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LAW INTELLIGENCE.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—
OCTOBER TERM, 1814, AT BOSTON.
Stephen Decatur, Esq. App. vs. Ship Liverpool Hero and Cargo.

This was a cause of great interest to the navy. The ship Liverpool Hero and cargo were condemned in the District Court as prize to the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, Evans, commander, and *after deducting the duties accruing to the U. States on the importation of the cargo,* the residue of the proceeds was ordered to be distributed, one moiety to the U. States, and the other to the officers and crew of the frigate Commodore Decatur being entitled as flag-officer to one twentieth of one moiety, appealed from so much of the decree as related to duties, for the purpose of settling the question as to the right of the government to a deduction of the entire duties before distributed to the captors thus leaving to the captors only one third instead of one moiety.

The cause was argued upon this point by Selfridge for the Appellant and Blake District Attorney, for the United States.

On Monday the 31st ult. the Hon. Judge Story delivered an able opinion, in which after stating that prize goods imported into the U. States in public ships are to be considered as imported by the U. States, and therefore not subject to the rules which govern ordinary importations, he quoted the 14th section of the prize act passed 26th June, 1812, as decisive of the point in question. That section, after exempting from the operation of the non-importation acts all prize goods captured from the enemy by private armed vessels, or *by the vessels of war and revenue* of the U. States, declares that all such goods, when imported into the U. States, shall pay the same duties, to be secured and collected in the same manner, as the like goods if imported in vessels of the U. States from any foreign port or place in the ordinary course of trade are or may at the time be liable to pay. Great embarrassments however, attend the application of this law to practice, it being difficult to conceive how the United States can secure to themselves the duties on the portion belonging to them. This portion too is pledged as a fund for the payment of pensions to the navy, and would be greatly diminished by a deduction of duties.

Upon the whole the Hon. Judge was of opinion, though not unattended with difficulties "that duties are in no event to be deducted from the moiety belonging to the U. States, but the same is wholly to accrue to the navy fund, and that the other moiety belonging to the officers and crew is subject to duties."

Boston W. Messenger.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

THE CLASSIFICATION BILL

Seems not to be relished by "the British party in America," as Mr. STEPHEN called it in the House of Commons. The Legislature of Connecticut have resolved to re-assemble, in case it should become an act of Congress, to consider the expediency of resisting its execution. But the fanatical casuists in that legislature are not quite agreed to the platform of the faith upon which they would build their fabric of sedition and treason. A venerable member thinks that Congress has "the same power over the union *that the mind has over the body,*" and that the measures which it deems necessary to carry on the war can only be resisted upon the ground that the war itself is *offensive and unjust;* whilst, on the other hand, his coadjutors think, that though Congress may have the power of declaring war, it does not follow that they have the power of prosecuting it.—Both of these sophisms are a satire upon the wisdom of the framers of the constitution, and the bare statement of them places their absurdity in a light so ludicrous as to render it perfectly evident that they are mere pretexts to gloss over the crimes meditated by their inventors.

Whether the menaces of these men be serious, or intended to excite a panic at Washington, it is equally the duty of Congress to disregard them. The question is not whether the United States are to govern Massachusetts and Connecticut, but whether Massachusetts and Connecticut, are to govern the United States. It is an insurrection of the members against the head; and if the classification be necessary to a successful prosecution of the war, the defeat of that measure involves, as its inevitable consequence, a disgraceful and ruinous peace. This result is the real object of the disaffected. To this end are their machinations directed. The enemy has declared that he will graduate his future demands by the fortune of the war. To decide that fortune against the United States is the aim of the opposition faction in the New England states. If they will not take up arms to rescue their own people beyond the Penobscot from the British yoke, will they move to prevent the severance of Louisiana from the Union? If they will not put forth their strength to preserve the fishery, in which they are so deeply interested, will they exert it to maintain our right to the equal navigation and naval controul of the lakes? It is plain that nothing is to be expected from their patriotism, nor even from their self-love. Still less is their love of liberty to be relied on. With them this generous sentiment is distorted to the destruction of the free institutions under which the nation has so long flourished. Their pride is provincial; their ambition is inverted; and their courage consists only in criminal daring. Whether, therefore, it be a farce or a tragedy which they purpose to enact, the wisdom of the national legislature ought to be on its guard against treading in the steps of the tenth Congress. A retrogade course will surely lead to destruction; whilst in firm councils there is hope. The good will be sustained in their virtuous resolution to resist crime by such an example of legislative courage; whilst the wicked may be awed by it into submission. Even at the worst it would be far better to cut off these infected limbs than to suffer the whole body politic to perish. It would be more eligible that the New England states should be severed from the union, than that its sound parts should be partitioned by the enemy.—We do not mean to say that this district of country ought, in any event, to be released from its obligations under the federal compact. It ought no more to be admitted as a party to a pacification with Great Britain than her Indian allies. There are, among us inhabitants, too many men imbued with the love of freedom and an attachment to republican government to be sacrificed to the double scourge of faction and a foreign yoke.

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

The recent movements in the legislature of Massachusetts, says the Albany Register, have attracted the serious attention of all reflecting men, throughout the Union. The report of Mr. Otis, in conformity to which delegates have been chosen for the proposed convention of Hartford, is already in possession of our readers; and we now present them with the protest of the minority, against the adoption of that report. We frankly confess that we rejoice to see this protest. It speaks, in our opinion, the language which ought to flow from the lips and pen of every orator and statesman in New England, and throughout the Union. The idea of a separation, or of any measure tending to a result so awful, could not, even in the calm of peace, be viewed but with horror, by any mind sensibly alive to the future destiny of the U. States. But in the midst of war, in which a powerful and arrogant foe has evinced a disposition to strip us of a portion of our soil, to prohibit us the right of erecting fortifications on our frontiers, to reduce us to the humiliation of beholding his armed vessels sailing proudly upon our inland seas, while no armed vessels of ours shall be permitted to touch those waters.

In such a time, and when insulted by such propositions, and others equally degrading by a foreign foe, it appears to us that the plan of a New England Convention, holding out to that foe, the evidence of our being a *divided people*, originates in a spirit of enthusiasm bordering upon madness, and which if not checked by the sober reflection of New England, may and indeed will deluge the land in the blood of its native sons, shed by their own hands, in the blind fury of civil commotion! He must know little of the past, and possess but a small share of discernment, who thinks that a flame kindled in the east, will stop short of extending to the west; that it will be checked by the waters of the Hudson, or cease to rage till the borders of the Lakes, the banks of the St. Lawrence, the Ohio and the Mississippi, and the widely extended shores of the Atlantic, shall have witnessed, and be long left so deplore its terrible effects. Let then, every citizen of New England who loves his country, set his face against every revolutionary movement—let him know of no party but his country, and harbor no hostility but against the common foe. This is the dictate of self-interest; for loosing all sight of patriotism and benevolence, both of which plead powerfully for moderation in the present state of our country; and still no man of sense would wish to risk his property in a revolution, and surely no man of honor would wish to jeopardize that of his neighbors. For our own part we have but little to lose—but to those whose possessions are large and tempting to the eye of rapacity, and who wish to preserve those possessions to their posterity, we say beware of anarchy, beware of plunging into the "tempestuous sea" of revolution; beware of opening the flood gates of passion, of extending the flames of bigotry and prejudice. Remember the fate of Charles and of Louis, remember the rump parliament and the bloody convention; and beware of blindly pulling down, like Sampson, the pillars of the Constitution, unless, like him, ye are willing to be buried under the ruins.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

ALL HAIL VERMONT!

The true American wisdom and virtue of the state of Vermont is *an omen* and *a pledge* of the happiest and most important events. She rejected on the 3d of November with a most honorable unanimity, the *English* proposition of certain of the members of the Massachusetts Legislature.—*Vermont* strong and respectable in herself, and firm in her place in *the federal union*, peremptorily refuses to concur in this scandalous attempt to disturb the national harmony, and to lessen or destroy the sovereign authority of the North American confederacy. Great and glorious was the share of the volunteers in the expulsion of the *old* English from the fields of Plattsburg; and great and glorious is this expulsion, by the Vermont Legislature, of the Bostonian *New English*, (the coadjutors of Britain) from the councils of our country. No wonder that *Vermont* was unanimously disgusted. She saw, and all America has seen with astonishment, on the list of the Boston deputies to the proposed insurrectional meeting, the name of *George Cabot*, though he was a signer of the memorial from Boston of 1806, *earnestly instigating* the democratic government of *Jefferson and Madison* to arrest the spoliations and violence of Great Britain. What can be thought of men, who first thus excite our government to measures of redress, which must have produced war, if not successful, who six and eight years afterwards become *insurgents in form* against that government, *for adopting the measures they themselves had most strenuously urged.*

The men who belong to the Boston connexion are well known through America. Among the mischiefs they wish to do, our native seamen would be sacrificed. There is no doubt that they meditate the introduction of odious "*impressment,*" at the expence of our constitutions. It has been distinctly avowed in this place, from that quarter. This most horrible of all *old English* customs, those *new Englishmen* at Boston are determined to introduce. This is no creature of a heated mind. It is the faithful statement of real truth. *The smiling independence*, that sits on the countenance of our gallant tars and nerves their arms in the hardiest tug of war, is to be exchanged for the broken spirit visible on the face of an *impressed* Briton, panting to escape from a heartless impressment. *In that Boston connexion*, the native American has avowed himself *an Englishman*, in the midst of the expressions of national feeling for the victory of *Perry*. Vermont, New-Hampshire Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are highly estimable states, and very valuable members of our national union, but in the *factitious* state of *New England*—"there is something rotten." We love the *Eastern*, as well as the other states. We love the Union. But as *New England* is absolutely anti-constitutional, in law and fact, as the Boston insurgents have perverted that factitious—undefined thing, to purposes fatal to liberty, property, safety and union; as *New England* can never have any existence, but the pernicious being of an *imperium in imperio*, as the New English conspirators who use the prejudices in favor of the word New England, attempt by that word to govern *this extensive and illustrious union*, it ought not to pass without the precautionary suggestions of the faithful, except when it passes without their observation. A true fidelity to *each* of the sister states, and a like fidelity to *their federal union*, seems to demand of all our presses, from Maine to Louisiana, this explicit and determined course. After the manly example of Vermont, let us one and all, of every party, peremptorily declare, that we will not be ridden under the anti-federal name of *New England.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17.

Mr. *Lewis of Va.* presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Georgetown Lancaster School Society, praying that the marriage license tax of Washington county may be given in aid of the funds of the said society.—Referred.

Mr. *Pleasants of Va.* from the committee on Naval Affairs, made a report unfavorable to the allowance of a bounty for the destruction of vessels of the enemy at sea—Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. M'Kim of Md.

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be directed to enquire into the expediency and necessity of providing by law for the punishment of persons voluntarily holding intercourse with the enemy without the permission of the government.

A letter was received from the Acting Secretary of State, setting forth that all the material papers in that office were saved on the late incursion of the enemy in this district

Mr. *Wright* moved that this report together with all the other letters received from other Departments on the same subject, be entered on the Journal of the House. The motion was negatived.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house again in committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States of America.

The important amendment yesterday proposed by Mr. Calhoun to the bill, being still under consideration—

An amendment was moved thereto by Mr. *Fisk of N. Y.* and accepted by the house authorising the receipt of foreign gold and silver coin (as well as gold and silver coin of the United States) in payment for the subscriptions to the stock of the Bank at certain rates expressed in the amendment.

Mr. *Wright of Md.* in the course of a few remarks on the motion of Mr. Calhoun, expressed his approbation of the principle, and avowed a decided preference to the plan it embraces over that contained in the original bill.

Mr. *Sharp* of Ky. moved to amend the bill so as to preclude any thing but Treasury Notes from being received in payment of the *forty four* millions, which are now proposed to be payable *in specie or* in Treasury Notes. His object was to prevent the latter payments into the Bank from being made by the aid of accommodation from the Bank after it goes into operation.

After some conversation Mr. S. withdrew his amendment with a view of offering it in some future stage of the discussion.

Mr. *Ingham* of Pa. then proceeded to an exposition of the plan now embraced in the bill, and particularly of the features to which exception had been taken, and which it was now proposed to substitute by a different plan viz. that embraced in the amendment proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina. These features, that is, 1. the amount of the Capital Stock; 2. the mode of subscription of this Capital; and 3. the qualified power of the Executive to suspend the payment of the notes of the Bank in specie—Mr. I. seperately examined and defended in an argumentative manner. He next examined the plan proposed by Mr. Calhoun. He particularly questioned the practicability, and doubted the expediency if it were practicable, of forcing into circulation so great a mass of Treasury Notes, as forty-four millions in one year on the mere prospect of absorption in the subscription to a National Bank. He denied that Treasury Notes of any denomination, could ever become a circulating medium; and, as government paper, the people generally had much rather purchase public stocks, for the obvious reason that they bore a larger interest. Mr. I then took a view of the effect of this measure on the public stock, which he conceived would be greatly depreciated by throwing into the market so great an amount of new stock in the shape of Treasury Notes. He also contended that such a plan would be ungenerous and unjust to the present creditors of the U. States, inasmuch as it would, by the effect of our own measures, depress the value in the market of the stock they hold. He compared it to the conduct of swindling traders who depress the credit of their own notes, and then send into the market to buy them up at a reduced value. These and other points Mr. I. enforced with zeal and ability. He also made an arithmetical calculation of the relative advantage promised to the government by each of the two plans now before the house, by which he made out a great preponderance in favor of the plan of the committee of Ways and Means. He deprecated the proposed amendment as another of those expedients, under the effect of which the nation has already so severely suffered, &c. Mr. I. spoke on this occasion for considerably more than an hour.

He was followed by Mr. *Ingersoll* of Pa in a speech of much interest and force. This gentleman commenced his speech, by remarking on the difficulties which the subject of a National Bank had to encounter from those who, being opposed to the war, were opposed to any measure which would have the effect to enable the government to carry it on; from those who were opposed to the establishment of a Bank on constitutional grounds; and from the host of state banks in every section of the country, whose interest were opposed to the institution of a bank of national character which would keep them in stock. In addition to these obstacles was the difference of opinion among those who favored the establishment of a bank which produced such a variety of projects, that you could scarcely take up a daily paper, but *ecce Homo!* here was another plan submitted to the public. This variety, he said was enough to produce a conviction as to the *sine qua non*, that members ought not to be too tenacious of their ideas on this subject—Mr. I. then proceeded to lay before the house his views of Mr. Calhoun's proposition. He considered it as one of the most pernicious he could imagine calculated to destroy, to damn public credit forever. But, if the question was to take that project or none, as some project was necessary, he should certainly vote for the bill though the amendment should take place. In addition to the general objection to the novelty of a system flying in the face of all experience, Mr. I. particularly deprecated the aspect which this house would exhibit to the public creditor after adopting this amendment—It would throw him off, and would utterly destroy the prospect of the loans now necessary, for the sake of a scheme, a doubtful scheme.

Late experience might have taught gentlemen of what a delicate texture public credit was; an imprudent expression dropt on this floor depreciates instantly the price of stock; and he should be much surprised if the effect of this amendment, if adopted, was not instantly to lower the price of stocks. He contended, in the most decided terms, that the effect of the adoption of this amendment would be the immediate prostration of the public stocks, now on the rise in consequence of the prospect of the passage of the bill before the House. After dwelling some time on this preliminary objection, Mr. I. proceeded to state his objections to the details of the proposed amendment. There was no occassion, he contended, for a bank merely as a machine for circulating Treasury Notes, &c. The power to prohibit the issue of specie he considered indispensible to the successful operations of the banks, &c. and he made various other objections to the details of the proposed amendments. His main objection to the plan of Mr. Calhoun, however, was that its effect, if adopted, would be to destroy all remaining confidence of the public creditor in the faith of the government; without whom he said we never could and cannot now get along. Mr. Ingersoll spoke about half an hour.

Mr. *Oakley* of N. Y. in a powerful and impressive speech of an hour and an half, replied to the speeches of Mess. Ingham and Ingersoll, and advocated the motion of Mr. Calhoun. He began by deprecating a hasty decision on this subject, one of the most important that could ever come before a Legislative Body, being no less than the establishment of a charter for a monied institution of fifty millions, the features of which could not, when once settled by a solemn act of Congress, be changed, but must be as irrevocable, during the term of the charter as the constitution itself. &c. The National Bank, if necessary, was required by the public good alone. He therefore threw out of view as wholly unrelative of the argument in relation to the effect of the proposed amendment on the holders of public stock, who had no right to demand any advantages from such an institution and to whom no injustice would be done by precluding them from any other share in it than other citizens of the U. S. He stated some things in relation to this bill, to shew that the facts of its having been reported by the committee of Ways and Means was not an unanswerable argument against amendment—for, he stated, that the principal feature proposed to be changed by this amendment scarcely obtained a majority in the committee of Ways and Means, &c. He then proceeded to examine, first the details of the bill before the House, and next of the amendment proposed to be made to it; and concluded an elaborated and able view of the subject by expressing his decided conviction of the superior practicability of Mr Calhoun's proposition over the bill as reported, &c.

It is not to be expected, in so brief an abstract, that the Reporter can give any thing like a clear idea of perhaps as important a debate, all circumstances confidered, as ever took place in this house. So far as the sentiments of the speakers are attempted to be stated, they are correct.

When Mr. Oakley concluded, at a little past 4 o'clock—

The question was taken on Mr. Calhoun's motion to amend the bill, and decided in the affirmative by a majority of about 60 votes.

The committee then rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

The brig Perseverance, captain Whitney, arrived at this port from Barbadoes, sailed on the 21st of Oct. Verbal accounts by this vessel state that London dates to the 13th of September had been received at Barbadoes That the troops composing the expedition under lord Hill had been embarked, but had disembarked in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs on the continent of Europe.

The French expedition had arrived from Brest at Martinique, but the troops were only permitted to encamp—the Governor waiting the orders of the British government to put them in possession of the Forts.

Register.

Capt. Whitney, of the cartel Perseverance, from Barbadoes informs, that he saw Barbadoes papers containing London dates to the 13th Sept. but their contents were not of importance. The general impression in England appeared to be that the negociations at Ghent had proved abortive. Lord Hill's expedition had not sailed at that time; and there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the British Government to suspend the embarkation until the result of the Vienna Congress. The affairs of the continent were very far from being permanently settled, and events of great importance were apprehended.

The letter of marque schr Engineer, Dillingham, of *Baltimore*, from New-York for Porto Rico, is taken by the Barrossa frigate, after a chase of 29 hours, and sent to Barbadoes.—*Gaz.*

TRENTON, Nov. 14.

A WHALE.

On Monday last, the 7th inst. our neighbors of Bloomsbury and Lamberton, discovered in the adjacent waters of the Delaware, the movements of a fish of uncommon size. Curiosity soon brought numbers of spectators to the banks of the river, and the stranger from the Great Deep, was beset on all sides by hostile boats, armed with guns, spears aud harpoons. For several days as he plied between the foot of the falls and the shallows below Lamberton, now and then emerging his "black unwieldy form" to the view of the spectators and his hostile pursuers, all efforts to seize or destroy him, proved in vain. On Friday morning however, he grounded upon the flats near Lamberton, where he was attacked and despatched.—He was soon after towed in triumph to Bloomsbury Landing, and proves according to common report to be a young whale. He measures 21 feet in length, and 11 feet in circumference. His under jaw is 5 and a half feet in length and his tail expands 6 feet 8 inches. He probably passed the bar, or shallows, below Lamberton while the river was swollen by the late rains, and as it afterwards fell, was unable to make his way back. It is a singular circumstance that this tenant of Old Ocean, should so far have strayed from his native region, as to have passed 160 miles up the river, and a long distance in fresh water, to the place where he met his fate.

We understand 12 or 14 persons were concerned in the adventure, and will share the profits. He was exhibited at the steam boat wharf on Saturday, at 25 cents for grown persons, and 12 1-2 for children.

FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 9.

A HORRID MURDER

Was committed on Mr. John Hansbrough of King George County, on the 2d inst. A man by the name of John Smith, a native of Ireland, has been apprehended as the perpetrator. The following are represented to be the circumstances of this atrocious act as stated by Mr. Hansbrough's negroes. Smith (who had some dispute with Mr. Hansbrough) came to his house with a musket, & enquired of a negro woman (there was no white person at home) where he was—she replied that she did not know, but supposed he was with the people where they were cutting wood. He asked where he was? and on being informed went that way. Mr. Hansbrough was lying down at some distance from them with his hat over his face. Smith was seen by the negroes to approach within a few steps of him, fire off the gun, go up to the body, and then go off. The load entered Mr. Hansbrough's left side, a little below his heart, and when the negroes got to him he was dead. They immediately gave notice to the neighbours and they have apprehended Smith, who is now in custody. He is supposed, when he went up to the body of Mr. Hansbrough, to have robbed his pockets of 3 or 4000 dollars, he being known to have a large sum by him, and on examination no money has been found.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.

Extract of a letter from Thos Paine, Jr. late Commander of U. S. Gun Boat, No. 160, to his father in this City dated

NASSAU, Oct. 20.

"I have just strength enough to write a few lines to inform you that I am yet alive; and I hope in a fair way of recovery. I was attacked on the night of the 5th inst. by 8 boats and a sloop, manned with 140 men, under the 1st, 3d and 4th lieuts, of the Lacedemonian—I was wounded by the second shot from the enemy—a musket ball broke my thigh near the hip—I lay all that night on the deck.—The surgeon of the frigate told the officers that I was mortally wounded, and did not alter his opinion for five days—The officers all treated me with the greatest kindness; if I had been a brother I could not have been better treated. I was landed here yesterday, and am now at a boarding house.—Two weeks I have laid on my back, and I expect to lie on it six weeks more.

"The day after I was taken, came on a heavy gale of wind, which lasted six days. I survived it, to the astonishment of myself and every one.

"OCT. 23.—I continue about the same;—was landed here on the 19th inst. The people here are very kind to me—I have had many visitors, amongst them some of the most respectable of the place, particularly Mr Armstrong, a brother to those I am acquainted with at Turtle river."

THE ENEMY.

It was generally reported and believed yesterday, there were 2 frigates, 2 brigs, and 2 schrs of the enemy a little to the southward of the bar off Stono Inlet.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday, from Edisto Island, informs us that 5 British barges came into Edding's Bay, South Edisto on Tuesday, and captured and carried off a schr. name unknown.

AMERICAN
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BALTIMORE: *Saturday, Nov.* 19.

Yesterday we had no papers to the Eastward of Philadelphia.

An account has been received via Barbadoes, from London of the 13th Sept. five days later than what we before had, stating "that the negociations at Ghent had proved abortive; and as the affairs on the continent had rather a troubled aspect, it was thought Lord Hill and his army would not sail for America, until the result of the Congress at Vienna was known."

In Sir Robert Walpole's time, a favorite Lady of the Minister was rated in the Army List as a Cornet of Horse, and received the pay for a number of years.—The present legitimate Sovereign of France has promoted the widow of General Moreau to be a Marshall, *(Marshallese)* with all the profits and prerogatives of that high military dignity!

A violent Opposition writer is angry, very angry indeed, that Congress has consented to purchase Mr. Jefferson's library.—As a mark of his "enlightened spirit," he proposes that one third of this library be kept, another to be sold by auction, and the other to be burnt by the common hangman!—We suspect that this *flaming* article is the production of some *would be-Inquisitor* of a sect of fanatics.

But we need not be surprized at the illiberable scribblings of a factious paragraphist—The other day IN Congress, an *Honorable* Member consigned the Chief Magistrate of the Union to death by a halter!

The misfortune is, that this scurrilous sort of verbiage, both *in* and *out* of Congress, reflects discredit on the nation—We should not be surprised at the intemperate language of the Ministerial papers in London and Quebec, when the news-writers and legislators of our own country set them such odious and disgusting examples.

ENEMY IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

A respectable gentleman who conversed with the skippers of two wood schooners, arrived last evening from Choptank, furnishes the following particular statement of last week's captures.

"On Thursday night, the 10th inst. the English barges came up the bay and made a dash among the unwary bay craft—capturing *fifteen* at "one fell swoop!"—One of the schooners then taken was the "*Madison*" of Oxford. The Madison was loaded with Oysters and had nearly an hundred Turkeys and Geese, for the Baltimore markets. Three English sailors were left in charge of the Madison, the others returning to the fleet, taking all the poultry with them. Next night, on their way down, they