Who fought and bird for liberate Cutter from colonel Howard

of South Carolina, Lentirely agree

generals Green, Lee, and other lent judges, that he was an office, uncommon merit, and one who rail

ed great services to this country on the revolutionary war. One trait in character, especially deserves imme-credit; he was not ambitions of mand, and when the good of his cou-

credit; he was not amputed of his countries and when the good of his countries of the world set in any so. In the battles of Scot's Lake M. Fort and Friday's Ferry, he acted colonel Less; and although he was

coloner Law; and annough he titled to the command, yet, from an otic motives, he permitted to a great measure; to direct the open

Wishing that you may so succeed delineating the character of Gen

Marion, as to rouse our youth to i imitation of his valor and his cirtu

1 remain, sir, your obedient serving.

JOHN E. HOWARD

How well he deserved such privile appear by considering the implantly gloomy situation of our commenced his militial when Marion commenced his militial to the commenced his militial to the commenced his militial to the commence of the com

When one of our finest armies und

Gen. Lincoln was captured at Charle

ton, and another under Gen. Gates vicut to pieces at Camden, when a che

division under General Sumpter vi

completely surprized, and that und

Beaufort entirely massacred; when such a run of horrible blunders in

disasters, the last spark of liberty seried to be extinguished in the Souther

States, and multitudes of frightened

tizens thought of nothing but getting British protections—then it was a that dark and hopeless state of the

cause; that Marion came forth h

stead of floating with the coward be

down the stream of despair, he m upon the wings of genius and virt against the cloud of war, and like fi

eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejoice

the darkening storm. Tis known

many of his countrymennow in congrethat at this awful crisis he had but the

ty men! with only two rounds of prider and ball! and thirty swords! &

yet, with this slender stake he play the game of war with such astonish

skill, that in five weeks he gave the

nemy as many signal overthrows'-I

tons were captured-tories disperse

whigs, reanimated crowds flocked to

standard, and battles were fought a

larger scale, and with a success wh

ultimately accomplished his great will

the liberty and glory of his countri-

In short, it is hoped that the re

will find in the Life of Marion, a rich

semblage of that moral and milita

heroism which, while it charms hearts, has an admirable tendener multiply in our land, virtuous your soldiers of sentiment, and are

partizan officers!
This interesting work, in one volu

of near 300 pages, neatly printed a bound, and to be delivered to suiss

bers for one dollar.

M. L. Weerns, author of the "H
of Washington" is now receiving a
scriptions for the "Life of Maria

"There is no reading so proper American youth, as the biograph of American worthies."—Ggo. War

A Wood Cutter wanted

The subscriber wants to hire, for present year, a Negro Man who s

good hand at cutting wood. For an one liberal wages will be given.

Jan. 12, 1815. The Bound of the Bound of

American NAVY,

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

Blank Bonds, Decla

Jan. 25.

Belvidere, Nop. 25

The Rev. M. L. WEEMS.

AMERICAN HERO

setter from colone House, of house, one of the here's in the source, one of the here's in the source, one of the here's in the same in the colone the papers, the you've all publish the life of another here of TYOL LXXIII Gen. Francis Marion

PERTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ARNAPOLIS.

rice Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Delaware Ganette. HAVE ESCAPEN RUNTI h England has been received with oy inexpressible. The different of the country, it has been nifested by ringing of bella, firing zanon, illuminations, &c. &c. &c. losses are not trifling; but as have escaped ruin, it becomes o rejoice on this occasion. We happy, therefore, to learn that rifelt gratitude for the signal derance of Almighty God from the ph of perdition into which our ers were hastening us, will be hifested by a general illuminah, in this Borough, to-morrow ning, the birth-night of the im-

rtal Washington. & Henorable in all Respects."

Lest any of our readers should re detective optics, we present treaty, which appears not so arly on the first perusal.

The first article of the treaty pulates that England shall restore property captured during the stence of the Berlin and Milan rees.

The second acknowledges that Orders in Council were revoked consequence of the declaration

WIF. The third agrees that England ill pay us the expenses of conring free trade and sailors'

The fourth engages to bring to the fathers, brothers, sons, reions, and acquaintance destroyed the sword and sickness in the nerican army.

The fifth stipulates that John Il shall renounce forever, and a after, the practice of impress.

The sixth gives us the " Canadas, ova Scotia, and East Florida," thout the trouble of going to Montreal or Heaven" for them: The seventh, running round the rdets of creation, gives us e honor of paying several comssioners to undertake the impornt business of map-making.

The eighth compela us to dry odish on English ground, and to deto the English possessions in dia. This is a full and Indian ar-

le is tale. The pinth declares that taxation, ath, distress, stagnation of busidescruction of public redit, d an sapprenticeship of misery, e trash in the eyes of some peo-o in comparison to those floods of sor and profit which the war has oduced.

The tenth declares, that Messrs. sy, Galiatin, and Russell; "swore tribly in Flanders," that the Mad-mush "parturient mountain" has rought forth no. " munipulent abor-

The tenth amrms positively, that ontools and lay's treaty are exe-

The eleventh, and last, calls on good people to shut their eyes. brow away their spectacles, and declare that this war is honors en highly Honorable," and honorable in all respects, to the thors the grosts of the dead, the suress of the living, and the dam-in evidence, even without an il-mination, to the contrary notwith-

THINKS HTO MYSELF, sident of the 6257.

To all and singular to whom best presents shall come Greeting Date presents shall come Greeting
Whereas a treaty of Peace and
mity, between John Buil and
rother Jonathan, was signed a
front on the 24th of December,
14. honorable in all respects
the latter, and whereas the
most a vaning down on street
treate in consequence of the
mater by the content of the

Florida, and of the " SATISFACTO: PRESSERT And whereas the United States have not appealed to arms is coin inasmuch as the decla-ration and prosecution of the war ration and prosecution of the war made John Bull repeal the Orders their positions, owing to which and in Council restind his paper block-ades, and discontinue, by a satisfactory stipulation, the horrid practice of impresement: And whereas we now see, even, without an illumination, the great advantages we have obtained for the taxes on lands. houses-stills-boilers carriages -licenses sales at anction-refined sugar-stamps-postage-gold and silver watches iron castings nails -candles hats paper cards saddles-bridles--boots-beer-ale -porter-tobacco--snuff-leather, &c. &c. &c. And whereas the treaty is happily silent on the subject of the Fisheries, thereby not compelling us to catch cod fish in those cold regions: And whereas the death of thousands, the debt of between one and two hundred millions of dollars, the demoralization of society, the distress of the country, the enlistment of minors, the attempt at conscription, the prostration of public credit, the capture of Washington, and the divisions of the country, are trilles in comparison to a reaelection, and the foregoing unparalleled advantages obtained by our honorable men by this honourable war: Now, THERE-President of the 6257, exclusive patriot of the United States, and future commander of our newly acquire territories, the Canadas, Nova Scotia, and East Florida, do issue this my proclamation, com-manding all and singular the 6257 to rejoice-that a satisfactory stipulation against impressment bas been made. Democratics, rejoice-You have obtained all the objects for which you went to war. Federalists, rejoice-We have a treaty " highly bonourable," considering the character of our rulers who have authorised and ratified it. Americans, one and all rejoice—We have escaped total ruin-Therefore, illuminate your houses, your barns, and your outhouses, for forty days and forty nights, without intermission, and the tax on candles is hereby repealed to enable you to become illustri-

In testimony whereof, I have caused my seal to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand. Done, in my Elbow Chair, in the month and year of honor the first. THINKS 1. TO MYSELF.

By the President, JAMES CONSCRIPTION. Acting Secretary of State.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Court of Enquiry ordered to examine into and to report upon the conduct of Brig Gen. WINDER, to lar as it is connected with the capture and destruction of the city of Washington in August 1814 unanimously submit the following acabe result of their investigations The court with great attention and much labour have perused the numerous papers and documents reterred to them, from whence they collect is that Brigadier General Winder was appointed to the com-Minder was appointed to the com-mand of the 10th Military District, of which Washington was a part, on the setond of July, 1814; that immediately thereafter he took eve-ry means in his power to put that District into a proper state of de-fence: that from the period when well grounded apprehensions were exertions were great and unremitted that through these exertions he was enabled to bring linto the field on the 24th of August, 1814, the day on which the battle of Bla. densburg was fought, about 5 or 6000 men, all of whom excepting ould not collect much more than one half of his force until a day or two previously to the engagement, and 6 or 700 of them did not arrive until biteen minutes before its com-

of Washington, or Fort Washington, would be selected as the point of attack, it was necessary that their positions, owing to which and alarms causelessly excited in the night of the 23d of August, they were all much fatigued and many of them nearly exhausted at the time when the hostile army was crossing the bridge at Bladensburg-that the officers commanding the troops were generally unknown to Gen. Winder, and but a very small number of them had enjoyed the benefit of military instruction or experience.

The members of this court, in common with their fellow citizens lament, deeply lament, the capture of the capital, and they regard with no ordinary indignation the spoliation of its' edifices, those public monuments of art and science, always deemed sacred by a brave and generous foe; but, amidst these mingled and conflicting sensations, they nevertheless feel it to be their duty to separate the individual from the calamicies surrounding him, and to declare that to the officer, upon whose conduct they are to determine, no censure is attributable. On the contrary, when they take into consideration the complicated difficulties and embarrassments under which he laboured, they are of opinion, notwithstanding the result, that he is entitled to no little commendation; before the action he exhibited industry, zeal and talent, and during its continuance a cool ness, a promptitude and a personal valor, highly honorable to himself and worthy of a better fate.

The Court adjourned sine die. W SCOTT, Major Gineral & President.

G. L. NICHOLAS. Lieutenans & Recorder.

RELATIONS WITH ALGIERS. The following report, yesterday transmitted to the House by the Pre-

sident of the United States, was

. The acting Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, requesting the President of the United States to cause to be laid before that house such information as he shall deem necessary to be communicated touching the state of relations existing between the United States and the Barbary Powers, has the honor to state, that, according to the latest accounts from Morocco, Tunis and Tripoit, our relations with those powers remained upon their former footing, nor is there any particular reason to believe that any ken place,

It will appear by the documents accompanying the message of the President to Congress on the 17th November, 1812, that the Dey of Algiers had; violently, and without just cause, obliged the Consul of the United States and all American citizens then in Algiers, to leave that place, in a manuer highly offensive to their country and injurious to themselves, and in violation of the treaty then subsisting between the two nations. It appears, moreover, that he exacted from the Consul, under pain of immediate imprisonment, a large sum of money, to which he had no claim but what originated

in his own injustice. These acts of violence and outrage have been followed by the capture of, at Jeast, one American vessel, and by the seizure of an American citizen on board a neutral vesend erained that the enemy meditate sel. The unfortunate persons, thus end attack upon the capital, his captured, are yet held in captivity, sel. The unfortunate persons, thus with the exception of two of them, who had been ransomed. Every effort to obtain the release of the 2there has proved abortive , and there is some reason to believe that they are held by the Dey as a means by which he calculates to extort from four hundred, were militiat that he the United States a degrading treat

JAS. MONROE.

Department of State February 10, 1815,

Canadas, Nova Scotiz, and East | mencement; that from the uncer- | From the New York Gazette, Feb 24. Mitchell, returned from the Hook early yesterday morning. She went down the preceding afternoon with Cant. Maude, of the sloop of war Favorite, who being the bearer of the ratified Treaty of Peace, got under way immediately, and put to sea about one o'clock yesterday morn-

A letter from Havanna, dated February 10, gives the following as the British account of the affair at New-Orleans :

" Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the attack on N. Orleans by the English, with about 15,000 men.

" They were repulsed with the loss of their principal Generals and 5900 men. A great number of officers, some of them wounded, have arrived here from the expedition; and there are now seven British vessels of war which convoyed the troops into this harbor.".

DIED,

Yesterday monning, between 9 & 10 o'clock, after & very few days illness, ROBERT FULTON, Esq.

Mr. F. was aged about 42 years and has been sick for ten days, of a complication of disorders arising principally from exposure to the weather at this Season, in the pursuit of objects which were calculated to increase the national greatness-These objects were Steam Vessels of war, and a safe and certain method of submarine exp'osion; the first is happily so far completed in the Steam Frigate Fulton the First, that she may be finished by other hands; the other although success was (as he thought) within his grasp, may by his death be never accomplished, but those great improvements in Steam Vessels of War, which he so confidently predicted to his friends, can never for

the want of his genius be realized. Mr. Fulton's loss is considered the greatest the U. States has sustained since the death of General Hamilton, and is the only loss for which the public has no indemnity. Politicians, Historians, Poets, &c. are found throughout the U. States, and readily succeed to each other. but there is no person who will succeed to Mr. F's. genius as a mechanic, or be capable of prosecuting those schemes which he has left in

an unfinished state. Mr. F. has immortalized his memory by the invention of Steam Boats as they are now in use, but that invention is considered far short of what he would have accomplished, had it pleased Heaven to have spared his life for a few years

was a gentleman in manners, studious in his habits, and unceasingly engaged in inventive mechanical pursuits, by which science and his country were to be benefitted. He has left a widow and 4 infant children to lament his loss.

NEW TORK TEB. 22. Arrived, the sloop Margaret, Mattocks, 11 days from Havanna, Passengers, capt. Corron, of Elizabeth City, N. C. and Mr. J. Pomeroy, of Massachusetts. Left at Havanna, schr. Argo, Smith, ready for Philadelphia, and two other small; American vessels, waiting a chance to slip out. British ships of war were daily arriving from the Misslesippi, at Havanna and sailing from that place, full of wounded troops that were at the battles at New Orleans. The Plantagenet sailed from Havanna for England on the 11th inst. having on board, the bodies of Generals Packenham and Gibbs, and several wounded officers, amongst whom was col. Thornton, who was also wounded at the attack on Baltimore and Keane was recovering from his wound. The British officers who had arrived at Hayanna from New Orleans, said but little on the sub. jecs of the invasion of Louisiana, but, scknowledged they were defeat-ed, and that they never witnessed regular force is for the gradual at

rom the New York Gazette, Feb 24. anch lighting in Europe as was exleans. Amongst the ships of war fest at Hayanna, were the frigates Nyinphe, and President, Carnation brig, &c. Capr. M. saw not cruisers. on the coast.

Capt, Maude of the British sloop of war Eavorite, arrived here this morning from Washington, and proceeded to the Hook, and will depart for England the first favorable wind:

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 27.

On Tuesday we celebrated, in as splendid a manner as possible, out victory and the defeat, of the enes my, by the performance of the atholic religious ceremony of To Deum, at which General Jackson assisted; and a procession of ladies honoured him with a triumphal arch erected in the square in front of the church, through which he had to pass in his way to the city, where he was received by the city volunteer corps and 18 virgins, representing the 18 states, and in passing under the arch he was crowned by two intants representing the goddess of Liberty and Justice. The remainder of the day was spent in hilarity, and in the evening an allumination and public balls took place.

Philad. Gaz.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I lay before Congress copies of the treaty of peace and smity between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the commissioners of both pare ties at Ghent, on the 24th of Dec. 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you, and our constituents, upon an event which is highly honourable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signatized by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by congress, has become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the legislative counsels, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, therefore, at a period when the causes for the war have ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and In his person Mr. F. was tall and beneficence, the gallant men whose slender, was liberal and patriotic in atchievements in every department his views to an extent rarely seen; of military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honour of the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country performs a duty to it-self, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are, at once, the reward, and the incentive, to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demands of a peace establishment, will doubtless engage the immediate attention of Congress. There are however, important considerations which fore bid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife which appears beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; monstrares that a certain degree of whose life was despaired of. It was anonstrates that a certain degree of understood at Havanna that Gent preparation for war, is not only indispensable to avert disaster in the onser, but affords also the best security for the continuence of peace. The wisdom of Congress will, therefore I am confident provide for the maintenance of an adequate

Notice is Hereby Given That the Levy Court of Anne and del county will meet at the city of nepolis on the third Monday in linear, for the purpose of settling adjusting all claims against the county for the year 1814, and ale settling and adjusting the account the supervisors of the public repends the inspectors of the public repends the inspectors of the settling and adjusting the account the supervisors of the public repends the inspectors of the settling and adjusting the settling and adjusting the account the supervisors of the public respective wavelenges in the sale.

2 By Order, Wm. S. Green, Cl. February 16. Stan M

British NAVY.
For Sale at Gronor Snaws So
and at this Office.

Price 12.1-2 Cents.