& down Main street, to B The inhibitation conducted to selve) with the greatest order. regularity. Oy illommated constanance; and cold and unitin must have been she man, and and senseless must have been heart, that did not participate the general joy and bilarity, was manifested on the happy on

From the Baltimore/Telegraph We have at length the pleasure transmitting to our patrons the to ty of Peace with Great-Britain der the sign manual of the Preside of the United States. This me put to shame the calumnies of rederalits, who have so often serted that our own governm have gained nothing by the war It appears from this Treaty, that entered into the war to obtain STATUS ANTE BELLUM! This have gained by the express provi ons of the Treaty, where we in to Free Trade and Sailors Rigi which we trust will forever here ter remain emancipated either fi embargo on our part or foreign they were formally pur, by a of Mr. Monroe's pen, out of the protection of the gevernment. The improved plan of legislation, to ter into a war to obtain that whi we had already possession of, was served for the auspices of Preside Madison. What should we say a private individual, who should go law with his neighbour for the property of ready in his possession, and of whit he had the free, exclusive and und turbed use.

the President's proclamation of wa and to note the points for which says we took up arms, and to it how comfortable they are abandone in the Treaty. Notwithstanding there is scarcely a division of opi ion on the subject of peace, and the only point at present between the two contending parties is, which shall express its joy in the stronge terms. Some of the Democra have maintained, that the Federal ists are not sincerely rejoiced atti Peace, in support of which assen on they state the fact that they alway opposed the war. This is a spectmen of logic worthy of Willia Daane in his proudest day. -

It would repay the labour to take

We would ask our learned Sette tary of War, what he thinks now the difference which he once madels tween the militia and the population of a country. We wish to hearth erudite expounder of the constitute on on sundry other important point He seems to have derived his politics from Lord Peter, in the Tales the Tub, who sturdily maintained that the words gold lace meants broom-stick.

Mr. Dallas's Bank seems akinda political foot-ball between the Prosident and Congress-it is kickedn gularly back from one to the other and we much suspect that both pa ties are by this time pretty well in ed of this pedestrian exercise. The bill to consecrate old rags into act culating medium has at length to ceived its quietus, and our paper makers will now have cause to exten

How must Messrs. Madison in Monroe have Telt (asks a corresposdent) when they read the keen to buke and biting sarcasm on the gross improvidence, conveyed inth concluding paragraph of Gen. Jick son's last official letter? The Ge neral surely could have had nothing but their conduct in view, when remarked " where ever I commin such a belief," (that the enemy hi abandoned their enterprize) " she never occasion any relaxation "the measures for resistance. I but see sensible, that the moment whe "the enemy are opposing us, is not a most proper to provide them." The maxim of our Southern hero. serves to be written in letturs gold, and it is to be hoped that! advice i tcontains, will never below gotten by the present, or any futur rulers of our country. N. T. Spectatore

From Poulson's Phil Adv of the 11 One day last week, while a me ber of Philadelphia gentlamen we skitche on the Delaware, a tra-was picked up on the ice, cootsing a living male infant, four days tarefully wrapt up in warm close ing. The person who first got be of the box, was determined to be the child, although his companion were anxious for the prize. child was immediately and appro ely named Naprusa and its father, being a person of form

Occasio, requisites, following extract from a steman of the Rev. Mr. Allison, of England, presched upon a shankagiving day, is or spiete with beautres, and in may respects so descriptive of the resent elucation of our country that we don't not it will prove highly acptable to our readers at the present ine. The Reviewer, in speaking of t, sys a nobler song of triumph a more beautiful and thrilling strain of patriotic exultation, and christian grafitude, than verse or prose has yet ensecrated to the memory of those great events." &c. The great conflict of the social orld is over; the inighty are fal,

i and the weapons of war have rishes. The cry of freedom bursts om the unfettered earth ; and the aners of victory wave in all the inds of heaven. Again, in every mer of our own land, the woice joy and of gladness is heard. cheerful sounds of labour rise justrom our streets, and the dark ean begins again to brighten with resilis. Over this dusy scene of man ply, the genial influences of aven have descended. The unouded sun of summer has ripenfor us all the riches of the harst. The God of nature hath owned the year with his goodness, ad all things living are filled with enteousness. Who is there that s not felt the blessings of the ar? Even the infant, while he reakes, unconsciously, of the geral joy, lifts his innocent hands that heaven from which he sees ome all the hopes of man; and e aged man, when he remembers e sufferings of former years, apt to say, with the good old meon in the gospel, Lord, now thy servant depart in peace, mile eyes have seen thy salvati-

"But there are other, and more neral sun, cls of thankfulness, my py gur minds. In this solemn we seem to be conducted by e hand of heaven, like the discies of old, unto an high mountain, om which we may look down upon e darkened world we have left, dupwar is to those scenes where aven is displaying its glory. The nages of the past, and of the fure, are thronging around us; and herever we turn, there are new bjects of gratitude that arise be-,

Our first subject of thankfulness this day, is for our country; that e has survived all the dangers hich threatened her; that she has inited the lofty duty to which the ill of the Almighty has called her. ear even to the savage heart is the nd of his fathers; -dear to the citin of civilized ages are the institions of national wisdom, and the numents of national giory; but on no human heart did the claims his country ever fall so deep and esistible, as they now do uponcitizens of this country. Other. ions have preceded her, in the id of arts and arms; Other naons have wreathed around their ows the laurels of science, and palms of victory: But the high stiny to which she has of late en called, no other nation has er shared with her; and all the ories of former times fade before moral splendour which now enreles her. She has been called to ard the fortunes of the human ce; to preserve, amid her waver, e sacred flame that was to relume e world; and, like the cherubim at watched the gates of paradise; turn every way her flaming sword ning the focasol. God and man-hese were her duties, and upbly she fulfilled them, Throughter ry irk, and every disastrous years hile nation after nation sunk asir imperial heads beneath the ke, and the pulse of moral nature smed to stand still in ignominous for , she alone hath stood, insenle to fear, and incapable, of subsion. It is her hand, that, amid e darkness of the storm, has still ideastly pointed the road to liberit is her treasures which hav thed every trembling people th armous for the combat it.
sons, (het gallant sons I) who
re tushed into the van of bara and hist broke the spell that caliveed the world really in these dent days, it is het commanding the that has wakened the slumbernations of mankind, and gent on their glorious march, concringtast conquer. And now, my thren, in the hour other triumph low, when all that is brave or gein the human rate haw be-remark is she to be found!

what is the attitude in which

determined to be a father in all | she presents herself to her children? eyes downcast in gratitude ;-it is before thereternal throne that she bows her victorious head and casts her crown of glory upon the ground and calls her children to kneel along with her, and to praise the Father of Nature that he hath selected her mentind. These are ariumphs to which the history of the world-his no parallel. In the long line of her splendour, what hour is to be compared with this? Which of us does not feel somewhat of her glory to be reflected upon our own heads? And what British heart is there which does not pray that such may be ever-

hes name and her character among mankind ?" EASTO (Md.) FEB. 19. BATTLE OF THE ICE MOUND. On Sa day evening the 5th day of February, 1815, a British schooner (as it atterwards appeared, a tender to the British ship Dauntless,) came in near to James' Island, and in the night sent a barge ashore, and took off from Moses Goehagan's. tarm seven sheep, and on their departure signified that they should come again the next day. On Monday morning the schooner returned to the ship, and in the evening came in again towards the island .- Notice was given to Col. Jones, of the militia, who ordered some men to meet at different places, to be in readiness to march for Jame's Island; and in the mean time, direc tions were sent to Joseph Stewart to deliver out cartridges from a quantity which had been placed in his possession. Joseph Stewart set off for Jame's Point, with the cartridges intended to be distributed, and, on his arrival there, he found a collection of about twenty persons, (consisting of men and boys, and a few black persons.) The said Joseph Stewart; with the persons he found at the end of the Point, and others who a terwards collected there remained to watch the movements of the enemy till about 9 o'clock at night. About dusk a barge came off from the schooner, but was apparently prevented by the ice from getting near the shore.—They rowed round the edge of the ice, and after firing one or two muskets, which seemed inended as signals to the tender, they got off and returned to her. The party of citizens then went up to different houses in the neighbourhood, but most of them to Levin Saunders's, about a mile from the point. A watch, however, was kent by some of them during the night. On Tuesday morning about suffise information was received that the tender was just within the mouth of Little Choptank, and that a cake of ice had drifted against her, and was forcing her against the ice which was attached to the shore. . It was, however, concluded by most of the persons assembled at Saunders's, that there was but little chance of, taking the schooner without cannon, and it was determined to send for one immediately to Cambridge. Upon this, a number of the parsons then collected went to their respective homes, but Joseph Stewart and others concluded to go down to the point, and see what might be done immediately. They hastened to the point, and found the tender, as above described affoat between the body of the irestrached to the shore and the cake which had drifted in from the bay, and at about four hundred yards distance from the shore-They descried too, a mound of ice, which had been formed a spont one hundred and firty yards from the render, by means of looses cakes floating into the mouth of the river, and accumulated by the force of the tide in such a manner as to present a good breast work from whence the tender might be attacked, if the party should be able to make their way to it upon the ice. The ice having been thawed and brown in different places; and atterwards joined together, to effett a passage to the desired spot, it was mecessary

to jump from one of the hard cakest to abother, and to avoid the thinner parts, which were unsafe to step on. Upon the proposal of Joseph Stew.

art; and led on by him; the persons

whose names are annexed below,

made their way to the lee blound,

and there commenced a fire upon

the tender. Just as they arrived, the British had got their anchor on their bow and lookened their sails

The not in the attitude of human; the time of the first fire on the tenders of human arrogance;—not with the faurels of victory spon her brow, or with troops of apprices following her chartot whele —it is in the attitude of plaus chankfulness; with hands uplifted in praise, and eyes downcast in gratitude init is at the mound of ice, who cautiously watched for the appearance of any of the enemy above the hold, fre-quently firing at the tender, and at a piece of canvas sirung along the quarter rail behind which it was apprehended some of the enemy might be screened. After an engagement kept up, in this mander, for about ty of the enemy appeared upon deck and cried out for quarters, waving their hendkerchiels Upon this, oseph Stewart and his party immediately mounted their breast work of ice, and the said Stewart commanded them to come off without their arms, in their barge, which they did; through an opening in the Ice, and they were received into custody as prisoners, upon the ice, and were immediately marched ashore.

It appears that the enemy had on hoard a twelve pound carronade, a swivel, seventeen muskets,, and six pistols, with a considerable supply of powder and balt, and numbered officers and men nineteen male persons, a negro woman being also found on board.

A list of persons engaged with the British tender, on the 7th of February 1815, at the ice mound, near lames' Island, Dorchester county, as far as they are at present ascertained, or recollected.

Joseph Stewart, Moses Navy. William Geohigan, John Bell, Moses Geohagan, Robert Travers, Henry Travers, Daniel Travers, Matthias Travers, Hicks North, — Dove, Thomas Tolly, Joseph Cater. — Hooper, John Willoughby, James Hooper, — Roberts, John Tolly, Moses Simmonds, A black man named

JOSEPH STEWART. 13th February, 1815.

I do hereby certify and make known, that on Friday, the 10th February 1815, Mr. Joseph Stewart, of Dorchester county, a private in the militia of Dorchester county, delivered to me the following British Prisoners, captured by him and a small party of Citizens, residing on, and near James' Island, on board a tender to the British ship, Daunt

Matt. Phibbs, Lieutenant and Commandant. James Gallaway, Midshipman. SEAMEN.

Thomas Nichols, John Strachan, James Robinson, Jacob Needham, Thomas Reevly, Isaac Johnson, James Rawlin, James Smart, Tho-mas Martin, William Harrower, Peter Parker, and William Sauntfield.

ROYAL MARINES. William Bennet, Thomas Black-han, and William Keenir. Abraham Travers, a black man;

and a black woman.

HENRY HASKINSS, Dep. Marshall for Dorchester county.

SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY. Extract of a letter from Charles K. Bryan to Brig. Gen. P. Benson, dated

Hongar River. (Dorohester county,)?

January 14th, 1815. "On the 12th inst, a British tender and barge came up the river as far as Lake's Cove, and got posses. sion of six of our vessels ; several of them were loaded and bound for Norfelk, one of them had 80,000 feet of plank on board. This vessel having been stripe of her sails by the owner, the enemy bent their own sails, in order to carry her off. Lt. Washington Lake went on board to know if the vessel could be ransomed-The officer answered him "If you will bring me 30 hullocks in minutes, you shall have them, otherwise will burn them." Lt. Lake them returned on shore, at which place from 15 to 20 brave minutes their conditions of the conditions of th littamen were collected with their arms and ammunition ; by this time two of the vessels were fired by the enemy. Lt. Lake and Quarter master Robert Hart with the aforesaid militia, commenced a brisk fire upon them from canoca and kept it up amidst a shower of grape and round shot from a 12 pounder, until they drave them off-the enemy leaving their walls bent to the maste with a great coat also behind them, the multis followed them in their cances until their ammunition gave out, without the loss of a man killed or wounded; they then returned and extinguished the fire on the vessels, and saved the whole of them

iy supplied by others. On the 19th inst. they made another attack on the vessels, but the militia being more numerous, Capt. Wm. Macnamars with the mars with the aloresaid officers, beat them off again. All this was effect of without artiflery, and Maj. Keene being apprehensive that they would return with a stronger force and succeed in destroying the whole of the vessels in Hongar River, which is estimated at from 80 to 100,000 dollars, sent an express up to me to go down immediately with my artillery to their assistance; I started the same evening with one of my gar River about midnight. The next day I was informed the enemy had leis the river. On Saturday about 9 o'clock at night I received an express from Samuel Keene, jun. that between sun-set and dark the tender and barge had drop't auchor close in the mouth of Slaughter creek, (no doubt for the purpose of burning the vessels there.) Maj, Keeno and myself started immediately with the artillery and reached the place about 11 at night, about 25 men were collected when we arrived there. In the morning we repaired to the shore and gave her five shots which were not returned the weather being so unfavourable, blowing, raining and mowing, that we returned with the gun to the house ; about 12 o'clock she weighed her anchors at which time we returned to the shore with our gun, she hoisted up her foresail and hove round her broadside, we did suppose to commence a fire upon us, but as she wore without firing we gave her another shot, and off she went a few minutes before the snow storm came on towards the ship which lay off the Patuxent-we think she could not possibly have stood the storm with the barge astern, as nothing of her could be seen the next morning she probably went ashore down the Bay, or foundered. Your's with much

NEW YORK, FEB. 14 SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF THE NEWS OF PEACE.

respect, CHARLES K. BRYAN.

In y:sterday's paper we gave a rapid sketch of the effects of war: to day we give one of the effects of the prospect of peace even before ratification. Our markets of every kind experienced a sudden and to many a shocking change-Sugar for instance fell from 26 dolls, per cwt. to 12 50. Tea, which sold at \$ 2 25 on Siturday, yesterday was purchased at 1. Specie which had got up to the enormous rate of 22 per cent premium diopt down to two. The article, in particular of Tin fell from the height of \$ 80 the box to 25-Six per cents rose from 76 to 86, 10 per cent, and Treasury notes rose from 92 to 98 per cent. This difference between the two kinds of stock is owing to the interest being the same on both, while the price of the former is much less to the holder. That is, the holder of the former receives 6 per cent, on \$ 100, which costs him but 86, while the holder of the lat ter receives the same interest, but the principal costs him 96-Bank stock rose generally from five to ten per cent. Sailer's rights beat time to the sound of the hammer at every wharf, and free trade looked briskly up; no longer dld it live in toasts alone. On the other hand waggons creaked their dying groans on their dry axle trees. Ships Lang & Torner and glisten in a row, in Crooks & Butler's; even a few, from some friendly hand, here and there adorn the Evening Post, and help to make up a shew.—We are grateful for what we have received It is really wonder al to see the change produced in a few hours in the city of New York. In no place has the war been mure felt nor proved more disagrious & putting us back, in our growth at least, ten years; and no place in the United States will more experience the reviving blessings of a peace. Let us be grateful to that merciful prov Idence who has kindly interposed for our relief and delivered us frem all our fears. TO BE LET,

And possession given on the 10th March pext, the house now occupied as a Tavern by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin, on Church-street. For terms apply to James Williams. N. B. The subscriber but several other gos d convenient Houses to rent.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne drundel county,
Orphans Court, Jan. 10, 1815. On application by petition of John Nicho son executor of the last will and test mant of John Nicholson can tale of Anna Atundel county decrased it is ordered that he give the naire required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassamay, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

This is to Give Botics, county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anna Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Nicholson, sen-late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the authoriber at or before the fourth day of April next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from alf benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of January, John Nierolson, Executor.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the eighteenth March, all the personal property of Amos Smith, late of Anne-Arundel county,

deceased; At Elk Ridge Landing, compating of horses, cattle and hogs, together with a variety of household furniture. The terms of sale, are six months credit for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid, bond and security with interest from the day of sale, will be required for all sums over twenty dollars, the sale will commence

on the above day at 11 o'clock.

Ashosaphat M Cauley. Admr.

Peb. 23, 1815.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, on Monday the 27th day of March next, at public sale, at Benedict, in Charles

county. A number of mulatto Boys and Girls, from 7 to 20 years of age They will be sold for life, or a term of years, so as to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale will be made known

on the day of sale Henry G. S. Key, Trustes.

Feb 23, 1815.
The editors of the Federal Republican will insert this advertisement in

their country paper until the day of sale, NOTICE.

Taken up adrift off Point Look out, on the 9th inst. a new schooner, about 50 tons burthen, flushed deck, varnish bottom, the cabin unfinished_name Sca Flower, of Oxford, This vessel had been in possession of the British, and abandoned by them. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges by applying to

Jeremiah Underwood,

Bowley's Wharf—Baltimore.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Auction on Thursday, the 2d day of March next, at 11 o'clock, at the coach house of the late Nicholas Oarroll, Esq. in the city of Annapolis, one coacy and harness, one Jersey Wagon and one chariot. Terms made known at the time of sale. N. C. Carroll, Adm'r.

Peb. 16.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Friday 24th Feb. inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of Stephen Beard, sen, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, A part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, a quantity of excellent Cider, and other articles. A credit of six months will be given for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid, Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, Stephen Beard, Ex'rs. John Beard, 3w*

Maryland, Prince George's County I hereby certify, that on this 6th day of January, 1815, Edward H. Calvert brought before me the subscriber, as an astray, traspassing on his enclosures, a bright Bay Mare; about five years old, rather inbre than fourteen hands high; no percuivable brand, but she has a small star in her forehead, with a streak of white down her face, and a white

and without shoes Given under my hand and seal the day and year shove written.

Richard. W. West.

The syng of the above mare is desired to come, prove property. Pay charges, and take her away.

Edward H. Column.

Mount Airy, P. Goomsty.

suip on her nose, her off hind foot white,