

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1815

[Vol. 18.....16.]

[No. 81.....803.]

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EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

A BALL.
From the solicitation of a number of gentlemen, the subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public, that a BALL will be held at his Long Room, in Easton, on Thursday evening, the 6th of April next.
Major JAMES CALDWELL, Major DANIEL MARTIN, Wm. G. TILGEMAN, and Capt. JOHN SEYMOUR will be the Managers on the occasion, in whose names tickets will be sent, previous to the day.
R'd. Barrow.
march 28 2

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THAT valuable Farm, the late residence of Edward Needles, containing 210 acres of LAND, (on which is a good plantation of timber) situated on Kings-creek, and adjoining the lands of Wm. Wilson, and others. The soil of this farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, clover &c. Attached to the farm are some excellent meadow grounds, very valuable. The improvements are a good dwelling house, two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, meat-house and spring house, accommodated with a never failing spring. Also a large barn. This property is about one mile from Kingstown, and six from Easton.
Those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises, and may know the terms by applying to Peter Harris, Easton.
If the above farm is not disposed of at private sale by the 25th day of April, it will on that day, if fair, if not, the next fair public day, be exposed to public sale, on the Court House Green, at 9 o'clock. The terms of sale will then be made known, and attendance given by
Peter Harris.
march 28 5

THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS
Will meet at Easton, on Wednesday the 12th of April next, for the purpose of granting Licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland, agreeably to law.
march 21 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Levy Court of Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 7th day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Constables; and on TUESDAY the 4th day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads.
By order—
J. Lookerman, Clk.
of the Levy Court.
Feb. 21

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,
Branch Bank at Easton.
The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months;—which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 3d day of April next.
By order of the Board—
Joseph Haskins, Cash'r.
Easton, March 20, 1815. (21)

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE,
PRICE 75 CENTS.
DR. BANNALLS MARTIN'S
ESSAY
ON THE EPIDEMIC OF THE WIN-
TERS OF 1813 & 1814.
In Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties, in the State of Maryland.
march 21 3

CHEAP SHOES.
The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, has brought with him a large and handsome assortment of SHOES, of various descriptions, viz:
Ladies' Kid, Morocco and Leather, Gentlemen's Shoes and Pumps, Children's Morocco and Leather.
Together with a handsome assortment of Morocco Skins of various colours, to make up for customers—All of which he means to sell low for Cash only.
John Valiant.
march 28 3

INTERESTING NOTICE.
The subscriber having removed to Baltimore, has commenced business on that extensive wharf on the upper side of Smith's Dock, called Spear's Wharf—where ships or vessels of any description, will be received at the usual wharfage, and repaired or fitted out on as good terms as possible.
I will also furnish drafts on the most approved model, and directions for building on any part of the bay, and receive and sell vessels (if faithfully built) on a moderate commission; likewise ship lumber, spars, staves, or other lumber. Some of the above articles is wanted to purchase, such as knees, floor timbers, vessel plank, and spars from 30 to 60 feet in length.
Wm. Harrison, of Jas.
march 21

BOARDERS WANTED.
The subscriber has room, and wishes to accommodate a few Boys and Girls, to board by the year.
Mary Trippe.
Jan. 18

EDWARD NEEDLES AND HENRY TROTTH,
HAVING entered into co-partnership under the firm of
HENRY TROTTH & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Joseph Lehman, Druggist, No. 222, Market street, 5th door below 7th street, PHILADELPHIA, where they have on hand a general assortment of Drugs, & Medicines, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Saff, &c. &c. of the best quality, which they will sell at the lowest market prices.
All orders from the country for any article in their line of business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
March 28 5

TO THE PUBLIC.
These few lines may inform them, that the subscriber has commenced the MANTUA MAKING and TAYLORING BUSINESS, in Easton, on Washington street, at the lower end of Eatie's Brick Row, and solicits her friends and others for their custom, which she engages shall be complied with on reasonable terms.
Ann J. Wood.
march 21 3

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
RENEWED.
The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henix, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced the
Tavern Keeping Business;
Hoping from his own attention, and bar-keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.
He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.
Richard Barrow.
N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year.
R. B.
Easton, January 3, 1815

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
To repeal certain acts concerning the flotilla service, and for other purposes.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April next, the act, entitled "an act authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be built, barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States," passed the fifth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; and an act entitled "an act authorizing the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla service," passed the sixteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall be repealed and cease to be in force.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the barges and other vessels composing the flotilla establishment (they being first divested of their guns & military stores, which are to be carefully preserved) shall be sold or laid up under the direction of the President of the United States, and the monies arising therefrom paid into the Treasury thereof.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the commissioned and warrant officers, and all the privates, who shall be discharged in consequence of the repeal of the acts aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive four months' pay over and above what may be due to them respectively at the time of their discharge.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to cause all the armed vessels thereof on the Lakes, except such as he may deem necessary to enforce the proper execution of the revenue laws, to be sold or laid up as he may judge most conducive to the public interest; such vessels being first divested of their armament, tackle and furniture, which are to be carefully preserved.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled "an act authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be built, or purchased, the vessels therein mentioned," passed the fifteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause to be sold such of the vessels acquired under the said act, as he may deem inexpedient to be retained in the public service; and to cause the money arising therefrom to be paid into the public treasury.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold, they being first divested of their guns and military stores, which are to be carefully preserved, such and so many of the gun boats belonging to the United States, as in his judgment may no longer be necessary to be retained in the public service; and each of the warrant

officers and privates as may be discharged in consequence of such sale, shall be entitled to receive four months' pay over and above what may be due to them at the time of their discharge.
LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.
February 27, 1815.
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT
For the relief of Thomas Sprigg.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the navy department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Thomas Sprigg, on account of the destruction of a quantity of hempen yarns, in the ropewalk, in the vicinity of Baltimore, which were destroyed by order of General Foreman, by ascertaining or causing to be ascertained, the value of the yarns, in such manner and upon such terms as may be just and reasonable.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the said valuation, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Thomas Sprigg, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.
March 3, 1815.
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT
For the relief of sundry persons in the service of the United States, in consequence of the destruction of their tools by fire at the Navy Yard.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the navy be, and they are hereby directed to adjust and settle all claims for losses that have been sustained by artificers, mechanics, and other workmen, in the employ & service of the United States, for tools and other articles essential to, and connected with, their trade and occupation, which have been destroyed by fire in consequence of burning the buildings of the Navy Yard in the City of Washington, and to cause to be paid over to such persons, respectively, the amount found due for such losses.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated to carry into effect the objects of this act.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.
March 3, 1815.
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT
Concerning the naval establishment.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated annually, for three years, towards the purchase and supply of a stock of every description of timber, required for ship building, and other naval purposes, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.
March 3, 1815.
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT
To continue in force for a limited time, the act, entitled "an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and eleven, shall be, and the same is hereby continued in force until the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and no longer.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.
March 3, 1815.
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT
To repeal certain acts therein mentioned.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all acts or parts of acts, which prohibit the entrance of the vessels of any foreign nation into the harbors or waters under

the jurisdiction of the United States, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the "act to prohibit American vessels from proceeding to, or trading with, the enemies of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and twelve, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the "act to prohibit the use of licenses or passes, granted by the authority of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," passed the second day of August, eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred by virtue of the acts or part of acts hereby repealed, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.
March 3, 1815.
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT
Authorizing the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Champlain.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be purchased the British vessels which were captured on Lake Champlain by the American squadron, on the eleventh day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen; and the amount of the valuation of such captured vessels, when duly made and returned to the Navy Department, shall be distributed as prize money, among the captors or their heirs.
LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.
March 3, 1815.
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER, OF NOV. 26.
AMERICAN WAR.

Negotiations at Ghent.—Measures of the American Congress.—Battle near Fort Erie.—Lake Ontario.—Dispatches about the Lake Champlain battle.—British attack on Fort Mobile.—The negotiations at Ghent, tho' kept a secret from Johnny Bull, have reached him, as most other disclosures do, through the tell-tale press of America. Oh! that Republic and her Press! How many things the world knows through them! Is there no way of reducing them to silence? Take it in hand, good people, and see if there be no means of accomplishing it.—These negotiations show, that JONATHAN, poor despised JONATHAN, is not much less smart in the cabinet than he is in the field. Certainly nothing was ever better managed than this negotiation on the part of JONATHAN.—He pricked our brains, and then would do nothing, until he heard what the people of America should say. The ground of Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin, &c. was very reasonable; for, how could they be expected to have instructions, relating to matters never before matters of dispute? The substance of the disclosure is this: we asked as a preliminary, that the Republicans should give up part of their territory, including those very Lakes, and the town borders of those Lakes, whereon they have defeated us, and which are their only secure barrier against us and our Indian allies. The President, of course, lost no time in laying these papers before the Congress, who are said to have heard them with unanimous indignation; and the Times newspaper tells us, that "these papers have been made the means of uniting against us the whole American people." Thou great ass, they were united against us before. There were only a handful of "Serene Highnesses" and "Cossacks" in Massachusetts, the acquaintance of Mr. Henry, who were not united against us. This, I suppose, is the shift that you resort to in order to cover your disgrace, in having to announce that Mr. Madison is "yet" President, and that he is not even "impeached." There is one passage in the late dispatch of Mr. Monroe, worthy of great attention. He tells the plenipotentiaries, that "there is much reason to presume, that Great Britain has now OTHER OBJECTS than those, for which she has hitherto professed to contend." Probably he built this presumption on the language of our public prints, or on the report of a speech in Parliament, attributed by those newspapers to Sir Joseph Yorke, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in which report the reporters made Sir Joseph say, that we had Mr. Madison to DEPOSE before we could lay down our arms. This report was published some time in May or June; and in August Mr.

Monroe's dispatch was written. However, of the ground of presumption which would, Mr. Madison does not seem to have changed his tone on account of it; and there can be no doubt that the people must have been greatly inflamed by such an impudent declaration. This shews what mischiefs newspapers can do. The war is, in great part, the war of the Times and the Courier. Let them, therefore, weep over the fate of our fleets and armies in Canada and at Mobile.—The measures of the American Congress seem to be of a very bold character, and well calculated for a year of long continuance. The President has not been afraid to lay bare all the wants of the government, and to appeal to the sense and patriotism of the people. From every thing that can be discovered, the Noblesse of Massachusetts will not be able to prevent, or even impede, any of these measures. JOHNNY BULL is, in last Saturday's Gazette, treated to an account of the late battle near Fort Erie, from which JONATHAN sallied out upon Gen'l. Drummond's army. According to this account, our loss was as follows:—

KILLED.	
Captains	1
Lieutenants	2
Serjeants	7
Rank and file	103
—113	
WOUNDED.	
Lieut. Colonels	3
Captains	6
Lieutenants	10
Ensigns	1
Serjeants	13
Drummers	1
Rank and file	147
—172	
MISSING.	
Majors	2
Captains	4
Lieutenants	3
Ensigns	2
Adjutants	1
Surgeons	1
Drummers	2
Rank and file	210
—316	
609	

A most bloody battle! The armies, on both sides, are handfuls of men. These are battles of a very different description from those of the Peninsula, as it was called.—Gen'l. Drummond complains of the overwhelming force of the enemy.—How came he to besiege him then? It was a sally, observe on the part of the Americans; and, it is the first time I ever heard of a sallying party being stronger than the army besieging them. In the teeth of facts like these the malignant ass of the Times newspaper has the impudence to say, with as much coolness as if he had never heard of these things:—"A peace between G. Britain and the U. States can properly be made no where but in America." The conferences should be carried on at New York or Philadelphia, having previously fixed at those places the head quarters of a PICTON or a HULL. If Mr. Madison has this writer in his pay, the latter could not serve the Republican cause more effectually than he is now doing. On Lake Ontario our newspapers now say, that we have a decided superiority of force. Very well. Let us bear that in mind. Let us have no new versions after a battle shall have taken place. The official accounts relative to the affair at Plattsburg and Lake Champlain are the most curious, certainly, that ever were seen. They consist of more account of the number of killed, wounded, and missing, up to the time that our army quitted, or was about to quit, Plattsburg, that is to say [mind the dates!] up to the FOURTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER. Not a word have we about the RETREAT from Plattsburg, nor about the battle on Lake Champlain, tho' we have an account from Sir George Prevost dated on the FOURTH OF OCTOBER. Mark that well! The dispatch is said to have been dated on the 11th, at Plattsburg, but it contains the account of the losses to the 14th! Let us hear the apology of the Times newspaper:—"The return from the 6th to the 14th of September being included in the dispatch bearing date the 11th, is easily accounted for, from the circumstance of that dispatch not having been made up for some time after. Altho' dispatches have arrived of a later date from Sir George Prevost, none have been received containing any account of his retreat. Private letters, however, contradict the American statements of precipitation and embarrassment in Sir George's movements on that occasion. The dispatch of the 11th, before mentioned, refers to the action on the Lake, but it is not thought proper to publish this until an official account of the action reaches the Admiralty." Very well, now. Let us grant that it would not be proper to publish Sir George's account of the action on the Lake, tho' it was such a limping concern as to require but little nautical skill to describe it; yet, here is no reason at all given for not publishing Sir George's account of his own retreat, other than that it not having been received, which is most wonderful, seeing that it is the invariable practice to enclose duplicates and triplicates of every preceding dispatch, when