this will be the case with the heroes of Oswego, unless justice and gratitude assume the pen.

We have no hesitation in declaring that the defence of Oswego, by *less than three hundred* men, against a land and naval force of *three thousand*, is comparably superior to any thing the British ever performed on the continent of America. The conduct of the British evince their sence of it; they have done every thing in their power to conceal the knowledge of their drubbing from their own people, by displaying the color taken from a fort of six old guns, half of which were useless, and defended with less men than the crew of one of the vessels of their squadron. This color they displayed at the government house at Montreal, under a discharge of cannon for their great victory.

The defence of Oswego is undoubtedly one of the most gallant actions on the records of the present day; and ought to be celebrated as much as any of our actions by sea. The officer who commanded, (Lieut. Col. MITCHELL,) has earned a never fading laurel, and rendered that post famous by his gallantry. Several officers whom he praises went from Massachusetts; and it would be almost a criminal act of injustice to suffer their heroism to pass off in silence, like the battle of *Brownstown*.—Were the case reversed, the ships American, and the defence British, Europe and America would echo the exploit; MITCHELL would be made a Lord of, and all his officers knighted and baroneted. History will place the battle of *Brownstown* and the defence of the post of *Oswego*, with its apology for a fort, among the most brilliant affairs ever achieved by our countrymen. We highly applaud the toast given at PEABY'S dinner—"*The Army:—who only want an opportunity to equal the glory of our Navy.*" Boston Patriot

THE BRITISH NAVY.

It consists at present of 1040 ships of different descriptions; of which 760 are in commission.—Of these 161 are of the line, 24 for 50 to 44, 165 frigates, 130 sloops of war, 9 fire ships, 133 brigs, 43 cutters and 57 schooners.

FOR THE STAR.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline.

GENTLEMEN,

As the day is fast approaching, on which you are to make choice of Directors for transacting the affairs of the Bank, I have taken the liberty of offering a few thoughts for your consideration.

It is presumable, gentlemen, that your intention in taking the Stork, was with a view of benefitting the citizens of Caroline and the adjacent counties, at the same time allowing yourselves a suitable profit for your money vested. To effect this, you should be extremely particular in the choice of your Directors.

In the first place, they should be men of the strictest probity: In the second place, they should be men who would require as little accommodation themselves as possible: And, in the third place, they should be men who are not *largely indebted* to other Banks—as it is said of old, "it is a hard matter for a man to serve two masters" at the same time, and be faithful to both. And further, gentlemen, *the Directors* should be exceedingly cautious in *their selection* of *suitable officers* for the faithful transacting of the business of the Bank. *These officers* should be men not only fully competent to execute the trust reposed in them, but also men, *like Cæsar's wife* whose characters stand unimpeachable for honesty and sobriety, but unsuspected.

With such Directors, and such officers, to conduct the business of the Bank, the fair presumption will be the Bank *must be prosperous*. But, *on the contrary, the very reverse*. The Capital being small, it will require to be managed in the best possible manner, to be useful to the citizens and profitable to the stockholders; but if it should so *unfortunately* turn out, that this Bank is to be conducted in any other manner, instead of being found useful to the community and the Stockholders, *it will prove to be a curse*.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Denton, June 23, 1814.

Sackett's Harbour, June 10.

SIR,

I have seen a letter published in your paper of the 7th inst giving "further particulars of the affair at Sandy Creek," which the inclosed order of the commanding general will correct.—Capt Woolsey would not wear laurels won by and belonging to Maj Appling or any his gallant corps. There was no artillery engaged in this affair. Capt Woolsey was not in the action; he no doubt was *engaged with his boats*. The plan which succeeded was Maj. Appling's—he can plan as well as execute.

Respectfully, (in haste)
G. C. MITCHELL, *Lt Col. Art.*

The Editor of the Albany Argus.

Albany, June 17.

Sir James Yeo learning that the new ship Superior was finished, has raised the blockade of Sackett's Harbor, and returned to Kingston.—Our squadron have been out for a few hours, in order to get the trim of the new ships.

The new frigate was launched on Saturday last.

At the late Federal District Court, for Albemarle District, his honor Judge Potter decided that the negro slaves captured in two British barges, by Capt Pharoah Farrow, and a company of Cape Hatteras militia, did not become the property of the captors, but being taken by the land forces, accrued to the United States. *Newbern paper.*

The Daily Advertiser is compelled, by custom, to publish the answer of the Senate of Massachusetts to the Governor's speech—which is a *tirade* or strain of abuse against the People, the Laws and the Administration of the U. States, as false, scandalous and libellous as were ever punished in the pillory or by cropping, fine and imprisonment; as bitter and malignant as any hireling of the British ministry would have written; and a foul stain upon the annals of legislation in this country. It is as bad as any of the invectives of the Federal Republican—and that is saying enough of it. *Columbian.*

A RENEGADO.

"One renegado is worse than ten Turks."—The printer in Nova Scotia, who is the most virulent in his abuse of the "yankees" and their government, was the publisher of an English paper in Massachusetts, not long ago.

MARRIED, on Thursday the 23d inst by the Rev Mr Talbott, Mr ABRAHAM GRIFFITH, to Miss MARY MANSHIP, both of Caroline county.

LAND FOR SALE,

On a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his FARM in Talbot county, near the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Gibson and William Slaughter, Esq'rs. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. The buildings consist of a good dwelling house and kitchen, an extensive barn, corn house and store house, and an extensive granary.

The mercantile and vessel business could be carried on to great advantage on this farm, and a successful herring fishery might be established here, with but little expense.

This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, for the purchasers' notes bearing interest from the date, with approved security. Upon the payment of the money a deed will be given.

James G. Seth.

Hillsboro' june 28 3

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St Michaels river, near the town of St Michaels, containing 133 acres of Land, about 40 acres of which is woodland, the residue cleared. On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet, nearly new—kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthiness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser.—Property in or near Easton would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

P. S. Should this Farm not be sold by the first of August, it will then be for rent. J. P.

june 28

BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD.

Any gentleman having borrowed from the gentleman in the county, the 4th vol. of the above work, will oblige by leaving it at the Star office.

june 28

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Negro Man, who has been accustomed to the charge of horses, &c. for which a liberal price will be given, if immediate application be made to the subscriber.

Philip Wallis.

Easton, Md. june 28

KENDAL F. HOLMES,

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the

Saddling, Cap and Harness Making,

in the town of Denton, opposite the Court house, where he hopes by his constant assiduity and knowledge of the above business, to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom. Having now an assortment of materials in his line of the best quality.

Dacton, June 28 3

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,
WASHINGTON 14th June, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

The President has been pleased to issue the following Proclamation, of which due notice will be taken.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the Army of the United States, have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall within three months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the seventeenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-eighth.

James Madison.

By the President—
James Monroe,
Secretary of State.

All Officers and Soldiers of the Army are required to continue their exertions in detecting and bringing to trial deserters from the army.

A premium not exceeding *fifty dollars* for each deserter will be paid by the commanding officer of the post, garrison or district to which he may be brought and delivered. All officers and soldiers are required to enforce the law against such citizen or citizens as shall entice or procure a soldier to desert. The words of the law are as follows, viz:

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognisance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War
John R. Bell,
Asst. Insp'r. Gen'l.

NOTE.—Those Printers of Newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States, are invited to give the said proclamation and this order three publications within each week, for two months.

june 28

MARYLAND:

Queen-Ann's County, Set.

ON application of CHARLES R. NICHOLSON, of Queen Ann's county, to me the subscriber, one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, by a petition in writing, stating that he is actually confined in the goal of said county for debts which he is wholly unable to pay, and praying a discharge under the insolvent laws of this State; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition: And he having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided within the State of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application—and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the county court of said county, on the first Saturday of next October term, to answer the allegations of his creditors. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles R. Nicholson, be forthwith discharged from his confinement, and do hereby appoint the said first Saturday of next October term of Queen Ann's county court, for the creditors of the said Charles R. Nicholson to be and appear before the said court, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles R. Nicholson should not be finally discharged under the insolvent laws of this State. I do further order the said Charles R. Nicholson to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court House door of the said county, and to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once every two weeks, for three months successively, before the said first Saturday of next October term. Given under my hand this 15th day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Lemuel Purnell.

june 28—eo3m....3.12.26:a 9.23:a 6.20:o 4

CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT.

THE creditors of *Isaac Bailey*, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Isaac Bailey, to the honorable John Done, chief judge of the fourth judicial district, in the recess of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session 1805, and the several acts supplementary thereto; he having complied with the terms and conditions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, for his appearance before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Bailey should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—
Tho: Richardson, Clk.

june 28 4q

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 1st inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JERRY CARTER, and says he belongs to Gen. Ridgley, near Baltimore. He appears to be about 35 years of age, is about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, has a scar on the ball of his left thumb, and one on his nose. His clothing are one Constitution cord and one green baize roundabout, white hersey pantaloons, tow shirt, an old fur hat and new coarse shoes. The owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

Henry Sweitzer, Sheriff
of Washington county

june 8, (28)