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TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1813.

[No. 19.....686.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR, Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

FOR SALE. By order of Kent County Court, Will be offered for sale, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the first named farm.

CHARLES TILDEN, JAMES BEVINS, GEORGE SPRY, JOHN MAXWELL, Junr. Commissioners.

EASTON ACADEMY. At a public examination held on the 23d & 24th December, 1812, in presence of the Trustees, &c.

J. BOYLE, Principall. P. QUINN, Assistant.

SAMUEL GROOME. HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, And is now opening at his Store, directly opposite the Bank.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS. ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CARPENTERS' & OTHER TOOLS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

A FRESH SUPPLY. WILLIAM CLARK. HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, SPIRITS, WINES, TEAS, SPICES, &c. &c.

NEW GOODS. The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER. HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

NEW GOODS. The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, HIS FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

TABLE SETS OF CHINA. The subscribers have just received a few sets of handsome blue & white TABLE CHINA, containing 172 pieces, which they will sell very low for Cash.

TO BE RENTED. THE ENSUING YEAR. The house and lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. For terms apply to the subscriber.

FOR RENT. The red framed House on Washington street, now occupied by Mr. Robert Bromwell, a few doors below Mr. Bennett's large building. For terms apply to the subscriber.

BOARDING-HOUSE. The subscriber has removed to that large and commodious house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haskins, on Washington street, opposite the Bank; where she can accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year.

SUSAN TRIPPE. Easton, dec. 3—m

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT. December 22d, 1812.

On application of Thomas Coursey, administrator of Henry Coursey, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered by the court, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In compliance with the above Order—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, anno domini, 1812.

THOMAS COURSEY, adm'r of Henry Coursey. dec. 29—3

IN CHANCERY, December Term, 1812.

Senah Busick, use of Sunna, Brown, against William Skinner Ross. The bill in this case states that a certain James T. Ross, in his life time, was indebted by two bills issued by the said Senah Busick, and being so indebted, with intent to cheat and defraud the said Senah Busick and his other creditors, fraudulently conveyed a tract or parcel of Land called "ROSS'S PURCHASE," to his infant son, William Skinner Ross, the defendant, in this cause without valuable consideration, that the said Senah Busick assigned and transferred the said bill obligatory and the money due the said Senah Busick to the said James T. Ross, since dead without leaving personal estate, and that the said William S. Ross, the defendant, has enlisted as a soldier in the regular army of the U. States, and has removed from the State of Maryland, and does not now reside in the State. The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree to set aside the said deed as fraudulent and void against creditors, and sell the said Land for the payment of the debts due by the said James T. Ross, and obtain general relief. It is thereupon on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star at Easton, for three successive weeks before the 15th day of February, 1813, to the intent that the absent defendant may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by a solicitor before the 15th day of June, 1813, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

deceber 22—3

SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, September Term, 1812.

On application of Henry King, of Somerset county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his said petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Henry King has resided in the State of Maryland, two years preceding his application: It is therefore ordered by the said court, that the said Henry King, by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door, one of the tower doors in the town of Princess Anne, and one at Stevens's Ferry, and by advertising in the Star of Easton, in one of the Baltimore papers, and in one of the Philadelphia papers, three successive weeks, three months before the first Saturday in April term next, giving notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house, on the first Saturday in April term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry King should not be discharged agreeable to the terms of the said Acts of Assembly aforesaid.

Test, JOSIAH POLK, Clk. of Somerset County Court. december 22—3

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812

Whereas Levi Matthews, by petition in writing to the honorable judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth that he is under execution for several sums of money which he is unable to pay, and praying said court would extend to him the benefit of an act of assembly entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, a list of his property and a schedule of his debts, on oath, as far as he can ascertain or recollect—it was ordered by the said county court, that the said Levi Matthews give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, in one newspaper in Easton, three months previous to the first Saturday in April term next, and continue the same for four successive weeks; and also to advertise at the court house door, and one tavern in Princess-Anne, three months before the day above mentioned, for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee.

Test—JOSIAH POLK, Clk. Somerset county court. dec. 22—4

TO RENT, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to JOHN KENNARD. november 24—m

IMPRISONMENT OF SEAMEN. To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the 9th inst. JAMES MADISON. December 21st, 1812.

REPORT. The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th inst. requesting information touching the conduct of British officers towards persons taken in American armed ships, has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying papers marked A. B. C. from which it appears, that certain persons, some of whom are said to be native, and others naturalized citizens of the U. States, being parts of the crews of the U. States' armed vessels the "Nautilus" and the "Wasps," and of the private armed vessel, the "Sarah Ann," have been seized, under the pretext of their being British subjects, by the British officers for the avowed purpose, as is understood, of having them bro't to trial for their lives, and that others, being part of the crew of the Nautilus, have been taken into the British service.

The Secretary of State begs leave also to lay before the President the papers marked D. and E. From these it will be seen, that whilst the British naval officers arrest as criminally such persons taken on board American armed vessels as they may consider British subjects, they claim a right to retain on board British ships of war American citizens who may have merited in England, or been impressed from on board British merchant vessels; and that they consider an impressed American, when he is discharged from one of their ships, as a prisoner of war.

All which is respectfully submitted. JAMES MONROE. Department of State, December 19, 1812.

(A.) SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN TO MR. MONROE. Halifax, 30th Sept. 1812.

SIR, Having received information that many unauthorised acts had been committed by Com. Rogers, in forcibly seizing twelve British seamen, prisoners of war, late belonging to the Guerriere, and taking them out of the English cartel ship Endeavor, on her passage down the harbor of Boston, after they had been regularly embarked on board of her for an exchange, agreeable to the arrangements settled between the two countries, and that the said British seamen, so seized, are now detained on board the U. States' frigate President as hostages; I feel myself called upon to request, sir, your most serious attention to a measure fraught with mischief and inconvenience, destructive of the good faith of a flag of truce and sacred protection as a cartel. I should be extremely sorry that the imprudent act of any officer should involve consequences so particularly severe as the present instance must naturally produce, if repeated; and altho' it is very much my wish, during the continuance of the differences existing between the two countries, to adopt every measure that might render the effect of war less rigorous, yet, in another point of view, the conviction of the duty I owe my country would, in the event of such grievances as I have already stated being continued, not admit of any hesitation in retaliatory decisions; but as I am strongly persuaded of the high liberality of your sentiments, and that the set complained of has originated entirely with the officer who committed it, and that it will be as reasonable in your consideration as it deserves, I rely upon your taking such steps as will prevent a recurrence of conduct so extremely reprehensible in every shape.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, and most faithful slave. (Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Admiral of the Blue and Commander, in Chief, &c. His Excellency James Monroe, Esq. Secretary of State.

MR. MONROE TO SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN. Department of State, 28th Oct. 1812.

SIR, I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th Sept. complaining that Com. Rogers, commanding a squadron of the U. States' Navy at the port of Boston, had taken twelve British seamen, lately belonging to his Britannic majesty's ship the Guerriere, from a cartel in the harbor of Boston, and that he detained them on board the President, a frigate of the United States, as hostages.

I am instructed to inform you, that inquiry shall be made into the circumstances attending, and the causes which produced the act, of which you complain; and that such measures will be taken, on a knowledge of them, as may comport with the rights of both nations, and may be proper in the case to which they relate.

I beg you, sir, to be assured that it is the sincere desire of the President to see (and to promote, so far as depends on the U. S.) that the war which exists between our countries be conducted with the utmost regard to humanity. I have the honor, &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROE. Sir John Borlase Warren, Adm'l of the Blue, and Commander in Chief, &c. Washington, Dec. 17, 1812.

SIR, I have the honor to annex a list of 12 of the crew of the late U. States' ship of War Wasp, detained by Capt. John Berrisford, of the British ship Pickens, under the pretence of their being British subjects. I have the honor to be, Respectfully, sir, Your obedient servant, GEO. S. WISE, Paymaster. The honorable Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.

[I'll here follow several other documents, already published, or not deemed of material importance, except the following:] (C.) Extract of a letter from Major Gen. Pinkney, to the Secretary of War, dated HEAD QUARTERS, CHARLESTON, 4th November, 1812. Information having been given upon oath to Lieut. Gamble, who at present commands in

the Naval Department here, that six American seamen, who had been taken prisoners on board of our privateers, had been sent to Jamaica to be tried as British subjects for treason, he called upon the Marshal to retain double that number of British seamen as hostages. The Marshal, in consequence of instructions from the Department of State, asked my opinion that they ought to be detained until the pleasure of the President shall be known. The testimony of Capt. Moon is herewith. I have given my opinion that they ought to be detained, but you will have the goodness to have this business put in the proper train to have the President's pleasure on this subject communicated to the Marshal.

The Message and Documents were on motion referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SPIRIT OF '75.

From Dr. RAMSAY'S History of the American Revolution, we extract the following description of the spirit and conduct of the American People at the commencement of the former war for Independence. We invite every one of our readers to give it an attentive inspection—compare it with the temper and behavior of the Federal party at the present day—and then to say, which he thinks most wise, most honorable, and most patriotic, the Whigs of '75, or the Federalists of 1812? [T. T. Amer.]

"From a variety of circumstances the Americans had good reason to conclude that hostilities would soon be carried on vigorously in Massachusetts, and also to apprehend that, sooner or later, each province would be the theatre of war. 'The more speedily therefore, said they, we are prepared for that event, the better chance we have for defending ourselves.' Previous to this period, or rather to the 19th of April, 1775, the dispute had been carried on by the pen, or, at most, by associations and legislative acts; but from this time forward it was conducted by the sword. The crisis was arrived when the colonies had no alternative, but EITHER TO SUBMIT TO THE POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN. AN UNCONQUERABLE LOVE OF LIBERTY COULD NOT BROOK THE IDEA OF SUBMISSION, while reason, more temperate in her decisions, suggested to the people their insufficiency to make effectual opposition.—THEY WERE FULLY APPRIS'D OF THE POWER OF BRITAIN—they knew that her fleets covered the ocean, and that her flag had waved in triumph through the four quarters of the globe; but the animated language of the time was,—'IT IS BETTER TO DIE FREEMEN, THAN TO LIVE SLAVES.' Though the justice of their cause, and the inspiration of liberty gave, in the opinion of disinterested judges, a superiority to the writings of the Americans, yet, in the latter mode of conducting their opposition, the candid among themselves acknowledged an inferiority. Their form of government was deficient in that decision, dispatch and coercion, which are necessary to military operations.

"In this year, 1775, a martial spirit pervaded all ranks of men in the colonies. THEY BELIEVED THEIR LIBERTIES TO BE IN DANGER, AND WERE GENERALLY DISPOSED TO RISQUE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR ESTABLISHMENT. Their ignorance of the military art, prevented their weighing the chances of war with that exactness of calculation which, if indulged, might have damped their hopes. They conceived that there was little more to do than fight manfully for their country. They consulted themselves with the idea, that though their first attempt might be unsuccessful; their numbers would admit of a repetition of the experiment, till the invaders were finally exterminated. Not considering, that in modern war, the longest purse decides often rather than the longest sword, they feared not the wealth of Britain. They both expected and wished that the dispute would be speedily settled in a few engagements. ELEVATED WITH THE LOVE OF LIBERTY, AND BUOYED ABOVE THE FEAR OF CONSEQUENCES BY AN ARDENT MILITARY ENTHUSIASM, unshaken by calculations about the extent, duration, or probable issue of the war, the people of America sounded the voice of their rulers, in an appeal to Heaven for the vindication of their rights. At the time the colonies adopted these spirited resolutions, they possessed not a single ship of war, nor so much as an armed vessel of any kind. It has often been suggested that their sea port towns lay at the mercy of the navy of G. Britain; this was both known and believed, but disregarded. THE LOVE OF PROPERTY WAS ABSORBED IN THE LOVE OF LIBERTY. The animating ardor of the equal rights of human nature, consoling themselves with the idea that the whole sea coast should be hid in ashes; they could retire to the western wilderness, and enjoy the luxury of being free; on this occasion it was observed in Congress by Christopher Gadsden, one of the S. Carolina delegates. 'Our houses being constructed of brick, stone, and wood, they destroyed may be rebuilt, but LIBERTY ONCE GONE, IS LOST FOREVER.'

"The soldier discretion of the present age will more readily concede than admit, but can more easily admire than imitate the fervid zeal of the patriots of 1775, who in idea SACRIFICED PROPERTY IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY, with the ease that they now sacrifice almost every other consideration for the acquisition of property. 'The revenues of Britain were immense, and her people were habituated to the payment of large sums in every form which contributions to the government have assumed; but the American colonies possessed neither money nor funds, nor were their people accustomed to taxes equal to the exigencies of war. The contest having begun about taxation, to have raised money by taxes for carrying it on, would have been impolitic. The temper of the times precluded the necessity of attempting the dangerous expedient; for such was the enthusiasm of the day, that THE COLONISTS GAVE UP BOTH THEIR PERSONAL SERVICES AND THEIR PROPERTY TO THE PUBLIC, on the vague promises that they should at a future time be reimbursed. Without enquiring into the solidity of funds, or the precise period of payment, the resources of the country were committed on general assurance, that all expenses of the war should ultimately be equalized. The parent state abounded with experienced statesmen and officers, but the dependent form of government exercised in the colonies, precluded their citizens from gaining that practical knowledge which is acquired from being at the head of public departments. There were very few in the colonies who understood the business of providing for an army, and still fewer who had experience and knowledge to direct its opera-

tions. The disposition of the finances of the country, and the most effectual mode of drawing forth its resources, were subjects with which scarcely any of the inhabitants were acquainted. Ammunition were almost wholly deficient; and though the country abounded with the materials of which they are manufactured, yet there was neither time nor artists enough to supply an army with the means of defence. The country was destitute both of fortifications and engineers. Amidst so many discouragements there were some flattering circumstances. The war could not be carried on by G. Britain, but to a great disadvantage and at an immense expense. It was easy for ministers at St. James's to plan campaigns, but hard was the fate of the officer from whom the execution of them, in the woods of America, was expected. The country was so extensive, and abounded so much with defiles, that, by evacuating and retreating, the Americans, though they could not conquer, yet might save themselves from being conquered. The authors of the acts of parliament for restraining the trade of the colonies, were most excellent recruiting officers for the Congress. They imposed a necessity on thousands to become soldiers. All other business being suspended, the whole resources of the country were applied in supporting an army. Though the colonies were without discipline, they possessed native valor. Though they had neither gold nor silver, they possessed a mine in the enthusiasm of their people. Paper for upwards of two years produced to them more solid advantages than Spain derived from her superabundant precious metals. Though they had no ships to protect their trade or their towns, they had simplicity enough to live without the former, and enthusiasm enough to risk the latter, rather than submit to the power of Britain. 'They believed their cause to be just, and that Heaven approved their exertions in defence of their rights. Zeal, originating from such motives, supplied the place of discipline, and inspired a confidence and military ardor which overcame all difficulties.'

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

Who are the true REPUBLICANS and true FEDERALISTS?

We shall answer these questions by an extract from "THE FEDERALIST, or New Jersey Gazette," of April 7, 1800.

"The people of these States, under singular advantages, and upon mature deliberations, have solemnly united themselves under a Republican form of government; a form which is far surpasses, as it differs from all other republican forms; which has excited the admiration of the world; and to which our citizens are generally and justly attached. This form is no other, than 'THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES,' constructed by the wisdom of our ablest politicians, adopted and ordained by the PEOPLE themselves, and bearing the signature of their immortal WASHINGTON. This is the magna charta of our Rights, Liberties and Independence; it is the creed of every faithful citizen. It is this Constitution, and not any European form, that determines whether American Republicanism is. This contains and defines the Republicanism we are all bound to support. Hence it is easy to see that the term Republican, as applied to a citizen of this country, means nothing more, nor less than a person, who sincerely approves the Constitution of these United States; and THE REGULAR ADMINISTRATION THEREOF; and uses his best endeavors to support the same. Approbation of the Administration as well as of the Constitution and endeavors to support both, are here added; because it is absurd to suppose that a man can sincerely approve the Constitution, and yet by words or actions oppose its regular administration, or, more properly, not endeavor to support both. Hence we define the criterion so much needed, viz. An American Republican is one who sincerely approves the Constitution of the U. States, and its regular administration, and sincerely endeavors to support both. Nothing short of, or different from this can entitle any man to the appellation of an American Republican. He may indeed be a Patriot, Liberator or French Republican, because he may admire and wish to support these Republics; but destitute of the qualities just named, he cannot be an American Republican.

"Hence also we learn the meaning of the term Federalist. As the great AMERICAN REPUBLIC is composed of sixteen individual states, confederated under one common league or covenant, with great propriety called 'THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES,' and for brevity's sake the 'Federal Constitution,' so the term Federalist must mean a friend of the Constitution, or a Republican in the sense just explained. In a word, an American Republican, and a Federalist are terms of the same import, except that the last may have some appropriate reference to the individual States thus united.

"Hence it follows, that any man, who in conversation or writing, assumes the title of Republican or Federalist, while in his heart he is disaffected to the Constitution of these States, or its regular Administration, is a gross impostor, and a betrayer of his friends to the Peace, Constitution and Independence of his country."

From the same paper of May 12th, 1800.

GOVERNMENT.

The disaffected and Jacobin creatures of the day, pretend to run a nice distinction between the constitution and the government.—They tell you, we adore the constitution, but we detest the government.—This is the case of all the scoundrels who are howling down the administration of the Federal Constitution. What is the government? It is no other than the President, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected and trusted by the people, exercising their constitutional powers and duties, for the liberty and happiness of their constituents. Now if the Jacobins detest the government, I desire to know whether their love of the constitution is not about just as ardent and rational, as if a lover should pretend to adore the beautiful form of his mistress, but as soon as he discovers she has amputation and action, feels disgust and aversion.

MORE BRITISH ALLIES.

Orders have lately been given in London for stores to equip the ALBANY NAVY, to the amount of upwards of £40,000. Thus, encouraged by the flattering conduct of their "Federalist Congress," & having enlisted in their service the merciless savages, with the more barbarous Algonquins, the British nation may for a time be inclined to withstand the shock of an American war.

FROM THE AURORA.

Public motives need no apology, and therefore I offer the result of my reflections and observations upon the proposed increase of the navy.

The policy of a naval establishment having long been the subject of political discussion, and the arguments of the advocates and opponents of the system, having hitherto been predicated upon abstract principles, wholly inapplicable to the existing crisis; let us now approach the subject without prejudice, and discuss it with candor. What further degree of ignominy and forbearance the nation could have sustained before war became inevitable, I will leave for calculators to determine—suffice it to say that we are at war, and no one I believe has yet been bold enough to affirm that our government ought to have conceded a single point more than has already been offered.

The foe we have to contend with is of a character inflexible, energetic, proud and desperate. Her hostile councils have recently acquired new strength, and it behoves us to prepare for the utmost vigor of her arms by sea and land. We owe it to ourselves, only to appreciate our own strength and resources, and not to depreciate those of our enemy.

A just estimate of these objects, and a proper disposition to meet the crisis, will fill us with confidence and fortitude in the day of trial, for come it will. Its pressure will be heavier or lighter, according to events in Europe, over which we have no control; but it would be contrary to the evidence of all experience, to suppose Great Britain incapable of assailing us at different points of our extensive coast, with a formidable naval and military force, in the course of the ensuing year; and I shall be indeed mistaken if the war on her part does not assume a character of malignancy and desperation, proportionate to her discomfiture, chagrin, and injustice. It is therefore vain to look for honorable peace, but through the blood and perils of honorable war.

The important question that presents itself, shall we employ all the means which nature, habits, and circumstances, have placed within our power to annoy the enemy, and arrest at the threshold the hostile designs of European despotism; or shall we rely alone upon the military order & patriotism of the nation to meet the conflict on our shore, or in the adjacent territory of the enemy?

There can be but one rational answer—employ the whole force of the country, naval and military, whenever it can be actively and usefully employed. It is for a wise government to determine its relative force and direction, and to provide liberally for the efficient prosecution of the war. Parsimony in war is prodigality in the extreme.

There are some politicians who are altogether military, and others who are perfectly sane upon all subjects but the navy—touch that string, and La Mancha's Knight was not more chivalrous. Let the glorious triumphs of our naval heroes sink deep into our hearts without intoxicating our heads, exciting prejudices against our military brethren. The disgusting recollection of Detroit ought not to produce despondency. It is but the suspension of military triumph, as was that of the naval from the pitchy gloom of the Chesapeake, till the refugitive blaze of the Guerriere.

The habits of a sailor are those of discipline, obedience and daring enterprise—on board a ship of war he is ready for action. Not so with a youth suddenly transferred from the plough to the camp—he has every thing to learn, and time is necessary for instruction. The materials, however, are the same—organization and skillful direction constitute the only difference. The intrepidity of the national character was not more brilliantly displayed in the glorious actions of Hull, Decatur and Jones, than by the heroes of Tippecanoe and Queenstown, or the dauntless bravery exhibited under Barney, Maffet, and the gallant commander of the Globe. It is not necessary to write down an establishment in order to write another up; nor is it politic—the effort may create a counter current.

As an efficient means of annoying the enemy, and wounding in a tender point the pride and the interest of the authors of the war; I am for extensive increase of the naval force. The efficiency of that force will depend upon the extent of the appropriation—a sound discrimination of those classes of ships that are best adapted to the service required; and to the nature of our coast, harbors, and commerce.

Our naval operations to be effectual must necessarily be predatory, and the capture or destruction of the enemy's frigates and smaller cruisers, and of her commercial fleets, will not only prove the greatest annoyance; but will be the most effectual means of protecting our commerce, by compelling the enemy to concentrate his forces for the security of his own commerce.

Hence, it is evident that large frigates and sloops of war are the most effective vessels we can employ.

The frigates President, United States, and Constitution, are of a class perfectly original, and decidedly superior in force, strength and velocity, to any frigates in Europe. Experience has demonstrated these transcendent qualities—let us adhere to them. Fleetness of sailing, close action, is of all other qualities the most essential to an inferior force. It enables the commander to avoid or attack at pleasure, and to choose his time and distance. This quality is derived from the fine

proportions and beautiful easy curved lines of their bottoms, which cannot be transferred to a ship of the line without destroying her other qualities. More over those frigates, all manned and fought by our seamen, are inferior to 74's only.

Sloops of war of the description of the Wasp & Hornet, are a most useful class of vessels for predatory warfare. They are inferior only to a frigate, and superior to any number of merchantmen combined.

A fleet of these classes, under proper management, can be built and equipped with a rapidity that would astonish ourselves and confound our enemies.

I am asked where is timber? I answer in the woods—this is the season to cut it, and when built, fill the spaces between the timbers with salt (as has been the constant practice in the merchant's service, in this city, for fifty years past) and they will last much longer without repair than any of our public ships have done. How is this to be accomplished?

Not by the sluggish defalcating process of navy yards, but by the requisition of the whole mechanical labor of our large cities, under the direction of a sufficient number of active, intelligent, practical men, who understand the proper division of labor and the best means of collecting the materials. I venture to affirm, without fear of just contradiction, that if the orders were now given and a proper body of men sent into the woods with the moulds to cut the timber, and contracts instantly made for plank and other necessary materials; that the city of Philadelphia alone would build and equip for sea, five sloops of war in five months, and four large frigates in eight or nine months. This estimate is founded upon the labor and spirited exertions of as fine a body of ship carpenters as can be found anywhere—of these with their apprentices, and caulkers and joiners, there are about 400, which with 1000 country carpenters and millwrights (excellent axemen) and laborers, could all be usefully employed, exclusive of other mechanics connected with ship building and equipping. Now 1400 men at 175 cents per day, for eight months, would be more than seven times the cost of the frigate United States, according to Mr. Humphrey's estimate, whereas I am confident, from various reasonable causes, the labor on the proposed frigates, would be at least one fourth less. At any rate two thirds of the mechanical labor which could be commanded in this city would be sufficient for the object I have stated. A spirit of emulation would be excited—a most valuable class of men (now almost unemployed) would be rendered comfortable and happy, and the money of the people would circulate among the people, and return through various channels to the farmer for his timber, hire of oxen, grain, beef, pork, hemp, &c.

From this may be inferred what Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, could produce.

Unanimous and cheerful co-operation would produce much more, but if the main support of the party is laid to the mast, the progress will be an oblique direction between the headway and leeway.

There are some worthy persons swelling with the conception of seventy-six rattle-hooped frigates, who may be safely deluded of good chopping frigates by a speedy partition, rather than run the risk of a protracted and monstrous abortion. It is with public establishments, as with individuals, the temperate need of frigate is more to be deprecated than the open opposition of the enemies. I perceive in the documents exhibited to the naval committee, very erroneous data assumed in support of the numerical battle fought in the navy yard between a seventy-sixer and three or four frigates.

I suspect that any two of those gallant captains were under the stern of a seventy-sixer with two of our large frigates, their practice would soon upset their theory. In these documents it appears to me that considerations of vital importance have been overlooked in the contemplated splendor of the establishment and the fascination of command.

These may be noticed hereafter, by HAWSER TRUNNION.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The last European intelligence, left the political and military affairs in that quarter of the globe in so ambiguous and balanced a state as to leave much room for speculation on the probable issue of the great events which are occurring in the north. It is too evident to admit of doubt, that the battle of Moscow was so far decisive, as to secure the French Emperor his winter quarters in the heart of Russia, to enable him to cover the insurrection of the Poles, to receive regularly his supplies and reinforcement, and to guard his rear from any attack which may be menaced by an Anglo-Swedish force thrown upon the shores of the Baltic. These objects attained in any former wars of modern Europe, would have stamped the conqueror with the reputation of unprecedented skill, and would have exalted him, in this respect, to a level with Alexander of Macedon, or Julius Cæsar. But the unparalleled success of Napoleon has so bewildered the judgments of mankind, and so prepared them for the miraculous, that his repulses in Spain, and the valorous apathy with which he has been encountered by the Russians (of all men the most eminent in passive courage) has caused the popular judgment, in all countries, to pause and doubt, whether this prodigy has not run his career, and met, in the north and in the south, those checks which will stay his conquering sword, and prevent the realizing of those projects which his restless ambition and ever active mind have conceived. The events in Spain, however mortifying to the French arms, are not of that decisive character as even to settle the fate of the Peninsula, much less to fix that of Europe. It is in the north, that the main action is going on; whilst that in the south is a

mere episode, so ways influencing, except in opinion, the final catastrophe of the drama. The maritime contest has ceased, except so far as it is gloriously maintained by the U. States; whose relations with the belligerent powers are of a most singular and anomalous nature. They are at war with Britain; but they can hardly be said to be at peace with France. Maintaining their own rights and interests only, they stand alone in the world, unentangled in the controversies of others, & clear of the general wreck of principle, and the wide-spread ruins of political morality and public law, which they behold around them. If there is any portion of the human race, which offers a spectacle equally interesting to the lover of his species, it is the people of Spanish America. Wrapped in a dark cloud of superstition and Gothic darkness, depressed and despised by the mother country, set apart from the natives of Old Spain, by the most odious distinctions, they have suddenly awoke from their long slumber, and claim the rights of men and citizens. The unhappy divisions into castes, and the universal defect of education, the intrigues and pernicious influence of a party, enemies of their independence, because they foresee in it the destruction of their own odious distinctions and unjust privileges, have retarded their emancipation, and disfigured the morning of their freedom with fraternal discord and civil war. But notwithstanding these unfortunate beginnings, there is reason to believe they will yet establish the rule of constitutional order and legal security. If any exception were ever to be made to that sound political maxim, which prohibits the U. States from forming any political connections with foreign nations, an alliance with this interesting people would seem to form such an exception. At any rate, it is to be hoped that every other relation of amity, as well as of a commercial nature, will be assiduously cultivated with these republican neighbors, and such we have reason to believe is the disposition and views of our government.

The nations of Europe are marshall in the cause of France and Britain, and are fighting their battles. In the latter country, those ministers who have so long wielded her immense resources, and spread desolation over each quarter of the globe, have recently gained an accession to their strength in the Commons. House of Parliament and have been confirmed in power by an infatuated people, or rather, perhaps, we should say by the influence of a treasury, exuberant in the means of corruption. Mr. Brougham, the enlightened and capacious statesman, the accomplished political philosopher, and the destroyer of the Orders in Council has lost his election in Liverpool, a town so much beholding to his successful exertions. The eloquent Sheridan has been repulsed by a venal borough; and even Sir Samuel Romilly, that most excellent man and useful politician, has been rejected by the commercial City of Bristol. In proportion as the British gains the ascendancy at home, the British naval reputation is sinking in a conflict with a young and experienced people. Indeed that reputation seems to have outlived the existence of the basis upon which it was founded. That moment you find a British naval commander apologizing for having surrendered to a force not very greatly superior to his own that moment you may exclaim our naval empire is lost." said a distinguished British officer at Halifax. Indeed this empire lives only on the breath of opinion. It is already shaken to its foundation; and if it continues to be vigorously attacked, it will fall, not as it has risen by slow and painful steps, but suddenly, and in one mighty ruin. Where is now the naval power of Venice, and Genoa, of Spain & Holland? They once reposed in security on their commerce covering every sea—in their immense riches; on their inexhaustible financial resources; and their ancient renown. But these have fled; and left only the remembrance of what their ancestors were to inflate the vanity of the present generation. We have the most convincing proofs that even the extraordinary and unlooked for success of the British army at Detroit was considered by that nation as no effect to the capture of a single frigate (the Guerriere) not because the former did not far transcend the latter in actual achievement, and in the magnitude of its immediate consequence; but because the British public & rulers have the good sense to perceive that the belief of their own invincibility, the proud consciousness of superiority; and the confident disdain of their enemies, is what has carried British officers and seamen triumphantly thro' successive conflicts with every maritime nation in Europe. But to see them defeated, not by the countrymen of the Dorians, the Van Thromps, the Tromans, and the Suffreins; but by a people, in the infancy of naval experience and discipline, and possessed of the most inconsiderable naval establishment in the world.

We are far from attributing the success of our seamen to their superior skill and discipline alone; but think its springs are to be derived from higher sources—and that we are to look for them to that moral stimulus, which is superior to any physical impulse or scientific advantages whatever; in the consciousness that fight not by compulsion, but from choice; for their own personal rights, not for the gratification of unhalloved ambition. They are not galley slaves, chained to the car for life; but the free citizens of a free country. These are the sentiments and feelings which exalt the character and feelings of the American officers and seamen upon a proud elevation; and which will secure that elevation so long as they are preserved in their present vigor. Limited as the sea voice is, there does not nor ever did exist in the world, a service more honorably distinguished, by a manly and generous spirit; a prudent discipline; an unconquerable valor, and unabated constancy. Encountering toil and danger, and hardships on a fickle element, in an unequal season; they know no relaxation in their painful but glorious profession. Give them ships, and they will give you the ships

of your enemies; and however the contest may be marked on land by a series of blunders, and alternating cowardice and rashness, the ocean, at least, will not witness the disgrace of the American name.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.

Duel.—[We are ashamed to have it in our power to give the official account of the recent affair on Grand Island: it will tend to counteract the numerous falsehoods which are in circulation respecting the meeting. The challenge, we understand, was given by gen. Smyth.] A meeting took place between gen. Smyth and gen. Porter yesterday afternoon on Grand Island, in pursuance of previous arrangements.

They met at Dayton's tavern and crossed the river with their friends and surgeons, both gentlemen behaved with the utmost coolness and unconcern—a shot was exchanged in an intrepid manner as possible, by each gentleman, without effect. It was then represented by gen. Smyth's second, that gen. Porter must now be convinced that the charge of cowardice against gen. Smyth was unfounded, and should, in honor, be retracted; which, after mutual explanations to the matters which had given rise to the charge, was accordingly done by him. General Smyth then explained, that his remarks were the result of irritation, and were intended as provocatives, from having been assailed by gen. Porter, and that he knew nothing derogatory to gen. Porter's character as a gentleman and officer.

The hand of reconciliation was then offered and received.

We congratulate the friends of these gentlemen upon the fortunate termination of a difference, arising from too much precipitation, but which has been adjusted in a manner so honorable to both.

WM. H. WINDER, SAML. ANGUS.

Black Rock, Dec. 13, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Gazette of last week, I promised to give an account of some of the most prominent transactions of the 28th November and first of December. Having since that received from general Smyth, assurances which, as a man of honor, I am bound to believe, that the course pursued by him on these days, was such as was required by his orders and instructions from the secretary of war, and general Dearborn, this communication will assume a character quite different from the one contemplated. I am pledged, however, to the public to give facts, which I shall proceed to do, without comment; leaving it to time to develop the object of military movements which have appeared to me another not only extraordinary but inexplicable.

On the 27th of November there was collected at this point a military force of about 4,500 effective men, consisting of regular troops, New York, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore volunteers, all under the command of gen. Smyth.

There were lying at the navy yard near Black Rock, which had been previously prepared for the purpose of transporting the troops across the river, 70 public boats calculated to carry 400 men each, 2300 long boats belonging individuals been taken into the public service, calculated to carry 100 men each, 500 scows, 10 scows for artillery, and 25 men in each, 250 Besides a number of small boats, 335

At two o'clock on that day I received a copy of general Smyth's order for the march of all the troops, the succeeding morning at reveille to the navy yard, to embark for Canada. I immediately gave orders for the New York volunteers who had been placed under my command, to parade at 4 o'clock in the morning at their encampment about one and a half miles from the navy yard. In the evening I learnt that the parties mentioned in general Smyth's dispatch were to cross the river at 11 o'clock at night to attack the enemy's batteries opposite Black Rock. Gen. S. not being here, I waited on lieutenant Angus and suggested to him the propriety (if within the scope of his orders) of postponing the enterprise until morning, to give as little time as possible before the passage of the army, for the enemy's troops to collect from their station down the river. They landed a three in the morning under a severe fire of musketry and grape shot from two pieces of flying artillery. Lieutenant Angus with his little band of sailors, assisted by Capt. King and a few of his party, attacked the principal force of the enemy consisting of about 250 at the Red house (the seamen charging with their pikes and swords against muskets & bayonets) and routed them in all directions; capt. Dox, who took a distinguished part in this affair, was severely wounded.

After a hard and destructive engagement, the enemy were completely dispersed, the two field pieces spiked, and the house in which the enemy quartered fired, the seamen returned to our shore, bringing off their wounded and several prisoners. Out of 13 naval officers who embarked in this enterprise, nine of them with more than half their men, were killed or wounded. If bravery be a virtue—if the gratitude of a country be due to those who gallantly and desperately assert its rights, the government will make ample and honorable provision for the heirs of those brave tars who fall on this occasion, as well as those who survived,

Capt. King proceeded to spike and disarm the guns in the batteries. Col. Boscawen dispersed the enemy down the river, taking a number of prisoners.

By sun rise in the morning, most of the troops had arrived at the place of embarkation and the day was fine. I marched 340 of the volunteers who had rallied under general Smyth's invitation, well armed and provided, and in high spirits about 150 more who came in the evening before, were at Buffalo drawing their arms and ammunition, with orders to join as soon as possible. I stationed my men as instructed by general Smyth, in a field at the navy yard, with directions to wait for further orders. The parties who had crossed in the night aided by our batteries, which, at day light opened a powerful and well directed fire, and a piece of flying artillery on the island under charge of capt. Gibson, had driven every thing from the opposite shore. Colonel Winder, an officer of great intelligence, zeal and bravery, under the mistaken apprehension that the party under lieutenant col. Boscawen were in danger of being cut off, made an unsuccessful attempt (although his own boat landed) to land 250 men at difficult point down the river, & had returned as stated by gen. Smyth.

The general embarkation now commenced, but it went on so tardily, that at 12 o'clock the whole of the regular troops and col. Swift's regiment were not in the boats. A considerable number of boats were lying on the shores of the river and creek, having been thrown up by the high water of the preceding day. Several were in the creek half filled with water and ice. I called on gen. Smyth and proposed to occupy part of those boats with my volunteers, many of whom were impatient to embark. Being, however, informed by col. Porter, that the boats which had been used by col. Winder, were lying about a mile below, major Chapman and myself, with about 30 men, went down the shore, brought up five boats, filled them with men, and arrived at Black Rock, the point from which it was proposed to put off, as soon as many of the regular troops. At about 2 o'clock all the troops which it appeared were intended to be crossed at first, were collected in a group of boats at Black Rock, under the cover of our batteries. I have no official account of the number of men in the boats—My opinion was that the number exceeded 2000. Most men of observation who were present estimated it at 2600. The men were in fine spirits and desirous of crossing.

General Trenchard's volunteers, col. F. McClure's regiment, some riflemen, cavalry &c amounting to about 2000, were still parading on the shore, and as I am informed were ready to cross. Several boats of sufficient capacity to carry about 1000 men, were still lying at the navy yards unoccupied. I have not been able to learn that any order or request was made, for the embarkation of any of the troops other than the regulars and col. Swift's regiment. The enemy, estimated at about 200, were drawn up in a line about half a mile from the river. After remaining in the boats till late in the afternoon, an order was received to disembark. It produced among the officers and men generally great discontent and murmuring, which was, however, in some degree allayed, by assurances that the expedition was only postponed for a short time, until our boats could be better prepared.

On Sunday another order was issued by gen. Smyth for the march of the troops to the navy yard, to embark at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. I was at Buffalo when it was received, and found that it was generally, as to time and manner, disapproved by the officers of the volunteers. I saw gen. Smyth in the evening at Black Rock, with col. Winder, and stated my objections to his plan. The enemy had remounted his guns on the batteries, so as to render it expedient to cross at the favorable point which had been taken on Saturday, above the island that covers the navy yard. Immediately below the island, the enemy by in force much augmented in consequence of the affair of Saturday, occupying a line of shore of about a mile where the current is rapid and the banks abrupt. I did not believe it possible to effect a landing with raw troops, in any tolerable order, if at all, in the face of the flying artillery and infantry, which a full view of our movement in the day time would enable them to oppose to us. I proposed to postpone the expedition to night—to put off an hour and a half before daylight, so as to pass this dangerous line of shore in the dark, when we should suffer less from their fire, and to land about five miles below the navy yard, where the stream and the banks of the river were peculiarly favorable to a safe and orderly landing. Col. Winder seconded my proposal with great earnestness and force, and it was adopted. The army was to embark at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, and to proceed at half past four, according to the order of a line of battle submitted a few days ago by gen. Smyth—the regulars on the right, or in the front boats; gen. Trenchard's troops in the centre, and the N. York volunteers on the left. I was to go in the front boat with a chosen set of men, direct the landing and join the New York volunteers on their arrival.

On Monday evening seven boats for col. Swift's regiment and eight for the late volunteers, were brought some distance up the river and left at different points to avoid the noise and confusion of embarking the whole army at one place. At half past three on Tuesday morning, the eight boats were filled with volunteers (col. Swift's regiment being higher up) and dropped down, taking their station above the navy yard. On our arrival I found that one of the artillery corps, which on every occasion of the war, has shown great exertion, had not promptly and zeal for the embarkation, and the result was—Not a man of the regular

in the boats for about half an hour, when col. Winder's regiment entered the boats with great order and silence.

About three quarters of an hour after this, the remaining regulars commenced the embarkation, when I dropped down to the line, with a flag in my boat to designate it as the leading boat.

I mention the names of these gentlemen because they had the day before decidedly objected to passing at the proposed point by day light, but when day light appeared, and one of the men raised some difficulty on that account, he was induced to remain, and it was unanimously agreed to incur the additional hazard and patiently wait the order of the general to put off.

About 1000 volunteers came in under general Smyth's proclamation; but owing to the state of the roads, which were bad beyond example, many did not arrive until after the first of December.

It is impossible for me to form any estimate of the number of troops embarked at any one time this morning; it was scarcely light, and I was at one end of a line of boats occupying a distance of half a mile.

When the volunteers first arrived at the navy yard and it was found that the regular troops had not yet appeared, their officers were instructed to permit them to land and keep themselves warm by exercise, as the boats were covered with snow which had fallen during the night but they were instructed not to leave the side of the boats, that they might immediately re-enter.

PETER B. PORTER. Black Rock, Dec. 14, 1812.

This note printed at Washington (Ky) Dec 5 informs us that the Grand Jury of that county had presented a Federalist for prosecution to wit— "God d—n the Government of the United States. God d—n Thomas Jefferson and God d—n the volunteers, they are a d—m—d set of God's

Extract of a letter from Halifax dated 24th Dec. "The private Revenge, of Salem was bro't in here yesterday, on which day Admiral Warren sailed for Bermuda. A squadron of three frigates is ready for sea, to cruise for Commodore Boscawen.

The following well conceived and perspicuous table is from the Baltimore Weekly Register.

INTERESTING POLITICAL TABLE. To show the general spirit that prevails amongst the people of the U. States on a question of the first importance, viz. the prosecution of the war against G. Britain, we have formed the following table, giving at one view many interesting facts.

Table with columns: STATE, 12th Congress, War votes, 13th Congress, How obtained. Rows include NH, Mass, Conn, Rhode, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana.

In this table we remark that though the "republican" majority in the twelfth congress was seventy, the war bill obtained only by a majority of thirty, 128 members being present at all the "federalists" and many "republicans" voting against it.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1813.

We have received the report of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, entire—the length (making near seven columns) precludes its appearance this morning.

Why count the cost? Even should the late session of the Legislature have cost the State a few thousand dollars more than ordinary, it is supposed not to exceed the amount expended last fall, in procuring seats for 'wealth and talents.'

Another Federal LAWYER turned EDITOR. Mr. John Hewes, late editor and proprietor of the Federal Gazette, of Baltimore, has transferred the establishment to William Gilman, Esq.

The good people of Maryland might not say aught against the polite literature daily issuing from the federal presses, were they for a moment to reflect that it comes legally before them.

QUERY—Will not the good people of Maryland prefer an AMERICAN representation next fall, when they have read certain Revolutionary? (See last page.)

Col. WINDER has returned home on furlough from the Central Army.

The Senate have agreed that the amendments of the House to a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, penalties and forfeitures, which now only awaits the sanction of the President to become a law.

A bill has been reported by the military committee of the House of Representatives "in addition to the act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes," the object of which is to raise, in addition to the present military establishment of the U. States twenty regiments of infantry, to be enlisted for one year, unless sooner discharged.

Another bill is reported by the same committee to amend the existing laws relating to the army, one object of which is to increase the bounty on enlistments; another to authorize the appointment of a third Lieutenant and an additional Sergeant to every troop or company in the service of the U. States.

The Secretary of War, in obedience to a call on him by the House of Representatives for information as to the manner in which the law making appropriations for arming the Militia has been executed, has reported several statements to the House, from which it appears that stands of arms have been issued to the following States, viz: to New Hampshire 1000; to Vermont 2,500; to Rhode Island 1000; New Jersey 4000; Delaware 500; North Carolina 2,130; South Carolina 2000; Georgia 1000; Ohio 1,500; Kentucky 1,500; Tennessee 1,500; Illinois territory 216; Louisiana territory 253—in all 16,092 stands; and that there have been loaned, as follows: to Rhode Island 250; Delaware 650; Ohio 3,500; District of Columbia 2,230. Contracts have been made under the law for 85,200 stands, of which 53,560 had been delivered by the contractors on the 7th October, 1812.

A LAUNCH. On Thursday last, about half past 11 o'clock, was launched from the navy yard at this city, the frigate Adams, which had been hauled up, divided in the middle, lengthened fifteen feet, and almost rebuilt. She proudly swam into her destined element at the appointed time, amid the acclamations of hundreds, and under a salute of artillery. After the launch, many of the ladies and gentlemen assembled in a sail loft, which had been cleared for the occasion, and spent a pleasant hour. The Adams is to be commanded by Capt. Morris.

We are requested by Mr. Swartout, who is now in this city, to state that the story related in a Boston paper of the 19th inst. on the authority of his name, is inaccurate, and the greater part of it a fabrication.

We understand that, in pursuance of what he has for some time past contemplated, the Honorable PAUL HAMILTON has resigned the office of Secretary of the Navy.

We understand that Gen. Harrison left Franklin for Sandusky, on the 7th inst.

The same paper states that an express just arrived from Fort Defiance, had bro't the intelligence that the celebrated Indian Chief Lo-cax had died of the wounds he received in the late skirmish near the Rapids.

The troops under the command of Col. Campbell, which set out from Franklin on the 18th inst. on a secret expedition, passed thro' Springfield, on the 27th, all in high spirits.—Their destination is not known; but it is generally believed that the Wash is to be the theatre of their operations. We expect shortly to hear of some daring enterprise from that quarter, and from the ability of the officers and the courage of the troops, a glorious result may confidently be anticipated.

NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. We have not yet heard from all the districts in this State. The following persons are ascertained to be elected: Ebenezer Sage, John Lefferts, Peter De Noelles, Jonathan Fisk, and Abraham Habcock, Republicans; and Egbert Benson, John Past, jr. Thos. J. Oakley, Thos. P. Grosvenor, Samuel Sherwood, John Lovett, Hosea Moffit, and Alexander Boyd, Federal.

The number of votes given in for Governor at the recent election in Ohio, was about 20,000, of which Retara J. Meigs had 11,850, and Thomas Scott 7,903.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. By letters from New Orleans, we learn, that the Legislature there in session had refused to confirm the nomination of Gen. Posey as a Senator of the U. States, and had appointed Jas. Brown, Esq. to that office, by the following vote on the second ballot.

Gen. Posey 16 James Brown 26 Three Electors of President & Vice President were chosen by a vote of 23 to 16, who will vote for James Madison and Elbridge Gerry.

The organized volunteers of Tennessee, destined for the defence of New Orleans, and the Mississippi, were ordered to rendezvous in Nashville on the 10th inst. prepared to descend the river without delay, under the command of Major General Andrew Jackson, of the Tennessee Militia.

OUTRAGEOUS PERSECUTION.

The noted Mr. Crabb, of Charles Street memory, yesterday, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice, introduced an order into the House of Delegates, proposing to COMMIT GEN. STANBURY TO PRISON FOR TRIAL, AS AN ACCESSARY TO THE MURDER OF GEN. LINGAN.

When the order was proposed, a spirited debate took place, on which several of the members on both sides partook. Mr. Kilgour, one of the Charles Street band, malignantly charged Gen. Stanbury with the most unfeeling manner with being guilty of MURDER, upon which he was called to order, we believe by several members of the House, and ultimately by the Speaker.

This closed the debate, and the order was referred to a committee to enquire and report the course hitherto pursued by the House in such cases. As this we believe is the first case of the kind that has ever occurred in this State, or in fact in any other, except in the dark inquisitorial ages of Spain or Italy, the committee will be puzzled to find a precedent.

It is thought that if the federalists in the House of Delegates do not come to a resolution in that body to hang, or break General Stanbury on the wheel for his alleged conduct during the late riots in Baltimore, that the Legislature will adjourn this evening or to-morrow morning; if however they should come to this determination they will not be able to get it accomplished before some time next week.

In the adjoining columns will be found the entire report of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, on the subject of the late riots in the City of Baltimore, and made in pursuance of an order of the House of Delegates of the 18th of November, 1812, authorising the enquiry.—This report in itself requires no comment to expose its real object, and draw down upon its author the sovereign contempt of the world; it therefore only remains for us at a future period to relate some elucidating facts which may not perhaps at present be generally known, and leave the public to judge for themselves, when the evidence brought before them, whether the report is faithful and impartial according to the testimony given, or whether the examination was played off as a mere farce, to prop the desperate cause of a more desperate faction. We will leave the honest people of Maryland to judge for themselves, whether the object already attained, or the beneficial effects likely to result to the State for the enquiry is by any means an equivalent for such an immense expenditure of their public treasure as has most undoubtedly been occasioned. We are not at present prepared to say what the exact amount of this unnecessary expenditure is, but on the most reasonable calculation, we may fairly suppose it cannot be less than TEN TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS? This too, merely to afford the enemies of our country's rights and honor, an opportunity of venting their malicious spleen in the most opprobrious invective against a few prominent characters in the democratic ranks, and endeavor to sink the republican party in the estimation of the world, by the odium unjustly attempted to be cast upon them.—16.

It has been loudly whispered about town that the report of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, submitted a few days since to the House of Delegates, is not the real sentiments of a majority of the committee, but that it was drawn up and palmed upon them by Clean Dorsey, (the Chairman) before they had an opportunity of preparing one to suit their own ideas. If this should actually be the case, we should not be surprised if the gentlemen who are innocently made the subjects of such unparalleled abuse in the report, were to come down upon the author of such a vile impostor with the old statute of Scandalum Magnatum, and recover damages for circulating false reports. However, be this as it may, when the report was under consideration in the House it was observed by a gentleman present, that Dorsey was as unsteady as a cat in a hot skillet, for fear he should be left in a minority.

The Legislature of this State closed their arduous labours about 10 o'clock of Saturday night last, after passing 195 laws, mostly local. Extracts follow: STAR.

An act to regulate the fees of the register of the court of chancery.

An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this State as relate to the division of Allegany county into election districts.

A further supplement to and act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester river, at Chester Town.

A further supplement to an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety six, entitled, an act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

A further additional supplement to the act entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the District of Columbia to the city of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in this State.

A supplement to the act entitled, an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay.

An act to lay out and open a road in Talbot county.

An act to provide for taking special bail in action of trespass quare clausum fregit.

An act to extend the power of the levy court of Talbot county.

An additional supplement to a supplement to the act entitled an act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State.

An act to confirm an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled, an act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

An act to prevent the issuing of small notes.

A further additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this State, and for the administration of justice therein.

An act authorizing an appropriation for the Penitentiary of this State.

An act for founding an university in the city or precincts of Baltimore, by the name of the University of Maryland.

An act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this State, as relate to the division of Prince George's county into election districts.

An act to repeal so much of the law of this State, as requires property qualification in jurors.

An act to establish a bank in the City of Baltimore, to be called "The City Bank of Baltimore."

A further additional supplement to the act, entitled an act to direct discounts.

An act for the valuation of real & personal property in the several counties of this State.

ALMANAC FOR 1813.

Table with columns: MONTH, DAY, and numbers 1-31 for each month from JANUARY to DECEMBER.

Died, in this City, at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the venerable John Smilie, a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, aged about 74 years.

CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY. The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent on the original Stock of this Company, which will be paid at my Office, in Easton, to the Stockholders or their Representatives at any time after this day.

NOTICE. The subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Groome, where he invites his friends and customers to give him a call as usual.

FOR SALE. A Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, who is acquainted with farm work, and has acted as a waiter and ostler. Apply at this office.

MARYLAND: KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, December 25, 1812.

Ordered, That Cornelius Comegys, jun. administrator of Joseph Briscoe, deceased, cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "STAR" at Easton, a notice to said deceased's creditors, in the manner prescribed by law, to produce their claims.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Briscoe, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1812.

CORNELIUS COMEGYS, Jun. Adm'r of Joseph Briscoe dec'd. January 5—3

SEPTEMBER PERM, 1812. Whereas Benjamin Conner, by his petition in writing to the honorable Judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth he is indebted to sundry persons, in sundry sums of money, and hath prayed for relief under the act of Assembly, entitled an act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto—Whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benjamin Conner advertise in one public newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, and one such paper printed in Easton, three months before the first Saturday in April term, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and continued six successive weeks, and also by setting up at the court house door, and at one of the most public places in Annapolis hundred, for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee, &c.

JOSIAH POLK, Ck. of Somerset county court. January 5—6

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

8th day of Dec. A. D. 1812. On application of William Harrison, administrator of Bernard Nadal, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of December, Anno Domini 1812.

JA: PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Bernard Nadal, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 5th day of July next—they may otherwise be barred from any benefit from said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Adm'r of B. Nadal, dec'd. January 5—3

IN CHANCERY. December 22d, 1812. Ordered, That the sale made by James Boyle, trustee for the sale of the property mentioned in a suit between Henry Haskins, complainant, and Woolford Stewart, defendant, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 28th day of February next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Star at Easton, three successive weeks before the 28th day of January next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$700. True copy Test—NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. January 5—3

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. January 1, 1813.

- A. Alexander Hemsley Mrs. — Harger William Haynes J. Rev. Joseph Jackson—2 Priscilla Jones K. Miss Celest Kinnaman Nicholas Kellum L. Noah Ledenum James Lowe Benj. W. Lecompt M. William Potter Miss Rebecca Parrott Levin Parrott Mrs. Sarah Porter James Patton R. Margaret Doran Matthew Read Reuben Dewling Robert B. Dudley John Ruth—2 Mrs. Mary Dehon S. Thomas Stewart John Sney—2 William Seymour E. William Sears Edwin T. Spedden John Seth Elizabeth Sherwood T. Capt. Samuel Thomas Richard Turner V. Nicholas Valliant W. Capt. Abraham Wright Samuel Watts. January 5—3

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md. January 1, 1813.

- A. Miss M. A. Kennard—3 L. Richard Lloyd—3 Thomas Light John Lynch M. Mr. Mutin William Mason N. William C. Newton Mrs. C. Nicholson P. John P. Peca, Esq. John Patuick Q. James Quimby R. Daniel Roberts Richard Ricard—3 Miss Sally Ringgold S. Thomas S. Sudler T. William Thomas Abt Tillison Capt. Thomas Taylor Capt. Tighman V. Eliza Vandoren W. James Welster James Wheat Rev. Mr. Winger Simon Wilmer Thomas Wilkins Henry Waller, Esq—3 Dr. Wroth. January 5—3

NOTICE. The subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, having obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip Richardson, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All those persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of July ensuing, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate; and all persons indebted are requested to pay the same without delay. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813.

THO. B. TURPIN, Adm'r of Philip Richardson. January 5—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, To all my Creditors, That I intend to prefer a Petition to the honorable Judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, 1805, and of the several supplements thereto.

JOHN DAVIS, Ship Carpenter, Talbot county. St. Michael's, Jan. 6—8—81

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

On the re-election of JAMES MADISON to the Presidency of the Union.

Oh! bear its vast import ye winds as ye roll, / Oh! waft it, ye winds, as ye blow; / The tilings are dear to each virtuous soul, / That Faction's last hopes are laid low.

Ambition must lower his turbulent crest, / And Party abandon its zeal; / To the voice of the People so clearly express'd, / Public virtue again sets its seal.

Ye Patriots, whose hearts with energy glow, / I greet ye—Whatever your name, / Your feeling, your actions, in union flow, / Warm'd by Liberty's Heavenly flame.

On Freedom's vast base see our MADISON stand, / Hear, hear it, ye nations around! / 'Tis the triumph of Truth—she waves her bright wand, / Your folly, your madness to bound.

Though Alibon threatens our ship to overwhelm, / And Rumor's rude breath swells the wave, / We are safe, for our Pilot again takes the Helm, / Our bark from destruction to save.

When the white sails of Commerce again are unfur'd, / And peace to our shores shall return, / Then War to Tartarean gulphs shall be hur'd, / And Discords foul torch cease to burn.

And see Agriculture its blessing extend, / To his magic the Desert shall yield, / Cultivation and Nature their efforts shall blend, / And the Swamp be a bright-waving field.

MANUFACTURE, that true "Philosopher's Stone," / Which transmutes what it touches to gold, / Shall transfer from the Elbe, the Thames, and the Rhone, / As much wealth as our coffers can hold.

Raise, raise the loud Fan—Our country is sav'd! / Proclaim it "ye winds as ye blow," / The Pilot who off the rude tempest has brav'd, / Triumphant stands on the prow.

FROM THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

PAUL JONES.

As the time is coming when such men as Paul Jones was, will come into fashion, the present is a proper season to make his character and conduct better known to our readers. The following interesting narrative is translated from a French manuscript, written by himself.

While we condemn the author for his egotisms, we must make great allowances, on that account, for his splendid success that attended his enterprises, and estimate his vanity by the reasons he had to be vain. Few men perhaps circumstanced as Paul Jones was, would have praised themselves less than he has done in this sketch; which possesses the singular merit of being substantially correct in all its parts, so far as we are informed of the matter.

At the commencement of the American war (during the year 1775) I was employed to fit out the little squadron which congress had placed under command of Hopkins, who was appointed to the command of all the armed vessels pertaining to America, and I hoisted with my own hands the American flag on board the Alfred, which was then displayed for the first time.

I at the same time acquainted Mr. Hewes, a member of congress, and my particular friend, with a project of seizing on the island of St. Helena, by means of our little squadron, which would have infallibly rendered us masters of part of the homeward-bound East India fleet; and as the congress, at that time, proposed to appropriate two thirds of the prizes to itself, they would have thereby been furnished with the means of carrying on the war during several years; but an event of a more pressing nature prevented this scheme from being carried into execution.

The cruelties and vexations at that time exercised by Dunmore, in Virginia, determined the congress to detach the squadron against him; but Mr. Hopkins displayed neither zeal nor talents upon this occasion, and lost so much time that his squadron was frozen in the Delaware.

After a delay of two months, the squadron was at length disengaged, and set sail for New Providence, the principal of the Bahama islands. There we found a large quantity of artillery, mortars, and other implements of warfare, of which we stood greatly in want in America; and I had the good fortune to render myself extremely useful to the commodore, who was but little acquainted with military operations. It was to me he was indebted for the plan adopted by him when the squadron came in sight of New Providence, and I also undertook to moor the squadron in a proper birth to execute our enterprise.

On our return from New Providence, we took two armed vessels, one of which was loaded with bombs, and fell in, near Rhode Island, with an English man of war, called the Glasgow, carrying 24 guns; but notwithstanding our superiority, both in point of force and sailing, the commander in chief suffered her to escape, after having many men killed and wounded, both on board the Alfred and the Zebot.

The squadron now entered the port of New London, in Connecticut; and Hopkins, on receiving intelligence that the English frigates had been driven from Newport, took advantage of the darkness of the night to repossess Rhode Island.

A council of war having dismissed the

captain of the Providence, one of the ships of the squadron, the commodore gave me orders in writing to take the command of her, and escort some troops that were proceeding from Rhode Island to New York, with a view of serving under general Washington. After this, I received instructions to escort a convoy of artillery from Rhode Island to New York, for the defence of which it was designed. On this occasion, I had two different engagements with the Cerberus frigate; the first for the protection of the vessels under my command, and the second for the preservation of a vessel from St. Domingo, laden with naval stores for the congress. In the course of my service between Boston and New York, I had also many actions with ships of war under the command of lord Howe; but on these, as on former occasions, I was enabled to preserve my convoy; and I at length arrived safe in the Delaware, August 1, 1776.

On the 8th of the same month the President of the Congress presented me in person with the commission of captain in the marines of the United States—this was the first granted by Congress since the declaration of independence, which took place the 4th of July of the same year.

Orders had been given for the construction of thirteen frigates; but, as none of them was yet ready, I proceeded to sea alone, on board the Providence, which was a vessel of but small force, as she carried no more than seventy men, and twelve small cannon. When in the neighborhood of Bermudas, we fell in with the Solebay, and her convoy, from Charleston; she was a thirty two gun frigate, and formed part of the squadron under admiral Parker. I was of course desirous of avoiding an engagement with such superior force; but, as my officers and men insisted that it was the duty of a vessel of my rank to do so, I was obliged to comply with their wishes, and I accordingly engaged her on the 24th of September, 1776. A desperate manœuvre was the sole resource left me; I attempted this, it succeeded, and I was fortunate enough to disengage myself.

A short time after this, I took several prizes, and then sailed towards the coast of Nova Scotia, on purpose to destroy the whale and cod fisheries in that neighborhood. When near Sable Island, we fell in with the Milford frigate, carrying thirty two guns, with which it was impossible to avoid an engagement. A cannonade accordingly took place. From ten o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, the engagement was not so close nor so hot as that with the Solebay, and I at length escaped by passing through the flutes, and entered a little harbor next day, where I destroyed the fishery and vessels.

After this, I set sail for the Madam, where I made two descents, at the same time destroying the fisheries, and burning all the vessels I could not carry away with me. Having accomplished this, I returned to Rhode Island, after an absence of six weeks and five days from the Delaware; during this interval I had taken sixteen prizes, without including those destroyed.

The commander in chief, who had remained all this time in harbor, now adopted a plan proposed by me, and which consisted—

- 1. In the destruction of the enemy's fisheries at the Royale; and
2. On removing to liberty more than 300 American prisoners detained there in the coal mines. Three vessels were destined for this service, the Alfred, the Hampden, and the Providence; but the Hampden having received considerable damage in consequence of running on rocks, could not accompany me. I, however, embarked on board the Alfred, and, taking the Providence by way of consort, I set sail, and on the 2d of November, 1776, made prize of a vessel from Liverpool, and soon after the Melish, a large armed vessel, having two British naval officers on board, and a captain belonging to the land service, with a company of soldiers. This ship was carrying ten thousand complete set of uniforms to Canada, for the army posted there under the orders of general Carleton and Burgoyne.

The Providence having now left the Alfred during the night, without the least pretext whatever, I remained alone and that too during the stormy season, on the enemy's coast; but notwithstanding this, and that I was also greatly embarrassed with my prisoners, I resolved not to renounce my project. I accordingly effected a descent, destroyed a transport of great value, and also burned the magazines and buildings destined for the whale and cod fishery.

In addition to this, I took three transports and a vessel laden with ling and furs, near the Royale; these prizes were escorted by the Flora frigate, which happened to be at a small distance, but was concealed from us by a fog. Having taken a privateer from Liverpool, mounting 16 guns, in the course of the next day, I instantly returned with my prizes, towards the United States; but when in the latitude of Boston, fell in with the Milford frigate, which I unwillingly engaged. Towards night, however, I placed the Alfred between the enemy and my prizes, and having given the necessary instructions to the latter, to make for the nearest port, I changed my course, set up lights, and by the strategy employed the vessels I had captured, the frigate continued in chase of me. Next day I myself was unfortunately obliged to escape, after a very serious en-

gagement, which was not terminated until dark, and even then in consequence of a hard gale of wind.

Having returned to Boston, December 10, 1776, the intelligence of the uniform taken on board the Melish, re-animating the courage of the army under general Washington, which at that period happened to be almost destitute of clothing. Let me add also, that this unexpected success contributed not a little to the success of the affair at Trenton against the Hessians, which took place immediately after my arrival.

I now paid out of my own purse the wages due to the crews of the Alfred and Providence, and lent the rest of my money to the congress. That assembly admitted to me orders from Philadelphia, on the 5th of February, to undertake a secret expedition of great importance, the design of which was, to lay the island of St. Christopher, and the north side of Jamaica, under contribution; after which we were to attack Pensacola. This project was first conceived by me, and then communicated to Mr. Morris, afterwards minister of finance;—but such was the jealousy of Hopkins, the commander in chief, that it was never carried into execution. He was, however, soon after suspended, and then dismissed from the service.

The season being now too far advanced for the execution of the scheme in the West Indies, myself and crew received orders to remove on board the Amphitrite, a French vessel, destined to sail from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to France, whence we were to pass to Holland, and take possession of the Indienne, a large frigate, constructing here for the congress; some difficulties however ensued, and I was ordered to prepare the Ranger, a vessel mounting 18 guns.

When general Burgoyne and his army were obliged to surrender at Saratoga, it was I who was the first obliged to carry this interesting intelligence to Nantes, whither I arrived on the 2d of December, 1777. In the course of my voyage, I took two prizes, forming a part of a convoy from the Mediterranean, under the protection of the Invincible, a seventy four gun ship, under the guns of which one of them was taken.

(To be continued.)

ANNAPOLIS, December 25.

The following Resolutions and Resolutions were laid on the table in the house of delegates on Wednesday last by Clem Dorsey, and have received their first reading; comment is unnecessary. They speak in a language that cannot be misunderstood, even by a sceptic. In fact they fully prove that violence and intolerance has so far usurped the seat of reason, discretion and moderation that the people of Maryland cannot hereafter be assuaged at any of the proceedings of the federal party, however strange they may appear. Every real American, of whatever political denomination; every patriot whose heart is not basely corrupted, or whose integrity is not swayed by the deadly influence of a foreign enemy, must view this production with disgust and abhorrence, as subversive of every principle of national honor which at all times should be held most dear and inestimable by the American people.

Whereas the permanency and security of the republican institutions depend on the virtue and attachment of the people to the one, and to conform the other, it is the bounden duty of those to whom, under an inestimable constitution, the administration of public affairs is entrusted. For this purpose, a pacific policy is essential, and ought never to be abandoned except in cases of extreme emergency, in defence of national independence, and to repel the hostile invasion of territorial rights. War is the heaviest calamity that can afflict a nation; it resorted to without just cause it must inevitably provoke the displeasure of the Almighty arbiter of the universe—it produces a boundless waste of blood and treasure; it demoralizes the habits of the people; it gives birth to standing armies; it clothes a dominant faction with power, in addition to the inclination, to infringe the dearest privileges of freemen—to fetter the freedom of speech and of the press—to plunder private property—to suspend the habeas corpus—to violate the constitution by implication and by new definitions and constructions of treason, under the mask of law, to subject to an odious and unrelenting persecution, perhaps to indign punishment, citizens whose only crime is an opposition, fairly, honestly, and constitutionally supported, to the system of the national administration.

Offensive war is at all times repugnant to the genius of a republic, but if waged by the rulers of a free community, the people must necessarily encounter the perils and support the cost of the contest, have a right to expect that at least a chance of success, a favorable prospect of benefits to be incurred, the probable achievement of the grand objects contended for, and the permanent establishment of national rights will be made manifest to them. To this end adequate preparation is necessary—genius and patriotism must explore and call into exercise all the national resources—the treasury must be replenished, and every deficiency provided for—a military and naval force raised with all the necessary munitions of war competent to repel any hostile invasion and commensurate with the plans and schemes of conquest. Such a state of preparation would banish all apprehension of entangling alliances with that ferocious despotism, which has blotted from the map of Europe every republic of the old world. In the application of these remarks to the course of policy pursued by the government of the United States, every friend of his country will at once discern, that it is calculated to

excite the liveliest anxiety and alarm. After an unprecedented perseverance in a system of commercial restrictions, producing individual distress and national impoverishment, our country is committed in a war with a powerful and formidable foe, without adequate preparation; with an inefficient military force; with a reduced navy and with an exhausted treasury. To obviate the immediate and oppressive difficulty of the crisis, militia and volunteers are subjected to field and garrison duty, and called upon to supply the deficiency of regulars—enormous sums to be raised by loans and taxes, and a neighboring colony of the enemy is invaded by detachments of undisciplined troops, imperfectly supplied with necessities. Under such circumstances, folly only can expect success, and should further defeat, disgrace and dismay, accompany our military operations, the gloomy anticipation of an unnatural alliance with the conqueror of continental Europe will naturally be indulged. Thus embarked in a disastrous contest, the nation harassed and debilitated by its continuance, will sigh for peace, and for its attainment the immediate and important objects contended for will be abandoned.

The avowed causes of this war were the Orders in Council and the imprisonment of American seamen; the first of these causes is removed, and it may reasonably be inferred, from the communications of the President of the United States to Congress respecting the negotiations with the British Government, that the latter might be adjusted to the satisfaction of both nations. Influenced by these considerations, and believing it to be an imperative duty of the House of Delegates of Maryland, elected with a view to our present Foreign Relations, to express the opinion of their Constituents, relative to the present state of public affairs. The Resolves, That a defensive war ought to be prosecuted and sustained at all hazards; and for this purpose we are at all times prepared to undergo any privations, and to devote our lives and fortunes to the public service.

Resolved, That offensive war is incompatible with the principles of Republicanism, subversive of the ends of all just governments, and repugnant to the best interests of the United States.

Resolved, That the declaration of war against Great Britain, by a small majority of the Congress of the United States was unwise and impolitic, and if unsuccessful, the grand objects contended for must be abandoned.

Resolved, That it is at all times the inalienable rights of freemen fully and open to investigate the conduct of their rulers, and that we will on every occasion vindicate the freedom of speech and of the press, and that the definition of treason given by the constitution of the United States is the only one sanctioned by justice and rational liberty.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, respecting the quota of militia demanded from them respectively, by the Secretary of War of the United States, was unconstitutional, and merits our decided approbation.

Resolved, That the Navy is the kind of national defense most dangerous to liberty and most compatible with the genius, interests and of the people of the United States; whilst we view with delight, admiration and enthusiasm the heroism of Hull, Decatur, and Jones, and their gallant associates, we are furnished with additional motives for appreciation of the policy of augmenting the naval force of our country.

The above preamble and resolutions were adopted last evening by the house of delegates with the addition of the names of Lieut. Rodgers and Rapp, as an amendment to the resolution.

BOSTON Dec. 19.

British Brig Plummer Lost.

Captain Raines, arrived at this port on Thursday from Eastport, informs, that on the night of the 5th inst. in a violent gale the British brig Plummer, was totally lost on Pointe Leprie (30 miles from Eastport). She was from Halifax, bound from Halifax to St. Johns, with she said 36 000 pounds sterling on board, none of which was saved—and of 100 men, only the captain and 11 saved.

The Plummer was rated at 12, but mounted 16 guns built in 1857, and commanded by Lt. J. Bray. She has committed a great many depredations on American commerce, both before and since the war.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) Dec. 2

Engagements near Antiochewacc.

From accounts received by the way of Aquitaine, and likewise Col. Hawkins, the Indian agent, it now appears that the number of Indians in the first engagement was about 150; in the second (including negroes) upwards of 200. That King Payne was mortally wounded, Bow legs (the second in command) shot through the arm and thigh, and had his leg broke—that three other principal chiefs (among whom was the young governor) were slain, and the whole number of killed amounted to 40, besides a great many wounded. It is likewise stated by a gentleman who has lately passed through the nation, that three of the Upper Creeks had returned home, who were wounded in the above mentioned engagements.

It will be seen by the following extract from a Norfolk paper of the 14th inst. received by the arrival yesterday of the schooner Washington, that a British squadron, consisting of the Poictiers, 74; Acasta, and another frigate, were cruising off Cape Henry on the 11th, capturing every thing they fell in with. Among the vessels captured was the brig Pease, Rutherford, from New York, which fortunately afterwards made her escape, and has arrived in Hampton Roads. N. Y. Ev. Post.

NORFOLK, Dec. 14. In Hampton Roads, brig Pease, Rutherford, 15 days from New York, bound up the Rappahannock. Dec. 11, at 3 A. M. at 16 leagues E by N. from Cape Henry, was captured by a British squadron, consisting of the Poictiers, 74, Acasta and another frigate and brig—papers taken on board the Acasta, and ordered capt. R. to lay to until day light, when it would be determined whether the brig would be burnt or sent in. In the morning blowing so heavy boats could not pass from the frigate to the brig; gave chase to two sail to the southward, and ordered capt. R. to follow, which he did under easy sail, until they had got a great distance to leeward, when he hauled his wind for Cape Henry. All the brig's papers are on board the Acasta.

NAVAL ANECDOTES.

We learn from credible authority that when captain Carden went on board the United States to surrender his sword, he was very dejected, repeatedly observing he was a ruined man, all his hopes of honor and fortune were blasted. "Why so, sir?" observed Commodore Decatur. "This is the first instance of one of his Britannic majesty's ships striking to a vessel of a similar grade; and my mortification is unsupportable," said capt. in C. "Parson rose (said the Commodore) one of his Britannic majesty's frigates, the Guerrier, struck her colours the other day to the Constitution."—Capt. Carden, in the most rapturous manner, seized both of Commodore Decatur's hands, and exclaimed, "then I am safe!" After this, much familiar and friendly conversation took place, and captain Carden appeared not to want his usual flow of spirits. N. Y. Gazette.

As Captain Carden derived so much consolation from the information of the capture of the Guerrier, which he received on board the United States, it is probable he obtained a little more comfort on hearing of the action between the Frolic and Wasp, which terminated in the striking of the flag to which the American stripes have so often been compelled to submit.

Captain Darric was called a fighting Bob, previous to his unfortunate encounter with the Constitution. If that war hero's true, he has figured somewhat in that character, since his return to Halifax. It is reported that in consequence of reflections on his conduct by different naval officers in that port, he has quarrelled with five, fought two, and killed captain Stackpole, of the Stratira, and that the admiral commanding has been induced, from prudential motives, to arrest the valiant champion of British honor, and send him to England. Columbian.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber hath claimed from the orphan's court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Pool, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 22d day of 6th month next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22d of the 12th month, 1812. LEVIN POOL.

December 22—5*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen, on Thursday night the 24th instant, from the farm of Col. Hayward, a grey HORSE, near 26 hands high, between 10 and 11 years old—some marks of the grey upon him—his mane just behind his ears hoar'd—he wears, trousers and canters, and when taken away had a pair of spangles on. The above reward will be paid for horse and thief, or five dollars for the horse alone, delivered to the subscriber at Col. Hayward's. JAMES MARSHALL.

dec. 20—m

WAS COMMITTED.

To the goal of Harford county, Maryland, on the 3d inst. a negro man, who calls himself Samuel Hixley; about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin visage, slender make, of a light complexion, has a scar just above the right eye (now), and another upon the forefinger of the right hand; had on when committed, a blue roundabout jacket, the cloth pantaloons, yarn stockings, pumps, and a straw hat; says he belongs to James Ritchey, of New York, that he lived some time in Boston, sailed from thence in a vessel to Baltimore, where he remained only a few days.

The owner of said negro man is desired to come and receive him, otherwise he will be sold for his gail fees and other expenses, agreeably to law. BENJAMIN GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford county, Maryland.

Bell Air, Harford county, Md.

The National Intelligencer of Washington, and the Star at Easton, are requested to copy the above advertisement, once a week till 17th January, and send on their accounts for payment. nov. 24 (dec. 1)—177

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. MATTS is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round put eye, has the tick and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, & of very arduous; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trousers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again.

AARON ANTHONY.

Talbot county, Md. dec. 1—m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22d October last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself George, supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high—his clothing, when committed, were a linen shirt, a washdown waistcoat, a pair of negro cotton pantaloons, a pair of old shoes, and a wool hat; he likewise had a small bundle of clothing with him. He has a small wart on the right side of his nose, and has lost the third finger on his left hand—he has a few small scars on his forehead, says he belongs to a Mr. James Brown, near Staunton, Virginia. The owner is requested to come and receive him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

November 5, (17) —5



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1813.

[No. 20.....687.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR, Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY. The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent on the original Stock of this Company; which will be paid at any Office, in Easton, to the Stockholders or their Representatives at any time after this day.

FOR SALE. By order of Kent County Court, Will be offered for sale, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the real estate of Benjamin Terry, deceased, lying in Kent county, consisting of two tracts or parcels of land; the first, lying in the family residence, contains about three hundred acres—the other contains one hundred and eighty acres, or thereabouts, and lies about two miles distant from Mr. Edward Sim's tavern.

CHARLES TILDEN, JAMES BEVINS, GEORGE SPEY, JOHN MAXWELL, Junr. December 8—6

NOTICE. The subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel George, where he invites his friends and customers to give him a call as usual.

FOR SALE. A Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, who is acquainted with farm work, and has acted as a waiter and oth. Apply at this office. Jan. 5—m

IN CHANCERY. December 22d, 1812. Ordered, That the sale made by James Leyle, trustee for the sale of the property mentioned in a suit between Henry Haskins, complainant, and W. Woodford Stewart, defendant, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 28th day of February next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Star at Easton, three successive weeks before the 28th day of January next.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT. 8th day of Dec. A. D. 1812. On application of William Harrison, administrator of Edward Nadal, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

MARYLAND: KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT. December 22d, 1812. Ordered, That Cornelius Conroy, jun. administrator of Joseph Briscoe, deceased, cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star" at Easton, a notice to said deceased's creditors, in the manner prescribed by law, to produce their claims.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Briscoe, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next; they may otherwise be barred from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1812.

BO ARDING-HOUSE. The subscriber has removed to that large and commodious house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haskins, on Washington street, opposite the Bank; where she can accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year—She hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public.

A LAD. Of about fourteen years of age, that can cook well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the STAR OFFICE. dec. 20—m

EASTON ACADEMY. At a public examination held on the 23d & 24th December, 1812, in presence of the Trustees, &c. the senior classes being so much thinned by removals to College, no premiums were given.

A FRESH SUPPLY. WILLIAM CLARK HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, SPICES, WINES, &c. &c. ALSO—An additional supply of reasonable DRY GOODS, among which are Domestic Chamberlains' Gingham; White, blue, red, yellow, and orange coloured COTTON YARNS, FOR WEAVING.

NEW GOODS. The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, HIS FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

THE SUB-SCRIBER. HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS, Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH. J. B. RINGGOLD. Oct. 27—m

NOTICE. The subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, having obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip Richardson, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—All those persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of July ensuing, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate, and all persons indebted are requested to pay the same without delay. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813.

TO BE RENTED. THE ENGLING YARD. The house and lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. For terms apply to the subscriber. SAMUEL SHERWOOD. dec. 29—m

TO RENT. FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to the subscriber. JOHN KENNARD. november 27—m

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT. December 22d, 1812. On application of Thomas Coursey, administrator of Henry Conroy, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered by the court, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, To all my Creditors. That I intend to prefer a Petition to the honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and of the several supplements thereto.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, To all my Creditors. That I intend to prefer a Petition to the honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and of the several supplements thereto.

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Legislature of Maryland. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, December 21. Mr. C. DORSEY, Chairman of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice delivers the following report:

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

To whom the following order of the House of Delegates, of November 18th, 1812, was referred: "Ordered, That the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, be and they are hereby instructed to enquire into the late Riots and Mob in the City of Baltimore, and the causes thereof, with a view to ascertain whether there has been any culpable inaction or neglect of duty on the part of any of the Civil or Military Officers of the State, or whether the defect is in the Law, in order that proper remedy in either case may be applied."

Begin leave to report, in part—That in compliance with the order of the House of Delegates, and under the exercise of a general power with which the Committee of Grievances are invested, they have inquired into the recent disturbances which have so agitated the City of Baltimore, and depressed the reputation of our State in the eyes of our sister Republics, "the causes thereof, and the conduct of the civil and military officers in relation thereto." They had, from the testimony collected by your committee, and which accompanies the Report, that the City of Baltimore has for a long time been considered the nidus of a long time been considered the nidus of an insurrection leading to the war which the nation is now engaged.

That the Federal Republican edited by Messrs. Hanson and Wagner, exercising a constitutional right of reviewing the measures of the national cabinet, assumed in glowing colours, the integrity and policy of the system which was to plunge the nation into hostilities. That the exercise of this right produced a general spirit of intolerance against that establishment; and that leading and distinguished advocates of the administration, we are sorry to record of the spirit of our constitution, of the sacred protection which the freedom of the press required from their hands, and of their obedience to the sovereignty of the law, so to indulge in denunciations against the establishment, and to circulate the horrible impression, that the same course of strictures upon the measures of our cabinet, would, after a declaration of war, merit and receive the summary application of popular vengeance. The fitness and correctness of your doctrine were indicated by the instrumentality of the democratic press, having an extensive circulation amongst that description of persons the most likely to be impelled to excess, and the first instruments of outrage.

That under the influence of the feelings excited by the above improper expressions of distinguished characters, and publications in the democratic papers, committees were organized by men of daring characters, (only one of whom has been named to your committee,) to obtain subscribers to a plan, having for its undoubted object, the demolition of the office of the Federal Republican. In this effluence of the public feeling, and state of preparation, the Congress of the U. States declared war on the eighteenth of June.—The editorial remarks in the Federal Republican on the causing day, rep obated the motives and expediency of the measure. The ministerial papers replied to those remarks in a style of bitterness and acerbity, well calculated to direct and secure the consummation of the promised threat of revenge. On Sunday papers were silent, and a belief entertained, that public meetings at Compton's Hotel, The Apollo, and Stewart's Garden, had determined to silence the press. On Monday the paper appeared without remarks on the attitude which the Congress had assumed; but still, well grounded apprehensions were entertained by Mr. Wagner, that his establishment and person were both endangered, and he took the precautionary measure of removing his book of accounts from the office.

In the evening the plan of lawless outrage was commenced by a parcel of boys and a few men.—The assembly quickly augmented, bringing with them fire hoes, and every apparatus requisite for the destruction of the building. The operations of the mob were conducted with a regularity and subordination indicating a belief that the whole was the result of a concerted system of operations, and terminated in a loss to the proprietors of 3 or 4,000 dollars.

In this work of destruction a Frenchman was the most conspicuous and voracious against the establishment, upon account of the general tone of his politics. A portion of the rioters, under a belief that Mr. Wagner was concealed in the old Office of De-Count and Deposit, attempted to enter the same; from thence they were directed by two democratic gentlemen, who gave them instructions that Mr. Wagner was not there. The destruction of the house cost much labor and time; during which many stood by, and contributed nothing to the protection of the rights guaranteed to the citizens by our form of government. From the force of this remark, your committee with pleasure, except the names of Edward Johnson, the Mayor of the City, and Judge Scott, who used every persuasive suggestion to divert the mob from their outrage; but who omitted to accept a report to the protection created by the vigilance of the Legislature, in procuring a requisition for a military force, when they saw the civil authority inadequate to the security of Mr. Wagner and his property. From the office of discount and deposit a part of the mob proceeded to the house of Mrs. Wagner's father; and a committee appointed by themselves, searched every apartment of the house; there an Irishman was the most noted for his savage threats.—They next visited Mr. Wagner's own house, and used every stratagem which rage suggested, to hunt out the contemplated victim of their revenge. No efficient measures being adopted the ensuing morning by the constituted authorities of the City, to arrest the rioters, and to cause them to enter into the customary recognizance to keep the peace, they were emboldened, and sought for new victims; they collected in the evening, with a force almost incredible, at the house of one Hutchins, charged by them with using expressions derogatory to the character of Gen. Washington. They demanded of him, with expressions of rage, evidencing a determination to sacrifice him.—The Mayor had prevailed on him to escape. To prevent any violence to his house, and to cause the riots to disperse, it was suggested that the Mayor & George E. Mitchell, Esq. then a member of the Executive Council, should enter the house and search it; this they did amidst the cries of Hutchins' children, and reported to the mob that he was not to be found.—They then dispersed, with promises of future vengeance against him, and those who either should rally for his protection or for the preservation of the peace of the City.—To the shipping, regularly cleared out according to the laws of the U. States to unprohibited ports, and bearing the products of our soil, they turned their attention; and in their strength, by dismantling the vessels, they prohibited to the merchant the pursuit of wealth in the channels sanctioned by the government of his country. In the wantonness of their cruelty, the unfortunate blacks attracted their attention; and Briscoe, a free negro, charged with the expressions of affection for the British nation, has to deplore the sacrifice of his house, (amounting to eight hundred dollars) by their unfeeling agency. An African Church, erected by the piety of the well disposed for the improvement and amelioration of the blacks, became to them an object of jealousy; and rumors of a combination for its destruction, at length roused the municipality of the City from its lethargy, and a patrol of horse, by overawing the turbulent, gave to this unhappy place the appearance of quiet.

Your committee have omitted to present to your consideration a variety of incidents, where private revenge sought its gratification under the imposing garb of zeal against the reputed enemies of their country; and where those citizens who have sought an asylum here from the oppression of their own governments, attempted to gratify their embittered passions, by proscription of each other, the alleged cause of which grew out of the disturbances at home. To this source may be traced those convulsions of the city, where the United Irishmen & Orangemen were the most prominent. During this prostration of the civil authority, Mr. Wagner sought an establishment in the District of Columbia, where the Federal Republican was revived. Mr. Hanson, impelled by considerations of duty to his country, and believing that a decisive stand ought to be taken for the preservation of the freedom of the press, resolved in its re-establishment in the City of Baltimore. A right occurred to him by the first principle and express language of our compact. Woe! what experience had taught him to believe, that the same spirit of intolerance which led to its first annihilation, would again manifest itself, by an attempt to prevent its re-establishment, and contentedly expecting that a resistance in the first onset would lead to the dispersion of the mob, or the interposition of the civil authority, & thus secure a recognition of his right to locate his establishment there; he organized, by the aid of his personal friends in Montgomery, a force of, and a manner of defence, but not of aggression. In execution of this design he came to Baltimore on Sunday the 26th of July—his friends arrived on the same day; their arrival was known but to few. The means of defence and resistance, had been previously prepared and deposited in the house, with a secrecy and caution, delving a suspicion of the object; and on Monday morning the Federal Republican was circulated amongst the subscribers, purporting to be printed at No. 15, Charles Street. This paper contained spirited strictures upon the lawless temper of the City, and the indisposition of the civil or military officers to discharge the respective duties of their office; and upon the Executive of Maryland. It does not appear to your committee, that the state of preparation in which Mr. Hanson and his friends were, was known to the citizens generally, and that no acts were done by them, either calculated to excite irritation or apprehension of aggressions in the minds of the citizens. Their course of conduct during the whole day evinced a determination to adhere to the original design of avoiding all ostentation of preparation, and to act entirely on the defensive. During the day, information was communicated to those in the house, that an attack would be made; every precaution which prudence and humanity suggested was adopted, to prevent any occurrence which might attract the attention of the mob. At early candle light, the wicked and daring attempt to expel a citizen from his residence, or to involve in one common ruin himself and his property, was commenced, and continued, notwithstanding frequent and reiterated solicitations by the persons in the house to the mob, to desist and retire; and not until the windows were shattered, was even a fire or imbrication permitted from the house. At this point the mob dispersed; but shortly returned with a drum, and fire arms, and with an increased violence attacked the house most furiously in the front and rear. But the same spirit of forbearance animated its defenders, when a discharge of musquetry wounded some of the assailants. Judge Scott hurried to this scene of uproar, and, with Mr. A. bell used every persuasive argument to induce the mob to desist, but with no success; his language and authority were alike treated with contempt. Every exertion which men directed of reason, and inflamed by passion could make, was made to destroy the defenders of the house. To execute this savage design, the door was again burst open, and a man by the name of Gales, the chief of the mob, shot dead as he entered. A riot was procured by the mob, and elevated at the house.

While this bloody scene was acting before the house of Mr. Hanson, many well disposed citizens, alarmed for the peace of the City, and anxious for the preservation of the persons in the house, gathered at Brig. Gen. Stricker's; who, initiated by Mr. Hanson's return to the City, which might be the innocent cause of a requisition being made upon him by the civil authority, which would necessarily be attended with a responsibility, received some of the applications which were made to him, for the interposition of a military force, in a style well adapted to excite irritation; but still consented to obey any call which the magistracy should deem it expedient to make on him. But such was the intolerant spirit of the magistracy against that establishment, for such was their anxiety to avoid any responsibility for their official duties, that great difficulty, and much delay, occurred in procuring two magistrates sufficiently devoted to the public good, and their oath of office, to sign the requisition. Major Barney, of the cavalry, before this, had received an order to repair to his General, which he obeyed with alacrity, and received from him a copy of the orders here with submitted. Major Barney, with about thirty horsemen under his command, moved down between 1 & 3 o'clock to the house. This mob, apprehensive of an efficient resistance, were alarmed, and at his approach generally retired.—But his conduct soon dispelled their fears, & gave rise to a belief among them that he was either unwilling, or incompetent to enforce their dispersal. Thus all apprehensions of the military or civil interposition being banished, the timid were emboldened, & the daring unchecked by the suggestions of a future accountability.

The Mayor, the attorney general, Gen. Stricker, and some citizens distinguished by their political consequence, became the negotiators between the gentlemen in the house and their vindictive assailants. This negotiation terminated in an arrangement that Mr. Hanson and his friends, should be conducted to the gaol as a place of security, under a solemn pledge, that every possible exertion should be made for their protection and the security of their property. A military escort was prepared, and a guard of unarmed citizens. A hollow square was formed, within which Mr. Hanson and his friends, accompanied by those who had promised them protection, and some other citizens of the greatest political weight, entered; and thus attended by hundreds crying for vengeance, and pressing on for their destruction, they reached the gaol. During this agonizing march, when the ferocity of the mob excited a general belief among those who had confided themselves to the civil power that their destruction would ensue before they should be put into the promised place of protection, frequent attempts were made to massacre them, by the throwing of stones, notwithstanding it endangered the lives of the political favorites of the mob. Some of those who had been in the house at the commencement of the attack, attempted by various modes to insure a retreat, some were arrested in their flight by the mob; and the savage temper of this "many headed monster" displayed itself in the cool & deliberate manner in which it planned the execution of its captives. Revolutionary France furnished the lawless precedent of exhibiting upon the lamp-post, by the irreligious fiat of the populace, those who were supposed wanting in duty to the republic. A notice of our country was seized on, and an attempt made to imitate the example set by the blood thirsty Parisians. From the completion of this sanguinary deed they were prevented by a stratagem suggested by democratic gentlemen, inducing a procrastination until an appointed hour, when they repaired to the place of confinement, to drag forth their victims, before removed by the interposition and zeal of his friends. After Mr. Hanson and his friends were placed in gaol, a general apprehension was entertained that the mob would, on the ensuing night, endeavor to force their prison, & glut their vengeance on the unarmed prisoners. The whole City was in a state of commotion; the criminal court was closed, and the anxious and inquiring countenances of the citizens denoted an apprehension of an approaching tragedy, in which all the barbarities which ferocious men, unchecked by the wholesome restraints of the law perform, would be exhibited. The prison was surrounded by groups of infuriated mob, eternally demanding vengeance. The weight of character, the necessary concomitant of wealth and political standing in society, was not generally brought into action to allay the excited feelings of the City; but, on the other hand, a belief was impressed that Mr. Hanson and his immediate political friends, were enemies to the country; that his visit to Baltimore was the consequence of an arrangement to insult and drag the citizens; that they were murderers; that they would avail themselves of a constitutional right to change the venue to an adjoining county, and thus escape the punishment due to their crimes. The Whig gave extensive circulation to these strictures. The general spirit of intolerance against the establishment, united with the occurrences of the day, and these exhortations, produced an apathy among the well disposed, & gave an increased activity to the turbulent & vindictive. The mayor and brigadier visited those confined in gaol, refused them arms for defence, and gave them solemn assurances that a guard would be stationed in and around the gaol, and that whatever power the civil or military could wield, should be given for their protection. Other citizens resorted to Judge Scott's, and required that the military should be ordered out; and after a considerable delay, the requisition to brigadier general Stricker was procured, who issued to col. Stricker, commanding the fifth regiment, to major Barney, of the cavalry, to col. Harris, of the artillery, the respective orders accompanying this report. It appears to your committee that whatever may be the construction of the orders given to colonel Stricker, general Stricker verbally forbade him to deliver out to the men under his command, ball cartridges. Of colonel Stricker's regiment thus ordered out, but thirty or forty obeyed the call of their commander; this defection, in the opinion of your committee, may be traced to the united causes of indisposition to protect the persons in the gaol, an apprehension of immediate danger, of future proscription, and to the inefficient preparation under which they were ordered to march.—During these operations in Gay street, it was known to those ferocious monsters who waited at the gaol for the blood of their unarmed fellow citizens, that the military were ordered out. This may be used every persuasive argument to induce them to disperse, and to effect that, gave them a solemn pledge that neither Mr. Hanson nor his friends should be haled. These assurances, united with apprehensions of a formidable resistance from the military, produced from some a reluctant promise that the gaol should not be attempted. Some of the most daring had left the gaol, and repaired to see the operations of the force convening to arrest the completion of their horrid designs. At this unfortunate moment, an interchange of opinion took place between general Stricker and others, which resulted in a belief that the interposition of the military would not be requisite, and that it may should be required, the force collected would be insufficient; orders were given to dismiss the military.—It was the signal of destruction. The mob collected with a savage impetuosity, and heeded of the feeble opposition formed by the interstices of the Mayor; they attacked the sanctuary of the prisoners.—The outer door was opened by treachery; the inner doors yielded to their rage and force; they entered the field of the gentlemen; there a scene of horror and murder ensued, which for its barbarity has no parallel in the history of the American people, and no equal but in the massacres of Paris. The good, the venerable, the gallant Gen. Langan, whose early life was distinguished by his active and manly exertions to rescue this country from the grasp of a British parliament; who was honored by the confidence of the immortal savior of the nation, and who practised every christian virtue, was here overpowered by these sons of murder, and became the victim of their merciless ferocity.—Seven or eight of the gentlemen were thrown in a heap, under an impression, entertained by these assassins, that they were dead. Some effected their escape by stratagem, or by the interposition of some protecting friend. One was retained on a subject for the trial of every fragment of torture which their fiend like inventions suggested.

children, and reported to the mob that he was not to be found.—They then dispersed, with promises of future vengeance against him, and those who either should rally for his protection or for the preservation of the peace of the City.—To the shipping, regularly cleared out according to the laws of the U. States to unprohibited ports, and bearing the products of our soil, they turned their attention; and in their strength, by dismantling the vessels, they prohibited to the merchant the pursuit of wealth in the channels sanctioned by the government of his country. In the wantonness of their cruelty, the unfortunate blacks attracted their attention; and Briscoe, a free negro, charged with the expressions of affection for the British nation, has to deplore the sacrifice of his house, (amounting to eight hundred dollars) by their unfeeling agency. An African Church, erected by the piety of the well disposed for the improvement and amelioration of the blacks, became to them an object of jealousy; and rumors of a combination for its destruction, at length roused the municipality of the City from its lethargy, and a patrol of horse, by overawing the turbulent, gave to this unhappy place the appearance of quiet.

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While this bloody scene was acting before the house of Mr. Hanson, many well disposed citizens, alarmed for the peace of the City, and anxious for the preservation of the persons in the house, gathered at Brig. Gen. Stricker's; who, initiated by Mr. Hanson's return to the City, which might be the innocent cause of a requisition being made upon him by the civil authority, which would necessarily be attended with a responsibility, received some of the applications which were made to him, for the interposition of a military force, in a style well adapted to excite irritation; but still consented to obey any call which the magistracy should deem it expedient to make on him. But such was the intolerant spirit of the magistracy against that establishment, for such was their anxiety to avoid any responsibility for their official duties, that great difficulty, and much delay, occurred in procuring two magistrates sufficiently devoted to the public good, and their oath of office, to sign the requisition. Major Barney, of the cavalry, before this, had received an order to repair to his General, which he obeyed with alacrity, and received from him a copy of the orders here with submitted. Major Barney, with about thirty horsemen under his command, moved down between 1 & 3 o'clock to the house. This mob, apprehensive of an efficient resistance, were alarmed, and at his approach generally retired.—But his conduct soon dispelled their fears, & gave rise to a belief among them that he was either unwilling, or incompetent to enforce their dispersal. Thus all apprehensions of the military or civil interposition being banished, the timid were emboldened, & the daring unchecked by the suggestions of a future accountability.

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The weight of character, the necessary concomitant of wealth and political standing in society, was not generally brought into action to allay the excited feelings of the City; but, on the other hand, a belief was impressed that Mr. Hanson and his immediate political friends, were enemies to the country; that his visit to Baltimore was the consequence of an arrangement to insult and drag the citizens; that they were murderers; that they would avail themselves of a constitutional right to change the venue to an adjoining county, and thus escape the punishment due to their crimes. The Whig gave extensive circulation to these strictures. The general spirit of intolerance against the establishment, united with the occurrences of the day, and these exhortations, produced an apathy among the well disposed, & gave an increased activity to the turbulent & vindictive. The mayor and brigadier visited those confined in gaol, refused them arms for defence, and gave them solemn assurances that a guard would be stationed in and around the gaol, and that whatever power the civil or military could wield, should be given for their protection. Other citizens resorted to Judge Scott's, and required that the military should be ordered out; and after a considerable delay, the requisition to brigadier general Stricker was procured, who issued to col. Stricker, commanding the fifth regiment, to major Barney, of the cavalry, to col. Harris, of the artillery, the respective orders accompanying this report. It appears to your committee that whatever may be the construction of the orders given to colonel Stricker, general Stricker verbally forbade him to deliver out to the men under his command, ball cartridges. Of colonel Stricker's regiment thus ordered out, but thirty or forty obeyed the call of their commander; this defection, in the opinion of your committee, may be traced to the united causes of indisposition to protect the persons in the gaol, an apprehension of immediate danger, of future proscription, and to the inefficient preparation under which they were ordered to march.—During these operations in Gay street, it was known to those ferocious monsters who waited at the gaol for the blood of their unarmed fellow citizens, that the military were ordered out. This may be used every persuasive argument to induce them to disperse, and to effect that, gave them a solemn pledge that neither Mr. Hanson nor his friends should be haled. These assurances, united with apprehensions of a formidable resistance from the military, produced from some a reluctant promise that the gaol should not be attempted. Some of the most daring had left the gaol, and repaired to see the operations of the force convening to arrest the completion of their horrid designs. At this unfortunate moment, an interchange of opinion took place between general Stricker and others, which resulted in a belief that the interposition of the military would not be requisite, and that it may should be required, the force collected would be insufficient; orders were given to dismiss the military.—It was the signal of destruction. The mob collected with a savage impetuosity, and heeded of the feeble opposition formed by the interstices of the Mayor; they attacked the sanctuary of the prisoners.—The outer door was opened by treachery; the inner doors yielded to their rage and force; they entered the field of the gentlemen; there a scene of horror and murder ensued, which for its barbarity has no parallel in the history of the American people, and no equal but in the massacres of Paris. The good, the venerable, the gallant Gen. Langan, whose early life was distinguished by his active and manly exertions to rescue this country from the grasp of a British parliament; who was honored by the confidence of the immortal savior of the nation, and who practised every christian virtue, was here overpowered by these sons of murder, and became the victim of their merciless ferocity.—Seven or eight of the gentlemen were thrown in a heap, under an impression, entertained by these assassins, that they were dead. Some effected their escape by stratagem, or by the interposition of some protecting friend. One was retained on a subject for the trial of every fragment of torture which their fiend like inventions suggested.

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THE NAVY—No II.

In my preceding essay, I have stated generally my ideas as to the nature of our naval opposition, and the description of force best adapted to the purposes of the war we are engaged in and until we bring that to an honorable issue, I think we ought to deter or leave to our successors the task of rivalling G. B. in line of battle.

That power which has actually at sea near one hundred ships of the line, one hundred and thirty frigates, one hundred sloops of war, one hundred and thirty gun brigs, and near one hundred smaller armed vessels; and as many more in commission and in ordinary: must I fear be allowed the ascendancy in collecting combat, until time and circumstances shall engross and mature our pecuniary and physical resources—until then we shall be best employed in hunting the smaller game.

If we cannot penetrate the skin of the Leviathan, let our harpooners pursue the Dolphin and the Porpoise.

In this self-willed country, 'tis not what the people can bear, but what they will bear, that is and ought to be the criterion of the statesman—not what this or that class of men may call for; but what the aggregate of the people, in their representative capacity, shall ordain for the common defence and general welfare.

But I am confident the people are willing to bear, and cheerfully to, an efficient increase of the navy, provided they are satisfied that their money will not be applied to create a few gorgeous, unwieldy, inactive hulks, (which, like the Primrose family picture, when outside will be too big to get in) but in a much larger number of trim built frigates and corvettes like the President, Constitution, and United States & the light-battle ships, that will work round their enemy like the ship cooper round a cask, and set his hoops in seventeen minutes. The command of these will be a source of emulation and of reward to our gallant junior officers, instead of exhausting the naval fund upon a few 74s. for the senior officers, who may have been fortunate enough to command those brave men by whose joint efforts victory has been achieved.

I have neither leisure nor inclination to examine in detail all the official statements and arguments exhibited to the committee on this subject, in support of the favorite seventy sixers; but I shall attempt to show the error of some.

If the enquiry had been pursued with as much zeal, "into those other considerations of the highest importance in providing a naval armament," I have no doubt a very different result would have been exhibited. As it has been omitted, I will attempt to notice some of those considerations, and they appear to me at least as much importance as the fractional calculation of the relative efficiency of a gun boat and seventy sixer. The enquiry will resolve itself into the following points.

- 1st. What is the nature of our commerce, and how can our naval force best protect it?
2. What is the nature of our coast and harbors, and how are they affected by the seasons?
- 3d. What is the nature of the commerce of the enemy, and how is it carried on and protected?
- 4th. What description and extent of a naval force will the enemy probably employ on our coast, and what naval arsenals and rendezvous has he in our vicinity?
- 5th. What are our means of annoyance, public and private, and how can those means be increased and most effectually employed?

OUR COMMERCE, &c.

We have no colonies to supply and defend, no convoys to protect, no monopolies of any kind—our commerce is carried on by individual enterprise, each getting to market as well as he can, and fast as he can—our merchants would not accept of convoy—the arrival of a fleet together would spoil the market; therefore each goes singly and endeavors to get to market first.

There is a wonderful elasticity in the American mercantile character, which yields & accommodates itself to circumstances.

If trade is free, 'tis carried on in clumps—won't hold a wind, and are blown off—'tis war, they carry a little amulet prepared by doctors Sawyer or Symdouth, and the enemy can't catch them; but as this charm will not protect against the officious kindness of friends; why the clumps must be sold or laid up, and our trade must be carried on in clippers, by the dint of heels instead of head. And although we cannot carry on our usual trade with Jamaica, we may with Jamaica, and furnish them with a brisk market for their sugar and coffee, payable in bills on sir William Scott, chargeable on the captures under the orders in council.

Our fleet vessels, with a good look out, and favored by the elements, and our extensive coast and numerous inlets, (which no force can blockade) will require no other protection but what it derives collaterally from our public vessels capturing & destroying the enemy's light cruisers and trade, and drawing off or diminishing his force on our coast.—The same circumstances will favor the entry or beaching of our prize, by which a part, if not the whole, may be saved.

As to the trade under enemy's licenses, it is as abominable in principle, as

is pernicious in practice. It will scatter and put into the power of the enemy our brave seamen—'tis in vain to talk of increasing our navy while this nefarious traffic is suffered. The temptation of 55 dollars a month and whole bones, will enervate their courage, and pollute their native courage. 'Tis to this cause, and not the fear of British seventy-fours, that our navy and privateers are not overflowing with seamen—and I have no doubt this was a collateral object with the enemy.

OUR COAST AND HARBORS.

The general character of our coast is a flat shallow sandy bottom, that of North Carolina is protected by long shoals projecting from the head lands 3 or 10 leagues, rendering the navigation very intricate and dangerous to strangers.—Its inlets are all bar harbors, at which only moderate sized merchantmen can enter.

Here the enemy's cruisers will not venture, and our vessels and prizes used to run for these harbors during the revolutionary war. The coast from Hatteras to Rhode Island, is a pretty fair regular bank, although there are a vast many small shoals, 3 or 6 miles from the land, unnoticed by the merchantmen, but which would bring up a vessel drawing 23 feet water.—From St. Mary's to Long Island, the Chesapeake, Delaware, and Sandy Hook, are the only harbors a 74 can enter. The Chesapeake is deep enough, but of all our harbors it is the easiest to blockade—the entrance is narrow, the coast bold and fair, and nothing to prevent a superior enemy entering and anchoring in the Roads.

The Delaware is too long and intricate for an enemy to enter. Sandy Hook cannot be approached by a 74, but under favorable circumstances of wind and tide. The coast & harbors to the eastward are bolder and deeper, but very subject to thick fogs, and all except New York, are destitute of such batteries as ships of the line would regard.

Where our seventy sixers can go, & British 90's can follow, and it is important to observe that in all our harbors they must depend on themselves for protection—and what then? say my friend Jack Hatchway who was bitten by the same mad shark that took off Brooke Watson's leg—what then? I repeated—why damn me, take 'em all, and then we shall have 12 sail of the line.

I shall be told that our harbors should be fortified. I ask as they fortified or likely to be so to the purpose under consideration.

The seventy sixers, built as we would build them, and equipped with the heavy ordnance, stores, &c. on board, as proposed, would, I am confident, draw twenty four feet water on an even keel—our frigates draw 22 or 23 and a half feet, with 4 or 5 months stores on board, but they trim perhaps 3 and a half feet or more by the stern; and by running the guns, crew, &c. forward, they could upon an emergency, to pass a bar or flat, be reduced at least 15 inches. If our frigates had 15 inches more beam, they would be more buoyant, require less ballast, draw 15 or 18 inches less water, and it would retain or improve all their other qualities.

This is seen the kind of access, and the nature of the protection of our seventy sixers would have. On the coast of Europe, every 20 or 30 leagues presents a deep harbor protected by formidable batteries, that forbid the approach of a hostile fleet.

All our harbors capable of receiving a ship of the line, are either sealed up, or the weather is too tempestuous to approach the coast, near four months in the year; and about the equinox our coast is visited by violent gales from the ocean, which are very dangerous to heavy cruisers near the shore. The elements thus kindly protect us, and our trade, one third of the year.

THE NATURE OF THE ENEMY'S COMMERCE.

It pervades the globe—is infinitely more exposed and less protected than our own, and is carried on in the same kind of vessels, at all times, and under all circumstances; those vessels, even in war time, have only men enough to navigate them, not to fight them—they depend for protection upon convoy—this is the *hæc Achille*. The coasting trade of Britain is immensely rich and extremely vulnerable. Continental Europe, with, perhaps, the exception of Spain, Portugal and Sweden, is in deadly hostility; and circumstances must soon increase our means of annoying her trade in the narrow seas, and by attacking her trade at home we shall weaken her trade abroad.

Her foreign trade is chiefly colonial, carried on in large fleets, protected, generally, by a comparatively small naval force; and at all times, and in every part of its course, exposed to capture and destruction, by the constant pursuit and reiterated attacks of our fleets and cruisers public and private.

She has also a rich and extensive trade to the Mediterranean, and to Spain, Portugal and her colonies; and also the shores of the Baltic and White Sea, so long as those countries may be accessible to her commerce.—All this is even more exposed than her colonial trade.

Her India and China trade is immense—25 to 30 millions of pounds of tea, and a great variety of other valuable articles from the latter; and specie out to pay her troops and piece goods, indigo, spices, gums, and other precious articles home from India, to an incalculable amount. It is true her India and China fleets may be convoyed part of the way, but there is a vast extent of ocean on this side the Cape of Good Hope in which they are without convoy. This would be the sport for our frigates, corvettes and stout privateers, and what would 'be sport to us would be death to them."

In the British navy it often requires great interest to transfer a captain from a 74 to a frigate; it is considered the direct road to fortune and to fame; and I have explained the cause. Every motive of honorable ambition, enterprize and emulment, is in favor of a frigate. In short, it is the most

elegant & distinguished command to which 10 of the officers in any service can aspire to or expect to attain, unless more favored by fortune than by talent.

I shall pursue the subject as the columns of the Aurora and my own leisure may admit. HAWSER TRUNNION.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

VIRGINIA TO HER SISTER MASSACHUSETTS,

GREETING: Why is it my Sister, that in these times a party should spring up into your bosom to oppose the rights of America? Is it worthy of her who rocked the "first cradle of the liberties of America?"

I remember the time with ecstasy, when you and myself felt and acted together for the good of our common country. In '75 & '76, when the same enemy that now assails us, menaced the ruin of our liberties, the same spirit of resistance united us together. I felt for Massachusetts, and she felt for me. We felt for our common country. The holy flame of patriotism melted us together. It was then that Hancock presided over our Councils; and Washington fought in the field.

Our treasures and our swords were united together. The traitor was driven away or awed into silence. No man dared to breathe the language of submission; we were one; the same sentiment ran thro' our country; except amongst a few degraded Tories, whose curses against us were "not loud, but deep." Where was the man who would have dared to proclaim it to be impious to wage war against G. Britain, because "she was the bulwark of the religion which we profess?" There was no such man—for no one would have then been guilty of such gross hypocrisy or mean submission; the shades of your unhappy forefathers, who landed at Plymouth, and fled from the persecutions of the English Church, would have risen up in judgment against him. Who would have dared to inculcate submission under the mask of religion? There was no such man—but still if the argument had been urged, our sword has refused it. We have fought; we have conquered—and Providence has that fit to crown us with success. As this a proof of our impiety?

And who is this nation that is so pompously styled the "bulwark of the religion we profess?" One who, at this very moment, renounces the rights of conscience to three millions of her own people. Yes this is the nation, this is the tyrant in her own family, whose aggressions upon the dearest rights of another people are to be patiently submitted to. And who is the man that inculcates this submission? A Governor of Massachusetts; one of your own family; an American who advocates the attacks of our ancient enemy upon the rights of this country?—Whence this change? Whence this degradation?

In '75 we fought and we bled; together in the cause of our country—it is in the same cause which would now invite us together?

Assailed by the same enemy in our dearest rights; our commerce interdicted; our citizen seamen torn from us; our rights upon the seas invaded and insulted, why is it that the same unanimity does not inspire our exertion?—This is the cause:—There is a small and ambitious party in your bosom, who would rather rule in Hell than serve in Heaven; a party who have been banished from the seats of power by their own misconduct, and will use every effort to regain them; these are the men who would deceive you, and would alienate Massachusetts from her Sister.

They tell you, my Sister, that the war in which we are engaged, is unnecessary.—There were some who would have told you the same of the war of the Revolution.—But let us commune together, my dear Sister: If this war be unnecessary, they must tell you so either because we have received some injuries; or that our enemy was willing to redress them. It is impossible to plead the first for our injuries are of too gross a description to be denied. Her blockades and her Orders in Council, at those avaricious shrine 917 of our vessels have been immolated as her victims; her seditious impressions, which have torn more than 6000 seamen from our country—speak in a language too terrible to be misunderstood.—And where is our redress?—We have sought it, and we have been refused. As in times of old, "our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injuries." Minister has united after Minister, negotiation has succeeded negotiation, until we have become the scorn of nations.—Deaf as the adder's ear, our enemy has only turned against the adder's sting. Nor did we fly to arms.—We tried every peaceable means of awakening her to a sense of justice. The Congress of the United States resolved, four years ago, that there were only three alternatives left us, EMBRAGO, WAR, & SUBMISSION.—Your own representatives acquiesced in this resolution without exception; but yet when the embargo is repealed by the pacific, when your factions opposition had created, when every other peaceable expedient has entirely failed, they violently oppose the war, and therefore, are by their own confession the recorded slaves of SUBMISSION.

But these men tell you, that the war is not only unnecessary, but that it is dictated by FRANCE. Where is the proof of this malicious insinuation? None. We show according to the rule of phyllophising laid down by Lord Bacon, "CAUSES that are both TRUE and SUFFICIENT to explain the PHENOMENON." We recapitulate the wrongs we have received, as amply sufficient to account for the WAR; and still these logicians are determined to hunt up imaginary reasons, for its existence. It is in vain that we express our sincere detestation for the tyranny that reigns in France; it is in vain that we protest against any alliances with that formidable and perfidious power; they still endeavor my good sister, to de-

lude you into a belief, that the war against Great Britain is dictated by the influence of France.

But they tell you, also, that the southern states are the enemies of your commerce; and where is there proof? They urge the very means which have been taken to protect commerce against British aggressions, as the proof of our antipathy to commerce. We have taken up arms against the Orders in Council and the imprisonment of our seamen; and yet they have the matchless effrontery to proclaim that we are the enemies of commerce.

These men go further; and to the very verge of treason. For they begin to whisper disunion in your own ears: they tell you that sooner than submit to the pressure of war upon their commerce, and rather than again see Mr. Madison at the head of our affairs, they must dissolve the Union.—Alas! my sister, is this the language of '76? Is it the style of patriotism or of infuriated ambition? Is the Union of so little value as not to be worth the few privations which a war produces? Because one man succeeded by the constitutional voice of the majority must the bands of the Union be torn asunder?—Are these men out of their senses? Are the evils which we now suffer to be compared to the evils which would arise from disunion? Next to the liberties of my country, I value its union. They are indeed inseparably connected together; for let us disunite and these border states will be the victims of standing armies convulsions and despotism.

Cut up into hostile states, distracted by various interests, eternally jarring with each other, the instruments of foreign intrigue, and imbruing our hands in each other's blood. Such were England and Scotland before the Union; and such were the states of Greece.—What evil so great as DISUNION, except DESPOTISM? Will you compare the evil of a little temporary pressure on our commerce to this gigantic calamity? By the tender ties which have bound us together; by the sacred tombs of Warren and of Hancock; by the dear name of our common country; I entreat you to think of these things; I call upon these great themselves, in the name of their great Apostle A. Hamilton, to cease their murmurs. "No, my countrymen, shut your ears against this unhallowed language. Shut your hearts against the poison which it conveys; the kindred blood which flows in the veins of American citizens, the mingled blood which they have shed in defence of their sacred rights, consecrate their union, and excite horror at the idea of their becoming aliens, rivals, enemies!"

VIRGINIA.

The Federalist, No. 14.

BOSTON, January 2.

PRIZE MONEY.

Yesterday the specie to about 168,000 dollars, captured by commodore Rodgers' squadron on board the British Swallow Packet, bound from Jamaica to England, was landed at the Navy Yard at Charleston, under the direction and orders of the Marshal of the District, who caused it to be placed in six waggons, which with colours flying and drums beating, attended by the boats' crews of the squadron, protected by a guard of marines, proceeded thro' Charleston & this town to the State Bank, where it was deposited, amidst the huzzas of a large collection of spectators.

DISTRIBUTION.

Prize money, &c. captured by national vessels, belongs, one half to the U States, and the other half to the captors.—This half is divided into twenty parts and distributed as follows:

- To the captains 3
- To the sea lieutenants, and sailing masters 2
- To the marine officers, surgeons, purser, boatswain, gunner, carpenter, masters' mates and chaplains 2
- To midshipmen, surgeon's mates, captain's clerk, school masters, boatswain's mates, gunner's mates, carpenter's mates, slip stewards, sail-makers, masters at arms, armorers and coxswains 3
- To gunner's yeomen, boatswain's yeomen, quarter master, quarter gunners, coopers, sail maker's mates, sergeant's and corporals of marines, drummers and fifers and extra party officers 3
- To seamen, ordinary seamen marine boys 7

Of the specie captured by the squadron amounts to \$84,000—a twentieth of which is 4200 dollars. We trust that a resolve will pass Congress relinquishing the half which accrues to the public to our gallant tars.

NEW YORK Jan. 6.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship Thomas, captain Hilliard, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been obligingly furnished by captain H. with a regular file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 13th of November inclusive, from which the following important articles are copied.

It will be seen by our extracts, that Prince Murat, commander of Bonaparte's advanced guard, has been defeated by the Russians with great loss in men; 38 pieces of artillery, and a standard of honor.

Bonaparte has retreated from Moscow to Smolensk, where it is said he is completely surrounded by the Russian armies. On the 23d of October the Russian corps under general Wintzingerode entered Moscow, from whence the French retreated so precipitately, that their sick were left in the power of the enemy.

London, Nov. 12.

The following most important intelligence was last night published by Government in a Gazette Extraordinary.

THE LONDON GAZETTE—

EXTRAORDINARY

Foreign Office, Wednesday Dec. 11. 1812.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy has been this day received from his excellency Gen. Viscount Casimir de Saxe-Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1812.

My Lord—I have the pleasure to acquit your Lordship, that the guns are now firing, and the drum is to be rung to-morrow in the Cathedral for a most brilliant affair on the 18th between the advanced guards of the French and Russian armies near Moscow, in which the former, under Murat, were defeated with great loss; and for the deliverance of Moscow, by General Wintzingerode on the 22d October.

The bulletin is not yet published, but I have the honor to enclose a copy of the same I have this morning received, by the emperor's command.

I have also enclosed a translation of the official account of the defeat of Marshal St. Cyr, by Count Wittgenstein, and the summing of Polotsk on the 20th October, as also that of the repulse of Marshal Mledonald's corps, by Gen. Stringell.

Lieut. Gen. Count Wittgenstein has been promoted to the rank of general of cavalry, and a Te Deum for his victory was sung yesterday.

It appears that Prince Schwartzberg has retired to the westward, leaving some corps which had been cut off; that the Province of Volhynia is entirely cleared of the enemy; and that Admiral Tchegoff may probably have reached Minsk about or soon after the 21st of October.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "CATHCART"

LONDON, November 3.

A cartel has been some time expected from America. Yesterday the unpleasant tidings were received, that the Orozimbo had sailed from Baltimore, in that character, with about 200 British passengers, bound to Liverpool; and that during the heavy gale on Tuesday last, she was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, and out of the whole number on board not more than five or six were saved. The names of those preserved has not yet transpired; and we forebore mentioning those of persons supposed to have been on board lest we should unnecessarily excite alarm in the minds of their friends.

Ninety additional shipwrights are ordered to be entered into Portsmouth Dock Yard. Yesterday the workmen were to commence building the St. Vincent of 110 guns.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

From the Freeman's Chronicle—Extra

FRANKLINTON, (Ohio) Dec. 23.

Captain Hite has just arrived express from col. Campbell's detachment, which it will be recollected, left this place on the 18th ult. on a secret expedition.—From him we learn the following account of a most obstinate & hard fought battle, in which the valor, intrepidity and firmness of the American troops shone with a lustre which has never been surpassed during the present war.

On the 17th, after marching all night, col. Campbell, with his command, arrived at one of the Massasawewa towns, and instantly charged upon the town, drove the savages across the Massasawewa river, killed 7 of them, and took 37 prisoners—only two of our men were killed in this skirmish. While contending with the enemy at this town, they sent a runner to another of the towns about 3 miles distant, which was evacuated. On the 18th, before day break, the horrid savage yell was heard, the word was given, to arms, and a most desperate conflict commenced. Capt. Pierce, of the Zanesville troop, behaved gallantly, and died nobly. Lieut. Waltz, of captain Munkle's company (from Greensburg, Pa.) was shot through the arm, and not being satisfied with that, he again endeavored to mount his horse, and in making the effort was shot thro' his head. His death was glorious.—Captain Trotter, while charging with fury upon the enemy, was wounded in the hand. Lieuts. Basey and Hickman were slightly wounded. A great number of horses were killed. The action continued with unabated fury for one hour, when the savages were routed & driven in all directions.

Captain Hite states that between 30 and 40 Indians were known to be killed—how many were wounded could not be ascertained—37 were taken prisoners. We had two officers and six privates killed, and about twenty-three privates wounded, eight supposed dangerous.—The town where the battle was fought was burnt; and three other towns were burnt without resistance. The Indians were of the Delaware and Miami tribes, and entirely destitute of any kind of valuable property. It was stated that Tecumseh, with 4 or 500 warriors, was about 15 miles from the scene of action, and our troops anticipated another attack on their return.

The attack commenced on the right line commanded by Major Ball, who repelled it with that firm and manly courage which is his distinguishing characteristic. To attempt to bestow praise upon one officer, or one private, more than another, would be unjust and ungenerous. All fought with equal bravery—all deserve the highest commendations. Col. Campbell's force was about 600—that of the enemy about 100. One hundred volunteers are to be sent from Greenville to reinforce captain Hite.

NAVAL DINNER.

New York, Dec. 30. Yesterday the corporation and citizens of New York gave a splendid naval dinner at the city hotel, to Capt. Hunt, com. Decatur, and Capt. Jones...

By G. Mumford—Salloo's rights and free commerce. By P. C. Van Wyck—The sons of our country, rocked in the cradle of Neptune...

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON. TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1813.

Consulate Rogers, with his squadron, arrived in Boston harbor on the 21st inst. from a cruise of several weeks, without any material occurrence...

KENTUCKY. The Congressional election of Kentucky took place in September last, and evinced in the choice of her Representatives that political character for which the State has ever been distinguished.

Tennessee. This western State partakes of the complexion of her sister Kentucky, from whom she has never been separated in the political ranks. Her voice, we have not the least doubt, will be clearly expressed in the present crisis by the selection of 6 Republican Representatives...

It is reported that the Chesapeake frigate has sent a British gun big into an eastern port [This is the Amer.]

Died, in Caroline county, on Monday the 28th ult. Capt. Charles Smith, aged about 60 years, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving a widow and three children to be mourned the loss.

PUBLIC SALE. On THURSDAY, the 21st inst. will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of Robert Collison, deceased...

A variety of personal property, consisting of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; a pair of Time Wrench, &c. &c.

NINE MONTHS CREDIT will be given on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security and for that sum and under, the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by SUSANNA COLLISON, Adm'r. RIGBY HOPKINS, Adm'r. January 12—2

EASTON HOTEL. The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and acquaintances, and the visitors of Easton, generally, that he has taken and opened as a PUBLIC HOTEL, that new, elegant and commodious three-story Brick House, (the property of John Bennett, Esq.) at the corner of Washington and Court streets, where he begs to deserve public favor.

He begs leave to inform the public that he possesses every convenience to render visitors comfortable: His rooms are elegant and convenient—his waiters are equal, perhaps, to any in the State—his liquors of the best quality—and from his situation, so near the Market, his table will be well supplied. His stables, built of brick, are very commodious.

The subscriber flatters himself that his house will be particularly agreeable to female visitors, and travelling parties, as they can at all times be accommodated with private rooms. THOMAS HENRICH. January 12—m

NOTICE. The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and all others concerned, are hereby notified that the Treasurer's office is kept at my dwelling house in Caroline county, where attendance will be given at the usual period of payment, to receive the public money.

All persons wanting Land Warrants, or having Composition Money to pay on Land Certificates, will be pleased to apply to Richard Harwood, Esq. of Easton, who is authorized to transact that branch of the Treasurer's business for WILL RICHARDSON, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore. January 12—6

FOR SALE. A healthy, sprightly, active young negro man, about 18 years of age, of good character, without any other objection against him, than his having discovered an aversion to go into the service of his present master. If immediate application be made to the Editor of the Star, the terms will be made known. Jan. 12—3

NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of Robert Collison, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to them. SUSANNA COLLISON, Adm'r. RIGBY HOPKINS, Adm'r. Jan. 12—3

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Centerville, Md. January 1, 1813.

- B. Richard Keene. John B. Hunt. Margaret Brady. Mary Blake. John Beard. Tobias Houke. Benjamin Bacon. Edward Coursey. Thomas Cecil. Mr. De Coursey. John Crisp. Henry Darden. Isaac Delany. Samuel Dixon. Thomas Dawson. William H. Downing. G. Henry Gilder. Ann Garnet. Jonathan Harrison. Dr. Edward Harris. Jane W. Hall. Charles Hobbs. Richard Hall. Elizabeth Haddaway. J. Peter Jump, or Sally Woods. Joshua Kennard. January 12—3

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Georgetown Cross Roads, Md. January 10, 1813.

- B. John Newman. Rebecca Boyer. Elizabeth Oakes. Nicholas Brown & Edward Connygys. Samuel G. Osborn. Arthur Crisfield. William Palmer. John Crisfield. Robert B. Pennington. C. Ann Dole. J. Redgrave. George W. Riley. S. Samuel Sewell. William F. Gleaves. Nicholas Smith. James Greenwood. T. Lucinda Trotton. K. William Keating. John Turner. Isaac Knight. Elizabeth Tillar. L. George Lambethier. Mary Veazy. J. John Lynch. W. William Woodland. N. George N. Newman. B. Wilcox. Arthur Nicholson. James L. Newland. James Welch. January 12—3

TO ASKS. Our country—May it ever be distinguished by wisdom in council and energy in action. Tune, Mail Columbia.

The president of the United States. Tune, President's March.

The governor of the state of New York. Tune, Tompkins' March.

Our navy—With such an auspicious dawn, what may we not hope will be its meridian splendor. Drank standing. Glee, The Heroes of the Ocean.

Here the mainmast bark of the President was suddenly felled up and disclosed as if by magic a transparent sailing of similar extent, representing the three victories. The Constitution taking the van, the latter in full blaze; dated August 18th, 1812. The Wasp taking the Pacific, dated Oct. 24th, 1812, and the U. S. States taking the Atlantic, dated Nov. 18th. The company were delighted and instinctively rose and gave 6 cheers.

The Union of the States—May it never be endangered by foreign attachments, or by internal dissensions. Song, Columbia's Glory.

American gallantry—Patriotism its stimulus; glory its object; a nation's gratitude its reward. Song, Decatur's Heroic Deeds.

Here the tops of a ship, which hung behind the Vice President, 14 feet by 12, being suddenly elevated up, displayed a second transparency equally striking and brilliant with the first. It represented the American Eagle holding three accipiters; one inscribed HULL and the MACDONALD; another DECATUR and the MACDONALD; and the third JONES and the PACIFIC. The music at these moments struck up Yankee Doodle, and 9 cheers expressed the feelings of the company.

The memory of those brave tars, who have nobly fallen in seeking glory to the American name. Glee, Hull's Victory.

The army of the United States. Duet, All's Well.

Commerce—the parent of civilization—the protectress of the arts—the supporter of national greatness—3 cheers. Glee, We be three poor Mariners.

Our maritime rights—let our government furnish the means and our gallant tars stand ready to maintain them—3 cheers. Song, Decatur's Victory.

The memory of Washington—A First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.—Drank standing.

Round—Wind gentle evergreen & form a shade, Around the tab which Washington is laid.

The spirit of patriotism—May it always control the spirit of party. Song, My Country's Star.

The cause of Liberty thro' out the world—May free nations respect the rights of others, while they vindicate their own. Glee, Let's all be true to our Cause.

By Mr. Clinton, president—Commerce protected by a navy, and a navy protected by commerce. 6 cheers.

By Mr. Wolcott, 2d vice president—A navy, an army, and taxation, induces the supporters of liberty, property and public virtue.

By Col. Fish—The judiciary, may it support and be supported by the constitution and laws of our country.

By Mr. Hudson—Public credit, supported by honest measures, not derived from forced loans, fines, or forfeitures—6 cheers.

By Mr. Pomeroy—Our army, may their brilliant actions, like those of their brethren of the navy, dazzle and confound the enemies of their country.

By Gen. Armstrong—An efficient government, and a united people—3 cheers.

By Gen. Smith—Com. John Rogers, may his courage and ability, no longer want an opportunity to add to our illustrious and glorious military list—3 cheers.

By Mr. John Stiles—The navy of the U. States—Dry docks its destroyer, Hull, Decatur & Jones its restorers—3 cheers.

When the virtues and glory of the country are to be celebrated, it is painful to perceive any attempt made to convert its triumphs to uses subversive of the very source of the occasion, and subvertive only to the false designs of an insidious party of those who have thrown every obstacle in the way of the national glory and rights—this toast of Mr. Stiles (whenever Mr. Stiles may be) was of this unworthy and wretched character; the report of the naval officers, presented to Congress, is the best commentary on the folly as well as the impolicy which suggested this toast; the attempt of this insensible impostor, was to strike the reputation of a great man now retired from the public service, & enjoying in the honors of age, the reward of his virtues and the love of all men of worth, and whose labors from the Declaration of Independence to the close of his administration, have been uniformly distinguished by the examination in practice of the political principles which the Declaration of Independence established.

It was not necessary that the pallant officers, Starn, Hull and Morris, should have certified to the utility and advantages of dry docks for a naval power; the experience of Venice, France, Sweden, Denmark, Russia & Britain, has shewn the great benefits to be derived from dry docks, for

the equipment and repair of ships of war—they afford the means of fitting with security and speed, in a better manner and without injury to the ships—and with one third of the usual expence of hauling down—be the folly of such doings the reward of their authors.

Allowing we presume to the late act of Congress for building four 7's and 6 frigates.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE. THE "UNION OF THE STATES."

Washington's parting injunction. In times of national difficulty, the factiously opposed part of society are ever on the alert—

It is in that amid the jarings of events they may find some opportunity to bring their plans to maturity, they crouch unseen, and their eye is never removed from its object—Previous to an declaration of war, the leaders of the British faction, in consequence, that if America should dare to oppose any encroachments of England, they would separate the states; thus proving themselves to be the very men so vehemently denounced by Washington—To excite a heart burnings and jealousies, they are continually insinuating our brethren of the south as "mere holders," "mere buyers," &c. when it is not only a very laborious and hazardous business, but also that our best talents, our corn, rice, &c. which we daily consume, as well as the cotton, tobacco, bread, staves, &c. by the carrying of which our southern merchants have amassed immense fortunes. Many of the men who are the hued in their denunciations of "mere holders," would be very glad, amid the horrors of anarchy and civil war, to seize their plantations, and render them more productive by increasing the number of slaves upon them.

To the leaders of the British faction have not only had the baseness to threaten a dissolution of the union, but they have been heard to declare it as her intention, to "sever the southern states, and convert them into colonies to the north." The northern states (say they), are tough, rugged, warlike; the southern are weak and effeminate—Besides, their own slaves stand with uplifted knives at the throats of their masters, and only wait for encouragement and support to butcher their brethren. Merciful Heaven! Can it be possible that Massachusetts contains within her bosom beings beating the human shape, of propensities so wretched, so deeply depraved!—While nothing but the most absolute conviction could ever justify the supposition, it is consoling to reflect, that these disgraceful ideas are confined to a few despotic leaders, who are pledged, soul and body, to England; and that not only the whole of the republican party stand ready to oppose to the last their infamous plans, but also the great body of the present followers of these unprincipled men. Were not this the case, and had our southern brethren reason to believe that any considerable portion of the people of the east favored such horrid views, they would be perfectly justified in taking us at our word, and throwing us out of the union! In this case, we should experience "adversities not felt before." Of flour, rice, corn, &c. there would be great dearth and dearth; the poor would keener suffer, while gilding want would assail many who now live comfortably.

Here we cannot but again refer to the expedition planned by the British, for an invasion of the southern states in the early spring, and a detachment from the West Indies, for the purpose of carrying on a transaction among the slaves! We once more ask, whether such a plan is actually on foot, and whether there is any cooperation between the British and any of their factious in America?—Let honest men of all parties look to their country's honour, welfare and union, for to them has the immortal Washington bequeathed the great and important charge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The resolutions by the popular branch of the legislature of this State, published in our last issue, have received the sanction of the general assembly, and will be passed in a few days.

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CONNECTICUT. It is clearly apparent that there will be in the next House a Republican majority which cannot fall below thirty, & may exceed fifty votes.

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The election took

DENNIS DURHAM'S ESCAPE

From an English Man's Trap to the Land of Liberty.

I'm a tight Irish boy from the town of Tarlee, And as much like a Yankee as any you'd see— Though a little too short, not a morsel too long, And the devil a bit of a brogue on my tongue!

From Ireland, dear honies, when I came away, 'Twas treason about hardship one word for to say; So myself, Dennis Durham, a mettlesome spark, Led my own little village one day in the dark.

To Dublin I trudg'd it, my jewels in haste, Resolv'd of sweet liberty's blessings to taste; For a ship I look'd out, and got one to my mind, And the captain appear'd to myself mighty kind.

Then the captain he said to myself right away, Your name you must give if with me you'd stay; Dennis Durham, says I, which he straight way set down.

Then he swore I must fight for the king and his crown! Now myself finding out I was in the wrong box, Kept quiet for fear I should meet with hard knocks.

Though I swore in my mind that I long wouldn't stay, But the very first chance would be running away.

Now though running away is not said to be brave, I'd do it before I'd be made a rank slave— So I gave them the slip on a sun-shiny night, Resolving I'd ne'er against liberty fight!

Though they say a short story is seldom too long, So I'll make an end to my story and song— To Columbia I came, where I married a wife, And for this land of freedom I'd lay down my life.

But 'tis said if I'm caught with a gun in my fist, Or should ever attempt to Columbia assist, Though my wife and my children Americans be, I'd be hang'd like a dog on the very next tree.

By my soul now this hanging is a thing I detest, Because it's a dirty amusement at best— So I'll fight till I'm dead if the foe should arrive, Before I'd be taken and hung up alive.

So now to conclude—may Columbia be blest, And of freedom and glory be ever possess'd— May heroes ne'er be able, though willing they be, One blossom to pluck from our Liberty Tree.

LYRICAL

Addressed to Miss Long, a little Lady.

Where any thing abounds, we find That nobody will have it; But when there's little of the kind, Don't all the people crave it?

The God of Love's a little wight, But beautiful as thought; Thou too art little—fair as light, And every thing in short.

O happy girl! I think the so— For mark the poet's song; "Man wants but little here below, But 't'wixt that little and no."

We perceive, with great satisfaction, that the Pennsylvania Legislature contemplate raising a brigade of 2,000 regulars to be offered to the nation as part of the contribution of this patriotic Commonwealth.

A London editor pretends to have discovered that Commodore Roger's real name is Grey; and that he is a native of Scotland and was bred a Baker.

[Concluded from first page.]

The humanity of certain medical gentlemen was exerted, & by their interposition, under Divine Providence, these supposed to be dead were restored to life and society. On the ensuing day a general terror prevailed throughout the city.

Your committee further finds, that no attention was paid to the preservation of the house and property thus abandoned, but that a few men were suffered, during the day, to be actively engaged in doing every possible injury to the same. Federalists, deemed themselves insecure from a conviction, arising from past occurrences, that the civil power was too feeble for their protection, and that the military were unwilling to rally around the judiciary when the object was either the security of their persons or property, fled in every direction. No exertions were made to arrest the disturbers, and they assumed to themselves the sovereign power of controlling the government of the U. S. by regulating the concerns of the post office. They assembled with a view to the demolition of the office, in order to collect and destroy the papers of the Federal Republican, transmitted by mail to subscribers in the city. The activity of Mr. Bural, of the post office, discovered the combination, and with promptitude communicated to the mayor and brigadier general the grounds of his belief.— They became at last convinced of the fact, which the experience of all countries had proved, that the mobs of popular cities can only be restrained & overawed by the application of an efficient force, and the general, without any written requisition, but upon assurances that any should be given thereafter which the result of his opposition might require, ordered out the whole of his brigade, at the head of which he appeared, as became a military chief. A distribution of ball took place, and every preparation was made, evidencing a determination to disperse the tumultuous. But even, here, surrounded with the military, the civil power did not abandon the same wretched system of concession and conciliation; for it appears to your committee, that upon the manifestation of a spirit of insubordination among some of the military, the mayor proposed, to the postmaster to deliver up the Federal Republican papers, to be carried to the dwelling of the mayor, with a solemn assurance to the mob, that they should be returned in the morning by the mail to Washington. The postmaster stated the embarrassments arising from the nature of his official duties; and upon a consultation at the residence of Mr. Bural, the proposition was abandoned, and a resolution adopted to protect the establishment. Before which, the mayor avowed a determined resolution to protect the office, but at the same time, to ally the irritation of a portion of the militia, who complain of their being called out for the protection of the Federal Republican, he stated, "You are not assembled to protect

the paper; you are marched here to protect the property of the United States, and to support the laws. I, myself, would draw my sword, and head my fellow citizens, to put down that establishment." An order from the colonel, & the voluntary charge by two of the horse, dispersed the rioters.—For many successive nights a military guard was stationed; a determination was manifested that the peace of the city should be preserved, and it produced the effect.—The grand jury, in its regular course, investigated the subject, & presented some of those engaged in the murder and riots. They were arrested and committed to prison; threats of rescue were made; a military force was stationed during the night at the prison, & artillery planted in the hall of the goal. These operations were attended with an uniform result, establishing incontrovertibly, that the course of forbearance and concession selected by those charged with the preservation of the peace of the city, was productive of no other effect than to embolden the wicked. The trials took place; the first of them exhibited a temper in the jury, utterly inconsistent with the object of criminal jurisprudence, the punishment of the guilty; the attorney general of Maryland frequently declared his belief that no conviction against the offenders could be had; and still omitted to enter a suggestion on the record that the state could not have a fair trial, and to pray that the records might be transmitted to another county. An universal acquittal of the most blood thirsty ensued; and the melancholy apprehension is now entertained, that the wicked have nothing there to fear from the retributive justice of the state.

Your committee further find, that the ordinary power with which the magistrates are invested for the preservation of the peace of the city, was in no instance, except as stated by your committee, called into action; that the constables are corrupt, and exercise an undue influence over the magistracy; that the Court of Oyer and Terminer & General Delivery is conducted in a manner inconsistent with the dignity due a tribunal invested with such extensive power.

Your committee find, that during the evening of the twenty eighth of July, John Montgomery, Esq. did, in order to prevent the firing of the cannon leveled at the house, make use of every exertion, and encountered great danger, and that during these agitations, frequent meetings of the most respectable citizens of both parties were convened by the mayor, in order to concert some plan of operations to insure the peace of the city, and which uniformly resulted only in recommendations to the turbulent to forbear, and recommending a proclamation to be signed by the magistracy, calling on the peace officers to be vigilant in the preservation of order.

Your committee have presented to your consideration the causes and extent of the late riots.—They now will submit to you an expression of their opinion, formed upon a dispassionate examination of the testimony, "as to the conduct of the Civil and Military Officers in relation thereto." It is the opinion of your committee, that during all the agitations which have convulsed the city of Baltimore, Edward Johnson, Esq. did every thing which could be required of him as a private citizen; but they have to regret, that as Mayor, charged with the preservation of the quiet of the city, his forbearance, and indisposition to resort to the ordinary powers of coercion, with which he was invested, against the turbulent and wicked, was so distinguished as to encourage a belief that he connived at and approbated their excesses. That he was guilty of a most reprehensible indiscretion, when he used to the refractory militia intemperate language against the Federal Republican, the inevitable effect of which was to sanction and excite, by his weight of character, the popular excesses against the same.—That when he, at the Post Office, surrounded with the military and his political friends, submitted a proposition, the object of which was to ensure the triumph of the illegal combinations of the Mob, he evinced a timidity and a want of judgment, irresistibly inducing a belief of his unfitness for the station which he filled. That this course of forbearance, united with the wickedness of the magistracy, and deplorable corruption of the constables, nurtured and gave maturity to that horrid spirit of licentiousness, which terminated in the tragical and lawless events detailed by your committee.

That Gen. Stricker, sware of the ferocious and blood thirsty temper of the Mob, who were eternally vociferating "blood for blood," and seeking to satiate their vengeance by the instrumentality of a field piece leveled at the house, most woefully failed to gratify the spirit of the requisition made on him by the civil power, when he issued to Major Barney orders not calculated to ensure the return of order and peace, by enforcing the dispersal of those who were violating both.

That Major Barney erred, when (although tied down by his orders, and evidencing every disposition to prevent the effusion of blood & to allay the violence of the Mob) instead of preserving a dignified stand, such as became a soldier, he so conducted himself as to banish that awe & apprehension which the presence of an armed cavalry naturally inspires.—That his pledge to the Mob, that none of those in the house should escape, was calculated to give all that confirmation which would necessarily result from the expression of his opinion, that the gentlemen in the house were the aggressors, and the Mob, of course, were justified in their horrid outrages. That Gen. Stricker, knowing as he did, that a portion of his brigade manifested a spirit incompatible with the gratification of

any military order, which the requisition on him demanded, and being present, when the sanguinary temper of the rioters evinced itself, in a force incompatible with the safety of the persons marching to the goal, and unchecked either by the interposition of the military force with which they were surrounded, or by the presence of the political friends of the mob, failed to do his duty to his country when he omitted to order out a larger portion of his brigade on the 28th.—That he was guilty of a manifest departure from every principle of prudence, when he, by a verbal, rendered unavailing a written order, given to Col. Sterett, to fire on any assailants. This restriction, in the opinion of your committee, merits the most decided reprobation, as being utterly inconsistent with, and having a direct tendency to render inoperative, any application of a military force; nor can the dismissal of the troops on the evening of the twenty eighth day of July, when opposite opinions were entertained as to the designs of the turbulent, when the civil power was lulled into a fatal security by assurances of an efficient military co operation, when the General and his advisers were vibrating between apprehensions of danger and belief of security, when no exertions were made to sound the temper of the different quarters of the city, be considered in any other aspect than as the act of a timid mind, seeking to avoid a responsibility for the awful consequences resulting from an efficient military assembly as a portion of the fifth regiment, was inadequate for the purposes of defence. General Stricker owed it to the solemnity of the occasion, to his pledge to the gentlemen in the goal, to his duty to his state, to appear in the most impressive manner, and to invite all, either attached by military pride, by political association, or by personal confidence, to rally under his banners. That such a course of military preparation would be productive of a result favorable to humanity, and our pride of state, is apparent from the occurrences connected with operations at the post office.—The public had a right to demand that those wretches who had thus trampled on the law, and outraged humanity, should, by a fair administration of justice, be brought to punishment; it had a right to expect that the law officers of the state would see, that at least an impartial trial should be had.—Your committee are therefore of opinion, that John Montgomery, Esq. the Attorney General, when he believed that the sovereignty of the law could not, either from corruption in the jurors, or the influence of public feeling, an event anticipated from the very genius of our government, be vindicated in the city of Baltimore, was bound, both by his duty and his oath of office, to enter a suggestion of his belief, and pray for the removal of the trials to an adjoining county. This omission, in the opinion of your committee, demands from this House a severe animadversion. All which is submitted.

By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, CLK.

Wednesday Dec 30.

The committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice, beg leave further to report—

That they find that Tobias E. Stansbury, then a Brigadier General in the militia of this state, and now a delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland from Baltimore county, on the twenty eighth day of July last, at the goal of Baltimore county, did make to the civil authority in the preservation of the tranquility of the city.—That he frequently used violent and inflammatory expressions, intended and calculated to excite the Mob to break the goal, and to murder Mr. Hanson and his friends, who had confided themselves to the protection of the law; and to depress the exertions of those who labored to allay the infuriated temper of the turbulent; and to divert the assassins from the consummation of their savage designs.—That he was present when the eruptions were perpetrated either on General Lee or Lincoln.—That he has frequently before and since that day, expressed his opinion & wish that those persons, who were defending the house in Charles street, ought to have been put to death by the men; and has also declared, that if he had been present, that he would have aided in their destruction.

When your committee reflect upon the many manifestations of confidence which Mr. Stansbury has received from his immediate constituents, and the public functionaries of the state; when they recollect how frequently & solemnly he was sworn, before the Supreme being, to support the Constitution and Laws; when they consider the high and important command which he then bore in the service of the state, and the only object of which was the indiscriminate and general security of his fellow citizens, they cannot but express their indignant feelings at the course pursued on that eventful night by General Stansbury, and their belief, that the evidence collected by them, is so strong as to justify a well grounded opinion, that he consented to, and countenanced, the completion of the horrible butcheries, of that night; and that the House of Delegates of Maryland, is bound by every consideration of justice and expediency, to adopt every constitutional means with which it is invested, to bring to a fair & impartial trial the said Tobias E. Stansbury, for his conduct, in relation to the attack on the goal, and the murder of Gen. James Lingan.

By order,
L. GASSAWAY, CLK.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Eastern, Md. January 1, 1813.

- A. Alexander Hemley
- William Arringdale
- Miss Mary Anderson
- Hanilton Atkinson
- Ann Acres
- B. Garretson Blades—2
- John Boyle
- Col. George Bidleman
- John Boyd
- Henry Buckley
- Isaac Bailey
- C. William Corner
- Miss Susan L. Cook
- James Colborne
- William Collins
- Daniel Cox
- Benjamin Chandler
- Sarah Cannon
- John Council
- D. Margaret Doran
- Reuben Dewling
- Robert B. Dudley
- Miss Mary Dobson
- Miss Rebecca Dixon
- Thomas Duffin
- Joseph Dawson
- E. John Edmondson
- H. Henrietta Frazier
- Capt. Joseph Farland
- G. Richard Grace
- Samuel Y. Garey
- H. Samuel Harrison
- David Haddaway—2
- David Hutton
- January 3—3
- K. Miss M. A. Kennard—2
- L. Richard Lloyd—3
- Thomas Light
- John Lynch
- M. Mr. Motin
- William Mason
- N. William C. Newton
- Mrs. C. Nicholson
- P. John P. Paca, Esq.
- John Patrick
- Q. James Quimby
- R. Daniel Roberts
- Richard Ricard—2
- Miss Sally Ringgold
- S. Thomas S. Suddler
- T. William Thomas
- Abe Tillison
- Capt. Thomas Taylor
- Capt. Tilghman
- V. Eliza Vandereer
- W. James Webster
- James Wheat
- Rev. Mr. Wilmer
- Simon Wilmer
- Thomas Wilkins
- Henry Waller, Esq.—2
- Dr. Wroth.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md. January 1, 1813.

- A. Joseph Airey
- B. Samuel F. Brown—3
- Levis Bianchi—3
- Joseph Brown
- John Beck
- James Barnes—2
- William Brown
- C. Jacob Castle
- John Creawell
- James Cruickshanks
- Mrs. Ann C. Cruickshanks
- Philip Copper
- Joseph Coleman
- Isaac Caulk
- David Crane
- D. Daniel Denning
- Thomas Dolvin
- Samuel M'Dorough
- E. Mrs. Thomas Eccleston
- F. William Forman
- Mrs. Forman
- James Frisby
- G. William Galt
- John Griffith
- H. Nathan Hatchelton
- J. Peter Jones
- Thomas Jarome
- Miss C. Jacobs
- January 5—6
- K. Miss M. A. Kennard—2
- L. Richard Lloyd—3
- Thomas Light
- John Lynch
- M. Mr. Motin
- William Mason
- N. William C. Newton
- Mrs. C. Nicholson
- P. John P. Paca, Esq.
- John Patrick
- Q. James Quimby
- R. Daniel Roberts
- Richard Ricard—2
- Miss Sally Ringgold
- S. Thomas S. Suddler
- T. William Thomas
- Abe Tillison
- Capt. Thomas Taylor
- Capt. Tilghman
- V. Eliza Vandereer
- W. James Webster
- James Wheat
- Rev. Mr. Wilmer
- Simon Wilmer
- Thomas Wilkins
- Henry Waller, Esq.—2
- Dr. Wroth.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812

Whereas Benjamin Comer, by his petition in writing to the honorable Judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth he is indebted to sundry persons, in sundry sums of money, and hath prayed for relief under the act of Assembly, entitled an act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.—Whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benjamin Comer advertise in one public newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, and one such paper printed in Eastern, three months before the first Saturday in April term, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and continue six successive weeks—and also by setting up at the court house door, and at one of the most public places in Annapolis hundred, for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee, &c.

Test—
JOSIAH POLK, CLK. of Somerset county court.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812

Whereas Levi Matthews, by petition in writing to the honorable judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth that he is unable to pay, and praying said court would extend to him the benefit of an act of assembly entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, a list of his property and a schedule of his debts, on oath, as far as he can ascertain or recollect—it was ordered by the said court, that the said Levi Matthews give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, in one newspaper in Eastern, three months previous to the first Saturday in April term next, and continue the same for four successive weeks; and also to advertise at the court house door, and one tavern in Princess-Anne, three months before the day above mentioned, for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee.

Test—
JOSIAH POLK, CLK. of Somerset county court.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Mats is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round put eye, has the tick and cough; a small hoarseness in his voice, & of very artful; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trousers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him again.

AARON ANTHONY, Talbot county, Md. dec. 1—m

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, Maryland, on the 23d inst. a negro man, who calls himself Samuel Ritchey; about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin visage, slender made, of a light complexion, has a scar just above the right eye brow, and another upon the forehead of the right hand; had on when committed, a blue round about jacket, blue cloth pants, yarn stockings, pumps, and a straw hat; says he belongs to James Ritchey, of New York, that he lived some time in Boston, sailed from thence in a vessel to Baltimore, where he remained only a few days. The owner of said negro man is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his goal fees and other expenses, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford county, Maryland. Sell-Air, Harford county, Md.

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL, IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY, AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, North East corner of Race & North second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—(price \$1 50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or, Nature's Grand Restorative, (price \$1 50) is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with incalculable anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting so families, residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters have surpassed any remedy ever administered for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor to the human frame, numerous instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the bark and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced & witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Laxative, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholera, pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondriac and hysteric complaints, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Dr. Dyott's patent Ich Ointment—for pleurisy, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.—Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(Price two dollars.) The Vegetable Balm of Life—(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia—Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)

The Restorative Dentifrice—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Albany's Plaster Cloth, APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY DR. B. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSICK.

And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. A fresh supply of the above Medicines Just received and for sale by Messrs. THOMAS & GROSSIE, Boston, Where Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, &c. may be had gratis. march 24—1c2wly

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

The editor of the *Centinel*, with characteristic hardness, says:—
“We have repeatedly asserted that the imputation of a disposition or design among the Eastern Federalists to divide the union, is a base and unfounded calumny, for which no color of truth can be found.”

Now mark how “a plain tale” from his own paper will put him down.

FROM THE COLONIAN CENTINEL. THE DUTY OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

In a letter from a gentleman in a neighboring State to his friend in Boston.

“You ask my opinion on a subject which is so much talked of—a dissolution of the union. On this subject I differ from my fellow citizens generally, and therefore I ought to write and speak with diffidence. I have for many years considered the union of the northern and southern states, as not essential to the safety and very much opposed to the interest of both sections. The extent of territory is too large to be harmoniously governed by the same representative body. A despotic Prince, like the Emperor of Russia, may govern a wider extent of country, and numerous distinct nations for his will controls their jealousies and discordant interests. But when states having different interests are permitted to decide on those interests themselves, no harmony can be expected. The commercial and non-commercial states have views and interests so different, that I conceived it to be impossible that they can ever be satisfied with the same laws and the same system of measure. I firmly believe that each section would be better satisfied to govern itself. And each is large and populous enough for its own protection; especially as we have no powerful nations in our neighborhood. These observations are equally applicable to the western states, a large and distinct portion of the country, which would govern themselves better than the Atlantic states can govern them. That the Atlantic states do not want the aid of the strength of the councils of the western states, is certain—and I believe the public welfare would be far better consulted and more promoted in a separate than in a federal condition. The mountains form a natural line of division—and moral and commercial habits would unite the western people. In like manner, the moral and commercial habits of the northern and middle states would link them together; as would the like habits of the slave-holding states. Indeed the attempt to unite this vast territory under one head, has long appeared to me absurd. I believe a peaceable separation would be for the happiness of all sections. But as the citizens of this country have generally been of a different opinion, it is best not to urge for a separation, till they are convinced of their error. Let us make the best of the union—till public evils shall reconcile all our citizens to a dissolution—an event that may be remote, but must be certain.”

REMARKS BY PHILLO-SALLUST.

When this timid expression of treason was first breathed forth in the *Colombian Centinel*, it was directly followed by a stern animadversion from the pen of *Sallust*—who told the public that this pretended letter bore internal marks of being designedly & deliberately written for the press; “for it comes out,” said that writer, “in side ways, and not openly and fearlessly, like a brave and well-meaning man—but like a thief and murderer, who prowls around your house in the dead of night, to ascertain if you be in a sound sleep; that he may venture in, and effect his destructive design.—If you rouse up, he makes some excuse, declares his mistake, begs pardon, and shulks off to return at a more convenient season; but if he find you snoring asleep, he approaches your pillow, & you sleep the sleep of death.”

While the wise and wary *Washington* speaks of the union of these States as “the mountain and strong hold of our national safety;” and while he calls our confederation “an astonishing victory gained over brutal force,” and warns us against the men, or any set of men who shall attempt to weaken the band of our union, this insidious writer in the *Centinel* tells the public, that he has for many years considered the union of the northern and southern states as not essential to our country; and that the public welfare would be far better consulted, and more promoted in a separate, than in a federal condition.—This writer concludes his detestable effusion in these remarkable words, “let us make the best of the union—till public evils shall reconcile all our citizens to a dissolution.” If this emissary of confusion had expressed on paper his whole mind it would doubtless have run thus—“In the mean time, comrades, let it be understood, that we, who are in the British policy do every thing in our power to create these public evils;”—by exciting the laboring and sea faring people to discontent. If there be any man, or set of men under any unavoidable pressure, let us add to it; and let us leave no string unpulled, or stone unturned, to rivet on his mind that his misfortune is not owing to a foreign government but to our own. And if we cannot create these “public evils” alone, let us have recourse to our condottors in Canada, in *Nova Scotia* and in *Bermuda*; & if these Yankees should still listen to the voice of *Washington*,

and cling to the union, let us place “these rascally republicans” between the Indians on one side, and the blacks of St. Domingo on the other. Let no royal man shudder at the idea. The end sanctifies the means; and let no lover of Old England and of “great George our king,” shrink at any thing that may prevent the raising greatness of this too forward and dangerous people. While they are held together by their confederation, they are as invulnerable as a Macedonian phalanx; but cut them in two and they are our own.

Such is the sum and substance of the policy of England towards this country; and on these principles and views do all our Tories proceed. That they operate and co-operate with congenial minds in the British dominions, I have no more doubt than I have of my own existence. Every month, every week, and every day, increases and confirms our belief of the strong hold which *John Henry*’s mission had, and still has, on the hearts of too many in Boston and its neighborhood. He and his confidants were employed to augment trifling evils to “public evils,” to blow up any little spark of resentment into a devouring flame.—Opinions are so numerous, so vague, and sometimes so foolish, that no wise man would listen to their recital. Unless opinions can be countenanced by facts they are not worthy attention. It is our belief, grown unalterably firm by time, that *John Henry* was sent by some of the British ministry to Boston and its neighborhood, to concert with the friends and agents of the British government, a separation of the union, and annexation, in some mode, of New England with her mother country; and it is also our fixed opinion, that *John Henry* found congenial minds in Boston, and its neighborhood, and that they were heartily disposed to concert measures, and co-operate to the treasonable end of dividing the northern states from the southern. Now it is worse than idle talk; it is cruelty, to throw out these things against our Tories or British party, if we cannot support or countenance our opinion by facts. Let us begin with a few.

1st. Some years ago, an American gentleman who had sustained a diplomatic character on the continent, conversing with a nobleman in London, told him that he was mistaken as to the inclination of the leading people of New England, wishing to return again under the protection of Britain; and reminded his lordship how the English government had been deceived and led into error by the letters and representations of the refugees and loyalists during the revolution. True, said he, but we cannot be deceived here, after seeing, as I have, the heap of letters from some of your most influential men, especially in the mercantile line; & more especially from your native town. These letters are in the possession of Mr. H. secretary of the privy council.—From them we are informed that if it were practicable to get into the centre of New England 20,000 of our troops, five times that number of your brave countrymen would encamp with them, separate themselves from the other states, and form an alliance with their parent state; and this we infer from the letters now in our possession. *John Henry*’s disclosures tended to confirm this.

2d. *Lieut. col. Miller*, *capt. Snelting* and some other intelligent officers, made prisoners in consequence of the surrender of Detroit have related since their return that the conversation of the British officers on their way to Montreal, and at Montreal, was uniformly to this effect, that hostilities will soon terminate; we are going to be one people, and more closely connected than ever, for that all the respectable people in New England were for separating from the other states and uniting themselves again with Britain; and that they had assurance from the leading federalists that this was their full determination; and some of our officers have assured us that the British officers declared to them that the thing was perfectly understood between our leading federalists and themselves; and that many of them knew the movements and characters, and conduct, and feelings, and hopes, and wishes, of our leading Tories, in a manner that surprised them.

3d. The circumstances attendant and subsequent to the capitulation at Detroit corroborates all that we have said. *Gen. Brock* in his letter to *sir George Prevost*, dated 16th August, says, “I had not more than 700 troops including militia, and about 600 Indians, to accomplish this service. When I detail my good fortune, your excellency will be astonished.”

It is remarkable that the English do not vaunt much of this capture of 2500 men and 25 pieces of cannon, without costing, as *Brock* says in his letter, “a drop of British blood.”

Again, in the *London Evening Star* of September 29th, it is thus written:—“That man (president Madison) is now about to shew himself in his true colors. [We hope so, indeed] but his career will be short.—A few months war will annihilate the commerce of America, dissolve the connexion between the federal and democratic states, and probably produce an indissoluble league between Great Britain and the Northern States.”

4th. Let any man read with attention the several pieces that have appeared from time to time in the *Centinel*; we do not mean any of the writings of the crazy man, which merely fly about like dirt in a windy day; but we mean the sly cold blooded appeals that now and then appear, to try the pulse of the people; and to see if it be safe for the murderer to advance with his assistant red coats.

5th. Consider the conduct of the leading men of the British faction. See one of

them going from office to office, from man to man, to persuade merchants and moneyed men from assisting government with loans of money.—See the same man collecting an assemblage with the view of shaking government by a Jacobinical convention, until a wiser man held an halter up to his view, when he faltered, stammered, and shrunk from the contemplated treason. See the same man travelling out of the state to concert plans of division with the notoriously ambitious of another state. See him servilely courting the weak and he doting to contribute, in hopes of reward, his imbecility to add another blow up bladder to their sinking cause. Consider the unremitting labors of their central committee and their innumerable ramifications, with their frontier communications. Consider their gifts, their rewards, their bribes, their patronage on one side; and their insults, their lies, and their systematical persecution of every thing like American principle on the other; and you will have a faint idea of the present state of things at the head quarters of Tory principles. Consider also, that this heavy body of opposition, composed of men whose leaders are of a character to stab the breast that nourished them and therefore fit for every atrocious deed, are, in a degree, leagued with our declared enemies; consider these things, and sleep at your posts if you can.

To me it is surprising.—It is more than surprising, it is astonishing that our government, especially the war department, should have conducted itself so well; and with so few failures. One fault meritorious is worth ten fault finders, says the proverb. As to Madison, he is like the metal of Mars—the more you rub him the brighter he shines. Nor can I believe, when I see our incomparable frigates, and find that they have done every thing proper, and at the proper time, that we have not at the head of the naval department, an able and attentive officer. All that we need, all that we want or wish is, that the leading men of the opposition should be under a government and a region more congenial to their feelings and notions than that of the U. States.

Not to be equivocal, I mean that they may be gratified with the liberty and the means of going within the lines of that King, whose health they incessantly drink at their table, in the intervals of abuse uttered against their own chief magistrate.

PHILO-SALLUST.

BRITISH MAGNANIMITY.

Journal of an American officer (captured at Queenstown on the 13th October) kept on his passage from Fort George to Boston.

Part of the regulars taken prisoners in the action had been sent to York the day after. On the 19th October the remainder embarked for Montreal. Touched at York to receive the prisoners sent ahead, and here Lieutenant *col. Scott* (the senior officer) and Lieutenant *col. Bayley* were shifted to the Royal George, of 22 guns; *lieut. colonel Christie*, *lieutenants Kearney*, *Huggins*, *Sammons* and *Reah*, remained on board the *Earl of Moira*, of 10 guns; and *lieutenants McCarty*, *Turner*, *Fink* and *Carron* board the *Simcoe*. Besides seamen, there was on board each vessel a strong guard of land troops.

Arrived at Kingston on the 21st, and remained till the 23d; during which period officers and men were confined on board.—*Lieut. col. S.* addressed a note to *col. Vincent*, commanding officer at Kingston, requesting leave to go ashore for a few minutes, but received no answer. *Lieut. col. Christie* made a similar application in behalf of a sick officer, and experienced a like neglect. A British lieutenant on board the *Earl of Moira*, having witnessed the effects of confinement in the miserable dungeon, permitted some of the American officers to walk on the adjoining wharf with himself for this act of humanity. He was deprived of his sword! *Lieutenant Turner* being sick, remained behind at Kingston for a few days signed a parole, which gave him the limits of the whole town. When he became a little convalescent, he stepped across the street into a shop, to have himself shaved. An officer was despatched to order him back to his room; but finding the barber had not finished the operation, a moment’s respite was allowed. This unmanly weakness did not escape the keen eye of *col. Vincent*.—The subaltern was arrested, and another officer of better nerves instantly despatched to force the sick American from the hands of the barber, shaved or not shaved.

Descended the *St. Lawrence* from Kingston, on the 26th Oct. in a brigade of batteaux, with a strong guard, commanded by *captain Evans* and *Niern*, and quarter master *Finney*. These officers performed their respective duties with vigilance, but not without politeness. Reached Prescott (opposite Ogdensburg) on the 27th. *Colonel Pearson* commanded this post. In a recent passage out from England he had been taken by an American privateer, but re-captured near the port of Salem. *Col. Pearson* made to us every acknowledgment for the politeness he himself had received while a prisoner. At this place *col. Leffbridge*, (the same who had a little time before made an attempt on Ogdensburg) took command of the guard. He was polite and attentive to his charge. At the mouth of the river Raisin, on the 29th October, we fell into the hands of the deputy quarter master-general, *one Gray*, sent hither to receive the prisoners, by his excellency *sir George Prevost*. From this moment we were made to feel our approach towards the governor general of his majesty’s provinces, by every studied indignity, which the low and vulgar mind of quarter master *Gray*, could invent, aided by the instructions of his excellency.

On the night of the 30th, we slept at *La Chine*, nine miles above Montreal. The next day a triumphal procession commenced. Under the pretence of politeness to the officers, calashes were provided for them; but with the real intention of giving effect

to the procession; and with the same view a large escort of troops came up from Montreal.

The march commenced early in the morning; officers in calashes, at the head of the men; the whole preceded by the said deputy quarter master general, who, seated in his car, rode in triumph and insolence. On entering Montreal the band began to play, and was occasionally relieved by field music. In this manner the march continued through the principal streets, to the front of the prison, where a halt was made, and the American officers ordered to dismount for the gratification of his excellency. When a competent time had been allowed for staring from the prison the procession continued, the whole on foot, to the grand parade, and here marched from right to left of the garrison turned out for that purpose. The parade being cleared to accommodate the multitude of spectators; and sufficient time allowed to the garrison to look well in the face an enemy without “those vile things called guns,” the officers were turned off to a hotel, and the other prisoners to places of confinement. At the hotel a parole was given which limited us to the city.

These indignities of barbarous and exploded usage, did not fill up the measure of wrongs which this handful of unfortunate Americans were doomed to suffer.

At Kingston, seven prisoners were seduced from their allegiance to enter the British service. One of these miscreants, by way of testifying his zeal to his royal master, was induced to charge it, *col. Scott* with having killed a British soldier after the surrender. This false and ridiculous accusation, the British officers affected to check; but before our arrival at Montreal, it had been reported to his excellency, and was so generally propagated and believed at head quarters, as to render it in the opinion of a British officer, highly imprudent for it, *col. S.* to be seen in the streets. Thus was an assassination invited by an infamous report, which *sir George Prevost* must have known to be false. Major general *Sheaffe*, in his official dispatch, could have given no grounds for such a belief, because this officer and every other who was in the action, would know it to be false. *Capt. Gibson*, and *lieut. Totten*, (of the U. S. A.) from their situation particularly know it to be so.

Nov. 2d, embarked for Quebec, guarded by Canadian militia. The officers of this corps did every thing in their power to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners. Arrived before Quebec, on the 7th, and ordered on board a prison ship, anchored in the middle of the river.—The next morning a note was received from *maj. gen. Glasgow*, commanding officer at Quebec, stating “I am directed to acquaint you that his excellency, the commander of the forces, has thought proper to detain the prisoners of war on board the transports, and that the officers should also remain on board the transports with them.” This afforded a tolerable prospect of a winter in a floating dungeon, but lest our feelings should not have been sufficiently outraged by the past, we were courteously told in the same note, as also from *sir George*, that “this measure is attributable solely to the want of faith in the American gov.” We had frequent experience of this sort of British magnanimity. “Your government is sold to France,” said an officer of rank to an American. “France obliged you to declare war,” said another. “There was safety in these insults—their noble ally the Indians, had stripped us of our swords” in the face of the British officers, after the surrender.

A flag of truce having passed between the American and British commanders in chief, we were at length told to prepare for departure, and *lieut. cols. Scott* and *Christie* only permitted to go ashore.—The latter finally obtained permission to return home by land.

While at Quebec, between 15 and 20 Irishmen, (naturalized citizens, & having several of them, families in the U. S.) were separated from the other prisoners, and put on board a ship of war, to be sent to Botany Bay, or executed, for having born arms against a power, which, by its multiplied oppressions, had driven them from their native homes to seek shelter in a foreign land. On the 20th November, sailed for Boston in a cartel. The season was so far advanced, that the ship could not have been insured against the dangers of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the coast, at a premium less than 40 or 50 per cent. November 28th, anchored in the Gut of Canso, to take in water and ballast; the ship having sailed out of trim. Remained here 15 days. Many had been sick before. The ship now became a perfect hospital. In the cabin, the officers worn down by long confinement, whilst in the ship’s hold, a child were seriously sick.—The climate was severe, and no stove in the hold.—In British transports, beef or pork is issued only four times a week. For the other three days, the issues consist of small articles, of which butter and cheese are principal parts. Neither of these had been laid in, and the bread, beef and pork, would have been rejected by convicts. The provisions were thus not only insufficient in quantity, but of quality particularly destructive to the sick. There being no agent for the United States at Quebec, the senior officer engaged a physician, & purchased hospital stores medicines. It now became necessary to purchase something for both sick and well. Accordingly the best provision was made which the country would

Some of the swords, the least valuable, were restored on embarking at Quebec.

admit, and fresh meat and soup furnished the men almost every day for the remainder of the passage. December 1st, sailed out of the Gut of Canso. Proceeded into Peaboscott bay on the 20th, & arrived into Portland on the 23d Dec. January 5, 1813, arrived at Boston after a passage of 46 days from Quebec, and 84 from Queenstown.

THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

It is high time that the party which usurp this title should be stripped of their borrowed plumes. We had no conception that they would pretend to claim this distinction after the facts disclosed by the late Executive communications to Congress. Whilst our administration had recommended war on our part as a means of obtaining honorable peace—war having been waged by the enemy against us for three antecedent years—the Juno men (observe, readers, we do not say the Federalists—those who feel sensibility to their country’s rights and indignation at their wrongs) but the Juno men who had nearly exhausted the Billingsgate vocabulary in terms of vituperation against their government for imbecility and want of spirit; these very men immediately became the Fast Friends of Peace. Now, that our administration have practically proven their sincerity in declaring war for the purpose of obtaining peace—now that they have proved that they in fact are the “friends of peace;” why do not the same party, consistent at least in inconsistency, “cry havoc and let loose the dogs of war?” Not they truly; with them there is a principle of action superior even to their spirit of opposition. It is that which the British government too highly appreciates, when it speaks of its “friend in Congress.” In a word, it is predilection for Britain.

“There is no cover large enough to hide itself,” says an old Spanish proverb, appropriately quoted the other day by a Member of Congress. If they be genuine friends of peace, they must become supporters of an administration which has made such unexampled efforts to obtain it; if they do not, they must throw off the mask and assume a character more appropriate to their views than that they counterfeit. Let them if they please, call themselves “Friends of Neutrality;” from their own mouths we know they are so, although they dare not answer to that watchword, because in what light those are viewed who declare themselves “neutral;” when their country is at war. The time is coming when these disguises will not avail; the hour now is, when there can be but two parties in relation to the war—the friends and enemies of their country’s independence.

The question of re-colonization is again presented to the American people. Can they hesitate what side to take?—Honest and honorable men may differ as to its original expediency; but not, it seems to us, as to its present necessity.—How could war be avoided? How can we now terminate it? Only by a surrender of rights inseparable from the character of sovereignty, only by a base submission to the terms our enemy might dictate, in the arrogance of spirit her supposed supremacy of naval power begets. The friends of peace, then, who are not the friends of the present administration, are friends to submission and advocates of the slavish doctrines of non-resistance, which were so deservedly odious during the glorious revolution which created this people an independent nation.

It has given us pleasure to find, that no difference of opinion appears to exist amongst American federalists and republicans as to the conduct of the British government. Its friends and agents in this country may palliate and even dare to defend its conduct; but the sentiment of these gentlemen of the federal party who love their country, who have a feeling for its wrongs, is of a widely different character. With their government, we believe their suffrage would be for an honorable peace, or a vigorous prosecution of the war.—These being the alternatives, who can refuse to aid government in prosecuting the one to obtain the other?

The naval glory of Britain is indelibly tarnished; and her “thousand ships of war,” with which we were told that she would “bridge the main,” will never obliterate from the pages of faithful history, the glorious facts we have had the high gratification to record. The scepter of the sea has left her; an infant Hercules reposing in his cradle, but disturbed by her jealousy and crimes has boldly seized upon it; and, when maturity arrives, will inevitably wield it for “Free Trade and Sailor’s Rights,” and purge the world of man stealers and robbers.” *East Chron.*

Enemy Influence.—The *Centinel* continues its invidious reflections, comparisons, and attempted distinctions, between the southern and northern states. That favorite Juno object, a dissolution of the union, appears still to engross the whole attention of the enemies of the republic. One sentence in the last *Centinel* merits attention. “In a time of war (says that paper) when an enemy is in the territory using all his influence to induce them [the slaves in the southern states] to revolt, it will be believed that the proportion of white population which is to preserve the fidelity of the slaves must not be small.”

Here we are expressly told, that an enemy is actually in our territory, and using his influence to cause the revolt of

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

The editor of the *Centinel*, with characteristic hardness, says:—"We have repeatedly asserted that the imputation of a disposition or design among the Eastern Federalists to divide the union, is a base and unfounded calumny, for which no color of truth can be found."

Now mark how "a plain tale" from his own paper will put him down.

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In a letter from a gentleman in a neighboring State to his friend in Boston.

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3d. The circumstances attendant and subsequent to the capitulation at Detroit corroborates all that we have said. Gen. Brock in his letter to Sir George Prevost, dated 16th August, says, "I had not more than 700 troops including militia, and about 600 Indians, to accomplish this service. When I detail my good fortune, your excellency will be astonished."

It is remarkable that the English do not vaunt much of this capture of 2500 men and 25 pieces of cannon, without costing, as Brock says in his letter, "a drop of British blood."

Again, in the London Evening Star of September 29th, it is thus written:—"That man (president Madison) is now about to shew himself in his true colors. [we hope so, indeed!] but his career will be short.—A few months war will annihilate the commerce of America, dissolve the connexion between the federal and democratic states, and probably produce an indissoluble league between Great Britain and the Northern States."

4th. Let any man read with attention the several pieces that have appeared from time to time in the *Centinel*; we do not mean any of the writings of the crazy man, which merely fly about like dirt in a windy day; but we mean the sly cold blooded appeals that now and then appear, to try the pulse of the people; and to see if it be safe for the murderer to advance with his assistant red coats.

5th. Consider the conduct of the leading men of the British faction. See one of

them going from office to office, from man to man, to persuade merchants and monied men from assisting government with loans of money.—See the same man collecting an assemblage with the view of shaking government by a Jacobinical convention, until a wiser man held a halter up to his view, when he faltered, stammered, and shrunk from the contemplated treason. See the same man travelling out of the state to concert plans of division with the notoriously ambitious of another state. See him servilely courting the weak and he doting to contribute, in hopes of reward, his imbecility to add another blow up bladder to their sinking cause. Consider the unremitting labors of their central committee and their innumerable ramifications, with their frontier communications. Consider their gifts, their rewards, their bribes, their patronage on one side; and their insults, their lies, and their systematical persecution of every thing like American principle on the other; and you will have a faint idea of the present state of things at the head quarters of Tory principles. Consider also, that this heavy body of opposition, composed of men whose leaders are of a character to stab the breast that nourished them and therefore fit for every atrocious deed, are, in a degree, leagued with our declared enemies; consider these things, and sleep at your posts if you can.

To me it is surprising.—It is more than surprising, it is astonishing that our government, especially the war department, should have conducted itself so well; and with so few failures. One fault mender is worth ten fault finders, says the proverb.

As to Madison, he is like the metal of Mars—the mere you rub him the brighter he shines. Nor can I believe, when I see our incomparable frigates, and find that they have done every thing proper, and at the proper time, that we have not at the head of the naval department, an able and attentive officer. All that we need, all that we want or wish is, that the leading men of the opposition should be under a government and a region more congenial to their feelings and notions than that of the U. States.

Not to be equivocal, I mean that they may be gratified with the liberty and the means of going within the lines of that King, whose health they incessantly drink at their table, in the intervals of abuse uttered against their own chief magistrate.

PHILO SALLUST.

BRITISH MAGNANIMITY.

Journal of an American officer (captured at Queenstown on the 15th October) kept on his passage from Fort George to Boston.

Part of the regulars taken prisoners in the action had been sent to York the day after. On the 19th October the remainder embarked for Montreal. Touched at York to receive the prisoners sent ahead, and here Lieutenant Scott (the senior officer) and Lieutenant Bayley were shifted to the Royal George, of 22 guns; Lieut. Colonel Christie, Lieutenants Kearney, Huggins, Sammons and Keab, remained on board the Earl of Moira, of 10 guns; and Lieutenants McCarty, Turner, Fink and Carr, on board the Simcoe. Besides seamen, there was on board each vessel a strong guard of land troops.

Arrived at Kingston on the 21st, and remained till the 26th; during which period officers and men were confined on board.—Lieut. col. S. addressed a note to col. Vincent, commanding officer at Kingston, requesting leave to go ashore for a few minutes, but received no answer. Lieut. col. Christie made a similar application in behalf of a sick officer, and experienced a like neglect. A British lieutenant on board the Earl of Moira, having witnessed the effects of confinement in the miserable dungeon, permitted some of the American officers to walk on the adjoining wharf with himself for this act of humanity. He was deprived of his sword! Lieutenant Turner being sick, remained behind at Kingston for a few days signed a parole, which gave him the limits of the whole town. When he became a little convalescent, he stepped across the street into a shop, to have himself shaved. An officer was despatched to order him back to his room; but finding the barber had not finished the operation, a moment's respite was allowed. This unmanly weakness did not escape the keen eye of col. Vincent.—The subaltern was arrested, and another officer of better nerves instantly despatched to force the sick American from the hands of the barber, shaved or not shaved.

Descended the St. Lawrence from Kingston, on the 26th Oct. in a brigade of batteaux, with a strong guard, commanded by captain Evans and Niern, and quarter master Finney. These officers performed their respective duties with vigilance, but not without politeness. Reached Prescott (opposite Ogdensburg) on the 27th. Colonel Pearson commanded this post. In a recent passage out from England he had been taken by an American privateer, but recaptured near the port of Salem. Col. Pearson made to us every acknowledgment for the politeness he himself had received while a prisoner. At this place col. Leftbridge, (the same who had a little time before made an attempt on Ogdensburg) took command of the guard. He was polite and attentive to his charge. At the mouth of the river Raisin, on the 29th October, we fell into the hands of the deputy quarter master general, one Gray, sent hither to receive the prisoners, by his excellency Sir George Prevost. From this moment we were made to feel our approach towards the governor general of his majesty's provinces, by every studied indignity, which the low and vulgar mind of quarter master Gray, could invent, aided by the instructions of his excellency.

On the night of the 30th, we slept at La Chene, nine miles above Montreal. The next day a triumphal procession commenced. Under the pretence of politeness to the officers, calashes were provided for them, but with the real intention of giving effect

to the procession; and with the same view a large escort of troops came up from Montreal.

The march commenced early in the morning; officers in calashes at the head of the men; the whole preceded by the said deputy quarter master general, who, seated in his car, rode in triumph and insolence. On entering Montreal the band began to play, and was occasionally relieved by field music. In this manner the march continued through the principal streets, to the front of the prison, where a halt was made, and the American officers ordered to dismount for the gratification of his excellency. When a competent time had been allowed for staring from the prison the procession continued, the whole on foot, to the grand parade, and here marched from right to left of the garrison turned out for that purpose. The parade being cleared to accommodate the multitude of spectators; and sufficient time allowed to the garrison to look well in the face an enemy without "those vile things called guns" the officers were turned off to a hotel, and the other prisoners to places of confinement. At the hotel a parole was given which limited us to the city.

These indignities of barbarous and exploded usage, did not fill up the measure of wrongs which this handful of unfortunate Americans were doomed to suffer.

At Kingston, seven prisoners were selected from their allegiance to enter the British service. One of these miscreants, by way of testifying his zeal to his royal master, was induced to charge it, col. Scott with having killed a British soldier after the surrender. This false and ridiculous accusation, the British officers effected to check; but before our arrival at Montreal, it had been reported to his excellency, and was so generally propagated and believed at head quarters, as to render it in the opinion of a British officer, highly imprudent for it, col. S. to be seen in the streets. Thus was assassination invited by an infamous report, which Sir George Prevost must have known to be false. Major general Sheaffe, in his official dispatch, could have given no grounds for such a belief, because this officer and every other who was in the action, would know it to be false. Capt. Gibson, and Lieut. Totten, (of the U. S. A.) from their situation particularly know it to be so.

Nov. 2d, embarked for Quebec, guarded by Canadian militia. The officers of this corps did every thing in their power to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners. Arrived before Quebec, on the 7th, and ordered on board a prison ship, anchored in the middle of the river.—The next morning a note was received from major gen. Glasgow, commanding officer at Quebec, stating "I am directed to acquaint you that his excellency, the commander of the forces, has thought proper to detain the prisoners of war on board the transports, and that the officers should also remain on board the transports with them." This afforded a tolerable prospect of a winter in a floating dungeon, but lest our feelings should not have been sufficiently outraged by the past, we were courteously told in the same note, as also from Sir George, that "this measure is attributable solely to the want of faith in the American gov." We had frequent experience of this sort of British magnanimity. "Your government is sold to France," said an officer of rank to an American. "France obliged you to declare war," said another. "There was safety in these insults—their noble ally the Indians, had stripped us of our swords" in the face of the British officers, after the surrender.

A flag of truce having passed between the American and British commanders in chief, we were at length told to prepare for departure, and Lieut. col. Scott and Christie only permitted to go ashore.—The latter finally obtained permission to return home by land.

While at Quebec, between 15 and 20 Irishmen (naturalized citizens, & having several of their families in the U. S.) were separated from the other prisoners, and put on board a ship of war, to be sent to Botany Bay, or executed, for having borne arms against a power, which, by multiplied oppressions, had driven them from their native homes to seek shelter in a foreign land. On the 20th November, sailed for Boston in a cartel. The season was so far advanced, that the ship could not have been insured against the dangers of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the coast, as a premium less than 40 or 50 per cent. November 28th, anchored in the Gut of Canso, to take in water and ballast; the ship having sailed out of trim. Remained here 15 days. Many had been sick before. The ship now became a perfect hospital. In the cabin, the officers worn down by long confinement, whilst in the ship's hold, a child were seriously sick.—The climate was severe, and no stove in the hold.—In British transports, beef or pork is issued only four times a week. For the other three days, the issues consist of small articles, of which butter and cheese are principal parts. Neither of these had been laid in, and the bread, beef and pork, would have been rejected by convicts. The provisions were thus not only insufficient in quantity, but of quality particularly destructive to the sick. There being no agent for the United States at Quebec, the senior officer engaged a physician, & purchased hospital stores medicines. It now became necessary to purchase something for both sick and well. Accordingly the best provision was made which the country would

Some of the swords, the least valuable, were restored on embarking at Quebec.

admit, and fresh meat and soup furnished the men almost every day for the remainder of the passage. December 1st, sailed out of the Gut of Canso. Forced into Penobscot bay on the 20th, & ran into Portland on the 23d Dec. January 5, 1813, arrived at Boston after a passage of 46 days from Quebec, and 84 from Queenstown.

THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

It is high time that the party which usurps this title should be stripped of their borrowed plumes. We had no conception that they would pretend to claim this distinction after the facts disclosed by the late Executive communications to Congress, had become public and notorious. Whilst our administration had recommended war on our part as a means of obtaining honorable peace—war having been waged by the enemy against us for three antecedent years—the Juno men (observe, readers, we do not say the Federalists—these who feel sensibility to their country's rights and indignation at their wrongs) but the Juno men who had nearly exhausted the Billingsgate vocabulary in terms of vituperation against their government for imbecility and want of spirit; these very men immediately became the fast Friends of Peace. Now, that our administration have practically proven their sincerity in declaring war for the purpose of obtaining peace—now that they have proved that they in fact are the "friends of peace;" why do not the same party, consistent at least in inconsistency, "cry havoc and let loose the dogs of war?" Not they truly; with them there is a principle of action superior even to their spirit of opposition. It is that which the British government too highly appreciates, when it speaks of its "friend in Congress." In a word, it is predilection for Britain.

"There is no cover large enough to hide itself," says an old Spanish proverb, appropriately quoted the other day by a Member of Congress. If they be genuine friends of peace, they must become supporters of an administration which has made such unexampled efforts to obtain it; if they do not, they must throw off the mask and assume a character more appropriate to their views than that they counterfeit. Let them if they please, call themselves "Friends of Neutrality;" from their own mouths we know they are so, although they dare not answer to that watchword, because in what light those are viewed who declare themselves "neutral" when their country is at war. The time is coming when these disguises will not avail; when now is, when there can be two parties in relation to the war—the friends and enemies of their country's independence.

The question of re-colonization is again presented to the American people. Can they hesitate what side to take? Honest and honorable men may differ as to its original expediency; but not, it seems to us, as to its present necessity.—How could war be avoided? How can we now terminate it? Only by a surrender of rights inseparable from the character of sovereignty, only by a base submission to the terms our enemy might dictate, in the arrogance of spirit her supposed supremacy of naval power begets. The friends of peace, then, who are not the friends of the present administration, are friends to submission and advocates of the slavish doctrines of non-resistance, which were so deservedly odious during the glorious revolution which created this people an independent nation.

It has given us pleasure to find, that no difference of opinion appears to exist amongst American federalists and republicans as to the conduct of the British government. Its friends and agents in this country may palliate and even dare to defend its conduct; but the sentiment of these gentlemen of the federal party who love their country, who have a feeling for its wrongs, is of a wholly different character. With their government, we believe their suffrage would be for an honorable peace, or a vigorous prosecution of the war.—These being the alternatives, who can refuse to aid government in prosecuting the one to obtain the other?

The naval glory of Britain is indelibly tarnished; and her "thousand ships of war," with which we were told that she would "bridge the main," will never obliterate from the pages of faithful history, the glorious facts we have had the high gratification to record. The sceptre of the sea has left her; an infant Hercules reposing in his cradle, but disturbed by her jealousias and crimes has boldly seized upon it; and, when maturity arrives, will inevitably wield it for "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," and purge the world of man-stealers and robbers." *Dost. Chron.*

Enemy Influence.—The *Centinel* continues its invidious reflections, comparisons, and attempted distinctions, between the southern and northern states. That favorite Juno object, a dissolution of the union, appears still to engross the whole attention of the enemies of the republic. One sentence in the last *Centinel* merits attention. "In a time of war (says that paper) when an enemy is in the territory using all his influence to induce them [the slaves in the southern states] to revolt, it will be believed that the proportion of white population which is to preserve the fidelity of the slaves may not be small."

Here we are expressly told, that an enemy is actually in our territory, and using air influence to cause the slaves to

with" Quere. Is this "enemy" like John Henry, in direct though secret commission of the British government or is he deputed from their party in the eastern states? Much has been said of an expedition said to be getting ready at Bermuda, for a descent with black troops upon some part of our southern states, at the opening of the spring. Their object, an attempt to excite revolt and insurrection among the blacks. Whether this detestable project originated with the British or whether they were induced to adopt it at the instigation of their partisans here, under the hope of carrying into effect their favorite project of a dissolution of the union, unknown; but it will behoove our brethren at the south to adopt vigilance and efficient measures to defeat the nefarious plans of their enemies.

WITHHOLDING OF THE MILITIA.

However laboriously the friends of Mr. Strong may strive to make it appear that he is not culpable in refusing to order out the militia yet their efforts will avail nothing. Every state in the union, with the exception of Massachusetts and Connecticut, (the latter doubtless at the instigation of the former) has furnished its quota of the 100,000 militia required by congress. At New York the militia have been garrisoned by this description of troops. In like manner would Vermont, Independence and Warren, in the harbour of Boston have been rendered secure, had not Mr. Strong carried his opposition to the national government to so dangerous an extent.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1813.

The President of the United States has nominated Gen. JOHN ARMISTEAD, to be Secretary of the War Department.

The President of the United States has nominated Capt. WILLIAM JONES, to be Secretary of the Navy Department.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 7. We observe that an idea is in circulation in some of the Gazettes, that there is a prospect of an early accommodation with Great Britain. We wish it may be founded on any recent indications on the part of Great Britain, of a disposition to meet the liberal wishes of our government. Of such a disposition we have, however, no proof. Of the disposition of the U. States in their pacific disposition, we have no doubt that every additional proof will appear, from time to time, that circumstances may render proper. We should most particularly to its being intended, as we learn, to introduce into the Legislature a proposition for excluding by law foreign seamen from the public and private vessels of the United States: This will provide for giving effect to any stipulated arrangement between the two governments, which may take place after the adjournment of Congress, without the delay and inconvenience incident to a special call for the purpose.

The House of Representatives were yesterday again occupied with the discussion of the bill for raising an additional military force of 20,000 men, which has become more interesting as it progresses onward.

Mr. Canning, in one of his election harangues, speaking of the claims of other nations to "infinite rights," said, "that Great Britain, though a small rock, and comparatively barren spot, yet, as she was mighty in herself, and powerful by her means, she claims a right to the dominion of the ocean, and to the service of the world!"

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 8. In the House of Representatives the bill for raising an additional military force for one year is still under discussion. An amendment yesterday made to the bill, instead of making its provisions temporary, places it at the discretion of the Executive to raise these forces in whole or in part, whenever in his opinion the public service shall require it.

The bill passed by the House of Representatives authorizing an increase of the bounty on enlistments, &c. will come before the Senate to-morrow.

NAVAL COURT OF ENQUIRY. According to general usage in similar cases, a Court of Enquiry has been held in the conduct of Capt. Jones, late commander of the U. States ship Wasp, and his officers and crew, in surrendering the same to a British ship of 74 guns. The following decision of the Court, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, we have pleasure in laying it before the public. [Nat. Intell.]

OPINION OF THE COURT. The Court having heard the statements and evidence in this case, and having maturely considered the circumstances attending the surrender of the United States ship of the Wasp, of 16 guns, to his Britannic Majesty's ship of the line the Politeira, of 74 guns; particularly the crippled and disabled state of the Wasp from the brilliant and successful action with his Britannic Majesty's ship the Foele, of superior force to the Wasp, about two hours before the Politeira bore sight—and the force and condition of the Politeira, which made it useless for them to contend, and rendered them unable to escape—are unanimously of opinion, that there was no impropriety of conduct on the part of the officers and crew of the said ship the Wasp, during the chase by the Politeira or in the surrender; but that the conduct of the officers and crew of the Wasp on said occasion was eminently distinguished for firmness and gallantry, in making every preparation and exertion of which their situation would admit.

The citizens of Northumberland county, (Va.) have appointed a committee of 17 gentlemen to receive subscriptions for building and equipping a service gun-ship for the service of the U. States, to be called the "Foele," and invite the patriotic and good citizens throughout the State to cooperate with them in carrying the same into effect. We have no doubt of the success of this plan, if a reasonable sum is subscribed for the management of the said ship, or a committee of persons experienced in naval equipments. Care might not be legislative appropriate something towards so laudable an undertaking? [No. York Herald.]

VERMONT—OFFICIAL. The following true republicans, and real supporters of the "Free Commerce and Free Rights" are officially announced as being elected to represent the State of Vermont in the 15th Congress.

Richard Skinner, Charles Rich, Extra-Seller, William Strong, & James Yale, William C. Buckley. [Nat. Intell.]

THE UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN.

Are now in our harbor, and have been examined by hundreds of our citizens—who have enjoyed this pleasure may not want any information as to the comparative size and force of these frigates; but our friends at a distance have, doubtless, some curiosity on this subject, and it may be gratified by the following statement. It is not without regret that we add, England and her friends and devotees among us, who would triumphantly correct the most trifling error we might commit on an occasion like the present.

The frigate United States is one hundred and seventy six feet deck; forty two feet beam, her gun deck is six feet six inches high; has fifteen port holes on a side, and carries on her gun deck 24 pounders.

The frigate Macedonian is one hundred and sixty six feet deck, forty two feet eight inches beam; her gun deck is six feet ten inches high; her bottom deck six feet three inches; has fifteen port holes on a side, and carries on her gun deck eighteen pounders.

From this statement it will be seen that the Macedonian has more beam, and is higher between decks than the United States; but that the latter is about ten feet longer. To men not acquainted with nautical affairs it would seem that, in this respect, the American frigate had the advantage, whereas the reverse is the fact. From the great length of the United States she will neither wear away so well as the Macedonian; or, in other words, she cannot be put about as soon; and so perfectly satisfied are our officers of this fact, that we are authorized in saying some of the most intelligent of them have recommended that the forty four, which are about to build, shall have from six to ten feet less deck, than they now in use have. Thus adopting, in point of size, the model of the Macedonian, as best calculated for effective service.

The next consideration is the weight of metal. It is well known, that the British were formerly in the habit of carrying 24 pounders on board their large frigates; that the Acacia mounted them when first built; but that they have abandoned that system, and adopted the 18 pounders on the most advantageous piece of ordnance, because so well adapted to the men, and consequently fire often; and because it is generally admitted, that at a distance no ball can be fired with more certainty than an 18 pound ball.

On this point, however, Capt. Carden gave his opinion to Capt. Decatur some months previous to the war, at Norfolk. After examining both frigates, Capt. Carden preferred his own; and speaking of the weight of metal he remarked to Capt. Decatur, that as to 24 pounders on board frigates they had been repeatedly used in the British navy; that after long practice they had been abandoned in his majesty's service, and the 18 pounders adopted, and he added he when the American officers have had as much experience as we have had, they too will prefer the 18 pounders. The frigate Macedonian is only two years old, and we venture to assert, in every respect, one of the finest frigates that ever floated on the ocean. Comments on the result of this action, between these two frigates, under such circumstances are useless. [Nat. Advocate.]

Copy of a letter from Governor Snyder to the Secretary at War. Harrisburg, Dec. 10, 1812.

SIR, I enclose you a copy of an act of the Legislature passed this day—by which you will perceive that it is enjoined on you to enquire whether the government of the U. States have made any provision to supply the deficient descriptions of militia from this State—with blankets, water coats, and other articles of clothing which their condition and the climate may necessarily require. As information on this subject may materially affect the interest and comfort of the militia in service, I have to request as early attention to the subject as your various and arduous duties will permit.

Respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant, SHARON SNYDER. The Secretary at War.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary at War to Governor Snyder. War Department, Dec. 16, 1812.

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of the 10th inst. and to inform your Excellency that the militia when called into the service of the U. States are paid according to the provisions of the act of Jan. 2, 1795, which establishes a monthly compensation for a bounty, clothing and pay.

By the act of February 6th, 1812, authorizing the President to accept Volunteers, it is provided that in lieu of clothing the non-commissioned officers and privates shall be entitled to a sum of money equal to the cost of clothing for the troops of the U. States, and advances have been made accordingly. To meet emergencies ten thousand blankets, five thousand woollen jackets, five thousand pairs of woollen pantaloons, twenty thousand pairs of woollen stockings, and socks, and twenty thousand pairs of shoes, with watch coats for centinels have been ordered to the Army on the North Western Frontier under Gen. Harrison, to be delivered to the Volunteers and Militia, who may stand in need of clothing and which will be charged to the amount of those who receive them; the Militia of Pennsylvania serving with that army cannot be ascertained. No other provision for clothing the Militia and Volunteers has been made by the Government of the United States.

American Philosophical Society.

The following officers were elected by the American Philosophical Society, at their annual meeting held 1st January, 1813.

President—Thomas Jefferson. Vice President—Robert Patterson, Benjamin S. Easton, Caspar Wistar. Secretary—Thomas C. James, Thomas T. Hewson, Nathan Chapman, Robert A. Patterson. Councilors for three years—P. S. DuRoi, Wm. White, (Sp.) Jonathan Williams, Horace Binney. For one year—Edward Pennington. Corresponding—John R. Smith, Robert Hare, and Zachary Collins. Treasurer—John Vaughan.

Lord Wellington, it appears, raised the siege of Burgos, on the 26th of Oct. in consequence of the rapid approach of the conjoint armies of the centre and of the south. Our London papers contain a paragraph under the 4th date of Nov. 4, stating that these two armies united are more than 80,000 strong, and were in full march upon Madrid. A private letter from Portugal, we understand, has been received in this city, stating that Lord Wellington was drawing his forces towards Lisbon; and that he had issued a proclamation, calling on the inhabitants of Spain and Portugal to rise en masse against the common enemy. From the whole, it is to be apprehended, that the French armies are about to regain the strong positions, from which they were driven during the campaign of 1812. [Com. Adv.]

We understand that Mr. Stevens, of N. York, has recently obtained from the legislature of the State of N. Carolina, the exclusive privilege of running steam boats in the waters of said State; and that he has applied to the legislature of Virginia for a similar privilege, and also for laying on and establishing toll ways, on new principles, for transporting in carriages propelled by steam, produce, merchandise, &c. and from navigable waters.

Should he succeed in his application, he contemplates forming a company to run, in the first instance, steam boats from the head waters of the Roanoke to the falls, and from thence, by means of a rail way, to transport produce, &c. across to tide water at Petersburg.

An attempt to point out the advantages to be derived from carrying such a plan into effect, would be superfluous. From the liberality of the proposed terms, and the vast prospects of profit held out, it is presumable that gentlemen possessing capital could not make a more advantageous disposition of it.

Mr. Stevens is now in Richmond on his business. [N. Y. Paper.]

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. Mr. Bismarck, in the chamber of the exchequer of England's budget, of Wages and Taxes for the present year, 1812, I noticed the following estimate of expenses.

Navy, exclusive of ordnance,	19,702,359
Army, including barracks,	17,756,159
Extraordinary,	5,200,000
Unprovided last year,	2,300,000
Ordinance,	5,279,897
Miscellaneous,	2,330,000
Vote of Credit,	3,500,000
Silly (don)	400,000
Portugal (do)	2,000,000
Sterling 2,561,884,156	
Equal to \$258,617,582, exclusive of the interest on the national debt, which is about 920,000,000	
According to the estimate of only 4 per cent. it amounts to 36,000,000 sterling—equal to \$360,000,000.	
These expenses of the British government for one year are exclusive of what a war with America may produce, and one third of their subjects pay. This is the situation of that devoted country by their own policy.	
Sav. charges, 1812,	\$58,188,156 or \$258,617,582
Interest of the debt,	38,000,000 166,000,000
Sterling 94,188,156 \$418,617,582	

LIGHT IN THE EAST. We reject the report from unquestionable authority, that the District of Maine has completely organized, under brave and patriotic officers, FOUR REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS. Some of the most republican counties are yet to be heard from. The spirit of their fathers is yet stirring within them. Let the government be vigorous and constantly on the alert, and the people will do their duty—they will fight, pay taxes, do every thing but abandon the rights, interest and honor of the nation. [Dem. Press.]

THE SAILORS DINNER.

The dinner, ordered by the corporation for the brave fellows who belong to the frigate U. States, was on Thursday 7th inst. given at the City Hotel, New York.

A variety of excellent toasts were drunk. After dinner, Com. Decatur entered the room, and gave the following: "Free trade and no impressment"—9 cheers. Among the Volunteer Toasts, we have room only for the following: The Corporation of the City of N. York, the Orator of the Day and all the Pretty Girls who like Yankee Tars—May our frigates soon be returned into seventy fours, with Decatur, Hull, and Jones at their head.—9 cheers. Our Excellent Armies—May the thunder of their cannon blow the powder out of the touch-holes of the Governor of Quebec.—9 cheers. The Wooden Walls of Old England—May they serve as a Turnpike Road to American glory.—9 cheers. American Tars—They carry their protection at the mouth of their cannon.—3 cheers. Success to the frigate U. States, and plenty of prize money.—9 cheers. The American Eagle—May its wings cover the ocean, and its claws grab the ships of the King of England.—9 cheers.

Generosity of American Tars. In the action between the U. States and Macedonian, says the Columbian, one of the carpenter crew was killed, and left three children at the mercy of the world and a worthless mother, who had abandoned them. Yesterday the father of the deceased went aboard the frigate to claim the property and wages of his son, when an enquiry into the circumstances of the family took place, and a plan was agreed upon by the seamen for the relief of the orphan, and two dollars apiece immediately subscribed, amounting to about \$800, for the maintenance and education of the bereaved infants, to be placed in the hands of suitable trustees for the purpose. [Nat. Intell.]

"OUR FRIENDS IN CONGRESS." Lord Castlereagh, the British Minister, in his conversation with Mr. Russell, inadvertently mentioned "our friends in Congress." Perceiving his blunder, he said he "meant those who were opposed to going to war with us." This explanation, instead of amending the matter, made it worse. It showed he had not a tolerable command of the English language—that it was those who stile themselves "the Peace Party." [Dem. Press.]

"OUR FRIENDS, THE FEDERALISTS IN AMERICA." After they have reflected on Lord Castlereagh's expression and explanation a few minutes, we request our readers to ponder upon the following paragraph awhile. It is from a noted British military print: "From the London Courier of Sept. 29, 1812. 'On Monday, 25th of the most respectable merchants gave a dinner in the Black Ball Inn, Glasgow, to Mr. JACKSON, late Minister to the United States, John Hamilton, Esq. Lord Trevelyan, in the chair; Keenan Finlay, Esq. Chairman. The usual national toasts were given, and many of a nature complimentary to our FRIENDS, THE FEDERALISTS IN AMERICA. Mr. JACKSON, in a speech of some length, dwelt on the propriety of a strict policy towards that country."

Does not this prove that the British consider the Federalists as their friends—that they count upon their friendship in the present contest—and that the Government then goes on to pursue that "peace policy," which Mr. JACKSON recommends, and which consists in refusing our just claims and rejecting our pacific overtures? [Nat. Intell.]

Though Lord Castlereagh may have been generally correct in calculating on "the Peace Party" in Congress as the friends of Britain—he will find some who voted against the Declaration of War as premature, giving all the support in their power now to it. [Nat. Intell.]

The new "friends of peace" tell us that Great Britain will never relinquish the practice of impressing seamen from American vessels, unless she should be compelled by force to do it. If this be the fact, and we have no doubt of it—she will not generally refrain from impressment, why do they expect the war which is intended to excite her to give up the injurious and despotic claim? They surely cannot justify themselves in advising the government to submit to the enslavement of a class of men as much entitled to its protection as they are; indeed, we know that many Federalists avow their opinion that the government ought not to succumb to this pretension. War therefore is the only mean by which our seamen's liberties can be defended; and it seems to us that it should be universally supported by Americans. [Nat. Intell.]

What a great pity it is that the Tories were permitted to return to the United States after the revolutionary war. They and their offspring, bred up in the same principles, set the same part now that they did then—that is, they do all in their power to further the interests of Great Britain to the disparagement of the cause of America. This they are at present better enabled to do than formerly; for, during the war for independence, there was no indulgence to them; they were marked, and either banished or sent out of the country. At this time they fence themselves in with the quads which the constitution and laws allow them, and under that protection act in such a way as to be equivalent to a considerable army in behalf of the enemy. [Fa. Argus.]

Some years ago, the legislature of Georgia passed an act, giving the name of Randolph to a county of that State, in honor of JOHN RANDOLPH of Virginia. The present legislature, it appears, have changed the name of that county from Randolph to Jasper—and assigning, in the preamble to this new act, the reasons which led to the measure, they say, that the legislature observe in Mr. Randolph such a desertion of correct principles, and such an attachment to the enemies of the United States, as to render his name odious to the people of Georgia!! [Merc. Adv.]

deep, and continued so for nearly two hours. When he awoke, the symptoms of the disease were then returning; another vein was then opened, and eight ounces more of blood were taken away, which so completely subdued the disease, that he has not had a symptom of it since. A case lately published in the Madras papers as successfully treated by bleeding, mercury, and opium, by Mr. Tymon, surgeon of his majesty's 22d dragoons, led to the practice adopted in this instance; and which it is highly gratifying to remark, has even been more successful than on the former occasion; the cure in the latter case having been almost instantaneously effected, and that by bleeding alone, without the aid either of mercury or opium, for though these remedies were subsequently used, it was quite evident that the disease was previously and entirely overcome by the bleeding. [Med. Gaz. of June 12.]

A MISER. A master of two barges, named Dandon, died lately at Berlin literally through want of the necessities of life. It appears that he gave instructions to his pupils during the day, and retired thus at night. Under the floor of his apartment were found concealed 20,000 roubles in specie. He had no other heir than his brother, whom he had refused to see for thirty seven years, because he had sent a letter to him without paying the postage.

The Repertory man comes out and acknowledges that he has 150 subscribers in Carolina. We think this looks not a little like British influence. He has good reasons for joining chorus with the London Courier. [Nat. Intell.]

From the National Advocate. ANOTHER SILENT VICTORY. On the Marriage of Capt. HULL, to Miss ANN M. HART. Brave HULL, first won the hearts of all Who wish Columbia's glory, By joining Britain's flag to fall— Well known in recent days. But not content with victory, His joy he met impart; And after conquering foes at sea, Now gains a female Hart. January 7, 1813.

Departed this life, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Rachel Colburn. In the death of this amiable lady, society has sustained an irreparable loss. For a number of years she has been a living witness of the truth of religion—and in her last moments, when the hand of death pressed hard upon her vitals, she uttered words of glory to her Maker. Although for a considerable time, extreme illness had agitated her frame, and she upon her system, a morbid humor, she retained with confidence upon her God, and was rejoicing to the realms of bliss. A good and affectionate parent, she has left a daughter to bewail her departure; a kind and indulgent mistress, her servants are compelled to lament. To perpetuate her memory, the pen of eulogy may be used in vain, for upon the hearts of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, indelible impressions are stamped.

Ever from this world, and all its woe, Her happy soul will rest; She's fled a soul suffering here below, And dwells on Jesus' love.

IN CHANCERY, Decretal, term, 1812. Two bills in this case, to wit: one by James Ross, and another by James T. Ross, in his life time, was indicted by two bills obligatory to the said Senh Busick, and one so indebted, was intended to cheat and defraud the said Senh Busick and his other creditors, fraudulently conveyed a tract of land called "Ross's Purchase," to his son, James T. Ross, the defendant in the case, without valuable consideration; that the said Senh Busick, assigned and transferred the said land to the said James T. Ross, to the said Samuel Brown; that the said James T. Ross is since dead, without leaving personal estate; and that the said William S. Ross, the defendant, has enlisted as a soldier in the regular army of the United States, and has removed from the State of Maryland, and does not now reside in the State. The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree to set aside the said deed as fraudulent and void against creditors, and sell the said lands for the payment of the debts due by the said James T. Ross, and obtain general relief. It is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star at Easton, for three successive weeks before the 15th day of February, 1813, to the intent that the absent defendant may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be wanted to appear in this court, in person or by solicitor, before the 15th day of June, 1813, to show cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass, as prayed.

True copy. NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. Jan. 19—3. WANTED IN A STORE. A smart active Boy, about 16 or 17 years of age—He must be of a good disposition, and not afraid of work. One at a distance from Easton would be preferred. For information apply to the Editor. Jan. 19—3. TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES. Wanted for Teaching and Copying Books. Boys from 12 to 16 years of age will find advantageous homes, by applying to the subscriber immediately. Wm. C. RIDGAWAY. Cambridge, Jan. 19—4. N. B. Also two millers that understand keeping wind-mills, and can come well recommended, will find it to their advantage by applying immediately. W. C. R.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To the Creditors of the subscriber. That being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends at the expiration of two months from this notice, to petition Kent county court for the relief of insolvent debtors. GEORGE NEWCOMB. Kent county, Jan. 17. (19—3) NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To the Creditors of the subscriber. That being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends at the expiration of two months from this notice, to petition Kent county court for the relief of insolvent debtors. MARK COWIN. Kent county, Jan. 17. (19—3) TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. Runaway from the subscriber, on Sunday last, an apprentice boy to the Hattings Business, by the name of Perry Lane, about 19 years of age, rather low for that age, but well built, with a large full face. His clothing a light mixed grey (shining) blue coat, corded pantaloons, a new fur hat, with a variety of other articles not recollected. Ten dollars will be given if taken in the county, and the above reward if taken out of the State and secured so that the subscriber gets him. He is supposed to have gone for Philadelphia. BENNETT JONES. Easton, Md. Jan. 19—3



COMMUNICATED FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith, Looking over an old Port Folio the other day, I met with the following Song, which, as well from the ingenuity and prophetic spirit of the author, as from the popular air of the words and superior merit of the composition, deserves a more general circulation than it has received. By republishing it the readers of your paper cannot but be gratified. Certain provincial phrases are happily hit off.

A SONG FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY. Tune—Yankee Doodle.

Yankee Doodle is the tune Americans delight in; 'Twill do to whiff, sing, or play, And just the thing for fighting. CHORUS—Yankee Doodle, boys! hurra! Down outside, up the middle— Yankee Doodle, la, sol, la, Trumper, drum, and fiddle. Should Great Britain, Spain, or France, Wage war upon our shore, sir, We'll lead them such a wondrous dance, They'll find their toes are sore, sir. Yankee Doodle, &c. Should a haughty foe expect To give our boys a caning, We guess they'll find our boys have learnt A little bit of training. Yankee Doodle, &c. I'll water now a mug of ship, And bring it on the table; Put Yankee boys aboard a ship, To beat them they are able. Yankee Doodle, &c. Then if they go to argue, I rather guess they'll find too, We've got a set of tonguey blades, To out-talk 'em, if they're mind to. Yankee Doodle, &c. America's a dandy place: The people are all brothers; And when one's got a punkin pie, He shares it with the others. Yankee Doodle, &c. We work and sleep and pray in peace— By industry we thrive, sir, And if a drone won't do his part, We'll account him from the hive, sir. Yankee Doodle, &c. And then an INDEPENDENT DAY, (And who's a better title to?) We eat and drink, and sing and play, And have a dance at night too. Yankee Doodle, &c. Our girls are fair, our boys are tough, Our old folks wise and healthy; And when we've every thing we want, We count that we are wealthy. Yankee Doodle, &c. We're happy, free, and well to do, And cannot want for knowledge; For almost every mile or two, You find a school or college. Yankee Doodle, &c. The land we till is all our own; What'er the price, we paid it; Therefore we'll fight till all is bias, Should any dare invade it. Yankee Doodle, &c. Why is a potato like love? said a gentleman this morning— Because, said a lady, it shoots both from the eyes and heart.

FROM THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

PAUL JONES.

Continued from Star of the 5th inst. In the month of January 1778, I repaired to Paris, to make the necessary arrangements with the American minister, relative to the equipment of the Indienne; but as the recent intelligence relative to the capture of Burgoyne had determined the court of France to recognize the independence of America by means of a treaty of alliance, and as the English ambassador at the Hague, in consequence of obtaining possession of the papers of an American agent, found that the Indienne was the property of Congress, I acquiesced in the opinion of the American ministers; and it was determined to cede the property to his most christian majesty, this being the most likely method of preserving the property. I then returned on board the Ranger, and as I had received information from America, relative to the force and stations of the English fleet in that quarter, I immediately transmitted a letter to Mr. Deane, one of the American ministers at Paris, communicating a plan of an expedition with a squadron of ten sail of the line, a few frigates, and a small body of land forces, with a view of completely destroying the enemy's naval power acting against the United States. This scheme was not adopted until it was too late, and then it of course became impracticable. In the mean time I took several American vessels under my convoy, from Nantes to the bay of Quiberon, where M. de Motte Piquet was lying at anchor, with six sail of the line, a few frigates, and several merchantmen, which he was to take under his protection to the westward of cape Finisterre. M. de la Fayette was on board this fleet, which was provided with clothing, ammunition, and military stores for America. I reached the bay, February 13, 1778, and sent to demand of the admiral, if he would return my salute; and this compliment was immediately agreed to by that brave officer, although neither he nor I knew at that period, that a treaty of alliance had been signed between France and America seven days before. This was the first salute received by the American flag from any power, and occasioned much dispute in the English parliament. I now set sail from the bay of Quiberon to Brest, but did not enter the road; on the contrary, I anchored at Cammeret, where I was detained by contrary winds until the French ambassador at the court of St. James had announced the treaty lately concluded between his most christian majesty & the United States. On this, I immediately sailed into Brest,

water, and saluted the count D'Orvilliers, who returned the salute, and received me with all the honors due to an admiral, on board his flag ship La Brestoise.

In the month of February, 1776, the parliament of England had authorized George III. to treat all the Americans taken at sea, with arms in their hands, as traitors, pirates, and felons: this, more than any other circumstance, rendered me the declared enemy of Great Britain. From the very commencement of the war, an exchange of prisoners had taken place between Washington and the commanders of the enemy's army; notwithstanding the haughty conduct of G. Britain, she was obliged to submit to this arrangement, and consider the American soldiers as prisoners of war. It was, however, an atrocious crime to act against her by sea; and England, on this occasion, perpetrated anew, all the cruelties on America which she had lavished on Scotland in 1745. A ferocious and vindictive people would have rejoiced to have seen the American sailors cut down from the gibbet while yet alive; their breast opened with a knife, and their yet palpitating hearts thrown into the flames! If they did not dare to attempt this, they however, shut up a number of citizens of the United States in the English prisons during five whole years, where they suffered all the horrors proceeding from cold, hunger, and every sort of mal treatment. Some of these unfortunates were sold on the coast of Africa, while others were transported to the West Indies. The firmness with which these martyrs of liberty supported their hard lot, is wholly unexampled; for they preferred every kind of persecution to serving on board the English navy.

Indignant at the barbarous treatment experienced by the Americans, I determined to make a grand effort in their behalf, with a view of stopping the barbarous proceeding of the English in Europe, as well as on the western continent, in the latter of which they set fire to their houses, destroyed their property, and burned and destroyed whole towns. I accordingly determined, by way of retaliation to effect a descent upon some part of England with a view of destroying the shipping. It was also my intention to make some person of distinction prisoner whom I resolved to detain as a hostage for the security of, and in order to exchange with the American prisoners in England.

Admiral D'Orvilliers, to whom I communicated this project, offered to procure for me a captain's commission in the French marine, that, in case I met with any disaster, I might claim the protection of his most christian majesty; but however advantageous this was, I determined to decline the acceptance; because, in the first place, I was not authorized by congress to change my flag, and, in the second, such a conduct might have rendered my attachment to America suspected.

I accordingly sailed from Brest, and advanced towards Ireland, neglecting the nature of a number of vessels within my reach as I did not wish to diminish the strength of my crew. Near the entrance into Carrickfergus, I however, seized on a fishing boat manned with six persons, who proved to be pilots. The Drake, a twenty gun ship, appeared to be then in the road, and even within sight, I imagined it possible to obtain possession of her by surprise during the night. With this view, I immediately gave orders for making the necessary preparations; but the mate, who had drunk too much brandy did not let go the anchor according to orders, which prevented the Ranger from running foul of the Drake, according to my intentions. As I had reason to believe, that my appearance had not hitherto given any alarm, I deemed it prudent to cut my cable, and return into St. George's channel. I remained there, buffeted about by the winds during three days, until the weather having become more favorable, I determined a second time to attempt a descent; this project, however greatly alarmed my lieutenants; they were poor, they said, and their object was gain, not honor; they accordingly excited disobedience among the ship's company, by persuading them that they had a right to determine, whether the measures adopted by me were well concerted or not.

I happened to be at this period within sight of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Solway Firth. This is a considerable harbor, in which there were about 400 sail, some of them vessels of 250 tons burthen; and I had determined to take advantage of the ebb tide, when the shipping day, to destroy them. To effect this, it was necessary to land about midnight, with a party of determined men, and seize on a fort and a battery, which defended the port. My two lieutenants, being averse to the enterprise, and yet being unwilling to discover their true motives, feigned illness. On this I determined to take the command in person, and with much difficulty prevailed on thirty volunteers to follow me.

With this handful of men, and two small boats, I quitted the Ranger, at eleven at night, and rowed towards the harbor; but being farther off than we imagined, and the tide against us, day broke before we had effected a landing. I now sent the smallest of the boats towards the northern side of the harbor to set fire to the vessels, while I myself advanced with the other to the south, to take possession of the fort and battery, the first of which was taken by assault, I myself being the first to enter it through one of the embrasures. We then nailed up the thirty-six cannon mounted on the batteries, & advanced towards the south, with a view of burning all the vessels, when to my infinite astonishment, I beheld the other boat returning, without having done any thing.

On this, I deemed it best to unite my forces, with a view of effecting, at least, some part of our enterprise. In short we set fire to some of the vessels, and it soon burned with great fierceness, and began to communicate; but, as it was now eight o'clock in the morning and the inhabitants began to approach near us to crowds, I could no longer defer my retreat, which was made in good

order. On my return on board the Ranger the wind being favorable, I set sail for the coast of Scotland. It was my intention to take the earl of Selkirk prisoner, and detain his lordship as a hostage, in conformity to the project already mentioned. It was with this view about noon of the same day I landed on that nobleman's estate, with two officers and a few men. In the course of my progress, I fell in with some of the inhabitants, who talking me for an Englishman, observed, that lord Selkirk was then in London, but that her ladyship and several ladies were at the castle.

On this, I determined to return; but such moderate conduct was not conformable to the wishes of my people, who were disposed to pillage, burn, and destroy every thing, in imitation of the conduct of the English towards the Americans. Although I was not disposed to copy such horrid proceedings, more especially when a lady was in question, it was yet necessary to recur to such means as should satisfy their cupidity, and, at the same time, provide for lady Selkirk's safety. I immediately appeared to me, to be the most proper mode to give orders to the two officers to repair to the castle with the men, who were to remain on the outside under arms, while they themselves entered alone. They were then instructed to enter, and demand the family plate, in a polite manner, accepting whatever was offered them, and then to return, without making any further inquiries, or attempting to search for more.

I was punctually obeyed; the plate was delivered; lady Selkirk herself observed to the officers, that she was exceedingly sensible of my moderation; she even intimated a wish to repair to the shore, although a mile distance from her residence, in order to invite me to dinner; but the officers would not allow her ladyship to take so much trouble. Next day, April 4, 1778, I prepared to return to Carrickfergus, to attack the Drake in open day; but the lieutenants were averse to the project, and the crew of the Ranger became so mutinous that I ran no small risk of being either killed or thrown into the sea; and but two days before, I was on the point of being abandoned, and left a shore at Whitehaven.

In the mean time, the captain of the Drake, loop of war, having been informed of our descent at Whitehaven, prepared to attack us; and, while every thing was getting ready, he dispatched an officer on board of his boat, with a spy glass, in order to reconnoitre the Ranger. On this, I immediately masked my guns, kept my men out of sight, and disguised the vessel in such a manner as to resemble a merchant man; in consequence of this the crew of the boat were deceived and taken. This trifling success produced the effect of such a nature on my sailors, who were no longer averse from giving the battle.

The Drake having fired some cannon to meet her boat, hoisted her anchor, and came attended by a number of yatches and pleasure boats, with ladies and gentlemen on board; but when the engagement became serious, they thought proper to withdraw to a respectful distance. The Drake's having fired some cannon to meet her boat, hoisted her anchor, and came attended by a number of yatches and pleasure boats, with ladies and gentlemen on board; but when the engagement became serious, they thought proper to withdraw to a respectful distance. The Drake's having fired some cannon to meet her boat, hoisted her anchor, and came attended by a number of yatches and pleasure boats, with ladies and gentlemen on board; but when the engagement became serious, they thought proper to withdraw to a respectful distance.

The Drake was greatly damaged in her masts and tackling, and lost forty men either killed or wounded during the action. I had also taken several other prizes; but as my compliment of men had not amounted to 128, I retained no more than two of them, which arrived in safety at Brest, where I myself anchored with the Ranger and Drake on the 7th of May, after an absence of twenty eight days, during which I had taken upwards of 200 prisoners. This expedition was of great service to G. B. as she was not only obliged to fortify her ports, but also to prevent the arming of the Irish volunteers as Lord Mountmorris demonstrated in a speech in parliament.

At the time I had been obliged to permit my people to take lady Selkirk's plate, I determined to redeem it out of my own funds the moment it should be sold, and restore it to the family. Accordingly on my arrival at Brest, I instantly dispatched a most pathetic letter to her ladyship, in which I detailed the motives of my expedition, & the necessity I was under, in consequence of the conduct of the English in America, to inflict the punishment of retaliation. This was sent open to the postmaster general, that it might be shown to the king of England and his ministers, and the court of St. James was at length obliged to renounce the sanguinary act of its parliament, and exchange those very Americans whom they called traitors, pirates and felons, against the prisoners of war, whom I had taken and carried to France.

During the course of the war, I found it impossible to restore the plate belonging to the Selkirk family, I, however, purchased it at a great price, and at length found means to send it by land from P'orient to Calais, by means of M. de Calonne, who transmitted me a very flattering letter on the occasion; in short I at length received a very flattering letter from the earl of Selkirk, acknowledging the receipt of it.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

BOARDING-HOUSE.

The subscriber has removed to that large and commodious house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haskins, on Washington street, opposite the Bank; where she can accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen, by the day, week, month, or year. She hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public. SUSAN, TRIPPE. Easton, dec. 8

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office at Centerville, Md. January 1, 1813. Richard Keene. B. John S. Blunt, Margaret Bready, Mary Blake, John Beard, Tobias Bourke, Edward Coursey-2, Thomas Cecil, Mr. De Coursey, John Crisp, D. Henry Darden-2, Isaac Dulany, Samuel Dixon, Thomas Dawson, William H. Downing, G. Henry Gilder-2, Ann Garnet, H. Jonathan Harrison-2, Dr. Edward Harris, Jane W. Hall-3, Charles Hobbs, Richard Hall, Elizabeth Haddaway, J. Peter Jump, or Sally Woods, K. Joshua Kennard, January 12-3.

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office at Georgetown Cross Roads, Md. January 10, 1813. John Newnam, B. Frederick Boyer-2, Rebecca Boyer, Nicholas Brown & Edward Cemygys, C. Arthur Crisfield, John Crisfield-2, Cornelius Coneygys-2, D. Ann Dailley, F. Rebecca Ferguson, William F. Gleaves, James Greenwood, K. William Keating, Isaac Knight, Y. George Labathiere-2, John Leitch, N. George N. Newnam, Arthur Nicholson, James L. Nowland, jun. 12-3.

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office, Chester-Town, Md. January 1, 1813. A. Joseph Airey, B. Samuel F. Brown-8, Lewis Branch-3, Joseph Brown, John Beck, James Barns-2, William Browne, C. Jacob Castelle, John Creswell, James Cruickshanks, Mrs. Ann Cruickshanks, Philip Copper, Joseph Coleman, Isaac Caulk, David Crane, D. Daniel Deuring, Thomas Doklin, Samuel M'Dorought, E. Mrs. Thomas Eccleston, F. William Forman, Mrs. Forman, James Frisby, G. William Gale, John Ginitill, H. Nathan Hatcherson, J. Peter Jones, Thomas Jarome, Miss C. Jacobs, January 5-3.

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. January 1, 1813. A. William Arringdale, Miss Mary Anderson, Hamilton Atkinson, Ann Acres, B. Garretson Blades-2, John Boyle, Col. George Billeman, John Boyd, Henry Buckley, Isaac Bailey, C. William Corner, Miss Susan L. Cook, James Coburn, William Collins, Daniel Cox, Benjamin Chandler, Sarah Cannon, John Council, D. Margaret Doran, Reuben De-willing, Robert B. Dudley, Mrs. Mary Dalton, Miss Rebecca Dixon, Thomas Duffin, Joseph Dawson, E. John Edmondson, F. Henrietta Farrier, Capt. Joseph Farland, G. Richard Grace, Samuel V. Garey, H. Samuel Harrison, Daniel Haddaway-2, David Hutton, January 5-3.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

To all my Creditors, That I intend to prefer a Petition to the honorable judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and of the several supplements thereto. JOHN DAVIS, Ship Carpenter, Talbot county. St. Michael's, jan. 5-9-41

TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE and lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. Terms apply to the subscriber. SAMUEL SHERWOOD, dec. 29-m

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to JOHN KENNARD, november 21-m

IN CHANCERY,

December 22d, 1812. Ordered, That the sale made by James Lisle, trustee for the sale of the property mentioned in a suit between Henry Haskins, complainant, and Woodford Stewart, defendant, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 28th day of February next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Star at Easton, three successive weeks before the 28th day of January next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$700. True copy Test— NICHOLS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. January 5-3

NOTICE.

The subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, having obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip Richardson, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—All those persons having claims against the said estate, are required to exhibit the same legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of July ensuing, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate, and all persons indebted are requested to pay the same without delay. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813. TRO. B. TURPIN, Adm'r of Philip Richardson, January 5-3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT

8th day of Dec. A. D. 1812. On application of William Harrison, administrator of Edward Nadal, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton. In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, dated, this 8th day of December, Anno Domini 1812. JA. PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, both obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Bernard Nadal, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 5th day of July next—they may otherwise be barred from any benefit from said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1813. WILLIAM HARRISON, Adm'r of B. Nadal, dec'd. January 5-3

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

December 25, 1812. Ordered, That Cornelius Coneygys, jun. administrator of Joseph Briscoe, deceased, cause to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star" at Easton, a notice to said deceased's creditors, in the manner prescribed by law, to produce their claims. Test— RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, both obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Briscoe, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1812. CORNELIUS CONEYGYS, Jun. Adm'r of Joseph Briscoe dec'd. January 5-3

A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the STAR OFFICE. dec. 29-m

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812.

Whereas Benjamin Conner, by his petition in writing to the honorable Judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth he is indebted to sundry persons, in several sums of money, and hath prayed for relief under the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto—Whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benjamin Conner advertise in one public newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, and one such paper printed in Easton, three months before the first Saturday in April term, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and continue six successive weeks—also by reading up at the court house door, and at one of the most public places in Annapolis, six hundred, for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee, &c. Test— JOSIAH POLK, Clk. of Somerset county court. January 5-6

100 DOLLARS REWARDED.

Runaway on M. day the 14th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. This is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round put eye, has the thick and coarse, as a hoarseness in his voice, & of very bad table with him a round blue jacket, woolen and lining trousers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of the County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and if reasonable charges paid if brought home, & secured in any jail so that the owner may be regained. AARON'S, Talbot county, Md. dec. 1-



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[Vol. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1813.

[No. 22.....689.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR, Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half-yearly, in advance...

IN CHANCERY, December Term, 1812. Senah Busick, use of Samuel Brown, against William Skinner Ross...

BOARDING HOUSE. The subscriber has removed to that large and commodious house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haskins...

- LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Centerville, Md. January 1, 1813. B. Richard Keene...

- LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Georgetown Roads, Md. January 10, 1813. B. John Newman...

EXTRACTS FROM GOVERNOR M'KAY'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE, NOW IN SESSION.

Although our nation is involved in war, we have yet felt none of its calamities; while such were the wrongs perpetrated against our country by the kingdom, with which war has been declared...

WANTED IN A STORE. A smart active boy, about 16 or 17 years of age. He must be of a good disposition, and not a afraid of work...

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES Wanted to the Tanning & Currying Business. Boys from 12 to 16 years of age will find advantageous homes...

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. Restrictive System against Neutral Rights. This commenced in 1793. In their orders in council to bring into their ports all vessels bound to France with provisions...

Table with 2 columns: Date/Event and Page Number. Includes entries like '1805, Nov 21—Berlin Decree', '1807, Dec 17—Milan Decree', '1807, Nov 11—3 orders in council', '1808, Jan 8—Blockade of Carthage', '1808, April 17—French Bayonne Decree', '1808—Acts of parliament making valid and law the orders in council', '1804, May 4—Blockade of Copenhagen and the whole island of Zealand', '1804, June 23—Act of Parliament regulating the trade between G. Britain and the U. States', '1804, Oct. 14—Admiral Cochrane declares all the Leeward Islands blockaded for captures', 'British, prior to Orders in Council, Nov. 1807, had captured', 'Subsequent to those Orders', 'French, prior to Berlin and Milan Decrees, During the existence of those Decrees', 'Since the Revocation', 'Neapolitan captures'.

wrong and we were made to answer for it. Great Britain thus, according to her own profession, resembling that blind fury which not being able to reach the object exciting it, destroys every thing within its power...

It is difficult to conceive what other course than that adopted by the Congress of the United States could have been pursued. Years experience of negotiation had proved that this was hopeless...

War has been declared. In whatever light the measure which has led to it may be viewed, the feelings of every American must require, that it should be prosecuted with vigor. Averse to war, we know that an efficient prosecution of that in which we are engaged, will be the best security against war hereafter...

A war thus waged for the protection of the property and persons of our countrymen, for the security against such wrongs and for the undivided support of the nation. England openly calculates upon our divisions. During the revolutionary war, her ministers publicly pronounced...

the ungenerous maxim—Divide and govern. She was mistaken then; she is mistaken now. The fundamental principle of our constitution is, the wish of the majority shall rule. To suppose a case in which this will constitutionally expressed shall not carry the obligation to obey, is to suppose a case which cannot happen...

The nautical skill of the officers of our navy has been before proven and acknowledged by the enemy. The instance now offered to the public cannot be gratifying to the friends of a Navy or to the friends of the officer who conducted the retreat. The United States brig Argus, captain Sinclair, sailed from Boston in company with the United States...

They had joined in the chase an armed transport, with a view no doubt of distracting the attention and deceiving the chase, which being discovered, capt. Sinclair bore down upon her and compelled her to clear the way. Such was the confidence of capt. Sinclair in the sailing of Argus, that during the chase, although at one time so closely pressed as to be compelled to lighten his vessel, by throwing over his spare anchors and spits and deck boats, and staving the salt water with which his casks had been filled as the fresh water had been used, and reduced to the necessity of wetting his sails; yet did he preserve all his guns, and one right through the chase he found time to capture, man and dispatch a prize. So close were they upon his heels that when he again made sail two of the ships opened their batteries upon a him.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN. Messrs. Gale & Stanton. Some of my terrestrial reflections last spring appeared in your paper No. 5. Learning from late visitors to shaves that Great Britain is attempting to renew the pretences, out of which she has taken the Revolution, I have again made a tablet of my tombstone and review the subject...

Having examined our record (for here are the laws of all nations; it is recommended to the U. States to imitate the rules and regulations of her enemy, which being adopted in war, cannot be a room for just cause of complaint in peace. Should her national name survive the war; this, as a republic, some ghostly ink possible, though not to a monarchy, particularly if Napoleon should act honestly and wisely.

Any man serving in the navy of the United States, or in time of war for two years on board a privateer or merchant vessel, to become ipso facto a citizen of the U. States. Any man entering into a voluntary contract to serve the United States by land or sea, to be declared entitled to the complete protection thereof, and, if taken prisoner and injured in life or limb, retaliation to be instantly exercised.

British Consul. Who steal our brave seamen, and make them slaves? who butcher our women and children with the tomahawk and scaling knife? who equip the Algerine fleet to prey upon our commerce and our people?

EASTON HOTEL. The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and acquaintances, and the visitors of Easton, generally, that he has taken and opened as a PUBLIC HOTEL, that new, elegant and commodious three-story Brick House, (the property of John Bennett, Esq.) at the corner of Washington and Court streets, where he hopes to deserve public favour.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS. Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH. J. B. RINGGOLD. Oct. 27—m

NOTICE. The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and all others concerned, are hereby notified that the Treasurer's office is kept at my dwelling house in Caroline county, where attendance will be given at the usual period of payment, to receive the public money.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends at the expiration of two months from this notice, to petition Kent county court for the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. GEORGE NEWCOMB. Kent county, Jan. 17. (19—3)

NEW GOODS. The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, HIS FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Easton, November 3—m

TO BE RENTED. THE ENSUING YEAR. The house and lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. For terms apply to the subscriber. SAMUEL SHERWOOD. Dec. 20—m

A LAD Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the STAR OFFICE. Dec. 29—m

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing cartel ship... captain Crocker, arrived at this port yesterday in 45 days from Liverpool...

Parliament had assembled and the speech of the Prince Regent was to be delivered on the 23rd December.

From London papers to November 29th, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

London, Nov. 29. The speech to be delivered from the Throne on Monday has been written since the arrival of the despatches...

The Address is to be moved in the house of Lords by the Marquis of Queensberry...

Earl Grey will be prevented by indisposition from attending Parliament at the commencement of the session.

On Monday the 16th inst. sailed from the Cove of Cork, the valuable fleet (about 70 sail) for the West Indies...

November 28. There are some letters in town from Plymouth which state, in positive terms, that the Frolic has been actually captured...

A Carolina mail arrived this morning, with letters, and papers to the 14th inst. They contain intelligence from Marquis of Wellington dated the 4th inst. which is one day later than his last ship's despatches...

The Prince Regent will go down to the house to open the Parliament on Monday at 3 o'clock & it is understood the Speaker will take the chair at one o'clock on that day...

Paris, Nov. 31. News has been received from the Grand Army under date of the 6th Nov. that his majesty then had his headquarters at Mitchevok, and continued to enjoy the very best health.

Nov. 23. The last accounts from the grand army are of the 7th Nov. The movement which it had commenced was continued with the most perfect order.

Paris, Nov. 23. The head quarters of the grand army were on the 1st of November at Wiszma, about 40 leagues from Smolensk.

The Prince Voroy, who had beaten and dispersed a large Russian army, had rejoined the centre of the army not being able longer to go in pursuit of the enemy...

The other plans and object of the new campaign cannot be divided into two, but already we perceive that the march of the army from Moscow to Smolensk and Witep is much less retrograde than a lateral movement...

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

Verejka, October 27. On the 22d Prince Poniatowski marched upon Verejka.

On the 23d, the army was about to follow this movement, but in the afternoon we learnt that the enemy had quitted his entrenched camp...

D. Linn's division arrived on the 23d, at 6 o'clock in the evening on the left bank, took possession of the bridge, and secured it to be repaired.

In the night between the 23d and 24th, the Russian division arrived in the town, & took possession of the heights on the right bank...

On the 26th, at day break, the battle commenced. During this time the enemy's army appeared quite entire and took a position behind the town.

This engagement does the greatest honor to the victory, and the 4th corps of the army was engaged to maintain his position, but this was in vain...

The enemy retreated so precipitately that he was obliged to throw 20 pieces of cannon into the river.

The emperor moved his headquarters on the 24th, to the village of Ghorodnia. At 7 in the morning 648 Cossacks, who had stepped into the wood, made a general buzza in the rear of his position...

The duke of Istia set off at a gallop with all the horse guards; this horse was killed, brought back and thrown into the river; the artillery it had taken was recovered, and several of his waggons were captured.

Six hundred of these Cossacks were killed, wounded or taken; 30 men of the guards were wounded and 3 killed.

The general of division Count Rapp, had a horse killed under him; the intensity of which general has given so many proofs, is shown on every occasion.

At the commencement of the charge the Cossack officers called the guard, which they remembered (Muscadins de Paris) Paris dainties. The major general of the divisions, Lestort, distinguished himself. At 8 o'clock order was re-established.

The emperor marched to Maloed-lavitz, reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and ordered an attack for the next morning; but the enemy retreated in the night.

Prince Eckmuhl followed him for six hours. The emperor then let him go, and directed the movement on Verejka.

On the 26th headquarters were at Borovsk; and on the 27th at Verejka.

Prince Eckmuhl is, to night, at Borovsk; the duke of Elehingen at Muzisk.

It is beautiful weather, the roads are excellent; it is the end of autumn, this weather will last eight days longer, and at that period we shall have arrived at our new position. In the battle of Maloed-lavitz, the Indian guard distinguished itself.

The general Baron Dolzka, a distinguished officer, was killed with three balls. Our loss was 1500 men killed or wounded; that of the enemy is 6 or 7000. We found in the field of battle 1700 Russians, among whom was 1100 recruits dressed in grey jackets having badly served two months.

The old Russian infantry is destroyed; the Russian army would have no consistence but for the numerous reinforcements of Cossacks recently arrived from the Don. Well informed persons assure us, that in the Russian infantry, the first rank only is composed of soldiers and that the second and third ranks are filled with recruits and militia, and who, notwithstanding the promises are incorporated.

The Russians had three generals killed. General Count Pino was slightly wounded. (Moniteur, Nov 17)

FROM THE LONDON FUN.

LOSS OF THE GUERRIER.

CAPTAIN DA RES' ADDRESS.

TO THE President and Members of the Court Martial.

Mr. President,

And Gentlemen of the Court,

By my letter to Admiral Sawyer, & the narrative of the principal officers, I trust you will be satisfied that every exertion was used in defending the ship, as there was the smallest prospect of the resistance being of any use.

In my letter where I mention the boarders being called, it was my intention, after having driven back the enemy, to have boarded in return; and in consequence I ordered down the first lieutenant on the main deck to send every body up from the guns; but finding his deck filled with men, and every preparation to receive us, it would have been almost impossible for us to succeed.

I ordered the men down to their quarters, desired Mr. Kent to direct part of his attention to the main deck, the lieutenant being killed. The main must fall without being struck by a single shot, the heart of the mast being decayed, and it was carried away solely by the weight of the fore-mast, and though every thing was done, we could not succeed in getting the ship under command; and the enemy wearing round to rake us, without our being able to make any resistance, and after having used every exertion, to the best of my abilities, I found myself obliged to order the colors to be struck; which nothing but the unmanageable state of the ship (she laying a perfect wreck) could ever have induced me to do, conceiving it was my duty not to sacrifice uselessly the lives of the men, without any prospect of success, or of benefit to their country.

On the larboard side about 30 shot had taken effect, about 5 sheets of copper down, and the mizzenmast had knocked a large hole under our starboard counter, and she was so completely shattered, that the enemy found it was impossible to refit her sufficiently to attempt carrying her into port, and they set fire to her as soon as they got the

wounded out. What considerably weakened my quarters, was perceiving the Americans belonging to the ship to quit their quarters on the enemy hoisting the colours of the nation, which, though it deprived me of the men, I thought it was my duty.

I felt much shocked, when on board the Constitution to find a large proportion of his ships Company British seamen, and many of whom I recognised, as having been foremost in the attempt to board.

Notwithstanding the unlucky issue of the affair such confidence have I in the exertions of the officers & men who belonged to the Guerriere, and I am so aware that the success of my opponent was owing to fortune, that it is my earnest wish, and would be the happiest period of my life, to be once more opposed to the Constitution, with the command of my command, in a frigate of a similar force to the Guerriere.

I cannot help noticing that the attachment of the ship's company in general to the service of their king and country reflects on them the highest credit; for though every art was used to encourage them to desert, and to inveigle them into the American service, by high bounties and great promises by the American officers, in direct contradiction to the declaration to me, that they did not wish such a thing; only eight Englishmen have remained behind, two only of which number have volunteered for their service.

Leaving the character of my officers and ship's company, as well as my own, to the decision of this Honorable Court, the justice of whose sentence no person can presume to question, I close my narrative, craving indulgence for having taken up so much of their time.

RECRUITING INSTRUCTIONS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington City, Jan. 15 1813

The following recruiting districts are established within the United States and the territories thereof, viz

The district of Maine will form one recruiting district the principal rendezvous of which will be at Portland.

The state of New Hampshire, one district, principal rendezvous Concord.

Vermont, one district, principal rendezvous Burlington.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island, two districts; the first to include Rhode Island and that part of Massachusetts lying east of Worcester, principal rendezvous Boston.

The second to include all Massachusetts west of Worcester, the principal rendezvous of which will be at Pittsfield.

Connecticut, one district, principal rendezvous Hartford.

New York, three districts; the first to include that part of the state lying south of Poughkeepsie, principal rendezvous New York.

The second to include all north of Poughkeepsie and east of Utica, principal rendezvous Albany.

The third to include the remaining part of the state, principal rendezvous Canastota.

New Jersey, one district, principal rendezvous Elizabeth Town.

Pennsylvania, two districts the first to include that part of the state east of the Alleghany mountain, principal rendezvous Philadelphia.

The second to include all west of the Alleghany mountain, principal rendezvous Pottsville.

Delaware, one district, principal rendezvous Wilmington.

Maryland and the District of Columbia, one district, principal rendezvous Baltimore.

Virginia, two districts, the first to include that part of the state lying east of the Blue Ridge, principal rendezvous Leesburg.

The second to include all west of the Blue Ridge, principal rendezvous Winchester.

North Carolina, one district, principal rendezvous Salisbury.

South Carolina, one district, principal rendezvous Columbia.

Georgia, one district, principal rendezvous Bath.

Tennessee and Missouri Territory, two districts, the first to include all east Tennessee, principal rendezvous Knoxville.

The second to include west Tennessee and the Missouri territory, principal rendezvous Nashville.

Kentucky, one district, principal rendezvous Newport.

Ohio, one district, principal rendezvous Chillicothe.

Illinois and Indiana territories, one district, principal rendezvous Vincennes In. T.

State of Louisiana and the Mississippi territory one district, principal rendezvous Washington, M. T.

Each district will be placed under the superintendance of a field officer, who will have deposited at the principal rendezvous a sufficient quantity of clothing, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, camp equipage, and medicine for all the men to be recruited within the district. He will be furnished with money for bounties and premiums, by the paymaster of the army, and for contingent services by the war department, and will employ every captain and subaltern within the district (not on other duty by order of a superior officer) on the recruiting service for the regiment to which such captain and subaltern may belong; and will supply them with money, clothing, &c. for this purpose, taking their duplicate receipts, holding them accountable to the Accountant of the Department of War; and he will transmit to the said department a statement of his accounts weekly, showing the amount of money, clothing, &c. received and distributed, and the balance remaining on hand. He will be held strictly responsible for the

good conduct, order and discipline of the corps, within his district, and will transmit weekly returns to this office, showing the name, rank, regiment and station of every officer, employed by him on the recruiting service, the strength of parties, and the alterations since last return; and he will use every possible exertion to promote the said service, by visiting the different rendezvous within his district, and by directing his recruiting officers to places where they are known, or such as promise most success. He will be furnished with a copy of the contract for the territory included in his district, and will give due notice to the contractor of his agent for supplying his parties with provisions, at such places within the district as he may deem necessary. And that there may be no unnecessary delay in paying the recruits, agreeably to law, he will transmit regular sets of muster rolls of all the officers and men in his district, to the district or other paymaster, who will be instructed to make the regular payments by the paymaster of the army.

Recruiting officers will receive money, clothing &c. for their recruits, from the commanding officer of the district for which they will give the proper duplicate receipts, and be held accountable. They will transmit to him a statement of their accounts weekly, showing the amount of money, clothing, &c. received and distributed, and the balance remaining on hand, a duplicate of which they will transmit correct returns weekly to the commanding officer of the district, and to this office.

The commissary general of purchases will cause to be deposited, at the principal rendezvous in each district, subject to the orders of the field officer, a sufficient quantity of clothing, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, camp equipage, and medicine, for the number of men to be recruited therein; and that there shall at no time be a deficiency of any of these articles, the field officer will give due notice to the commissary general of the articles received, delivered, & on hand, and at what time a further supply will be necessary.

When a recruiting officer shall send a party of recruits to the principal rendezvous, he will transmit to the commanding officer an exact statement of each man's account, as respects clothing, subsistence bounty and pay; and a like statement must accompany every man sent to the regiment, to be entered in the books of the company for which he enlisted.

Recruits are to be free from scurvy, scalded head, rickets and other infirmities. The age is to be conformable to law, but healthy active boys, between 18 and 18 years of age, may be enlisted for musicians. In all enlistments, the consent in writing of the parents, guardian or master, if any such there be, is to be obtained, and accompany the enlistment.

No objection is to be made to a recruit if he is of size provided he is strong, active, well made and healthy.

As soon as convenient, and within six days at farthest from the time of his enlistment, every recruit shall be brought before a magistrate and take and subscribe the oath required by law, according to the form prescribed.

When a recruit is rejected, his clothing, if delivered, and the bounty advanced to him, shall be returned, the recruiting officer will be held accountable.

If any recruit, after having received the bounty, or a part of it, shall abscond, he is to be pursued & punished as a deserter.

Every officer engaged in the recruiting service will procure the necessary transportation, forage, fuel, straw, & stationary, taking care to have his accounts therefor supported by proper vouchers.

Recruiting officers, having no enlisted musicians, are authorized to engage a drummer and fife, at a sum not exceeding fifteen dollars per month, and one ration per day each.

By order of the Secretary of War, THOMAS H. CUSHING, Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 15, 1813.

The following officers are appointed to superintend the recruiting districts described in the preceding instructions; and the captains and subalterns recruiting or residing in each district, (and not on other duty) will immediately report themselves to the superintending officer, and receive and obey his orders—viz

DISTRICT OF MAINE. Major Timothy Upham, Portland.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lieut. Colonel John Darrington, Concord.

VERMONT. Colonel Isaac Clark, Burlington.

MASSACHUSETTS & RHODE ISLAND. Lieut. Col. John L. Tuttle, Boston. Col. Simeon Larned, Pittsfield.

CONNECTICUT. Major Joseph L. Smith, Hartford.

NEW YORK. Colonel Alexander Maconib, New York. Col. Peter P. Schuyler, Albany.

Lieut. Col. Robert Le Roy Livingston, Cannanadu.

NEW JERSEY. Lieut. Col. David Brearly, Elizabeth Town.

PENNSYLVANIA. Col. George Izard, Philadelphia.

Col. Hugh Brady, Pittsburgh. D. LAWRENCE.

Major Robert Carr, Wilmington. MARYLAND.

Major Timothy Dix, Baltimore. VIRGINIA.

Major David Campbell, Leesburgh. Col. Thomas Parke, Winchester.

NORTH CAROLINA. Col. James Wellborn, Salisbury.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Lieut. Colonel Andrew Pickens, Columbia.

GEORGIA. Col. Patrick Jack, Bath.

TENNESSEE & MISSOURI TERRITORIES. Lieut. Col. George W. Sevier, Knoxville.

Colonel William P. Anderson, Nashville.

KENTUCKY. Lieut. Colonel William McMillan, Newport.

OHIO. Col. John Miller, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS & INDIANA TERRITORIES. Major Zachariah Taylor, Vincennes, (Ind. Ter.)

LOUISIANA & MISSISSIPPI TERRITORIES. Major Matthew Arbuckle, Washington (Miss. Ter.)

By order of the Secretary of War, T. H. CUSHING, Adj. General.

The Printers of the Laws of the United States in the respective states, are requested to give the foregoing one insertion.

Ma. JOSIAH QUINCY.

It seems, by the Federal Gazette of last evening, that Mr. Quincy, well known for his occasional sermons of mad a god's disappointed schemes, and unbridled abuse of all who are elevated above him in public confidence, has out done all his former outdoings, by the most indecorous and ribald string of invective, which ever disgraced the walls of congress. He concluded his vile philippic by declaring that "for every thing he had said he held himself responsible in the face of his country." To this responsibility his countenance ought to hold him; and if ever a public man sunk himself beneath the dignity of a rake, it is this worthy depository of all the rancorous malignancy & vile foreign attachments of the friends of Capt Henry at Boston. We are not effluently vexed in parliamentary usages, to know what his malicious invective are in order in the House; but this we know: the sense of an indignant people will loudly proclaim, that before the public, he is completely out of order, and they will take the liberty to treat his melange of impotent malice as it really deserves.

Could the spirit of the sainted Washington have hovered over the wall of congress, and heard his parting lessons so vindictively uttered by a post-ended flourish he would have gladly retired from the polluted scene, and shed an extended malediction on the bold offender. The high and distinguished individuals who were the subjects of this man's foul abuse, are elevated by their country and their consciences, above the slightest railing of the crazy rascal. But an intelligent people ought to mark the insatiable appetites, with the insupportable stigma of public abhorrence. Mr Quincy's sympathies, it seems, are well reserved for his "brothers in Canada." How happy were it for the interest and honor of America, if he were in the very scene, in sweet communion with those who are subjects in fact, but no more, it would seem, subjects in feeling to the British crown!! The sneering epithets applied to distinguished characters, and the general style of the speech, evinces as much degradation of manners, as the sentiments do the debased feelings of a party zealot, dead to every patriotic attachment. How has the "gold changed, and the most fine gold become dim." The name of Quincy is marked with lustre in the annals of the revolution. How has its degenerated inheritor degraded and sullied it?—Pledged, as it would seem, by his every feeling, to the corrupt court to extricate this country from whose shadow his illustrious ancestor acted so conspicuous a part, he has no tears, except for the Canadian. His impudently countrymen are cheerfully surrendered to the grasp of British tyranny. He has no rebuke, except for his own government, no penitence, except for the national enemy. We drop the disgusting topic.—Balt. Pat.

REMARKABLE SAILING.

The Privateer brig Anacanda arrived at New London from Hart Island in eight hours, a distance of 120 miles, which is the shortest passage ever known. Captain Shaler expected to take a few additional hands there, and in one or two days proceed on his cruise. N. Y. Columbian.

BULWARK OF OUR RELIGION.

Old Policy Sessions. The calendar is received, we are sorry to say, at this moment, for the ensuing sessions, than has ever been known. The total number of persons committed to the jail, of whom above 40 are for debt.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1813.

VICTORY OVER THE INDIANS.

UNION, (Penn.) Jan. 9.

[From a New Lisbon (Ohio) Paper.]

It is with pleasure we announce to the public that John Rugg, first lieutenant of captain Seely's troop of dragoons from Washington, Pennsylvania, who arrived at General Harrison's camp on Wednesday last, has arrived at the mouth of the Miami two or three miles above the Rapids of the Miami, on the east side of the river, by a detachment of volunteers, consisting of the Green 1000 and 2000, (the enemy, 200 British regulars and 5000 Indians) under the command of brigadier general Tupper, on the 13th ult. The states, gen. Tupper, having been apprised of the position of the enemy, ordered a small detachment in advance to commence the attack, then to retreat, keeping up a running fire, which induced the enemy incautiously to pursue, until completely surrounded by gen. Tupper's superior force; at this moment the general ordered a charge, the enemy were with considerable slaughter repulsed in all quarters and put to flight, leaving 14 or 15 British and 70 or 80 Indians on the field, exclusive of many who were killed in crossing the river, into which they precipitately plunged, being the only alternative the vanquished had of escaping, and that too by swimming.

Tupper, the noted Indian chief, and brigadier general of his majesty's army, was taken prisoner and is now in the town of Franklinton. It is worthy of remark, that the conduct of the British was dastardly in the extreme, as they deserted their twenty British and twenty allies, the savages, without the least opposition—consequently, if any credit is to be attached to the enemy in the action, it may be attached to the savages.

On Wednesday last, captain M'Roe's company of volunteers from Petersburg, took up the line of march for general Harrison's headquarters at Upper Sandusky. The military appearance and gentlemanly appearance of this "band of brothers," are above all praise.

General Harrison arrived in town in the early part of last week, in order, we understand, to consult governor Meigs on some important subjects relative to the future operations of the army. The general left this place on Thursday evening last for Upper Sandusky, our present headquarters, where one regiment and one battalion of Virginia troops, and one of the Pennsylvania regiments are encamped. The remainder of the Virginia troops are still at Delaware; and the remainder of the Pennsylvania troops are on their march from Mansfield to Upper Sandusky.

We understand that the Virginia troops feel the regulars in good order and discipline; that the Pennsylvania troops are also in excellent order. Gen. Winchester's camp was six miles above Fort Defiance at the last dates. It appears that the troops under his command have experienced some difficulties with respect to provisions, owing to the badness of the roads and the severity of the weather, which prevented their supplies from reaching them. A company of our men who had been recently detached to the Rapids of the Miami to reconnoitre, have returned to Gen. Peck's camp at Lower Sandusky. They have brought the intelligence that upwards of ten thousand bushels of corn remain ungarbled at the Rapids, and that the enemy have totally evacuated that place since Gen. Tupper's expedition.

New York, Jan. 17, 1813.

The Tontine, cartel ship is started: she left Liverpool, Dec. 1. The British government are preparing to send out 19 sail of the line, 15 frigates, and 10 gun-brigs: they will grant no more licenses. One account states that the emperor of France was retreating, and another that he was on his way to St. Petersburg. The Prince Regent was to deliver his speech on the 10 Dec. The London papers state that the *Fralic* was taken by an American frigate.

By an arrival at New York from Lisbon in 37 days we learn that the combined French armies had entered Madrid, compelling Lord Wellington to retreat with such precipitancy as to leave behind him sick, wounded, heavy artillery & baggage. Some letters state that he fled towards Salamanca; all agree as to the necessity which galled on his retreat. We think it not improbable that Wellington and his army may have returned to Madrid—as Prisoners.

[Dem. Press.]

A PATTERN FOR HONEST FEDERALISTS.

Some days since, we presented to the public a sketch of the observations, made in Congress, by Mr. Stow, on the supplementary army bill. So honorable an instance of a just estimation of duty, receives now lustre from its contrast with the common conduct of the opposing party. "When he speaks," says Mr. Stow, "by their constitutional agents, have said, we will have war, and who they have said, we shall be the Executive to end it, I conceive it my duty to furnish all reasonable means for carrying their will promptly and vigorously into effect." A high civic duty is here excellently expressed; and its application is not confined to the floor of Congress, nor to the sphere of a Legislator's action. In every circle of society, the obligation occurs; and an intelligent and honest citizen will be ever willing to discharge it. Let us apply this touch-stone.

When Mr. Quincy foams and raves against the War and the Executive; threatens opposition, discharges his spite and exhausts his malice, in the most foul and vulgar abuse; when he dilates the ears of the National Legislature with the most violent invectives, void alike of decency and moderation, does he "furnish all reasonable means for carrying the will of the people promptly and vigorously into effect?"

When Governors Strong and Griswold, availing themselves of a quibble, industriously hunted up, refuse the quota of Militia of Massachusetts and Connecticut to the requisition of the General Government, do they "furnish all reasonable means for carrying the will of the people, promptly and vigorously into effect?"

When opposition prints emit a constant current of irritating dissensions, magnifying the strength of the enemy, degrading and dispiriting the justness and necessity of the contest, spreading suspicion and distrust among the people, fanning the dregs of domestic discord, and attempting to weaken the arm of the nation; do they surely do not "furnish all reasonable means for carrying the will of the people, promptly and vigorously into effect?"

When men bend their whole efforts to discourage loans, prevent enlistments, libel the officers of the army by false statements of its situation and sufferings, forge tales of calumny, and blazon the weaker and disguise the stronger points of their country's force; do they certainly not "furnish all reasonable means for carrying the will of the people, promptly and vigorously into effect?"

But, when, impressed with the sacred sense of public duty, animated by a pure and unswerving love of country; disregarding the mud and mire, which would sink the ship because it cannot seize the helm; soaring above the little jealousies of

devote their exertions to the support of their country's cause; strengthen the hands of the government to whom is committed the vindication of natural rights; and, in their several spheres, endeavour to subvert the great interests, and maintain their unblemished honour of America;—then, and then only, do they "furnish all reasonable means for carrying the will of the people, promptly and vigorously into effect."

The whole duty of a patriot is comprised in the comprehensive expression of the gentleman we have quoted. Let the practice of all accord with this theory of patriotism, and the "tempest of wars," which now "overshadows our land," will soon disperse; and the clear sunshine of unclouded prosperity illumine our political hemisphere.

[Baltimore Patriot.]

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN.

The remarks in your paper over the signature of A. FARRISMAN, cannot but receive the approbation of every reflecting man. A committee appointed by the House of Delegates to enquire into certain "mobs and riots with a view to a remedy," have been so far influenced by party spirit, as to bring in a report, proposing no remedy, suggesting no remedy to a law notoriously defective, replete with falsehood and pervasions, and stigmatizing with un-deserved censure *clandestine and riotous officers*, who are in no wise responsible to the Legislature, much less to a single branch thereof.

By the charter of this City, the officers of the corporation are independent of the General Assembly. The Mayor is responsible only to the people who appoint him, and no political body has a right to censure him. In doing so, the proceeding of the majority of the House of Delegates is *unauthorised*; by the constitution; and a just subject of severe reprehension by the people at large, and particularly by that portion of the people whose chartered officer has been basely censured.

The report proceeds to reflect on certain military officers; this too, after their conduct had been approved by the commander in chief, who it will be admitted had full power to order an investigation, had he deemed it necessary. It cannot be imagined to have been the intention of the framers of our constitution, to vest the Legislative body with power to prescribe penalties for breaches of the laws, and at the same time to judge and inflict punishments for the violations thereof—yet this power has been assumed and exercised by a single branch of the Legislature.

Without submitting a remedy for the punishment of an officer who may violate the military laws, they have proceeded in conversation and law, to give military orders, and censure military officers, whose duties are prescribed by law; which law establishes a tribunal for the punishment and censure of those who violate its provisions. Can it be supposed that any officer would hold a commission subject to the caprice, the indignities, the malice and abuse of any set of men who may happen to slip into power; without knowing judicially the charges against him; without the privilege of summoning witnesses, or being confronted by his accusers? What has the militia law been so careful to preserve these privileges as only to be removed, or removed after a *judicial* investigation by a competent tribunal? But it appears that this very law *under which such cases are tried* is *unauthorised*, and *without which they were bound to be tried*; and, as far as its provisions were in favor of the officers and their privileges, been regarded as a *dead letter*.

It remains to be seen whether the military officers of Maryland will tamely consent to hold their places by such a tenure? Whether they will, as they ought, feel this unconstitutional infringement of their rights, and remonstrate against the usurpation, in a style becoming themselves and the occasion.

AN ENEMY TO USURPATION.

THE UNION.

We believe there is no man of any consideration in the community who has as yet dared openly to propose a separation of the Union. But the Eastern federal prints teem with publications which can have no other object. Whatever tends to beget sectional jealousies, to promote discord between the North and South, the East and the West, must have that end in view. We do not here allude to the maniac *Cartan*, whose infatuated ravings have received so general execration, but to those with equal malevolence and more cunning, prate about liberty, freedom and rights, whilst they endeavor to undermine the only rampart which is their security—the constitution of these States. During the last autumn a tissue of false argument was woven in a Connecticut town, and went the round of the party prints, the object of which was to inflame the prejudices of the Northern and Eastern people against the Southern states on account of their black population. We now find the Boston papers harping on the same string, and exciting, by every means in their power, a rancorous enmity against the South. The new States, as they call Ohio, Louisiana, &c. because they have not bowed the knee to Babel, have become particularly the objects of their implacable hatred.

These things cannot but give pain to every friend of the Union, every lover of his country. The time, however, we believe is approaching, when the British authority and influence shall cease on this continent, and with it all idea of disunion; because a separation of these States, we all know, & Britain well understands (as she has proven by the intrigues of her Ministers, and the missions of her Agents) cannot be effected or even attempted without the aid of British gold and British arms. Perhaps we are wrong in noticing these things in the green tree; perhaps we ought to permit the parties more openly to avow their purpose, and leave them to the punishment which would be awarded by the moral sentiment of a people whom they have so long deluded.

But it is time to excite equity and attention, and to call upon all honest men to strip from the shoulders of these enemies to the Union, the mantle of Washington, under which they have hypocritically cloak their real designs. The federalists of the middle and southern states have not the least idea of the feelings and views of a party in the East which dares to usurp their name, and that of the father of his country; that whom, had he yet lived, to bless his country by his example and advice, no man would have more earnestly and zealously opposed their views and conduct. Though his body have descended to the tomb and mingled with its kindred dust; though his precepts live in the page of history, and perhaps more than by military achievements immortalize his name. Let it never be forgotten, that he has denounced as enemies to their country all who "soment local jealousies; who arm brother against brother, by misrepresenting the views and aims of particular sections of the country; who erect self-organized societies; who excite rage and excite irregular combinations and opposition to the laws; and who use their best exertions to impair the public credit. What claim then have modern federalists to the sanction of his name?"

[Nat. Intell.]

APPOINTMENTS

BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND.

The honorable John Done, Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and in virtue thereof, Judge of the Court of Appeals, vice Wm. Palk, Esq. deceased.

William Washington, Associate Judge of said District, vice John Done, appointed chief judge.

MINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

The following letter, addressed to the Editors without solicitation or request, is evidently the spontaneous opinion of an ingenious and honorable mind, desirous to permit itself to be used by party prints for the purpose of furthering their malicious views:

[Baltimore Patriot.]

STeady Habits!

As a specimen of federal poetry and the style of federal writers, when speaking of their political opponents, we select the following lines from the Connecticut Mirror, a paper conducted generally with no ordinary talent; though on this occasion, our readers will agree with us, it is most unfortunately displayed. A poem of some length commences in the following strain of poetic sublimity:

"The Day is past—the Election's o'er,
"And Madison is King once more!
"Ye VAGABONDS of every land,
"CUT-THROATS and KNAVES—a patri-
"ot band—
"Ye demagogues lift up your voice—
"Mobs and BANDIT!—all rejoice!" etc.

This is the language which is becoming every day more and more fashionable with those, among whom (to use the language of the poem when speaking of its own party) "opposition rears its crest." We have, however, never seen or heard of any parallel to this, unless it be in a certain speech lately delivered on the floor of a Legislative Body not an hundred miles off, or in the Report of the Maryland committee of Propositions and Grievances, to which we alluded a day or two ago. These productions cannot but immortalize their authors, if it be only for their bold innovation on the silly and old-fashioned prejudices of weak minds in favor of decency and good manners.

[Nat. Intell.]

Mr. Southwick, of the Albany Register, publishes the following article of recantation of republican politics:

"GENERAL HAMILTON—The distinguished part taken by the late illustrious Alexander Hamilton, in the formation of our constitution, and the subsequent organization of a system of administration, is well known to the world. The union was at one time divided almost exclusively between the Friends and foes of his system. To the latter class we became attached in early life, and as the impressions of youth and ardent minds are too often received without examination, and acted upon with zeal, nothing was more natural than that we should entertain strong prejudices against the name of Hamilton. Time and experience, however, have cured us of our prejudice; and we have long been convinced, that Hamilton was all that a great and good American statesman ought to be."

We have no objection that the turf which covers the remains of Hamilton should hide his private vices. But we cannot consent.

"That what I oblige letter were resigned,
"Be hung on high to poison half mankind!"

The political principles and practices of Hamilton were every thing but correct. The motives of Mr. S. for his strange adoption of them are but too obvious and too reprehensible. If the friends of Mr. Clinton owe such concessions to *free assent*, in payment for the aid of the latter in attempting to elect their leader, let the disingenuous adjustment of accounts be more private. Hamilton deserved well of his country, in the revolutionary contest. But his official character was *corrupt*, and to promulgate his political tenets, is the grossest *hypocrisy* and the most *devious* departure from the principles of republicanism.

[Balt. Patriot.]

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

The article which appears in that respectable all-union and all-inclusive all-inclusive, the *Federal Republican*, has a "Policy" appears to have emanated from the same mind, which inspired the same expressions, in the House of Delegates. It seems the nature, who have once spelt confusion, dismay, and every work in this City, are reuniting their preparatory, again to mar the harmony of social intercourse. Planning these, and malicious exultation, on the temporary and ill-determined expediency of their faction in the House of Delegates, they spurn all suggestions of prudence, and sneer at every dictate of decency. The report of the committee of grievances seems indeed to have had a *preliminary* effect. It has overgone all the limits of precedent or propriety, without satisfying the mad malice of those who were to be gratified by it.

"A few haughty jests," say the *whisked hatchet* garrison, "are nevertheless well fitted in the stagnant pool of words, and our many them which has not been sunk and kept under a load of unwelcome incumbrances." "Go."—Whatever might be our own opinion of the correctness of the report, we should hardly have thought any thing so *deliberate*, so *deliberate* to be sunk by a *wholly* *incumbrance*. And we verily think the *Federal Republican* reduces the devil his due, when it calls "a tale told by an old woman, full of sound and fury," inasmuch as in their view, it seems to "signify" enough to operate as a judicial procedure—for they say, in another place, Gen. Searsbury has been convicted before the committee of grievances!!!

But, what do these *deliberate* desperadoes intend? They, it seems, are determined on commencing anew proceedings, which shall outrage every just feeling, wake every malignant passion into action, and make *Baltimore*, anew, the scene of their nefarious enterprise. We trust, they will be disappointed. In times like the present, their conduct and their characters, however detestable, merit only the merest contempt. They have no wish for the success of their country. The notice of republicans furnishes them a stimulant to their malignant ambition. They exist, men, it seems, "the *principle* of high-minded quality of their party," for some new enterprise, which, judging of the future by the past, can have no salutary issue. The very language which would become a recruiting sergeant for the service of his country, is adopted by these subaltern existing officers, in the cause of factious and selfish opposition. "The *whisked hatchet*," and so forth, it is to be established by these *deliberate* desperadoes, that "they whose free souls and gallant spirits propel them to the *scene of action*," will have their names handed down to posterity." Such is the language of these movers of turmoil and confusion.

They have met, it seems by their own publication, opposition and remonstrance from some of their own party, who have not wholly abandoned prudence and principle; but they declare their determination not to listen to cautious counsels. And, as it resolved above all things to be inconsistent, in another place they say, after Gen. Searsbury's trial is disposed of, these *whisked hatchet* will be *discontinued* or *matured*. And yet again they announce that they "shall take counsel only from the brave," &c. The whole of the ranting article is replete with alternate contradictions, scurrility, baselessness and weakness. Their party, it seems, have not satisfied their wishes, because they have stopped short of exterminating every one whose reputation their greedy malice would fain gain.

One word in conclusion. While the persevering malignity of these unprincipled men may make every attempt to rouse anew the indignation of the people; we do trust the people will content themselves with detesting and despising them. It is needless to recur to past scenes, which they have assiduously provoked. The most effectual way to gratify, is to make them the objects of reprobation. They will easily and naturally sink, and remain at their own harmless level of insignificance, if no indignation feelings stoop to raise them to the honor of popular resentment. Their aim evidently is to make themselves conspicuous by making themselves detested. They ought to be placed, by public sentiment, in the original situation of Frodo, the bull-dog, at London, according to the well known remark of Dr. Johnson; who, on hearing Frodo was kicked at Dublin, concluded the practice of imprisonment is persisted in.

ed he was rising in the world, for when in London, no man thought him worth kicking.

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It is said that four of the seamen who were some time since sent to England for trial as British subjects, have been cleared, and are on board the British ship of war *Atlanta*, on their return to Halifax.

CAUTION.

Counterfeit notes to a large amount on the Banks of Baltimore, Alexandria, and Farmers, were lately found in the possession of a man by the name of Collins, in Ontario county, state of New York. It is supposed that he has accomplices in other parts of the country.

[Alexandria Gazette.]

The bill from the house supplementary to the act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States, has passed the senate, with several amendments, requiring the concurrence of the house, one of which substitutes an advance of pay to the amount of 24 dollars, for the increase of the bounty proposed by this act.

The recruiting vice begins to be more brisk. Nearly fifty men have been enlisted in one week in Baltimore alone.

[Nat. Intell.]

William Jones, Esq. of Pennsylvania, is appointed by the President and Senate, Secretary of the Navy of the U. States.

John Armstrong, Esq. now a brigadier general in the U. S. and lately our minister in France, is appointed by the president and senate Secretary of War of the U. S.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

Approving of the report of the commissioners appointed by the Secretary at War, to ascertain and settle the exterior line of the Public Land at West Point, in the State of New York.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the report of the commissioners appointed by the Secretary at War to settle the exterior line of the Public Land at West Point, in the State of New York, with the adjoining proprietor, conformably to an act to authorize the Secretary at War to ascertain and settle, by the appointment of commissioners, the exterior line of the Public Land at West Point with the adjoining proprietor, be and the same is hereby approved.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

January 5, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers being appointed for Kent county, by an act passed at the last session of the assembly, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for a BANK about to be established in Baltimore, called "THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE," will meet in pursuance of the said act of assembly, at the Court House in Chester Town, Kent county, on the FIRST MONDAY of March next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for twelve hundred Shares in the said Bank, for Kent county;—and that we will continue to receive subscriptions for three days, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

THOMAS WORRELL,

WILLIAM BARRELL,

BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.

Chester-Town, Jan. 26—13

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT.

20th day of January, A. D. 1813.

On application of Parrott Rathel, administrator of Abel Grace, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

It is further ordered, that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, and I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1813.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Regr.

of Wills for Talbot county.

IN compliance with the above order—Notice is hereby given—That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Abel Grace, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 30th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of January, 1813.

PARROTT RATHEL,

Adm'r of Abel Grace, dec'd.

January 26—13

NOTICE

On application to me the subscriber, in obedience of Queen Ann's county court, as chief justice of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of James Minter, of Queen Ann's county, praying the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, accompanying his petition, and the said James Minter having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years preceding his application, and being satisfied that the said James Minter is in actual confinement for debt only, and the said James Minter, hath given sufficient security for his personal appearance before Queen Ann's county court, on the 6th of Saturday of the next May term of the said court.—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said James Minter be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Federal Star*, printed at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, three months before the said first Saturday of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the said first Saturday of the term aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Minter ought not to have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, and the supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand, this 14th day of August, 1812.

Ro. T. EARLE.

Jan. 26—13

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Maryland, on the 14th of September last, a negro man by the name of *Gilbert Peters*, alias *Gilbert Lottin*, (formerly the property of the gentleman whose name he has adopted.) He is 31 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, pleasant countenance, has an impediment in his speech when confused. Thirty dollars will be paid if taken in this State, and secured so that the subscriber has got him; or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured in like manner, with all reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN FISHER.

Greensborough, January 26—13

PAUL JONES.

(Continued from our last.)

As there was only a twenty gun ship and two cutters in Leith Road I deemed it practicable to lay those two places under contribution I had indeed no other force to execute this project than the Richard the Pallas and the Vengeance; but I well knew that, in order to perform a brilliant action, it is not always necessary to possess great means. I therefore held out the prospect of great booty to the captains under my command; and as to myself, I was satisfied with the idea of making a diversion in favor of the count D'Orvilliers, who was then in the channel.

I now distributed red clothes to my men, and put some of them on board the prizes, so as to give them the appearance of transports full of troops. All the necessary arrangements were also taken to carry the enterprise into execution; but, about a quarter of an hour before the descent was to have been made, a sudden tempest arose, and drove me out of the Forth, or E. Linburg Firth, and so violent was the storm that one of my prizes was lost.

This did not however, deter me, notwithstanding the smallness of my forces, from forming different enterprises of a similar nature: but I could not induce the captains of the Pallas and Vengeance to second my views, I was therefore obliged to content myself by spreading alarm on the coast, and destroying the shipping, which I did as far as Hull.

On the morning of the 23d of September, while I was cruising in the latitude of Flamborough Head, which I had appointed as a place of rendezvous for my little squadron, and where I hoped to be rejoined by the Alliance and Le Cerf, and also to fall in with the Baltic fleet; this convoy accordingly appeared, at a time when I had been abandoned by several of my consorts, had lost two boats with their crews, who had run away on the coast of Ireland, and when a third, with eighteen men on board, was in chase of a merchantman to the windward, leaving me with a scanty crew, and only a single lieutenant and some inferior officers, on board.

It was about two o'clock in the afternoon that the Baltic fleet appeared in view; I then happened to have the wind in it, and was about two leagues distant from the coast of England. I learned from my prisoners, that the convoy was escorted by the Serapis, a new vessel, that could mount fifty six guns but then carried only forty four, on two decks, the lower battery carrying eighteen pounders, & the Countess of Scarborough a new twenty-two gun ship.

We were no sooner descried than the armed vessels stood out to sea, while the trade took refuge under the cannon of Scarborough Castle.

As there was but little wind, I could not come up with the enemy before night. The moon did not rise until eight, and at the close of day the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough tacked and stood in for the fort.

I was lucky enough to discover this manœuvre by means of my night glass, without which I should have remained in ignorance of it. On this I immediately altered my course six points, with a view of cutting off the enemy; which was no sooner perceived by the Pallas, than it was supposed my crew had manœuvred, which induced her captain to haul his wind, and stand out to sea while the Alliance lay to, to windward, at a considerable distance; and, as the captain of this vessel had never paid any attention whatever to the signals of the Richard since her leaving France, I was obliged to run all risks and enter into action with the Richard only, to prevent the enemy's escape.

I accordingly began the engagement at 7 o'clock at night, within pistol shot of the Serapis, and sustained the brunt of it for nearly a whole hour at that distance, exposed, not only to her fire, but also to that of the Countess of Scarborough, which raked the Richard, by means of the broadsides she fired into her stern.

It ought to be here remarked, that the Richard, properly speaking, was only a 32 gun frigate, carrying only twelve pounders; but six eighteen pounders had been placed in the gun room, in case of being obliged to recur to a cannonade in an enemy's harbor. The sea being very calm during the engagement, I hoped to be able to derive great advantage from this circumstance; but instead of this, they burst at the commencement of the action, and the officers and men posted at this service, and who were selected as the best of the whole crew, were either killed, wounded, or affrighted to such a degree, that none of them were of any service during the rest of the engagement.

two batteries, besides the guns on their fore-castle and quarter deck while our cannon was either burst or abandoned, except four pieces on the fore-castle, which we also relinquished during some minutes. Mr. Moore, the officer who commanded these guns had been dangerously wounded on the head, and having, at that period, no greater object to occupy my attention, I myself took his post. A few sailors came to my assistance of their own accord, and served the two guns next to the enemy with surprising courage and address. A short time after this, I received sufficient assistance to be able to remove one of the fore-castle guns from the opposite side; but we had not strength sufficient to remove the other, so that we could only bring three guns to bear upon the enemy during the remainder of the action.

The moon, which, as I have already observed, rose at eight, beheld the two vessels surrounded by flame, in consequence of the explosion of the cannon. It so happened at this period, that the main mast of the Serapis, which was painted yellow, appeared extremely distinct, so as to form an excellent mark; on this I pointed one of my guns at it, taking care to ram home the shot. In the mean time, the two other pieces were admirably served against the— and swept its fore-castle, by means of an oblique fire. The tops also succeeded us bravely, by means of musquetry and swivels, & also threw a multitude of grenades so as greatly to annoy the enemy. By these means they were driven from their quarters notwithstanding their superiority in point of men and artillery.

The captain of the Serapis, after consulting with his officers, resolved to strike; but an unlucky accident, which occurred on board the Richard, prevented this: a bullet having destroyed one of our pumps, the carpenter was seized with a panic, and told the gunner, and another petty officer, that we were sinking. Some one observed at the same time, that both I and the lieutenant were killed; in consequence of which the gunner, considering himself as commanding officer, ran instantly to the quarter deck, in order to haul down the American colors, which he would have actually hauled down had not the flag staff been carried away at the time the Richard grappled with the Serapis.

The captain, on hearing the gunner express his wishes to surrender, in consequence of his supposing that we were sinking, instantly addressed himself to me, & exclaimed: "Do you ask for quarter?—Do you ask for quarter?" I was so occupied, at this period, in serving the three pieces of cannon on the fore-castle, that I remained totally ignorant of what had occurred on deck; I replied, however, "I do not dream of surrendering, but I am determined to make you strike!"

The English commander, however, conceived some faint hopes, in consequence of what had been said, that the Richard was actually sinking; but when he perceived that his fire did not diminish, he immediately ordered his men from the fore-castle, where they were too much exposed, and stationed them below, where they kept up such a tremendous discharge against the Richard, that it at once indicated vengeance and despair.

It has already been observed, that when I commenced the action, the Pallas was at a great distance to windward, while the Alliance lay to in the same position. When the captain of the former perceived that the engagement took place, he spoke to his consort; but they lost a great deal of time, and it was not until now, that they came within gun shot of the Countess of Scarborough, and a kind of running fight took place between the latter and the Pallas. The Alliance followed them, and, on passing us fired a broadside, which was very closely engaged with the enemy, did no more harm to them than to us.

The battle still continued with uncommon ardor between us and the enemy, whose— or burned, and her main mast cut away, by degrees, by our bullets; while the heavier metal of the Serapis drove in one of the sides of my ship, and met with little or no resistance. In short, our helm was rendered useless, and the poop was only supported by an old shattered piece of timber, which alone prevented it from giving way.

At length, after a short engagement, the Countess of Scarborough surrendered to the Pallas; it was then that the captain of the latter asked the commander of the Alliance whether he would take charge of the prize or sail and give succor to the commodore? On this the Alliance began to stand back, and discharged a second broadside against the fore-part of the Serapis, and the hind part of the Richard. On this I and several other persons begged for God's sake, that they would cease firing, and send a few men on board of us; but he disobeyed and fired another broadside as he passed along; after which he kept at a most respectful distance, and took great care not to expose himself during the remainder of the action, without receiving a single shot, or having a man wounded during the whole engagement.

The idea that we were sinking had taken such possession of the armorer's mind, that he actually opened the scuttles, and made all the prisoners, to the number of a hundred or more. This event might have proved fatal, had I not taken advantage of their affright to station them at the pumps, where they displayed surprising zeal, appearing actually to forget their captivity; for there was nothing to prevent their going on board the Serapis; or, it was in their power to put an end to the engagement in the instant, by either killing me, or throwing me into the sea.

As our three quarter deck guns continued to play, without interruption, on the enemy raked her hinder parts, and damaged her mast in such a manner, that it was only supported from falling by the yards of our ship while the tops poured in a continual discharge; the fire of the English began to deaden in such a manner as to boreave them of all hope of success.

A circumstance, however, occurred, that contributed not a little to the victory of the Richard: this was the extraordinary intrepidity and presence of a Scotch sailor, posted in the main top; this brave fellow, of his own accord, seized a lighted match, and a basket of hand grenades, with which he advanced along the main yard, on till he had arrived exactly above the enemy's deck. As the flames of their parapets and shrouds, added to the light of the moon, enabled him to distinguish objects, the moment he perceived two or three persons assembled together, he instantly discharged a hand grenade among them; he had even address enough to drop several through their scuttles, and one of them set fire to the cartridge of an eighteen pounder belonging to the lower deck, the discharge of which scorched several of the crew.

On this, the captain of the Serapis came upon the quarter deck, lowered his flag and asked for quarter, at the very moment his main mast had fallen into the sea. He then came on board with his officers, and presented me with his sword. While this was transacting, eight or ten men belonging to the Richard, seized on the Serapis's shallop, which had been at anchor during the engagement, and made off.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

PERPETUAL MOTION.

New York, Jan. 9.

A Machine, said to create or possess a power within itself to keep itself in motion, has been exhibited in this City for some days past, and very generally pronounced by those who have examined it, perpetual motion.

The well known mathematical and mechanical powers of Mr. FULTON, the ingenious inventor of Steam Boats, and Torpedoes, produced a degree of anxiety among his friends that he should examine this celebrated machine, and after due examination pronounce his opinion thereupon. Accordingly, yesterday morning, he went to the house where it was erected, accompanied by some of his friends among whom were Com. DECATUR, JOHN FULLER, Esq. Navy Agent, Com. LEWIS, Col. CURTIS, &c.

After a few minutes examination Mr. FULTON pronounced the whole an imposition on the public. A gentleman present proposed a bet of one thousand dollars that he could not discover, or point out in what the imposition consisted, if there was any. This Mr. FULTON declined, saying that he did not wish to win any gentleman's money; but hereupon proceeded to assign some reasons for his opinion.—He said, that from the irregularity of the motion, and the noise or sound of the machinery, he was satisfied that it was a movement produced by a crank; Mr. Fulton then proposed to pay the expense of moving the machine a few inches from the spot in which it then stood, with which request the proprietor declined complying. He (Mr. F.) then stated that the party present came there for the purpose of being satisfied that the machine alluded to, contained a self moving power; that they had therefore, a right to a perfect and complete examination; that if the gentlemen present would support him in it, he would take the machine apart, and if he did not discover the imposition he would pay for it.—If he did, he imposed deserved punishment. It was unanimously determined that he should proceed in his examination. I

is impossible for us, in a hasty paragraph to enter into a description of the machine. Suffice it to say, that it was supported by large pillars, on each side; that from the cap or top of those pillars, there were braces to the ceiling of the room, for the apparent purpose of keeping the whole steady. Between those pillars was a large wheel, moving horizontally, which wheel was suspended by chains from the centre of the machine, moving on a pivot at the top.

Mr. FULTON's first effort was directed to the pivot in the centre, and the cross bars forming the top and cap of the pillars. On knocking off the cross bar, he discovered pulleys and lines that passed through the centre of the bar, and from hence through the braces which were hollow, that led to the ceiling and thence into an upper front room.—As soon as this intimation was exhibited to the spectators they proceeded to the apartment where they found a man supplied with bread and cheese, busily employed in turning a crank; thus giving perpetual motion to the machine below. The enraged spectators soon demolished this ingenious invention, and after some imprecations on the impostors, permitted them to take their flight.

[National Advocate.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Causes of war with G. Britain.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.

We are made to fight against those nations with whom we are at peace—against our own country—subject to the lashes and discipline of their navy officers—wives deprived of the husbands of their bosoms—of their support as—Children of their parents—and aged Parents of their beloved and dutiful Children.

6257—are in these dens—now against their own Country. Orders in Council—Paper Blockades—Destroying the rights of Neutrals—subjecting their trade to the will of these Lords of the ocean—making their orders a maritime Law against the Law of Nations universal by acknowledged—and making these orders amount in their Courts of Admiralty Witness 917 Vessels taken under these illegal acts—and in a time they pretended to be at peace with our Country.

The License Trade. We must have their License, or we are not permitted with safety to cross the ocean, in an acknowledged legal trade.

Thus making us their subjects. Shooting Pierce off New York harbor—Attack on the Chesapeake—following that ship in our own waters—carrying our sailors to be tried and hung under their jurisdiction after the murder of our citizen sailors.

Aggravating insult—of returning from this slaughter into Hampton Roads—acting as sovereigns of our Country by send armed barges to examine every vessel bound in or out—and even the river coasters—demanding schedules of their cargoes—taking a particular account and of the men, &c.—same as our own Custom house boats—with every aggravation of Arm, &c.

The Breach of Faith, in the Treaty with Mr. Erskine.

Insult to our Executive by a British minister—Insisting that our government shall interfere in the municipal concerns of France—that the Decrees of France shall be unconditionally repealed—as between England and France—before they are to do us justice agreeable to their own engagement.—Thus must America continue to receive Inults and Injuries from England, though France has repealed her Decrees as affecting America.

The Mission of Henry, acknowledged in parliament, as an act of their ministry—with the intent of dividing the Union of these States—and to bind a part to the British government and influence.

Their bribery of the Indians, to kill our citizens. Yet our northern brethren declare, that this mild and humane nation "has done us no essential injury."

Messrs. Editors:—The following generous & feeling act by Com. ROGERS, on board the frigate President, has just come to my knowledge, and I think it deserves a conspicuous place in your next paper. Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

REWARD Moss, quarter master, died on board the frigate President, Oct. 16. A few hours before his death, he informed Com. ROGERS that he had a wife and three children in Boston, dependent on him for support; and expressed considerable anxiety for them knowing he had but a little time to live. Soon after his death, at the suggestion of Com. ROGERS, a subscription paper was opened, which he headed, and was handed thro' the ship to the officers and crew for subscription when upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS were immediately subscribed by the generous and feeling officers and tars, for the relief of poor Moss's widow and children.

[Boston Chronicle.

TO RENT.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. That large and commodious house in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Owen. For terms apply to JOHN KENNARD. November 24—m

FOR SALE.

A Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, who is acquainted with farm work, and has acted as a waiter and ostler. Apply at this office. Jan 5—m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the Creditors of the said estate.—That being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends at the expiration of two months from this notice, to petition Kent county court for the benefit of the several acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

MARK COWIN.

Kent county, Jan. 17. (19—3)

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812

Whereas Benjamin Conner, by his petition in writing to the honorable Judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth he is indebted to sundry persons, in sundry sums of money, and hath prayed for relief under the act of Assembly, entitled an act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.—Whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benjamin Conner advertise in one public newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, and one such paper printed in Easton, three months before the first Saturday in April term, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and continue six successive weeks—and also by setting up at the court house door, and at one of the most public places in Annapessex hundred, for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee, &c.

Test— JOSIAH POLK, Clk. of Somerset county court.

January 5—6

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

To all my Creditors,

That I intend to prefer a Petition to the honorable judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and of the several supplements thereto.

JOHN DAVIS, Ship Carpenter, Talbot county.

St. Michael's, Jan. 5—9—\$1*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

Runaway from the subscriber, on Sunday last, an apprentice boy to the Hattings Business, by the name of Perry Love, about 19 years of age, rather low for that age, but well built, with a large full face. His clothing a light mixed grey fashionable coat, corded pantaloons, a new fur hat, with a variety of other clothing not recollected. Ten dollars will be given if taken in the county, and the above reward if taken out of the State and secured so that the subscriber gets him. He is supposed to have made for Philadelphia.

BENNETT JONES.

Easton, Md. Jan. 19—3

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway on Monday the 19th of October last, a negro man by the name of MATTS, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Matts is 23 years of age, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, small and slender made, very black, long white fore teeth, a round pert eye, has the sick and cough, a small hoarseness in his voice, & of very awful; took with him a round blue jacket, woollen and linen trousers, a straw or felt hat. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if taken in the State, and out of this County, fifty dollars, and if taken in this County, twenty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, or secured in any jail so that the owner gets him a gain.

AARON ANTHONY.

Talbot county, Md. Dec. 1—m

APPROVED GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL, IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY, AT HIS FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE, North East corner of Race & North second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—(price \$1 50.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S.

Vegetable Nervous Cordal, or Nature's Grand Restorative (price \$1 50) is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety in youth, and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, disceases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baneful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and limbs, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars) is a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's most Excellent Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, resortant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor to the human frame, numerous instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the herbs and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced it, witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lazing, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

Dr. Dyo's Anti-Bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers—Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondriac and hysterical complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Dr. Dyo's patent Ichth' Or' mant—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.—Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyo's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops, Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(Price two dollars.) The Vegetable Balm of Life—(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia—Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. (Price two dollars.)

The Nervous Dentifrice—For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Galy's Plaster Cloth, APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY DR. B. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSICK.

And by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia. Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. A fresh supply of the above Medicines is just received and for sale by THOMAS & GROOM, Easton, Where Pamphlets containing the full particulars, &c. may be had gratis. March 24—1812